

overcome the first difficulties of his career. M. Guind, prime minister, was, it is said, the first who presented himself at a levee in a coat trimmed with lace. The example was soon followed, and the lace and silk stockings replaced the coarse and the boots. Bonaparte himself, at a assembly at Lyons, was remarked wearing a coat trimmed with silk, and all the Englishmen attending an audience heard their hair powdered. Some courtiers also wore powder. "Trilka," says a grave historian, "had become state affairs." The old ladies of the court of Louis XV, at the head of the anti-revolutionary party; the young ones were afraid that the old costume would be again introduced; but Madame Bonaparte belonged to the opposition, and perhaps it is to her that the French ladies owe the advantage of not having had their hair powdered as of yore. Analogous to the court of Versailles, a great attraction to those coming to the levee was the maze proceeding it. Many had lost the habit of going to church; many I helped to visit the State religion; however, nothing could be more brilliant than this ceremony; the actresses of the opera sang; and those who could not find room near the Consul, sat in the gallery. The Consul attended the chapel more regularly than Madame Bonaparte liked. Josephine had a passion for her, and Bonaparte already too much the victim of those ambitious views which afterwards drove him to divorce. She dreaded any rival that might displace her; and she did not do without her. Now it happened that during mass the Emperor's eyes were constantly fixed on one of the gallery who had just appeared. She was supported by a young man of great beauty, whose smiling face seemed to glaze over a little prayerbook, in order to meet the percing looks of the Consul. "Who is that young person?" asked Josephine of one of her ladies; "she has, I think, some intentions on Bonaparte for I saw her scribble a note, which he read."

"No one could satisfy Josephine. The young lady was said to be English, but nothing more was known respecting her. On the day of the battle of Austerlitz, however, Bonaparte had a fancy for a drive in the park, four in hand. He had, however, secretly taken the reins, when he felt the reins were in the hands of a young man, but all signs, and faintly. The horses were frightened, and ran off. Duroc, however, contrived to stop them, and the Emperor was carried to the hospital. Once recovered, he remembered the billet dropped in the chapel; and Josephine, learning of his situation, read it. "How could an accident of the kind be foretold!" exclaimed Napoleon. "Duroc, my friend, examine the carriage." "You are not to be deceived," replied the Emperor, "I will not be deceived." "Don't say a word about it," answered the Consul; "your attempt always brings on me. Let not your curiosity be a danger she has been; nothing may be said to Hortense, Joseph, or Cambronne; publicity must be avoided. Here Duroc, he had read, read this. "This a parcel paper."

Duroc took the book from Bonaparte and read the following sentence: "I have found a very remarkable letter of your speed and beauty, through Hyde Park, in a light carriage drawn by three horses, but himself drove, having Thelord inside. He did not drive in more difficult to manage six horses than three natures; but the steeds, being of a very nature, set off at their greatest speed and turned the carriage over. In his fall, a pistol, which he carried with him, went off, without wounding him; the projector was taken up, busied by his fall, he did not see the pistol. "I don't want to be compared to Cromwell," said Bonaparte, shouting the look. "Am I, the projector, a hypocrite, a fanatic, the murderer of my country, that I trace to the guillotine to mass on Sunday next and you shall see a beautiful creature; I will put her to you side by side with the fourth gentry of this world. Let me follow her to her abode and tell me afterwards where it is." "Alas!"

The next Sunday the mysterious beauty, who is supposed to be Josephine, was sought in vain and Napoleon alone. In the winter season St. Cloud was too cold to be inhabited; the months so appropriately called "Nivose" and "Floreant" of the First Consul returned to Paris and the vast apartments of the Tuileries. One night he entered his carriage, accompanied by his mid-chamberlain and Butler, and he was just on the point of starting, when a female, whose head was wrapped in a black cloak, approached, with a note in her hand. "City-Consul!" exclaimed she, extending her hands, "for God's sake do not deny me!" "The carriage started, and Napoleon said—"I should think by the sound of

