

ity of his judicial station, he stands aloof from party contentions, and is as highly distinguished by the able and impartial discharge of his duties on the Bench, as he has always been by his private virtues.

13. *The Ladies of North Carolina*.—Our arms their protection, their arms our reward.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John Stonard.—Education.—The true source of national greatness; the unfailing antidote for political poison.

By Hamilton C. Graham.—The enemies of arbitrary power and friends to Constitutional Freedom—May they never despair of the republic.

By Hardy B. Croon.—North Carolina.—Her Bays and Rivers in existence, and her Rail Roads in prospect; on these
Soon may the arm of mighty Steam afar,
Drive the swift barge, and roll the rapid car.

By John L. Pasteur.—The freemen of North Carolina—Virtuous themselves, they are slow to suspect others. But corruption once detected, their abhorrence of it is expressed with the energy which distinguished them at Mecklenburg in '75. Hugh L. White has much to hope from this.

By Wm. S. Blackledge.—Clay's Land Bill; may it become the law of the land.

By Jacob Gooding.—Our fellow citizens of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina.—For reasons best known to Gov. Spaight, they are not represented in Congress. They will triumphantly represent themselves at the ballot-box in August.

By Samuel Oliver, junr.—Gen. Edward B. Dudley; his name, and Internal Improvement, have become almost synonymous. The State owes him a debt of gratitude.

By J. Scawell Jones, of Shocco.—General Joseph Graham of Lincoln.—The last of that gallant band of dragoons, who baptised with the blood of their country's enemies the hills and valleys of the Catawba. He still stands firm in the great struggle of the people against the insidious approaches of despotism.

By Richard Reynolds, junr., of Jones county.—General Edward B. Dudley—May he be our next Governor.

From the New York Evening Star.

State Convention.—General HARRISON.—We perceive that meetings are being called in almost every section of the State, to appoint Delegates to the Convention to be held in Utica, on the 8th of June next. This will probably be the largest Convention ever held in this State; it is now admitted by our opponents that the popular enthusiasm among the farmers, mechanics, and working men, in favour of Harrison throughout the State, and indeed the whole country, is greater than was ever before witnessed in favor of any other candidate.

We do not wish to make assertions that will not be fully and completely realized; but we have the utmost confidence in assuring our friends abroad, that General Harrison, at this moment, stands an equal chance of getting the vote of New York; and further, if the popular feeling continues to increase, in the same proportion that it hitherto has, up to the time of our fall elections, General Harrison will carry the State by ten thousand majority. Nothing is wanted but active and efficient organization; and we are pleased to find that most of the counties are preparing with great spirit for the campaign; let them go on; a more righteous cause never engaged the attention of a free people.

DREAMS.

John Quincy Adams lately dreamed he had put down Daniel Webster. He awoke and found,

'The man recovered of the bite—
The dog it was that died.'

Alexander H. Everett dreamed he was appointed Minister to Spain; he awoke and found he was only appointed to deliver an 8th January address.

Isaac Hill dreamed, that in a speech, he read the Whig Senators into acquiescence; he awoke and found he had only driven them from their chairs, and spectators from the galleries.

Richard Rush dreamed he was appointed Minister at St. James; he awoke and found himself merely on a County Committee to enter a remonstrance against the passage of the Bank Bill!

The Editor of the Globe dreamed he had, 'exterminated the monster.' He awoke and saw 'King Biddle' reading the new act chartering the Bank for 30 years, and the name of one Francis P. Blair exhibited as a defaulter to the Bank in the sum of \$20,000.

Benton dreamed he became President of the United States, awoke at Nashville, 'literally in hell, among puppies, bullies, and affidavit makers,' headed by one Andrew Jackson, into whose right arm a bullet was sped by the said Benton, aided by his 'brother Jesse.'

Martin Van Buren dreamed he was President of the United States, and on recovering his senses found himself in company with Ritchie in Pennsylvania, in pursuit of the 'lost rights of the States.'

Tecumseh Johnson's dream was like unto that of Martin. He awoke and found his dusky wife had fled to Ohio in company with a paramour, leaving him at the 'Great Crossings' surrounded by woolly children.—N. H. Statesman.

