not disposed to look into and hear the evidence and decide upon the propositions submitted in the resolutions now on your table, then send it back to the People of the district, and by their opinions I am always willing to abide.

Fellow citizens of the 12th Congressional Dis trict of North Carolina

On yesterday, the 29th day of March, the House of Representatives refused to take a vote on any part of the evidence, or to decide any one proposition growing out of the contested election, but determined to refer it back to the People of the district, to make mother election. This is as should be. All power is rightfully vested the People: they can properly elect a member to represent our district, but Congress has no such

I am, of course, a candidate fto Trepresent you again in Congress, whenever the Governor of North Carolina may order a new election. trust fellow-citizens, you will be careful and par-ticular in holding and conducting the next election. Let your deputy sheriffs, and inspectors, and clerks, be all awarn according to law; pre serve, and file with the clerk of the county court, the list containing the names of the voters. A voter must be twenty-one years old, have lived twelve months in the State immediately before the election, and have paid public taxes, and then he is qualified to vote in the county wherein he resides. Be sure to vote only in the county in which you live, otherwise some advantage will be taken of you, and you will again lose your votes. I hope the next election will be decided by the people's votes, and not by their oaths. My time has been so much engrossed, and

my public duties so much embarrassed by this contested election, that I have not been able to attend promptly to all the claims of my constituente. I truly regret, fellow-citizens, that you are the only People in the United States that have not, at this time, a Representative in Con gress to speak your sentiments, and to guard and protect your interests, upon the great questions and principles now, under consideration. For this omission, no fault, to reproach can justly attach to me. I feel, and you know I am, blameless for the consequences.

Your tellow-citizen,

JAMES GRAHAM.

EXTRACT FROM THE REMARKS O MR. UNDERWOOD.

In the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 31, on the following Resolution, re ported by the Committee on Elections:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House directed to pay to David Newland, E. same amount for pay and mileage as is allowed to members of Congress, to be computed from the day of presenting his petition to the House, the 29th instant, inclusive.

that resolution. I know of no precedent, no law and no principle upon which its passaage can be justified. If there be any ground on which members can justify themselves in voting for the resolution I should be glad, to hear it sta-

Constitution provides that "the Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United states." In pursuance of this constitutional requirement, Congress has fixed and " ascertained by law" the compensation of each member of Congress .-His per diem and mileage are regulated by stat- filled me with terror ute. But the compensation allowed is in favor I consider it at once of members of Congress : those who are rightful- as the knell of the Uly or de facte members, and not those who would be members; not to those who claim seats, but never get them; not to those who contest the election of a sitting member, and whose efforts to obtain the seat fail, by the judgment of the House. There is no law, then, which embraces and provides compensation for a case like this.— The very fact that it requires a resolution, is proof conclusive that there is no law under which Mr. Newland can be paid; and sir, instead of paying him by law, you are now about to give him by a resolution of this flouse out of the contingent fund eight dollars per day for attendance miles travel; and you are about to do this, with-out the concurrence of the Senate and without the approval of the President, as directed by the Constitution. You are thus giving to a resolution of one branch of the legislative department the effect of taking the People's money out of the Treasury, in a manner unknown to the Constitution, and in direct violation of its plainest

The resolution proposes to take the money out of the contingent fund of this House, You had be presented with as well take money of that fund to build a bridge or pave a street, or erect a lighthouse, or to build a ship, or to pay your soldiers and sailors. I understand the contingent fund is provided by law, to defray the expenses of this House, and whatever work and labor this House orders to be done is to be paid for out of it. Thus you pay for printing ordered to be done for the use of the House, and for the services of boys and men in attendance, out of this fund. But what service has David Newland rendered to this House or to the country? What work and labor has he performed for which he deserves compensation? He was anxious, I admit to labor with us in a legislative capacity, but this House refused to let him do that by deciding that it had no right thus to legislate; and now wo are called on to pay him, as though he had labored. Thus, sir, you are about to pay full wages when no work has been done, and when you have determined that the man had ac right to work ! I think the | who, farmers and mechanics of the country will consiit a strange Jecision. They will never be able to understand how it is proper to pay for work never performed, and which the claimant

had no right to perform.