her voice that she must be a pretty woman; I could not see her face." On they drove, and he looked at the opera, when a terrific explosion was heard, mingled with the cries of the victims and that of the glass falling from all the windows of the neighborhood. Bonaparte entered his box with serene aspect, and the kind yet firm look that distinguished him. He loved to be in the midst of the tumult, and crossing his arms, assumed to pay the strictest attention to the oratorio of Haydn—the Creation—which was given on that day. All at once he remembered the note he had previously received, opened it, and read: "For Heaven's sake, Consul Citizen, do not go to the opera to night, or if you do, do not pass by the Rue Vieille!" The Consul then raised his eyes, and in the upper tier saw the young girl from the chapel of St. Cloud, who was gazing on him, and seemed thankful for his recollection, opened it, and read: "The Consul then raised his eyes, and in the upper tier saw the young girl which blazed down over his beautiful breast; and on her shoulders was the little black and white, which she had seen on approaching the Consul's carriage. "Go!" said Bonaparte to James, "the upper tier; you will find there, a young girl, who has just been speaking to me, and she is opposite. She wears a black cloak."

Lamara went up, but the vision had fled. Yet he could not get over the excitement. At last the moment arrived when France was invaded, and Napoleon was obliged to abandon the sceptre which, to his own words, he had "picked up." The Emperor was again in the confusion of the most dazzling point in the universe. The Emperor made but one step from the Gulf of Juan to Paris; after which the Emperor was again in the confusion of the battle of Waterloo. The Emperor, whose eye was not therefore to fight, threw himself under the protection of England. Before entering the boat which was to conduct him to the British ship, his friends placed themselves around him to take a last farewell. "The Emperor," said one of his friends, "dazzling beauty, was a man, trying to approach the Emperor. Her eyes were filled with tears, which rendered her still more beautiful. "Read this," said she, handing a note to Bonaparte; "it is still true!" Napoleon read the note, and looking at himself in a mirror, he saw the reflection of St. Cloud, or at least the confusion being to his own oration. The delusion was, he shook his head, and he did not feel the separate parts over the advancing war.

"This is not the time!" said the Emperor. "I cannot withdraw!" and then he said, "I have found a very remarkable letter of your speed and beauty, through Hyde Park, in a light carriage drawn by three horses, but himself drove, having Thelord inside. He did not drive in more difficult to manage six horses than three natures; but the steeds, being of a very nature, set off at their greatest speed and turned the carriage over. In his fall, a pistol, which he carried with him, went off, without wounding him; the projector was taken up, busied by his fall, he did not see the pistol. "I don't want to be compared to Cromwell," said Bonaparte, shouting the look. "Am I, the projector, a hypocrite, a fanatic, the murderer of my country, that I trace to the guillotine to mass on Sunday next and you shall see a beautiful creature; I will put her to you side by side with the fourth gentry of this world. Let me follow her to her abode and tell me afterwards where it is." "Alas!"

the celebrated Machine Interludic. LAZY PEOPLE. Laziness is the parent of all sins that have been committed since the world's creation. Eve was in a lazy fit the time Satan tempted her; if Adam had kept her busy she would have kept out of mischief; and we should have been spared the pains of the serpent. The unbelievers had commenced building when Noah preached to them, they might have been saved; but they were too lazy to do so, and so they were drowned in the great aqueous catastrophe. The reason the Egyptians refused to let the Israelites go, was because they were too lazy to make their own bricks, and wished to compel the Hebrews to do their work for them. The cors conquests are all well and afterwards drowned in the red sea. Lazy people in our days are constantly playing themselves, and are an ever-increasing plague and eye-sore to others. The habit of sleeping largely concerned man or woman, is a misery to the tidily and industrious. People of this class are without friends, they are abhorred by all the virtuous, and universally despised. They only hate to work themselves, but they hate to see work done, would fain have the whole world as useless and inactive as they are. Of this class are your loungers, who delight in hanging about work shops and printing offices, and every place where they can interrupt business. Had we as Homer expressed it: "A hundred mouths, a thousand tongues; A host of brass and adamant tongues;" we could scarcely find time and strength to exercise such characters. The Hartford Times of the 6th inst. makes the following statement: "Mr. Being, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has been largely concerned with Nicholas Biddle, in land speculation; a man who, in the words of Mr. Biddle, would be placed at the head of the masses."

