

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 W. JULIUS ALEXANDER, WASHINGTON MORRISON, Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REED.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Private interests of much importance to the subscriber demanding his personal attention in a distant section of the country, the Patrons of the Journal are respectfully informed that he finds it necessary to retire from the post of Editor of the paper. His connexion with it closes with the present number.

The subscriber conceives it altogether unnecessary to prepare a labored valedictory upon taking leave of his friends and patrons. He cannot refrain from saying, however, at parting, that he carries with him a heart alive with gratitude to them for the many unmerited kindnesses which he has personally experienced at their hands, and for the very flattering and substantial manner in which they have testified their sense of his sincere (though he is compelled to admit, feeble) efforts in the cause to the support of which the Charlotte Journal has been devoted since it came into his hands.

That cause he humbly considers to be the only true one; and he regrets the very small amount of effective talent which he has been enabled to bring to the advocacy of it—such as it was, however, it was applied with honesty and zeal; and he looks to this fact, and to the partiality of friends, for his excuse that it was not greater. Any regret which the subscriber might feel at being necessitated to retire from his post just at this interesting period in the political world, is more than compensated by the knowledge that such arrangements have been made with regard to a successor in his station, by the proprietor of the Journal, as will make the paper much more worthy the very liberal support which was extended towards it while under his control. He begs to solicit for it a continuance of the favor of the Whig Party, and an increased share of patronage.

Wishing it and the Party to which it is devoted, the most signal success, and to all and each of his friends and former patrons health, happiness, and prosperity, the subscriber makes himself and takes his leave. R. H. MADRA.

I have the pleasure to inform the Patrons of the Journal, and the public in general, that a friend, fully capable of the task, has kindly offered to assist me in the Editorial Department for the present. The political character of the paper, of course, will not undergo any change.

I am truly grateful for past favor and patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to merit it. T. J. HOLTON.

They at last begin to express their real sentiments.—Since the decisive vote in the House of Representatives, on the motion to lay Mr. Clay's Distribution Bill on the table, and since it has leaked out that Gen. Jackson had his veto upon it "in his pocket," in case it should pass, the Van Buren pressmen begin to come out manfully and candidly, and oppose the measure. They have endeavored to swim heretofore, by pretending to advocate it; but, since they find that it is opposed by the leaders of the party—with Gen. Jackson at their head—they are content to show their colors, and sink with the party, if this opposition in the People's Rights be able to sink them; and we doubt not it will, at least in this State. Out upon men who obey the behests of a party, rather than follow and uphold the interests of the people!

The Newbern Sentinel, (Van Buren paper) says: "We congratulate our readers on the defeat of the Land Bill in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 110 to 89. This vote was given on a motion to lay on the table, and was intended as a test of the ultimate fate of the measure in the House. The wisdom of experience has taught the members of the House, that the measure is, in itself, unless to the States, and would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the General Government."

On this the Fayetteville Observer very justly remarks: "We deny that 'the wisdom of experience' has taught any such thing, and we shall be much disappointed if the people of North Carolina do not deny it at the next election. This is the first instance that we know of, in which a Van Buren paper in this State has openly come out in opposition to the principle and the rights of the States. They have heretofore sought the bill insidiously, having pretended that they were in favor of the measure; in the language of the Standard, that they were the true and only advocates of the rights of the people on this subject."

We can see only one way in which a distribution of the surplus revenues among the States would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the General Government. The General Government is considered a mere party machine by those now in power; and, of course, the more money it has to distribute among its tools, the more likely is it that the corruptions and peculations of the wire-workers will escape detection, or be upheld if detected. But the People are not content to administer to the "welfare of the General Government"—i. e. the Van Buren Party—at this dear rate; and they therefore demand, their dearest interests demand, that their own welfare be promoted before that of a Party.

The Newbern Editors say that "the measure (distribution) is in itself useless to the States."

