

of his power, if the decision remain unreversed, Mr. Speaker Folk has probably defeated the most important measure of the session, required by the People, demanded by the best interests of the Union, and essential to an administration of equal justice among all its members, old and new, interior and exterior.—*Nat. Int.*

Public Sentiment in the West.—We have recently had an opportunity of ascertaining, personally, the prospects of the two parties, in a large number of the Western counties, and we entertain but little doubt of carrying the White Ticket next fall, by a majority of 10,000 votes. Those counties which have signified themselves by their patriotism and devotion to liberty, in the two wars, still manifest a determination to fight for its preservation, by contributing their efforts to elect the **TENNESSEE FARMER, the People's Candidate**, to preside over the destinies of our happy country. In the counties of Stokes and Surry, the contest will be maintained with spirit by both parties. The Caucus Party of those counties, sensible of the weakness of their cause, are using the most strenuous efforts—not to enlighten the people—not to enable them to arrive at the truth—but, they are mystifying, misrepresenting, and concealing from them what is essential to enable them to decide correctly. And, above all, they are applying with all the force conceivable, party screws. It is upon that detestable mode of depriving a man of freedom of suffrage, that they chiefly rely for success. But truth is mighty and will prevail. No efforts, however ingenious, no sophistry however suitable, can long conceal it from the view of an honest public.—*Carolina Gazette.*

Onslow County.—The Van Buren papers have predicted that Gen. Dudley would not receive the vote of this county,—with what justice let the following facts determine. The Van Buren party called a meeting to nominate candidates for the Legislature. About 75 citizens assembled. The meeting was organized on motion of John A. Averitt, a Van Buren Postmaster. Mr. Averitt made a speech, and then Mr. Averitt was nominated by Mr. Hancock as a candidate for the Senate, and Wm. P. Ferrand as a candidate for the Commons. The sequel we give in the language of a gentleman of the highest respectability who was present, as stated to the Newbern Spectator: "Before the question of concurrence in the nomination was put by the chair, Mr. David W. Sanders (a whig) asked the Chairman if the meeting was intended for party purposes, and added, that if it was so, he would retire. The chair replied in the negative; Mr. Sanders then desired that the meeting should be informed what were the political sentiments of the nominee present, (Mr. Averitt,) and asked for a public avowal of his opinions upon the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States; the powers of the General Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, &c.—to all of which he refused to give definite answers: Mr. Sanders contended it was his privilege to demand such expression of his opinions, and that it was a duty the nominee owed to the meeting to make such explanations. Mr. Averitt replied in a sophistical and evasive manner; when Mr. Sanders suggested to those of the meeting who were opposed to the nominees to retire from the Court House; and the consequence was, Messrs. Editors, that every man left but seven, including officers and the nominee present. This, I conceive, must be an alarming event for the 'spoils party' in this county. The meeting terminated in a total failure to make nominations, 'the party' being routed, horse, foot and dragons. This is, I believe, to be considered a fair test of the strength of the Vanites in this old Republican County.—*Fay. Observer.*

Columbus County.—We learn that great efforts have been made by certain Van Buren men, who regard success more than truth—the end more than the means they take to accomplish it,—to convince the good people of Columbus County, that the Whigs do not seriously mean to press the claims of Judge White, but only to run him for the purpose of aiding the election of Daniel Webster. A more palpable falsehood was never propagated. Mr. Webster stands not the smallest chance of election.—He will be run, so far as we know, only in the State of Massachusetts, and her Electoral vote is the only one which he has any prospect of obtaining. Indeed, we are confident, that Massachusetts would drop him, if either of the other candidates were acceptable to her. His Tariff principles, equally with those of Van Buren, render him odious to the Whigs of the South.—Let the people be not deceived. The vote of North Carolina will certainly be cast for that honest old patriot, Judge White.—*ib.*

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Moore County, May 30.

"The friends of Judge White are daily increasing. He will beyond doubt be more popular in this county than ever Andrew Jackson was. As for Martin Van Buren, the people appear to detest his politics, and believe them incompatible with the interests of the South."—*Fay. Observer.*

A lady who keeps a boarding house in Canal street, New Orleans, advertises that she can accommodate boarders with families. This is an excellent opportunity, says the Bee, for Bachelors, or those who belong to the labor-in-vain club.