Female Influence.—We find in the Second Gazette an essay on Female Influence—being a Report read before the Chillicothe Lyceum. From a series of excellent paragraphs we take the following, which may be of interest to young ladies and gentlemen: "That influence of the fair sex that induces in man virtuous, reasonable, and well-regulated feelings, has peculiar characteristics, and springs from the most amiable of motives. Arising from a perception—by both the great powers of the mind, the reason and the imagination—of which is lovely, this great passion centres in itself every virtuous sentiment, and strikes its roots deep into the sympathies, the affections, and tastes. It can brook as we understand, deep and disapprobation, coldness, reserve, every thing but disclaim, or a conviction that it has been unworthily placed. Indeed, we are told, it cannot be plucked suddenly from the heart; by any cause, or even gradually displaced, without great violence to nature and leaving a sensitive mind lacerated and wounded. It embraces esteem, respect, admiration, awe, devotion, tenderness, homage; and when Hope is joined to it, it imparts as warmly as possible to the party and excellence to which he does homage in her. "Notwithstanding, however, in his suit, or to render him worthy of the object of his love, is too anxious for one who is subject to the master passion. Every nerve is joined to it, it imparts as warmly as possible to the party and excellence to which he does homage in her. "Notwithstanding, however, in his suit, or to render him worthy of the object of his love, is too anxious for one who is subject to the master passion. Every nerve is joined to it, it imparts as warmly as possible to the party and excellence to which he does homage in her. "Notwithstanding, however, in his suit, or to render him worthy of the object of his love, is too anxious for one who is subject to the master passion. Every nerve is joined to it, it imparts as warmly as possible to the party and excellence to which he does homage in her."

Speech of Mr. Buchanan, in Congress. The Senator's first specification, that the administration had brought mounted volunteers all the way from Missouri to the Florida war, when men in Louisiana might have been obtained from the neighboring States at a much less expense; and the intent of transporting these volunteers from Missouri to Florida by water, a useless expense was incurred in sending them over land. Three hundred were the whole number of these Missouri volunteers, as there had been informed by the highest official authority at the proper department. And to what end, does this useless charge of extravagance against the administration amount? To the extent of what it would cost to transport three hundred men from Missouri to Florida—above the cost of transporting the same number of men from Georgia, Alabama, or Kentucky. "This difference of price is the whole sum and substance of the Senator's first charge of extravagance. I have been also informed from the same authority, that these men did not march over land through Kentucky, as the Senator supposed, but were unfortunately transported by water from St. Louis to Florida. The consequence was that they encountered a storm in the Gulf of Mexico, and many of the horses were lost. Happy indeed, therefore, would it have been for them if this portion of the Senator's charge had been well founded, and that they had been transported by land. "But why did the Secretary of war resort to Missouri for these volunteers? Was it because he had not entire confidence in the men from Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky? No, sir, not at all. But it was suggested to the Secretary that the frontier men of Missouri were the best equipped for the West—who had been accustomed to Indian war, were better acquainted with the character and habits of our savage and wild men, and for this reason he more effectually than equally brave soldiers who had not the same experience. It was believed that these frontier men would be skillful in pursuing the evolutions of Florida, and recovering the Indians in their hiding places. In the days of the Indian war of Kentucky, the Kentuckians were probably the best men for the Florida war. But these days have fortunately long since passed away, and you must now go farther west for men of experience and skill in the art of war. Considering how our army had been defeated by the Florida Indians, it might have been wise, and I believe it was wise, to accept the services of these Missouri men; and the conduct of this brave band, with the lamented Colonel Grant at their head, proved that the Secretary had not been mistaken in their skill or courage. Some forty or fifty of them lost their lives in battle; yet the charge is that their transportation by water cost the Government more than it would have done to transport the same number of men from Lexington to Nashville. This is truly a charge of extravagance, and I believe it is in fact a charge of extravagance. "I can inform the Senator in this manner I presume his mistake originated in regard to the marching of the Missouri volunteers to Florida by land. Although they did not march through Kentucky, yet the second regiment of dragoons did; and he must have mistaken the one for the other. The second regiment marched to Florida over land, and not transported by water. It was no doubt to expend, but to save money. They thus marched to Florida by land, and the Government saved the cost of their transportation. Besides, in addition to all this, they were trained and disciplined every day, and were in the habit of being drilled and disciplined. The consequence was, that the moment they arrived in Florida, they were prepared for active and efficient service. On the other hand, had they been transported by water, their horses might probably have been lost, as were those of the Missouri volunteers; and they could not have improved in discipline on the way. In regard to the expenditure, I have been informed at the department that it was a clear saving to the Government to march this regiment by land, instead of transporting it by water. So much for the Senator's first charge.