I admit, sir, if Mr. Newland had been entitled to a seat the case would have been altered. If he had been elected by a majority of the qualiused voters of his district, he would then have had a right to labor with us, and we ought to have permitted him to do so; and, in that event, we should, as just men. pay him for all the time he had been waiting here, knocking at the door, and asking to be let in, for the purpose of discharging the duties he had a right to perform.— In that case, it would have been no fault of his that he did not work, and it would have been his duty to offer himself, and to make, as it were, a legal tender of his services. Then, when his right was acknowledged, and a seat given to him, his pay should go back, and embrace all the time he had been in attendance, asserting his right to labor. Under such eircumstaces, Mr. NEWLAND's case would have resembled that of a ploughman, who engages with a ratmer, to do work, and to begin it on a certain day, and who is prevented from working by the farmer not-withstanding he tenders himself on the day. If the farmer delays him a week, he should pay for the lost week, because it is the farmer's fault, and not the ploughman's. But we have not de-

People. We have determined that he never elected by them; and hence no engaget was ever entered into which he had a right to perform, and, consequently, being deprived of no right, he has no just claim to compensation."

THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION-JEFFERSON AND VAN BUREN.

We earnestly invite the attention of eveman, who loves his country better than ne does his party, to the following extracts, before he casts his vote. It will be seen that Mr. Jefferson regarded the Missouri question as one of the highest in importance to the South, and that it involved a principle, which, if admitted, carried with the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery, not within the District of Columbia only, but within the States likewise, -" and it will be," according to the view of that great Statesman, whose name and authority are so often quoted by the Van Burenites themselves as conclusive, not the arrogation of a new power, "but another exercise of that power, that all shall be free," in the States as well as in the District. Mr. Van Buren's opinion is in his own words, as copied from his preamble and resolution, adopted by the New York Legislature in 1820, and fully carried out by her delegation in both branches of Congress in the Missouri controversy. Read, people of Campbell, Bedford, Amherst, Pittsylvania, Botetourt, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Buckingham, &c. and say, whether as slaveholders you can consent to entrust the protection of that vital interest to the "tender mercies" of Van Buren. Read!

Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Van Buren's pinions on the Missouri Question. Mr. Jefferson's opin-Mr. Van Buren's o.

pinion. "The Missouri "The Constitution Question aroused & of the United States filled me with alarm clearly gives Con-The old scism of gress the right to re-Federal and Repub-quire of new STATES, lican threatened noth-not comprised withing, because it exist in the original bouned in every State daries of the United and united them to-States, the prohibigether by the frater-tion of slavery, as a nism of party. I condition of their adhave been among the mission into the Umost sanguine in be-nion: therefore, lieving that our U- "Resolved, That

nion would be of long our Senators be in conlesting the election of James Graham Esq , to duration. I now structed to oppose doubt it much, and the admission as a "I rise, (said Mr. U.) to oppose the passage of see the event at no State, into the Union great distance and of any Territory not the direct conse-comprised as aforequence of this ques-said, without making the prohibition

"I had for a long slavery therein The sixth section of the first article of the time ceased to read indispensible condinewspapers, or pay tion of admission."

any attention to public affairs: But this momentous question. like a fire bell in the night, awakened and nion. It is hushed indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence.

" Our anxieties in

this quarter are all concentrated in the question. What does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? And this by the bye is but the name of the case. The real question as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to freedom and a dagger? For if Congress has the power to regulate the con ditions of the inhabitants of the States. it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free."

Will you listen to the warning voice of Jefferson, or will you turn a deaf ear to his counsels !- Lynchburg Virginion.

SHALL WE SUPPORT VAN BUREN? Will the south support a man, for the highest office in the gift of the people,

In 1820, endeavored to compel Missour to prohibit slavery within her limits, as a condition of her admission into the Union -for the purpose mainly of increasing the power of the non-slaveholding states?

Who, in 1821, voted, in the New York convention, for placing free negroes on an equality with the white man, by conferring on them the right of suffrage?

Who, in 1822 voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Flori-

Who, in 1812, supported the Declaration of War, and afterwards, in the midst of the calamities which in its early stages, threw a gloom over the country, and disheartened its firmest patrious, deserted to the Hartford Conventionalists, and brought out De Witt Clinton as a Candidate for the presidency, against James Madison?