We learn from Washington, (says the Delaware State Journal,) that Gen. Jackson has been invited to attend a grand celebration of the 4th of July, at Harrisburg, (Penn.) and that he will accept the invitation, there being great need of a revival of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania. Should the acceptance be determined on, Congress is to adjourn on or about the 27th of June, in order to enable him to take care of political matters in Pennsylvania. Should he not accept, the probability is, Congress will not adjourn till the 4th or 11th of July.

The genuine Tea plant of China is in successful cultivation, at or near Marietta, Ohio.

Latest from Florida.

From the Charleston Courier.

From St. Augustine.—By the schr. S. S. Mills, Captain Southwick, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine Herald, of the 11th inst.

We have been favored by the sight of a letter, from St. Augustine, dated the 11th inst., received in this city, by the above arrival, from which we make the following extract:—An express from Fort Drane (General Clinch's plantation) came in here last night, and the report, to-day, is that the Indians had burned the General's Sugar Works. On the 8th inst., 150 to 200 Indians attacked Fort Micanopy, and were hotly received by Major Heileman's command, 70 or 80 men, who boldly sallied out, and fought and repelled the savages. Of the U. S. Troops, none were killed; and but 5 slightly wounded; on the Indian side, damage not ascertained, as they always, if possible, carry off their dead and wounded. Two companies of Regulars started from this post to-day, for Micanopy and Fort Drane. A company of mounted men, under Capt. Dummett, employed in scouring the country, fell in with an Indian trail, about 20 miles South of St. Augustine. The Indians had driven a large quantity of cattle across Palfacer's bridge, and then destroyed it. During the night one of the sentinels fired at an Indian, as he supposed. The Indians immediately gave their war-whoop, fired their guns, and retreated. I hear that Gen. Eustis is going on to Charleston, and that Gen. Clinch will take the command here.

A postscript to the same letter, dated the 12th, adds: "Col. Humphries informs me that another express arrived last night from Fort Drane, stating that the company of Dragoons at Oklawaha, (McIntosh's place) had abandoned the Fort, the Indians having burnt the Sugar Works. About 70 hhds. of sugar had been previously secured in the Fort, and in some corn houses outside. The Dragoons had gone to Fort Drane, and the probability is that by this time the Fort and Sugar will have been destroyed."

[From the St. Augustine Herald, June 11.]

Attack upon Micanopy by the Indians.

An express arrived in town last night, from Micanopy, with the intelligence that the place had been attacked on the 8th inst. by 150 to 200 Indians. The attack took place at noon. Major Heileman, who had just arrived there a few hours previous, with a part of two companies, had sent an express to Oakland, [McIntosh's] who shortly afterwards returned, stating that he had seen a large number of Indians on the road advancing on towards Micanopy. Soon after they came up, and commenced firing at the Fort a long distance off. Maj. Heileman, with a part of Capt. Landrum's and Capt. Drane's companies, with a piece of artillery, and a few dragoons amounting in all to about 75 men sallied out, and attacked them in front with the artillery, and on both flanks, with the other troops, and succeeded in beating them off, after an action of an hour and a half. The loss on our side 5 wounded; among the latter one officer (Lt. Lee.) The Indians succeeded in carrying off their dead, so that they could not be ascertained. The above are all the particulars we have been able to procure. An express is hourly expected from Micanopy, which will bring some further information from that quarter. The post at Oakland has been ordered to be abandoned immediately.

Capt. Dimick's and Lieut. Irwin's companies have been ordered to Fort Drane, from this post. The former started at 3 o'clock. The latter has been engaged in scouring the country between this and Picoletta during the past week, and will join Capt. Dimick at Picoletta, and both proceed on to Fort Drane immediately.

A company of mounted volunteers arrived here early in the week under the command of Capt. Curry. They were mustered into service for six months. They will be engaged in scouring the country about the vicinity of Mandarin.

The Creek War.

We are still without any news of a decisive character from the Indians. With the exception of the action between a party of about two hundred Indians, and Capt. Garmann's Gwinnett Volunteers, we have nothing further of actual hostilities which have come to our knowledge.

This action, though small, has been a most brilliant affair, and reflects the highest honor on the courage and conduct of those engaged in it. Thirty or forty of the savage foe were slain, as many as were at any one time engaged against them. We regret that eleven of Georgia's brave sons have fallen in the contest.