Second charge made by the Senator: "The second charge, that the administration had collected five hundred thousand dollars' worth of provisions in the Cherokee country for the use of the army; and that these provisions, not being wanted, were afterwards sold at auction for a sum but little exceeding fifty thousand dollars. It occurred to me, that there was a considerable loss on the sale of this stock, chiefly in the articles of bacon and hard bread; and I shall tell the gentleman who occurred to me the fact, I can now assure the Senator that there is great exaggeration in this statement. The whole supply of provisions was not sold at auction; it occurred to me the small surplus which remained after subsisting the troops, and this because the articles were perishable, and would not bear the cost of transportation. 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Read, who by the way, is an excellent officer, told these men to remain at home, and attend to their own business. Although it might have been better to have them employed in some other way than a general military order, at least would not further explanation, yet the Senator would himself perceive the propriety of the injunction.

It will be recalled that at the last session, the Secretary of War had called upon Congress to raise a thousand mounted men for the Florida war, a regular service during its continuance, and to receive a bounty in land, with the same pay and emoluments as the cavalry of the United States. The Florida war, as far as that purpose, increasing the force to fifteen hundred men. This bill went to the House of Representatives, where the committee on military affairs, approving of the policy, recommended a still further increase from 1,500 to 2,000 men; but the House never reached the measure, and no troops were raised for the prosecution of the Florida war. But did Congress, by its neglect, intend that Florida should not be defended? Was it the design of Congress to leave Florida to be defended by the militia laws? For the Senator can suppose that he intended to give up the wives and the children of its inhabitants to the scalping knife of the savage.

While this bill was pending before Congress, the governor of Florida, in pursuance of an act of the territorial legislature, called out into actual service a number of mounted men for the defence of that territory, nominally at the expense, but which we all know, from past experience, must eventually have to be paid by the United States. After the adjournment of Congress, and after he had passed the bill to which I have referred, the Secretary of War interposed, and ordered out twelve hundred mounted men, embracing those of the regular service from Florida, to serve in every part of the territory, and to pursue the Indians wherever they might be found, and five hundred regular infantry militia. And these were these five hundred militia to be employed? They were intended for two neighboring provinces, and, like the minute men of the revolution, were to be ready to repel invasion at a moment's warning. They are divided into companies of seventy men; and these men cultivate the soil, and these men border which divides the savages from the peaceful inhabitants. They are neither required to go to the front, nor the enemy more than twenty miles from the head quarters of their respective companies; because, if they were, it would destroy the very object of the neighborhood defence for which they were called into service, and leave the settlements unprotected. It is their duty to resist sudden incursions, and to engage in these settlements; and I understand that the most happy consequences have followed from the creation of this force.

Now, in regard to the bill, which is the main point of this argument, let me assure the Senator that these men cost the government but one-sixth of the cost of the same number of regular troops; they merely receive the pay of infantry without bounty, rations or clothing. They are bound to raise corn and provisions on the public lands on the same ground as they, and at the same time be ever ready to repel the incursions of the Indians. When this duty has been performed, they return to their peaceful and agricultural pursuits. What have been the consequences of this policy? Since this system was first adopted by the Secretary of War, the government has not been obliged to provide for a greatly reduced price. These men raise not only that sufficient to supply their own wants, but a considerable surplus for the support of the Indian in the very heart of Florida, where provisions are most wanted for the use of the army; and the government thus saves much of the expense of transporting this whole arrangement, instead of affording any foundation for a charge of extravagance against the government; is eminently economical.

I am sorry to inform the Senator that the Secretary has not yet been able to raise more than one-third of these five hundred militia infantry.

I trust he will now be able to perceive why Gen Read directed these 'voluntary militia' to remain at home, and not to pursue the enemy a great distance from twenty miles from their head quarters. They were never intended for general service, but were destined to be a rampart against the equally stationary and unwarlike Indians—to be a body guard on the front, and for the women and children behind them, and not to be engaged in a protracted, over which the savages would not pass. If these men could be withdrawn from the positions which they occupy, and sent all over Florida, the result might be disastrous.