Who pretending to Southern Senators that he was opposed to protecting duties, six o'clock. voted in 1828, for the bill of Abomina-

tions? Who, pretending to be against recognising the jurisdiction of the general government over the subject of Internal Improvehim from discharging his engagement with the Cumberlannd road, thereby affirming done.

that power in its most objectionable shaper Who, pretending to be in favor of a hard money currency, has sustained the most ex-tensive and closely compacted league of banks that ever existed in any country

Who, pretending to regard the United States Bank as a 'monster' of iniquity peti-tioned that one or more of its branches might be located in New York?

Who denounced Gen Jackson in 1824, when he was out of power, and when there was but little expectation that he would ev er be in, with a bitterness only surpassed by the servility which he displayed towards him in 1832, when he had become the fountain of honor?

Who by turns, eulogized and denounced flattered and betrayed De Witt Clinton?

And who, true to nothing but his own it terest, would desert to-morrow the very principles which he would avouch to-day and the very friends that stood by him in their defence and support, if it were expedient or politic so to do?

'Let no such man be trusted.' Lamely Virginian Correspondence of the Baltimore Chenicle

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2, Half-past 7, P. M. The Senate have just passed the bill providing

for the admission of Michigan into the Union ordered the Arkansas bill to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday. For the last two days the roudies of this body, the Bentons Hills, Niles and Walkers, have been attempting to play off the same game in which their yokefellows of the other House were so signally defeated on the Saturday and Sunday of memorable riot and confusion.

The Michigan bill, as you are aware, has been under discussion for a few days, and has met with the decided opposition of all the friends of the constitution in the Senate, on the ground that it directly violates the requirements of that sacred instrument, in several particlars. Mr. Southard concluded as able speech against it resterday, at the usual hour of adjournment; but, instead of breaking up and going to dinner, the party determined to push the bill through per fas aut nefas. Some sharp skirmishing took place. You have, doubtless, derived from another quarter an account of the personal scene between Clay and Buchanan. I am told by those who witness it that it was one of the best things of the kind that has ever occurred in Congress. Buchanan's manner is frequently made up entire ly of affectation, and the pompous stiffness of his ine attitudes in describing how he haranged. f-llow-citzens at the time of the enemy's invasion, and how he harried down to Baltimore to repel the British from that beautiful city, must have furnished a capital field for fun. I can readily imagine how Clay would seize upon the strong points of this ridiculous case. His manner of telling a really good story is inimitable, and, on this occasion, it was so smooth and good-tempered that no one but Buchanan felt the smallest degree of pain from the application. It was very foulish in him to have taken the matter so much to heart. It showed grievous want of both taste and

In spite of all the efforts and remonstrances, and appeals of our patriotic and high-minded friends, Van Buren and his "TAIL" prevailed the bill was passed to a third reading, and they adjourned at half past eight o'clock.

To day Judge Porter moved for a reconsideration of the vote of last night and the recommit ment of the bill. Mr. Californ supported the motion in a short speech distinguished by his usual force of thought, and that indignant and somewhat vehement eloquence with which he is accustomed to assail the corruption and unprincipled management of the party. He reminded the Senate of the strong objections that had aleady been dwelt upon by him and others, to the ad mission of Michigan under present circumstances. She had come into the halls of Congress without knocking at the pottal. Her constitution gave to aliens and even to ronaway slaves the elective franchise. This last point he urged with extra ordinary power, and made a powerful appeal to the Southern Senators to unite in stamping on this provision their decided and indigant reprobation.

spear with the South Carolina statesman. It was a most inglorious one. It is really laughahle to see this little samph bouncing up on every occasion to add his poor school-boy sponting to the debates of men on questions of momentous interest. Amidst a great pile of fantastic imagery I contrived to discover this original ideathe only one that this garsh rhetorician delivered himself of in the course of half an hour-that the motion to reconsider was an afterthought!

How Judge Porter with one or two of his strong manly sentences, annihilated the pert clister or from Mississippi! The Judge, as you know, is a native of the Emerald Isle, and one of the finest specimen of the true Irish character. His mind, to use the language of the accomplished and unfortunate Wolfe.

" Is jovial, is refined, boy! 'Tis rightly fraught With random thought And feelings wildly kind, boy!"