A message, it is said, was recently forwarded to Neah-Mico, from Gen. Woodward, at Tuskegee, saying to him, in substance, that if he and his men were friendly, to come in to the whites, or otherwise he would be dealt with as hostile. That upon receiving the message, the old chief made an attempt to carry his party, as desired, but could not get more than about 300 to join him, the remainder (about 500) determined to fight. It is further said, that Neah-Mico, finding his party so generally hostile, became apprehensive for his personal safety, and finally slipped away from them during the night, with a few friends, and made his escape to Tuskegee, where he is, now, with, in all, about 100 of his

people. Previous to Neah-Mico's flight, the hostile Indians killed his cattle, and showed other demonstrations to convince him that his personal safety was incompatible with his remaining among them. The rumors in regard to the conduct of Neah-Mico have been very contradictory, (as probably his course has been, as he is quite an old man,) and we do not vouch for the entire correctness of the above, though we can state that we have received it from a source entitled to full credence. About 30 men, and as many women and children, who are friendly, from Neah-Mico's camp, have come in to the friendly Indians, encamped opposite this city. Others have gone to Fort Mitchell, and others, it is said, to Chambers county. They were obliged to go off from the hostiles clandestinely, and consequently in small squads, without concert of action.

Old Neah-Mico's camp has consequently been broke up, and the hostile Indians are concentrating on the Hatchachubee under Eneah-Mathla, supposed now to be from 1000 to 1500 strong. They are no doubt preparing either to give the troops vigorous battle when they are marched against them, or make a demonstration upon this or some other place on the Chattahoochee.

A gentleman arrived on Tuesday evening from Lumpkin, in Stewart county, and who is well acquainted with the Indian character, states that he saw several traces of Indians on the road, passing from the river into the interior of Georgia. He supposes they are parties of Jim Henry's gang of robbers making their way with their negroes and other booty to Florida.

The steamer Metamora, with Capt. Dawson's command of Fouché volunteers, which started on Thursday week upon a cruise of observation down the river, returned on Monday. They met with nothing of moment in their excursion, if we except the little affair at Gen. Watson's plantation, and a visit to Captains Garmann and Jer-nigan's battle ground, where they buried all of the brave fellows who had fallen that they could find.

The steamer Reindeer took her departure on Sunday morning, with the Twigg's and Jones county troops on board. She will go down as far as Irwinton. We have not heard from her since her departure.

The Metamora left again on Wednesday, with Captain Dawson's company, a part of Captain Hoxey's artillery company, and two companies of Col. Hardiman's regiment, who has been ordered with his command to reinforce Gen. Lowe on the Georgia side of the river below this place. The balance of Col. Hardiman's regiment departed on the same day from this city by land.

Since our last the Warren Riflemen upwards of a hundred strong, and two other companies, whose names we have not heard have arrived and been mustered into service.

Two companies of U. S. Infantry have also arrived since our last, and marched to Fort Mitchell. Gen. Fenwick with his six companies of U. S. artillery, arrived yesterday, and Col. Henderson, with three hundred marines, is expected in all next week.

The remainder of the arms and ammunition will be here shortly, when it is expected that the army will forthwith be marched into the heart of the nation, and commence active offensive operations against the enemy.

The Alabama troops, it is said, refuse to be mustered into the service of the United States; claim the Indian war as an affair of their own, and are determined to fight under the state banner. Eight hundred troops, it is further said, have already entered the nation from Irwinton, and others are expected to leave shortly from Tuskegee, under the command of Gen. Patterson.

As the Anna Calhoun, which arrived here on Wednesday morning, was passing the mouth of the Hatchachubee, or High Bog creek, a man from the Alabama shore informed them that the Alabama troops, under Gen. Moore, had a general and severe engagement with the Indians under Eneah-Mathla that morning, and that he (the informant) left them still fighting. We give this as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity. A few days will confirm or dissipate the report.

Gov. Schley and Gen. Scott still have their head quarters in Columbus, and Gen. Sandford has his at Camp Georgia, where the Georgia troops are stationed, three miles below Columbus on the Alabama side.

Maj. Gen. Bailey, who commanded at West Point, has resigned, and Gen. Wood, of Coweta, has been appointed to the command of the troops in that quarter.