Let every man in North Carolina lay his hand on his heart and decide conscientiously whether the sum of one million or one million and a half of dollars would be useless to his poor poverty-stricken, almost bankrupt, State, at this time. And if the decision be, as it must, that it would not be "useless," let him shun the sophistry of those who contend the contrary, and give his confidence and support to those who love Rome more than Caesar, and who, as a consequence, will insist upon the rights and privileges of the People.

The immortal Nine (not the Muses, but Members of the House of Representatives of the United States who believe and have voted, in the year of our Lord 1836, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the States—that is, to interfere with private property, against the will of the owners!)—consist of the following individuals: Messrs. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts; William Clark, of Pennsylvania; Harmar Denny, of Pennsylvania; Horace Everett, of Vermont; William Jackson, of Massachusetts; B. F. James, of Connecticut; Stephen C. Phillips, of Massachusetts; David Potts, of Pennsylvania; William Slade, of Vermont.

Vide the vote on the first of the resolutions accompanying Mr. Pinckney's Report.

Drowning men catch at straws.—The Van Buren men in these parts have all along strenuously contended that Mr. Van Buren was no more an Abolitionist than the best of us—than Judge White himself. And yet they are mightily elated at the recent vote he was compelled to give on the question of ordering to a third reading Mr. Calhoun's Bill to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications! What does this prove? Is it not the most direct and positive evidence that they themselves consider him not entirely innocent of the charge of Abolitionism? Certainly it is. The Whig papers do not cry up Judge White's vote on that question—his opinions on the subject of abolition are too well known to need the use of such small circumstances to prove a case on one side or the other. It is only "drowning men [who] catch at straws."

Non-Committal.—It was unfortunate for Mr. Van Buren that the state of the vote on the Incendiary Bill forced him to give his head a little farther out of his shell than he would wish to have done. On the engrossment of the Incendiary Bill, previous to its third reading, the votes were eighteen to eighteen—the Vice-President out of the Chair. There had been two votes taken before, when there was a tie—the Vice-President out of the Chair. Mr. Calhoun seeing that the Bill was about being lost, and that it might possibly be saved by the Vice-President taking the Chair, called on him to take the Chair, and give the casting vote. Here was a quandary. What should he do? Go against the bill? Oh, no; that would never do! Go for it? Oh! it was a bitter pill, but he had to take it. So he went for it, trusting to his Northern friends to satisfy the Abolitionists that it was a work of political necessity, and not of free, unbiassed will. We doubt not that the excuse will be satisfactory, and they will feel that for their interests, it was the wisest course he could pursue. Both sections will, however, understand it.—U. S. Tel.

The Cherokee Indians.—We have received very little information from the Cherokee country since our last. The Rutherfordton Gazette states, from verbal information, that the alarm of the inhabitants of Macon and Haywood still exists. A gentleman informed us, who lately passed through that section of the State, that he understood a draft was to be made for the protection of the inhabitants. It is also stated in the Caswell (Ga.) Pioneer of the 10th inst., that an old man named Burke, and his family, have been murdered in Walker county, by a party of Cherokee Indians—the family consisted of only three individuals, who were burnt up in their house. This is said to be the first and only attempt of hostility by the Cherokee Indians. The murderers had not been discovered.

We have given in preceding columns such extracts as we considered of interest to our readers from the scene of Indian disturbances in Florida and the Creek nation. Philander R. Broad, Post Master at Fort Mitchell, it is stated, was the ringleader among the Indians in the Robbery of the mail. He is now confined in Chambers county, and will be taken to Mobile to be tried before the Federal Court. The evidence is said to be strong and conclusive against him.

We regret to learn, that the Small Pox has made its appearance in Columbus, Geo., and fears were entertained that it would reach the army. One hundred cases are said to have been reported.

We understand that the new Engine and Mills which have for some time been in course of erection at the "Alexander Mine," were completed and put into successful operation on Saturday last. Many of our citizens were present on the occasion, all of whom speak very highly of the new works—of the engine, as a beautiful specimen of machinery—of the mills, as perfectly competent to fulfil, in a superior manner, all the purposes of their erection.