His eloquence is marked by many of the best qualities of the better school of Irish crators, Compass and compression, force and brilliancy, a gravity that dignifies the highest, and a suavity that melts into consonance with the tenderest themes, are the contradictions he has reconciled. Nor are these more conspicuous than his gay and delightful humour-the most genuine wit, frequently sharpened into the most cutting and caustic satire; and those noble bursts of declamation expressive at once of the emotions of sensibility and the thoughts of genius.

On this occasion, Mr. PORTER maintained his motion with great spirit and energy. He gave some severe side-blows to the Van Burenites, for pressing the measure so strongly; turned WAL-KER over his knee and flagellated him in true Hibernian style so severely that I apprehend the little fellow will be forced to stand up hereafter, because other wise he will find no rest.

BENTON swaggered somewhat. Mr. PRESTON made an able speech. Mr. CLAY dropped a few words cheifly in explanation. Mr. CRITTEN-DEN spoke at length on the subject. All in vain. The issue was decided on. What is the Constitution! what is liberty! the lignity, the honor, the virtue of Congress, or the nation! Empty sounds all, when weighed agianst the object upon which the gang of political adventurers "held together by the cohesive power of the plunder of the public," have set their hearts-the advancement of an unprincipled and heartless demagogue to the Presidency,-The bill passed of course—the final vote being taken at half past

of the Whig Senators having already retired in disgust and loathing of the degradation to which the heartless crew who have been recently let in, have reduced what was once the most dignified layed Mr. NEWLAND, and wrongfully prevented ment, voted for the erection of gates on the motion was lost. More work was yet to be

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In a report from the Department, made to Conress on the 3d of March, 1835, as our readen may recollect; (for it made some noise at the time,) a discrepancy of some \$4,000 was discovered in its accounts, which to this day remains plainable. A resolution was adopted by the Sen-ate at its present session, calling upon the Postmaster General for some information upon the subject; in answer to which Mr. Kendall declares his inability to account for it. He says, " the cash account of the Post Office Department, be fore the 1st day of July last, are known to be deranged in a high degree;' and that 'it is believed many menths of labor would be required to ascertain the causes and extent of that derangement." Who occasioned all this derangement? It will be readily answered, by Mr. Kendall himself that it was owing to the negligence or incompetency of his predecessor Major Barry who being now no more we would tread as light! as possible upon his ashes. But it is natural to enquire why was John McLean, under whose suspices the Post Office Department was rapidly advancing in public favor, and who managed it with a skill and economy surpassed only by the vigor and efficiency of its operations -why was he removed from that office? Simply because he refused to permit it to be converted into a political machine-because he refused to turn out honest capable postmasters for no other crime but the independent expression of their political opinions and to appoint others whose sole recommendation was their subserviency to the " powers that be." And what was the "reward" of Maj. Barry for permitting the affairs of his De partment to be thus deranged? Was he laid aside for his incompetency or negligence? No: he was only transferred from an office with a salary of \$4500 per annum to another, with a salary of \$9,000 coupled with an outfit of \$9,000 addition-Il This is one of the abuses of this administration, which the people have not scrutinized and condemued as they should have done. Their partiality for Jackson has blinded them to the fatal nfluences of too many of his measures of which this is not the least acceptionable.

Lynch. Virginian. Mr. Benton is in his usually pompous tyle of declamation, which is strangely mistaken by some people for eloquence of the highest order, asserted in his Expunging harangue, that Gen. Jackson has done more for the human family than any other individual that has ever ived in the tide of time." Bombast and exaggeration can go no farther than this: If it be rue, however, it is very fortunate for mankind that Mr. Benton's ball aimed at the heart of Gen. Jackson some twenty years ago, only reached his shoulder. It is singular how men's opinions change. At that time, no foul mouthed fish-woman of St. Giles's could have applied more vulgar epithets to one of her own crew, than those

*All which was very fully repaid to him in kind-The General was hard to beat at a game of epither in those days .- (ED. C. WAT.

he worse man who is now his eulogist. Ib.

A HANDSOME FEE.

It is said that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been charged by Mr. Livingston for the management of the great case between the U.S. and the city of New Orleans, by which the latter gained one million of dollars .- Cour. & Engr.