The Globe objects to carrying the election of the President to the House; although, of course, it cannot go there unless a majority of the People are opposed to Van Buren. And why does the Globe thus object? Because, says the official organ, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, Vermont, Maryland, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, South Carolina, and the small States generally, will have an equal voice with New York, Pennsylvania, and the mammoth members of the Confederacy. And why should they not? Are they not sovereign and independent States? Because they are small, must their interests succumb to those of the larger States? Must a combination of two or three of the immense central members of the Union be enabled to dictate to all other States whom they shall have for their President?—Daily Atlas.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

Further particulars of the loss of the John Walker.—Since the publication of our extra of last week, the following facts connected with the loss and destruction of the Steamer John Walker, by the bursting of her boilers, have come to our knowledge. It appears from all the circumstances, that this unfortunate accident was the result of carelessness and neglect in not having sufficient water in the boilers. The boat left the wharf, at 3 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of towing the brig Roque, then lying at anchor below the town; this had been the practice with all our steam boats after taking in freight, either before or after their departure for Fayetteville. Captain Dickson of the Walker, ran down alongside the brig; after lying there five minutes, he ascertained his impending danger from the roaring of the steam through the safety valve, the water then being below the lower gauge cock; he called to the captain to make haste and weigh his anchor, that his boilers were in danger, and he could stand it no longer; scarcely had the words escaped his lips, when at the first move of the starting bar to put the engine in operation, the explosion took place, the body of Capt. Dickson was seen going over the top-sail-yard of the brig, and fell in the river, and was not found until Wednesday night, 16 miles below town and was interred yesterday with military honors; he was a young man of promise and worth; his untimely and melancholy fate, is mourned and lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. The Engineer, Isaac Smith, was thrown against the main-top-sail-yard, fell on the quarter deck, covered with the fragments of the boat, and though much mutilated, it is supposed will recover. The pilot Purdie Jacobs and fireman Damon were in the hold, and both killed, their bodies have been recovered. Prince Nichols the second pilot, standing at the helm was knocked down by a piece of one of the beams, severely wounded, but is recovering. The boat is the most perfect wreck we have ever witnessed, one of her boiler heads went through the starboard bow cutting its way through a part of each beam in its course; the starboard side, abreast the boilers, for three feet down, is blown completely off, carrying all the beams and deck with it; the starboard quarter is carried away; the quarter deck lifted up and landed on the timber heads; the most unaccountable damage, is a hole blown through the bottom between the fore-hatch and fore-castle. The boat and engine are entirely ruined and abandoned as a total loss. Some of the goods have been taken out, very much damaged, many of the packages have not been recovered, we understand there is some insurance on the goods which will of course be paid; no insurance on the boat. Loss including the uninsured goods, estimated from \$15 to \$18,000, which we regret to say, will fall upon our enterprising fellow-citizen, Doyle O'Hanlon.

Internal Improvements in Maryland.

The great Internal Improvement Bill passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Friday last, by 48 yeas to 29 nays—a large majority, increased probably by the amendments which the bill received in its progress thro' the House. The following summary of the provisions of the bill is copied from the Annapolis Republican of Saturday morning:

"The law appropriates three millions to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland; three millions to continue the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio; one million to construct the Railroad running down the Eastern Shore from Cecil county to Pocomoke bay; half a million for a canal to connect Baltimore with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the most northern route; and half a million to connect Annapolis with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It provides for a loan at six per cent. redeemable in fifty years, for the above purposes, upon which loan not less than twenty per cent. premium must be obtained, amounting to one and a half million, which will constitute a sinking fund adequate to redeem the principal in — years, all the profits of the several improvements being pledged to the State for the payment of six per cent. interest upon the several sums received by them, after three years from their receiving the same."

We have the pleasure to announce that the Bill which thus passed the House of Delegates on Friday, finally passed the Senate of Maryland on Saturday, by a vote of 11 to 2, and is now a law.—Nat. Intel.

DUBLIN, (IRELAND,) April 8.—Another Gunpowder Plot—Blowing up of the Statue of King William the 3d, in College Green.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the whole neighborhood of College Green was thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by an explosion, loud as the report of the largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the blowing up, by gunpowder, of that ornament to our city, the Equestrian Statue of King William III, the saviour of his country from Popery and slavery. The powder was put into the body of the horse through a small hole drilled in the back, near where the figure rested; from this was suspended a slow match, by which means it was fired.

The members of the Corporation, horrified at the event of this morning, met at their Assembly House, William Street, to-day. They resolved upon offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension and conviction of the ruffians who blow up the statue, and £50 for any private information that may lead to a discovery.

From the United States Telegraph.

PROMISES OF JACKSONISM.