The fourth and last charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren is, the establishment of the Florida militia, and yet these men were established by an act of Congress in 1835, two years before he came into power. Now I myself happen to be one of those who have decidedly opposed to the establishment of these men. With the exception of the done much good, and they have never yet will prosper. There is one more point in Georgia, at a place called Dalnagona, and another at Charlotte, in North Carolina. At these places, the gold mines were established, and by Mr. Van Buren an act of Congress, passed without distinction of party, authorized an appropriation to charge him with the expense of

which has been incurred. He is charged with the expense of the gold mines, and cannot be found in such quantities as to keep them in employment. The only mode of getting clear of them is that of selling them for nothing. Now, Mr. Calhoun, (Mr. Mangum) and I pledged myself to support any reasonable bill for that purpose which he may introduce. I have not done so, for one reason, should feel myself indebted to the gentleman on the opposite side of the House.

If he should be able to find a purchaser for the gold, he would not be obliged to Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia here he would be obliged to state that the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania was mistaken in saying that he could not give gold out of Georgia. On the contrary, we, disbelievers are constantly being given.

Mr. Buchanan resumed. I am glad to hear that the gold has not been sold, and that there is still some prospect that the Mint at Dalnagona may be employed. In one thing, however, I am not in error, and that is, that the gold has been found, very little of it has been brought to the mint to be coined, within the last few years. I have no objection to the gold being sold, and what was sold during the last year, I should regard as sold above upon Georgia, as it formerly did upon Decatur. It makes no difference, however, for my present purpose, whether the gold is sold or not. It is certain, at least, that Mr. Van Buren was not even President when the gold was sold, and his administration responsible for what appears to me the useless expense which has been thus incurred.

There was no possible objection, I might adduce many arguments to prove that more than one mint ought to exist in this country; although I acknowledge that strong reasons may be urged in favor of a branch at New Orleans. What ever gold may be found in the vicinity of Dalnagona and Charlotte, might be directed to these mints, and the coins they carried it to these mints, or to the other. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) will bear me witness that I have not done so, and that my friend Governor Hays of Mississippi, from first to last, in opposition to the establishment of these branch mints. I have this morning over the four special Sessions of my friends in Kentucky, and happily indeed I find that there are the only specific charges of extravagance which have been made against the present Administration, and which, in itself, is more than triumphant vindication. Indeed, I am almost sorry that I have not discovered some other fact more plausible than any of these, to which he might have resorted an argument.

If Congress, then, have determined that the exigencies of the country absolutely demanded the expenditure of one hundred and thirty millions within the last four years, and that the Secretary of Executive Councils in furnishing money, and have united with us in making appropriations to that amount, with what justice can we demand that the President for this expenditure? It cannot be pretended either that he created this debt, or that he squandered the money in accomplishing any of the objects designated by Congress. Away, then, with these large expenditures directed by Congress, whose fault is it? Certainly not his. He had no control over the matter.

I undertake to prove, that should the correct list either respects he is in an error, or that the Secretary of War, in his estimate of Treasury prior to the year, at the end of it, he could clearly see, at least, I have no doubt but that revenue from the source will be twenty million, amount to from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars. Should this be the case, that the Secretary is of opinion that the revenue of the year, will be sufficient to meet his expenditures, provided Congress shall not increase his expenditures, and will, in the amount of the outstanding Treasury notes. But we are willing, nevertheless, any unforeseen contingencies which may arise at the commencement of a new Administration.

I have now answered the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky. The first charge of extravagance, have by the Secretary been committed to me by the proper Department. None of them are within my own knowledge; but I have no doubt they are all substantially correct.

Mr. Crittenden replied at some length to Mr. B. chairman.

Mr. Buchanan again rose, in reply to Mr. Crittenden, and said that he considered this a proud day for the young Administration. It presented a spectacle on which the world might gaze during the period of four years, that the Senator from Kentucky had only been made, and each one of these objects fully explained. Had the world ever seen a nation in which such a spectacle kingdoms of Europe look over the continent of America; examine the amount, and every other form of Government of our country in this Republic. One hundred and thirty millions had been expended, and the only complaints of extravagance were those of three hundred men from Missouri; that five hundred thousand dollars a worth of provisions had

been collected to sustain our army in the West, which could not be given out, and not required for that purpose; that two hundred Florida militia had been called into service on a kind of duty which was not required for that purpose; and that three branch mints had been unnecessarily established, two years before the present Administration came into power. And this is the sum total—these were the entire charges, which the honorable Senator could urge against the Administration. This was, then, the only charge which he could make, which had been made in every part of the country, swelling the extravagance of the Administration to hundreds of millions.