The Cherokee Indians.

FEARS OF HOSTILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA!!

From the *Rutherfordton Gazette.*

Considerable excitement and alarm has been produced in the counties of Haywood and Macon, in this State, by the movements of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, since the ratification of the late treaty. However favorable the provisions of that treaty may be to the Cherokees, it is certain that a large portion of the Nation were and still are opposed to its adoption. From a conversation we had with a very intelligent Cherokee, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, we learned that it was concluded during the absence of the regular delegation, consisting of the principal Chiefs and most influential men of the Nation; and that immediately thereafter, another delegation, (one of whom was our informant,) was despatched to Washington to remonstrate against its adoption, and to show that neither a majority of the regular Chiefs of the Nation, nor of the people of the Nation, had agreed to its provisions. Our informant insisted that most of the persons who assented to the treaty were either emigrants already beyond the Arkansas, or who were desirous of emigrating, and willing to sacrifice the interest of the Nation to carry that desire into effect most advantageously. He represented the Ross party, which it is understood is the most powerful, as wholly opposed to the treaty, and as much exasperated in consequence of what they consider the fraud used to get it approved of, by any part of the Nation. The Ridge Party is in favor of the treaty and emigration—the Ross party opposed to both.

We do not mention these facts, to censure the conduct of the commissioners on the part of the United States, who concluded the treaty. We are not sufficiently informed to express an opinion as to the fairness with which it was conducted. We only wish to show the fight in which their proceedings, and the proceedings of the Ridge party, are viewed by the Ross party; and the danger—if there is any—of our having an Indian war in North Carolina.

A gentleman in whose statements entire confidence may be placed, and who, we hope, will keep us regularly informed of the state of facts in that part of the nation, writes us from Franklin, Macon Co., N. C., under date of June 6th, as follows:

"Another cause of excitement in this county, is the movements of the Cherokee Indians. Those of them living in that part of the Nation immediately joining us, are said to be dissatisfied with the late treaty, are collected in companies consulting with one another, and have purchased all the powder they could in the towns of the upper part of Georgia, and from the merchants of this and other places in this county. Flying reports are still stronger.

"The commanding officers of our militia are now making preparations for raising a company of Volunteers, to be in readiness on any emergency that may occur.

"My own opinion is, that there is no danger. The Indians are destitute of provisions, and I presume they want to kill game, which is the probable cause of their buying so much powder.

Since the receipt of this letter we have had some verbal accounts of a later date, in which confidence may be placed. The alarm was increasing in the counties of Macon and Haywood, and the movements of the Indians more suspicious. Our own opinion is, that there is serious danger they will not peaceably submit to the provisions of the treaty; and although there are many exaggerated reports pervading the country, and much unnecessary alarm, we must be on our guard. It is always safest to err on the side of prudence.

From the *Newnan (Georgia) Palladium.*

"More Indian War—the Cherokees are up!—We have two letters before us, one from Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood, stating that the inhabitants on the frontiers of that county are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees. He has raised a volunteer mounted company to act at spies upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country. They march to their stations on the 24th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wagon. Another from W. G. Springer, Esq., to Gen. Wood, stating that there is a large party of Cherokees in and about Cedar-town, the present county site of Paulding, whose movements are evidently hostile—that the white inhabitants are under great alarm—that they are without ammunition, and urges the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

We have this moment been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Paulding, that the Indian force now collected is computed from 3 to 500, that they insolently demand provisions from the whites, and are robbing them of their cattle. One Indian has been killed in the act of driving off cattle. As blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful that, as the troops from this section leave for the Creek nation, the Cherokees will rise and commence a general massacre. Therefore we anticipate that our volunteers, on their arrival at head quarters, will receive orders to counter-march to protect their own homes, as the present seat of the apprehended hostilities is only about a days' ride from here."

The Philadelphia Herald states that an agency has been established in New York by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, for the purchase and sale of foreign and domestic exchange, where from three to five millions will be employed.

Georgia.—The Creeks.