We are requested, by Mr. Fenner, to say that he will be happy to see, at the Mine, such of his friends and the public generally as may do him the honor to call; he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make their visit agreeable. We intend to go ourselves, and would advise others to do the same.

Columbian Repository.—The first number of this paper, published by Hugh McQueen, Esq., at Chapel Hill, has made its appearance, and fully justifies the propositions of Mr. McQueen's friends in behalf of this periodical. Its editorial remarks are nervous, pithy, and sensible. Its selections show the scholar and man of taste, and the mechanical execution very good. On the very first suggestion that Mr. McQ. was about to commence a journal at Chapel Hill, we anticipated a very good newspaper, and we are not disappointed.

If the succeeding numbers shall come near the first in editorial merit, it will become the unqualified duty of the Whig party in North Carolina to sustain it—we give it our hearty "go ahead."—Carolina Watchman.

We have received the first number of the Repository, which can be inspected by any of our friends—and we will forward on the name of any one wishing to subscribe.

Richard H. Baynard has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Naudain, and appeared and took his seat on the 30th ult.

Melancholy Casualty.—A young man by the name of Edward Willoughby was drowned in the Catawba river, near the Mountain Island Shoals, on Friday evening last. He had gone to the river, with several others from this place, for the purpose of fishing, and in venturing too far, got himself into a whirl or suckhole formed by two rapid currents coming together, became strangled, and lost all power to save himself. His body was not found until Saturday evening when a jury of inquest was held over him, and he was decently interred. He was a cabinet maker, and came to this place from Wadesborough in December last, and has resided here since that time, and had so demeaned himself as to be respected by those who knew him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman formerly of Lincoln, to a friend.

WEST POINT, TROOP COUNTY, in Camp June 12th 1836. "The situation of our country is truly alarming, and no doubt will continue until Christmas or late in the fall; when the leaves fall, and the whole Indian nation scoured and every Indian, whether hostile or friendly, subdued and disarmed, ready for emigration. Our order from the General Government, arrived at this post last night, by express, the purport of which was for every Creek Indian to enroll their names, and emigrate to the country allotted for them beyond the Mississippi river. This order, I know, if enforced and strictly attended to, is the only means of securing the lives and property of the inhabitants of all east Alabama in future, a scope of country about 100 miles square. In consequence of this order, I look for a general and bloody war: for it will be rejected by the Indians unanimously—they are determined to remain and retain their country or die. There has been several skirmishes with the Indians this week—the Indians so far still prove victorious, there is no certainty of fighting them; they stay concealed in the swamps and look both ways—one part to success in sly shooting; and the other to secure a retreat. Recent murders have been committed in 15 miles of this place.—Two men having brought their families here for protection, determined to go back and attend their farms: while ploughing in the field, they were both shot and cut to pieces in the most inhuman manner. I am still at this post, Captain of a company with 113 efficient soldiers, ready to take revenge and stain the soil of Alabama with hostile savage blood. I am in good health. Floyd is in the army 50 or 60 miles below this point. There are 10,000 soldiers along the Chatahochee, between this post and Florida. I think the Indians can raise a force from 7 to 10,000 good warriors. 250 to 300 Indians crossed the river on Tuesday last below this place, and attacked 150 whites, killing five and wounding 10 or 12: the whites retreated without burying their dead, or ascertaining the number of the enemy's dead. If supplies are not brought here and sold at a rate for the poor to purchase—thousands of persons must perish. Bacon is worth from 25 to 30 cts. a pound—Beef, 10 to 12—Corn, 1,50—and every thing else in proportion."