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I undertake to prove, that should the correct list either respects he is in an error, or that the Secretary of War, in his estimate of Treasury prior to the year, at the end of it, he could clearly see, at least, I have no doubt but that revenue from the source will be twenty million, amount to from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars. Should this be the case, that the Secretary is of opinion that the revenue of the year, will be sufficient to meet his expenditures, provided Congress shall not increase his expenditures, and will, in the amount of the outstanding Treasury notes. But we are willing, nevertheless, any unforeseen contingencies which may arise at the commencement of a new Administration.

I have now answered the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky. The first charge of extravagance, have by the Secretary been committed to me by the proper Department. None of them are within my own knowledge; but I have no doubt they are all substantially correct.

Mr. Crittenden replied at some length to Mr. B. chairman.

Mr. Buchanan again rose, in reply to Mr. Crittenden, and said that he considered this a proud day for the young Administration. It presented a spectacle on which the world might gaze during the period of four years, that the Senator from Kentucky had only been made, and each one of these objects fully explained. Had the world ever seen a nation in which such a spectacle kingdoms of Europe look over the continent of America; examine the amount, and every other form of Government of our country in this Republic. One hundred and thirty millions had been expended, and the only complaints of extravagance were those of three hundred men from Missouri; that five hundred thousand dollars a worth of provisions had

been collected to sustain our army in the West, which could not be given out, and not required for that purpose; that two hundred Florida militia had been called into service on a kind of duty which was not required for that purpose; and that three branch mints had been unnecessarily established, two years before the present Administration came into power. And this is the sum total—these were the entire charges, which the honorable Senator could urge against the Administration. This was, then, the only charge which he could make, which had been made in every part of the country, swelling the extravagance of the Administration to hundreds of millions.

There was no possible objection, I might adduce many arguments to prove that more than one mint ought to exist in this country; although I acknowledge that strong reasons may be urged in favor of a branch at New Orleans. What ever gold may be found in the vicinity of Dalnagona and Charlotte, might be directed to these mints, and the coins they carried it to these mints, or to the other. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) will bear me witness that I have not done so, and that my friend Governor Hays of Mississippi, from first to last, in opposition to the establishment of these branch mints. I have this morning over the four special Sessions of my friends in Kentucky, and happily indeed I find that there are the only specific charges of extravagance which have been made against the present Administration, and which, in itself, is more than triumphant vindication. Indeed, I am almost sorry that I have not discovered some other fact more plausible than any of these, to which he might have resorted an argument.

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which has been incurred. He is charged with the expense of the gold mines, and cannot be found in such quantities as to keep them in employment. The only mode of getting clear of them is that of selling them for nothing. Now, Mr. Calhoun, (Mr. Mangum) and I pledged myself to support any reasonable bill for that purpose which he may introduce. I have not done so, for one reason, should feel myself indebted to the gentleman on the opposite side of the House.

It will be recalled that at the last session, the Secretary of War had called upon Congress to raise a thousand mounted men for the Florida war, a regular service during its continuance, and to receive a bounty in land, with the same pay and emoluments as the cavalry of the United States. The Florida war, as far as that purpose, increasing the force to fifteen hundred men. This bill went to the House of Representatives, where the committee on military affairs, approving of the policy, recommended a still further increase from 1,500 to 2,000 men; but the House never reached the measure, and no troops were raised for the prosecution of the Florida war. But did Congress, by its neglect, intend that Florida should not be defended? Was it the design of Congress to leave Florida to be defended by the militia laws? For the Senator can suppose that he intended to give up the wives and the children of its inhabitants to the scalping knife of the savage.