From the *Charleston Courier.*

We conversed with a gentleman who left Columbus on Thursday last, 9th inst. No army movement had taken place up to that day, owing to the provisions not having arrived. Our informant, however, met 80 or 90 six-horse teams on the road. Gen. Scott had recovered. The place was filled with troops, regulars and volunteers—he supposes from 6 to 7000—and many of the latter would have to leave again on account of want of arms and ammunition. Gen. Jesup had gone with a guard to Tuskegee, a place half way between Columbus and Montgomery. The guard, on coming back, was intercepted by a body of Indians, and had to retrace their steps to Tuskegee.

Office of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, June 13—evening.

An extract of a letter dated Columbus June 11, says, there has not yet been any movement of consequence on the part of the hostile Indians, but they seem to be very daring and determined on fighting. They crossed over about 5 miles this side of Roanoke, yesterday, to the number of 2 or 300, and attacked two companies, one of horse, and one of foot, amounting to about 125 men, and put them to flight. The whites were completely beaten, and lost at least 7 or 8 men, and how many more not yet known. It is said the Columbus Guards and Riflemen, who were at Fort Twigg, repaired immediately to the spot, by the steam boat going down. I have not yet heard whether they met with the Indians. The day previous a party of 20 or 30 crossed and went to the plantation of Gen. Watson, and drove off his negroes, killed and wounded 4, and carried off 3, ransacked the place and pushed back. The Indians afterwards fired at the steamer *Metamora*, which passed by, with about 200 troops on board, and then fled.

About 700 men had been previously detached to guard the Georgia Frontier on the Chattahoochee, and to prevent the Indians from escaping to Florida.

Constitutionalist Office, August 2, Tuesday Night.

The Western Mail has just come in, but brings us nothing new from the seat of Indian hostilities. The following extract of a letter, dated Columbus, June 12th, 1836, goes to confirm the report which has been in circulation in our city the last few days, of the destruction of a number of a company from the county of Gwinette, in this State, by a large party of Indians who had crossed over on the Georgia side.

"Gen. Scott is sick, and Gen. Jesup has gone to Alabama. The troops are waiting for arms and subsistence—they are sadly deficient in both. A battle between the Indians and whites has taken place just above Roanoke, on this side of the river. The whites were compelled to give way, as the Indians greatly outnumbered them. It was the Gwinette troop, consisting of 50 or 60 men, and it is said to be dreadfully cut up—25 or 30 men yet missing. Nehamicho, the head chief, who has heretofore professed to be friendly, is hostile, and has 7 or 800 men with him. There are now encamped, 3 miles from Columbus, about 4000 men, all mustered into the service of the U. States, and waiting for arms. No movement will be made for some days."

Affairs of Florida.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 4th inst. contains a long letter to Gov. Call, from Major Read, giving an account of his expedition to Camp McLemore, on the Withlacoochee, and rescue of the brave garrison at that post, and much information relative to the seat of war and the Indians. Major Read is of opinion that one thousand volunteers would be adequate to terminate the war, and that May, June, and July, are the most healthy months of the spring, summer, and fall, to operate in. In corroboration of this, he states that there was not a case of disease in the Withlacoochee Block House, and but one even of slight indisposition, though the miserable edifice had no roof on it, and the men had subsisted for upwards of 20 days without meat, bread or salt—parched corn, and coarse hominy, made from corn exposed to the weather, and run through a worn out hand mill, was their only food. He urges General Call to act at once, insisting that the women and children of the foe can now be found wherever their plantations are, and their crops, which are growing, can be destroyed.

The *Globe* of the 10th inst. contains the correspondence of the War and Navy Departments, relative to the defence of Florida, between the 5th and 17th ult. inclusive, transmitted to the House of Representatives, by message of the President, in compliance with their call. We notice in it nothing of particular interest, beyond what is already known. Gov. Call is fully authorized to raise mounted volunteers, and to act generally in the defence of the territory, and to keep up a line of posts until the season shall arrive for the recommencement of active hostilities. Gen. Scott is authorized to resume the command of his department, and to turn over the command in Florida to Gen. Clinch, who is requested to withdraw the resignation he has tendered. Com. Dallas is ordered to aid the Gov. of Florida with the naval force in that quarter, and to prevent any intercourse between the hostile Indians and Spanish fishermen, who have been wont to supply the former with arms and ammunition.

More Indian Hostilities.