We call the attention of our readers to a few short extracts from a speech of Mr. Rives, made towards the close of the administration of Mr. Adams. They will show what Jacksonism was then. What it is now, the columns of the Globe, and the speeches of Members of Congress, afford a specimen in bright contrast.

"But, sir, to return to the subject of our public expenditures, I would say in the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania that the true mode of testing the economy of our government, at any given period, is not to compare its expenses with those of a foreign government, but with its own at some antecedent period. Now, sir, if we do this, we shall find that during Mr. Jefferson's administration, in 1809, for example, the whole expenditures of the government, exclusive of the payments to the public debt, amounted to \$3,737,079; while the same class of expenditures during the year 1826, according to the last Treasury report amounted to \$12,062,316. Here, then, we have an increase of expenditure equal to 350 per cent. in less than 25 years, which, after making every allowance for the growth of the country, and the expansion of its institutions, does seem to me to be disproportionate and extravagant."

This was Jacksonism in 1827. An expenditure of thirteen millions was extravagant! Well! what is it now! An expenditure of eighteen millions in one year—twenty-three millions in another—nineteen in another—is economical and frugal, and Jackson & Co. are lauded for the care they take of the people's money. And even the contemplated expenditure of some forty or fifty millions is pronounced to be very economical by those who started back at the extravagance of expending thirteen millions.

Again—
"Sir, I may have fears upon this subject, which firmer minds can and do repel; but it has long been my opinion that there is a decided tendency in our government to a dangerous and disproportionate accumulation of power in the Executive branch, and that necessarily in the continuance of our political system. Gentlemen who treat these fears as altogether visionary, and those especially, who, like the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, consider patronage a disadvantage rather than an aid to an administration, have not, I am persuaded, explored the full extent and range of this powerful engine, in the magnitude which it has, at present, attained."

Well! This was Jackson Democracy in 1827, what is it now? Look at the Globe! look at the party press! Look to the proceedings of Congress! We see their members openly declaring that they were elected to sustain the Executive. We see one member openly proclaiming that he glories in "wearing the collar" of the Executive. We see the Senate denounced because they did not on the last night of a session vote an enormous unusual appropriation on a secret intimation of the Executive. What has become of all their fears of a tendency to an accumulation of power in the Executive!—All gone! Laughed at as aristocratical, as federal! And if Mr. Rives or any other man of the party, or of any party, was to rise in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, and make such a speech as this of Mr. Rives, he would be denounced as a federalist, as an aristocrat—as an anarchist, wishing to overturn the Government.

Again:
"Many persons having hastily supposed that the patronage of the Executive consisted exclusively in appointment to office. But an equally, if not more important branch of patronage, consists in the disposition of public moneys through the medium of contracts made under the direction of the Executive."

"Believing this immense force of Executive patronage to be dangerous to the public liberty, and as the disbursement of public money was necessarily made by the Executive branch of the Government, that every increase of expenditure tends directly to increase the influence of that Department, I am for embracing every fit occasion to reduce the public expenditure to the real demands of the public service. It is with reference to this great political object, that I attach so much importance to a wise economy in the administration of the public affairs."

What factions spirit utters these sentiments!—What anarchist dare breathe forth such slander against the Executive prerogative and power! Is it a Calhoun, or a Pletches, or a Wise? Oh no! It is the one orthodox Mr. Rives—the new friend of the Protest, of the seizure of the public deposits—the friend of an economical expenditure of forty millions—the friend of the expunging resolutions, and the defender and asserter of Executive prerogative and power!

When the dominant party first assumed a position not unduly adapted to provoke hostilities with France, the folly of such a measure was pointed out, as the country had made no preparation for war.

Those who stated this fact, were heartily abused by the Jackson presses, and called "the French party." It was of no consequence that in truth the entire blame fell justly upon the party which had been in power since the last war. They neglected what they now prate constantly about—"the defences of the country." They insisted that the state of these defences ought not to be alluded to, and they continued in the same course of apathy and neglect.—The mediation came: peace was assured beyond all question, and every shadow of difficulty removed. Then when the danger was past, when it became certain that there would be no war, then the party opened their clamorous throats in favor of an unexampled amount of war appropriations. They want to expend a hundred millions if they can, or at all events to persuade the people that enormous sums are now, for the first time, required to be squandered on the seaboard.

If the people are deceived by a trick so shallow and flimsy, they deserve to be ruled and rode over by the unprincipled and the corrupt.—Albany Daily Ad.