Canal Navigation .- The Banner, published at Williamsport, (Md.) give a weekly account of the Trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to and from that place. The departures, on the week ending on Friday last, are stated at 84 in number, boats, gondolas and raits; a part of the loading of which consisted of 44,260 bushels of Coal, 5,389 barrels of Flour, some thousand bush els of Grain,&c.

The Connecticut Election has gone stronger for Van Burenism than we were led to believe from the accounts received yesterday. There is very little doubt that the majorities are as large or lar ger, than they were last year. The seventy towns heard from, says the New Havon Herald, gives a Jackson majority of about 3000, "and the remaining fifty towns will, in all probability, rub that in." So be it; if the good people of that State are really fond of the degradation brought opon them, by their rulers and representatives, WALKER, of Mississippi, undertook to break a | we don't know that we have any right to quarrel with them. We are at liberty, however, we suppose, to say that it is a very strange case .-Cour. & Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Sale of the Banking House of the United States Bank - We learn from the Philadelphia United States Gazette that the Exchange was crowded on Tuesday morning, at an early hour, each visiter anxionsly waiting the offer of the real estate of the United States Bank, in Chesnut street, by Messrs. M. Thomas & Son, auctioneers. The lot fronts on Chesnut street 202 feet 6 inches, extending 225 feet to Library street Besides the banking House, there are two large three-story brick buildings on Chesnut street, and smaller buildings on Library street. The bidding for a short time was animated, but the whole was finally knocked down to Thomas P. Cope, Esq. at \$388-000. It was understood that Mr. C. purchased the property for the stockholders of the Pennsylvania United States Bank.

ROBBERY OF THE COLUMBIA MAIL

and Charleston was published in the Columbia papers very recently, by which large sums of money had been purloined from it. We learn that the Post Master General had, in consequence. directed the Post Master of this city to institute an investigation into the facts of the case by an examination of the drivers on the route, and such others as may by possibility be implicated in the transaction. The result of the inquiry has been the apprehension of two of the Clerks employed in the Columbia office, and their examination before the Hon. David Johnson, in Columbia who has ordered them to find recognizances in the sum of \$15,000 each, to appear in answer to the charge of having purloined money from the Mails made up at Columbia and passing through that office for Charleston, at the Federal Circuit Court to be held in that place in November next .-

PULASEI, (TENN.) MARCH 24.

The flat coat Martin Van Buren, belonging to Capt.Gatlin, run against a snag on Monday last. shortly after cutting her moorings, and soon sank A motion was then made to adjourn; several over two tiers of cotton. We understand that ner public auction to-morrow.

Hugh L. White, which preceded the other a counters hereafter. We hope the Executive to have been buried by an eccentric few hours, rubbed the same snag, but passed without damage .- Trumpet.

We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians | Indians, whom they may never find, and re exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families it is mid have alrealy fled to Columbus for safety, leaving their mes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, roke open his corn crib, cut the cotten bagging from his cutton bales, drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If contrary to our expectation the reports are true, the Chiefs of the Nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring into the field 10.000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong .- Geo. Jour .

FROM TEXAS.

Rumors have been in circulation here hattles in Texas, subsequent to the date the Alamo by the Mexican troops, but our papers do not furnish any confirmation of thein. The following letter, which find in the Natches Courier, contains the only additional information furnished us by the late mails of the state of affairs in that country;

WASHINGTON, March 16,1836. DEAR SIR. An opportunity offering, write you, not with many pleasant feelings. The Alamo has fallen, and every unfortunate creature murdered and barnt, some even before they were dead. A Mexican whose daughters live at Beasons. & another, came intollouston's camp at Gonzales, and reported on the 10th, that on the 6th at day light the cavalry surrounded the fort, and the infantry, with scaling ladders, entered at the four angles of the fort, and were supported till all but seven of the Americans were killed: these called for Santa Ana and quarter, and were by his order immediately sacrificed. In the stories related by the two Mexicans, there is no material difference. Mr. Mc-Neal (our Natchez friend) said that from La Bahia, whence he has just arrived, the country from La Bahia to Bexar is alive with Mexicans; that Fannin is probably surrounded, having attempted to march to the relief of Bexar, and was beat back. Our condition is very bad. To-day we finish the Consultation, harry through the rest of the business, and prepare for des-

JAMES COLLINGSWORTH, Col. CARSON, of North Carolina, and D. BURNET, are in in a field not far distant from the choice nomination for President, (provisional;) the course of their operations observed some RUSK, BAILY, HARDIMAN, POTTER, and one of the first named will form the cabinet. with which Gen. Jackson was bespattered by Next Congress will regulate land business. Yours, most truly,

> C. B. STEWART. IRA R. LEWIS, Esq Natchez.