The *Globe* of the 9th inst. contains a letter from Capt. M. Duncan, dated at Fort Leavenworth, the 6th ult., addressed to Lieut. Col. Kearney, both of the Dragoons, and by the latter forwarded to the War Department, which gives an account of an outbreak of Indian hostilities on the South-Western Frontier. About twenty eight days previous, a party of eight persons, who started from Fort William, the trading station of Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain, about ten miles above the mouth of the river Rio de las Animas, upon the Arkansas river, and ninety miles below where the river issues from the Rocky Mountains, was attacked near the Santa Ynez, on the Arkansas river, about fifty miles below Chenutos Gland, by a war party of Indians, about two hundred strong, who had neither horses nor squaws with them, and were armed with guns, bows and arrows. Thomas Waterbury, one of the party, reports that three of the whites were killed, Palmer and Goodwin, and a man whose Christian name was Charles, all from Vascot's and Sebel's Fort on the Platte river. The Indians had their faces painted red, and wore long hair tied down their backs, were tall and handsome, and were probably Kioways, who, however, generally fight on horseback. They may have been either Comanches or Pawnee Picts.

Mexico and Texas.

A passenger arrived from Opelousas, (says the *N. O. Bee*, of the 30th ult.) brings the news that Col. Wall, the commander of a strong Mexican division of 1200 men, had, at the request of Santa Anna, surrendered himself a prisoner, with his whole force, to about 300 or 400 Texans. The same paper says, it was also stated that the Texian force, under Col. Burleson, had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army, under Felisola and Sesona, when crossing the Colorado, and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. It was further stated, that the Mexicans had thrown a large quantity of ammunition into the river, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans, and that the latter had prudently pursued the policy of building a bridge for the escape of the former, who were still 3 to 1.

The *Bulletin*, of the same date, states that a highly respectable citizen of Texas arrived the evening before, by the way of Red River, who brought intelligence, eight days later than had previously been received, and who stated, that on the 16th inst. the Mexican army was rapidly retreating, in disorder, having thrown a large number of muskets into the San Bernardo River. The same informant added, that a Texian met Wall, the well known French General in Santa Anna's service, on the prairie, who said, on being questioned, that he was proceeding to see what kind of a treaty Santa Anna was about to make with the Texans; on which he was taken into the camp, and detained as a prisoner, with the other great folk.

From the *Fayetteville Observer.*

Awful Disaster.—For the first time on our waters, we have the melancholy task of recording a steam boat explosion, attended by the loss of three lives. The following are the particulars, as hastily stated by the *Advertiser Extra*, of Friday last:

Steamboat Explosion.—After our paper went to press, an accident of a most melancholy character occurred. The Steamboat John Walker, owned by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq. was, this morning, about daylight, blown up, and made a complete wreck. It appears that she had raised a head of steam and run down alongside the Brig Roque, lying at anchor in the stream, for the purpose of towing her down over the shoals. Soon after making her fast to the brig, and while in the act of heaving up the anchor, the boilers burst, simultaneously blowing out the bow and the stern of the boat, which, in a few minutes sunk; and is now almost entirely under water. Capt. A. G. Dickson, who was standing on the engine house, by the side of the Engineer, was blown over the stern of the brig, and has not been recovered. Damon, a black fireman, who was in the hold; and Purdie Jacobs, the pilot, were also killed. Isaac, the Engineer, a black man, was blown on board the brig, and is dangerously wounded. Prince, a black man, was also slightly wounded. The boat had on board some goods for the interior; but we are not informed who are the owners. The Steamboats Clarendon and Henrietta, are about towing the wreck into the dock, where she will be got on shore if possible.

[We learn that Messrs. Michael Brown, Thomas L. Cowan, and Daniel H. Cress, Merchants of Salisbury, each had Goods on board the John Walker when her boiler burst.]

Wilmington Advertiser.—The first number of this paper, under the proprietorship of Col. J. W. Cochran has come to hand. The valedictory of Mr. Loring and the inaugural of Col. C. appear in the number before us. The latter paper interests us, "There is no two ways in it"—no half way no non committal—no chalk and water—but full up, out and out, **White and Republican.** We greet this editorial change as a powerful accession to the political and intellectual strength of our party, and that too, in a part of the vineyard that needed sprouting and pruning as much as any other. We have no doubt from the specimen before us, that Col. Cochran's labors will tell in that region.—*Ca. Watchman.*

Charlotte: Friday, June 24, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE
Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER,
(WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Commons: Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY,
(Col. SOLOMON REED.