While this bill was pending before Congress, the governor of Florida, in pursuance of an act of the territorial legislature, called out into actual service a number of mounted men for the defence of that territory, nominally at the expense, but which we all know, from past experience, must eventually have to be paid by the United States. After the adjournment of Congress, and after he had passed the bill to which I have referred, the Secretary of War interposed, and ordered out twelve hundred mounted men, embracing those of the regular service from Florida, to serve in every part of the territory, and to pursue the Indians wherever they might be found, and five hundred regular infantry militia. And these were these five hundred militia to be employed? They were intended for two neighboring provinces, and, like the minute men of the revolution, were to be ready to repel invasion at a moment's warning. They are divided into companies of seventy men; and these men cultivate the soil, and these men border which divides the savages from the peaceful inhabitants. They are neither required to go to the front, nor the enemy more than twenty miles from the head quarters of their respective companies; because, if they were, it would destroy the very object of the neighborhood defence for which they were called into service, and leave the settlements unprotected. It is their duty to resist sudden incursions, and to engage in these settlements; and I understand that the most happy consequences have followed from the creation of this force.

Now, in regard to the bill, which is the main point of this argument, let me assure the Senator that these men cost the government but one-sixth of the cost of the same number of regular troops; they merely receive the pay of infantry without bounty, rations or clothing. They are bound to raise corn and provisions on the public lands on the same ground as they, and at the same time be ever ready to repel the incursions of the Indians. When this duty has been performed, they return to their peaceful and agricultural pursuits. What have been the consequences of this policy? Since this system was first adopted by the Secretary of War, the government has not been obliged to provide for a greatly reduced price. These men raise not only that sufficient to supply their own wants, but a considerable surplus for the support of the Indian in the very heart of Florida, where provisions are most wanted for the use of the army; and the government thus saves much of the expense of transporting this whole arrangement, instead of affording any foundation for a charge of extravagance against the government; is eminently economical.

I am sorry to inform the Senator that the Secretary has not yet been able to raise more than one-third of these five hundred militia infantry.

I trust he will now be able to perceive why Gen Read directed these 'voluntary militia' to remain at home, and not to pursue the enemy a great distance from twenty miles from their head quarters. They were never intended for general service, but were destined to be a rampart against the equally stationary and unwarlike Indians—to be a body guard on the front, and for the women and children behind them, and not to be engaged in a protracted, over which the savages would not pass. If these men could be withdrawn from the positions which they occupy, and sent all over Florida, the result might be disastrous.

The fourth and last charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren is, the establishment of the Florida militia, and yet these men were established by an act of Congress in 1835, two years before he came into power. Now I myself happen to be one of those who have decidedly opposed to the establishment of these men. With the exception of the done much good, and they have never yet will prosper. There is one more point in Georgia, at a place called Dalnagona, and another at Charlotte, in North Carolina. At these places, the gold mines were established, and by Mr. Van Buren an act of Congress, passed without distinction of party, authorized an appropriation to charge him with the expense of

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

BY AUTHORITY. AN ACT to make further provision for the expenses of an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary line of the United States which separates the State of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore provided, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to cause to be made and completed an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary line of the United States and the adjacent country, which separates the State of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Speaker of the H. of Representatives. R. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 27th, 1841.

(Passed to No. 8) AN ACT to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her for her portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and there shall be, conveyed to the State of Indiana, the land selected by her, under the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven intitled "An act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana for the purpose of aiding the citizens of that State to connect the waters of the Wabash and the canal of Lake Erie," for that portion of the canal between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, as returned by said State to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted: That should any of said lands, at the time of their selection and location by the State, have been subject to any right of pre-emption or other legal incumbrance, the State of Indiana shall be, and she hereby is, authorized to purchase any lands subject to private entry in said State, other lands in lieu of so much thereof as may be so incumbered, and, upon return of the said lands to the Secretary of the Treasury, the same shall be, and hereby is, confirmed to the State of Indiana, that no more land shall be selected, or land already selected, than a quantity equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of said canal, from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute, Indiana.

APPROVED, February 27th, 1841.

(Passed to No. 9) AN ACT further to provide in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved on the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, be, and the same is hereby continued in force for two years from the end of the second session of the twenty-fifth Congress, by an act entitled "An act to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service," approved on the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby further continued in force for two years from the end of the present session of Congress.

KEYBUCK STATE LOTTERY

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky. D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers. DRAWING OF CLASSES. 64-42-28-29-37-41-43-45-47-49-51-53-55-57-59-61-63-65-67-69-71-73-75-77-79-81-83-85-87-89-91-93-95-97-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-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