> > TEXAS.

The N. Orleans Courier, of the 2d inst , says : -With the exception of the following, relative to the forces under Col. Fannin, and Gen. Houston, we have nothing from Texas, - there are many rumors in the city, but they " come in such questionable shape," that not the least confidence can be placed in them.

From the Natchez Courier, March 31.

Col. Geo. C. Childers arrived here last, evening from Texas, informs us that Col. Fannin, with 800 men, was at La Bahia, and felt confident, that in case of an attack he could make a successful resistance. General Houston was on Colorado, with a force of 2,500 men. From the above we are led to believe that the acrount which we published, of a battle having taken place between Col. Fannin's troops and the Mexican, is mainly correct. God grant that it

TEXAS.

At a meeting held on the 4th inst. at Mobile. in behalf of Texas, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a subscription paper be now pened to receive subscriptions of the citizens now present. This motion was received by acclamation, and an amount between four & five thousand dullars immediately subscribed.

From the Charleston Mercury.

FLORIDA.

We copy from the Camden Journal, of the 9th inst, the following extracts of letters, from members of the Kershaw Volunteers. It will be seen that they are dated one day later than letters received in this city :-

VOLUSIA, March 26, 5 o'clock, P. M. "Contrary to all expectation on our arrival, we are here still, but the last of the troops are now crossing the St. John's, and are forming to go a few miles this evening, consequently this is the latest date that can be received from the company for 10 or 12 days.

* *** All the company are well and in fine spirits. ** A firing of cannon and bursting of bombs, was distinctly heard from three to eight o'clock last evening (the guide says) between Fort King and Withlacoochee: conjecture is busy to day as to the cause and result. It is generally supposed that Scott had attacked the Indians there; especially as the 25th was the day, stated to us in a general order read at St. Josephs for an attack to be made."

VOLUSIA, March 26.

"I hope we will all be shortly on the way It will be recollected by our readers that an ac-count of the robbery of the mail between Columbia about ten days—particulars when we get home. * * In the fight which took place here four days ago, and which you no doubt heard of, the whites lost 3 men, and the Indians 5 certain, and probably several more. The budy of their chief Ouchee Billy, or Billy Hicks, was found the day after the fight, concealed under some brush. * * * * We yesterday and last night distinetly heard the firing of cannon and bombs some forty miles off, supposed to be an engagement between Powell (Osceola) and Scott. If so, there will be no chance of fight for us." ****

From the National Intelligencer.

WESTERN INDIANS .- We have for some time past had painful forebodings that war spirit and the conflicts with the Indians, in Florida, would have a contagious influence on the Indiana West of the Mississippi; and that the people of that frontier might, sooner of later—we hope the day no doubt he has no legal claim to any is fair distant—be severely tried by the re-action as, if an owner cannot be found it produced by the removal of the reluctant Indians belongs to the crown. It is not likely from East of the Mississippi. From the West with the exception of the sum taken we received yesterday the subjoined intelligence coachman's wife, that much of it will of hostilities between the aboriginal of the prairies coming for any legitimate purposes and the trader and emigrant Indians, which can- Mr. Chauvel, however, we hear, intends whole cargo has been saved, though in a dama not, indeed be traced to the Florida excitement, question how far his claim is tensbeen ged state. The damaged cotton will be account to the florida excitement, question how far his claim is tensbeen to the florida excitement. ged state. The damaged cotton will be offered at but which, by reviving and giving employment which his servants are determined to for the warrior feeling of the Indians, may prepare their minds and nerve their arms. We understand that Major Hayne's flat boat, their minds and herve their arms for other enwill think well before determining to send out who lived some years since near Standard troops into the prairies again to look after roving known to be wealthy, has gone about

had perhaps better let alone; for in such laurels can be won by civilzed man.