Dr. Caldwell's Publication.—Accompanying some copies of this No. of our paper, is a handbill recently issued to the public by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, of this town.

In this handbill, the author of it says that we "peremptorily" denied him the privilege of inserting it in our columns, &c. It is true we declined to publish in our columns an article handed us by Dr. C., but that article can hardly be said to be the one now laid before the public. It is altered in some important particulars, from the one declined by us. If it had been handed to us in its present shape, notwithstanding our indisposition to make our columns the vehicle of personalities, we could not in justice have refused it a place, after having published the article to which it was a reply. This is fully proved by our consenting to let this handbill accompany the paper. Indeed, upon consideration and consultation with a friend, we concluded to admit the article first handed us, but Dr. C. then declined to avail himself of our offer. Dr. C. says we advised him to "bear a good deal," and he infers from this that we would rather see his "private character sacrificed," than that the Whig Party should be injured by the controversy. This is a mistake, and we hope and believe Dr. C.'s cooler judgment will acquit us of any such base motive for the advice. We are the last person in the world who would "sacrifice" any one's "private character for the sake of party," and last of all could we consent to "sacrifice" the private character, for any thing, of a gentleman for whom we have entertained so much regard as we have for Dr. C. It is true we persuaded him to treat the matter in a cooler and calmer way; but the reason for this persuasion was stated at the time, viz: that it would be the most effectual way to refute the charge, while at the same time the Party to which himself and Dr. Dunlap both belonged would be less likely to suffer by a political controversy between them. This last reason for the "proposition" made by us to Dr. C. was dictated by a well-grounded belief that certain persons, who professed great friendship for Dr. C., had used their exertions to exasperate him against Dr. D. simply for the purpose of dividing the Whig Party, and thereby securing advantage to the other party. Dr. C. is, of course, entirely above even the suspicion of acting in the matter with any view of injuring the Party to which he is attached. He always has been a Whig, and doubtless always will be one.

As it was promised, by the Publisher of the Journal, that Dr. C.'s handbill should be sent out enclosed in the paper, the Editor has felt called upon, in justice to himself, to submit the above remarks.

The Gold Mines.—Upon recent visits to some of the Gold Mines in our vicinity, we could not help being highly gratified at the spirit and zeal with which the search for the precious metals is every where conducted—a spirit and zeal which strongly indicate a high degree of prosperity in the business.

At the Alexander Mine, five miles north of the town, (belonging to the Anglo-American Company, and under the superintendance of Mr. Freeman,) we saw a splendid steam engine in full play, performing the various operations of pounding, grinding, and washing the ore, pumping, turning lathes in the machine shop, &c. Another steam engine, mill, &c. was in course of rapid erection, and we have been since informed will be put into operation in a few days—after which, we also understand, this single mine will possess facilities of the most perfect order, for grinding 300 barrels of ore per day. These engines and mills, together with the various shafts opened, and yielding up their rich treasures, (piles of which were lying heaped around,) the universal appearance of industry, and withal the number of hands employed, and the numerous comfortable and neat houses provided for themselves and families, exhibited, on the "hill," the indications above mentioned.

The Smart Mine, sixteen miles east of the town, (owned by the North Carolina Company, and under the Agency of Mr. John Harris,) is also not undeserving of special notice. The works here are generally on a smaller scale than at the mine last mentioned; but the powerful engine and extensive mill in full operation, the improved mode of crushing the ore, combined with the perfectly clock-work order and regularity with which the whole business is conducted, furnished proof that nothing is wanting, in the way of capacity on the part of the establishment and its head, to prosecute successfully and profitably, the interesting undertaking in which they are engaged.

Besides the Mines thus specified, others belonging to the same Companies, and those owned by the Mecklenburg Company, the Franklin Company, &c. in this County, are more or less operated at this time, and are all, we believe, in the "full tide" of successful experiment."

Our citizens and strangers, we promise them, will be amply repaid for the time consumed in paying a visit to any of the above Mines.

From the *Dallanough (Gen.) Miner's Recorder.*
Gold.—We were shown, a few days since, a solid lump of this precious metal, taken from the old Lead Mine, by Mr. Lejan, weighing 350 dwts.