"NEAR FORT GIRSON. March 14, 1836 "Things in this quarter look as if wa. have trouble ere long with the Indian Grand Praires. "An Express arrived at head-quarte

days since, announcing Gen Arauckle

Camanches and Pawnees had murdered

Traders at Coffee's Trading House, river, in the Patynee country. One man caped; he has arrived here, and deser massacre as dreadful; 50 or 60 Amere some Creeks and Osages were butchered in It was near Coffee's trading house to treaty last year was made with the Can and Pawnees, but, ewing to Cut Dongs ing there agreeably to promise, the treat torn up, and Tabaquina a fierce and save manche warrior, warned Gen. Corres men to leave their country; his not con has been fatal to them all. Our men w the Camanches last summer described the herce, warlike race of men, well mounted armed with a lance and shield. They are dering tribe, and we may look for them all su nmer without even crossing their trail is no doubt that the United States will these murders, and we will march from h son as the grass will admit of our herses on it. The whole regiment of Dragon concentrate and be joined by the 7th li now at Fort Gibson. CHILI Mckros Creek warrior, swears vengeance spain Pawnees and Camanches, and he will add six or seven hundred warriors to as mand. We are making every preparation we shall get off, I suppose, by the lat "Gen. ARBUCKLE has put Fort Gibson

repair, and mounted held pieces in the houses."-Balt. Patriot.

From a late London Paper. SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF HEDDE TREASURE.

The village of Stanmore Middless within the last few days, been a scena extraordinary excitement, in conse of a singular discovery or a very large of foreign gold coins, computed by et not less than 40001, in a dicth, upon glebe lands" of the Rev. Author Cas It appears that, on Saturday crening the coachman and gardner of the research gentleman were engaged in clearing out ces of metal strong the dirt - These they us ined and found them to be gold, and thereo. quently turned out to be " louis d'ors," turnese coins, called "ports," or "Johands the value of about 36s. each. Asit cannot be dark, the men did not pursue their sees a same night, but resolved on the following ing to make a more minute examination in golden mine instead, however, of keeping has even counsel, they let not the secretal spain house the same night, and on reaching the the next morning, were not a little morning find a crowd of men, women, and child sembled on the spot before them, many of the and been equally successful in their dec and showed several of the large and small and which they had collected. The concerns gardener then commenced digging should be on which they had been at first engaged was the bank, which came from a tin box the iciend open. A simultaneous rush was annuinto the ditch, a scene of confusion because description ensued. The men above key the that were below down, till they were to be of suffication "More sacks in the mill as cry, and it was not till a solemn process the discoveres of the treasure were all rise. A collection was then made, and ing in a ring-men, women, and butpieces were handed round, one at a time less the gardener and coachman, however, tage to reserve the better share for themselds especially to keep the larger pieces. vals led to fresh search, when two mes will were found equally well stored. William

tom coming out, another scramble follows, another division took place-some getting in twenty to thirty pieces each and others man or two to the extent of two hundred week. the crachman and gardener receiving about hundred and twenty each. The news see ? tained more extended circulation throughout town, and the whole parish flocked to 18 19 the church being thereby stripped of pest whole of the humbler classes of its congerto the no small astonishment of the parks. cause of this defection was ascertained Reverend Mr. Chauvel, after the serve sent for his gardener and obtained from circumstances of the case. He immediate clared the whole of the property to be ing been found in his glebe land, and certain from the gardener the amount of his presgardener was not disposed so quietly to the his unexpected gains, and, on consulty the coachman, they resolved to put sums together, and consult a lawver was proper to be done. The money dingly left in charge of the coachman no sconer was she alone than Mrs. Ches ing discovered the fact, went to her, and on her fears, forced her to deliver up to her valuable charge, to the deep mortile her hushand and co partner. The then conveyed to the Rev. Mr. mean time the other "lucky ones" were ing their boasted gains in hands fall, and a ber the in neighborhood bought several selection at the rate of 12s. each ;he soon found a soul at thirteen shillings each; and by the ing a toreign servant, who lived with man in the village, stated the real value no bargain could again be had on such ad geous terms. Several hearing of the the Parson, kept their own counsel; up to town on Monday and sold the fair value to the bullion dealers—while two altogether retired from the chances diate inquiry. Under these circumsta impossible to collect the percise amounts from what we hear it cannot tall much the sum we have stated. The parson of that the whole belongs to him, but then

these a farmer's man made off, but