Texas.—Extract of a letter from a former resident of Fayetteville, dated

FORT TRAVIS, GALVESTON ISLAND, Texas, May 27th, 1836. "In a letter written from the Mississippi, I informed you of my intention of coming to this place for the purpose of joining the Texans. I presume the report of the late gallant victory of the Texians, and capture of Santa Anna, is no longer a matter of doubt in the United States. I have not seen him myself, as he left a few days ago for Velasco, with the Cabinet. Gen. Cos, and a great number of officers are here. I see them almost every day. There are on the Island about 300 prisoners. Those that are able to work are employed in erecting fortifications. The poor devils don't like work much. They, however, appear to be well satisfied, as they get a plenty to eat. The Mexicans are decidedly the most miserable looking beings I have ever seen, and if Texas does not obtain her liberty and independence, it is our own fault, for such looking men as the Mexican soldiers are can never cope with Americans. The officers are most of them, good looking and intelligent men, and very polite. They are all very peacable, but still we keep a strong guard over them. As to the progress of the war, I can say nothing at present, as we are in total ignorance of the movements—either of the enemy or of our army. We shall proceed to the interior of the country as soon as possible. We are commanded by Col. Morgan, from N. Carolina originally; from what part I do not know. I believe this is all the information I can give you concerning this country, which will, no doubt, in the course of time be the greatest agricultural country in the world, and combines health with a most delightful climate. It is the country of my adoption; I will cling to her to the last.—Observer."

The Electioneering Campaign.—Under this head, the Standard a short time since, endeavored to revive the drooping spirits of the retainers of the intriguer. The next session will indeed be an important one, and the public interests require a very different body from the imbecile, inefficient majority of the last Legislature, to do justice to the important subjects which will require the consideration of the Assembly—a majority remarkable for nothing except its servile obedience to a few leaders. The revised statutes, it is understood, are to be submitted to its consideration; and, of course, it is important that the members should have some other qualifications to discharge their duties than a willingness to follow implicitly the self-constituted leaders of the party. That a party, notorious for its bumbags, for the false issues which it is constantly presenting to the people, for its unscrupulous mode of electioneering, should bring these charges against its opponents, is neither new nor unexpected. All that the opponents of the nominees of the Rucker Caucus ask, is a fair, open, manly fight, before the great tribunal the People. The Standard pretends that the controversy involves the right of instruction, and claims for its party the distinction of being the special champions of that doctrine. Let us test the sincerity of these precious democrats, of modern growth, by their acts. They support General Jackson, who, in his proclamation, has expelled out and out the right of instruction; who declares that the members of Congress, although elected from a particular district, represent the whole people of the United States. They support for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State [Mr. D. D. Spaight, who, when instructed by the votes of the people of his District, when in Congress, to vote for Gen. Jackson, DISREGARDED THEIR WILL, and voted for William H. Crawford.] We have here a practical commentary worth all their professions on paper, of the real estimation in which these dear friends of the people hold "the great principles of representative government;" and their hollow hypocrisy stands fully exposed. This article calls on the people to elect the supporters of the present administration. How long and how far will these men presume on the ignorance of the people? Is Gen. Jackson a candidate for re-election? Is he the person who is presented by the Steam Caucus democrats to the American people for their suffrages? No. Their candidates are Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. Their merits and their qualifications, be it remembered, are the proper subjects for investigation; and what are the merits which should commend them to our support? Do they agree with us in principle? Have they sustained our interest? If so, when, and upon what occasion? Is it a recommendation that Van Buren supported the candidate of the Federal anti-war party, against the venerable Madison? Is it, that he voted to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and levy contributions from the citizens of a State, for passing through her territory, without authority? Is it that he admits the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? These are some of the great questions upon which this contest must turn; and it would be much more to the purpose to clear the skirts of Van Buren of these political sins, than be eternally prating about "this administration," "the venerable President," in a strain of adulation which is loathsome to every independent man, unsuited to our free republican institutions, and debasing in any citizen of this confederacy. We have before this examined the pretensions of the aristocracy of office-holders, to the title of republicans. The supporters of almost royal prerogative in the Executive, of the ultra Federal principles of the proclamation and the protest, are nice republicans truly. Principles which if carried out would expunge the State Governments, convert the confederacy into one great consolidated despotism, and render the Executive the greatest power in the State.—Rel. Star.

Who steals my purse, steals trash— But he that fishes from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, But makes me poor indeed.—Shakespeare. Mr. Editor: By chance I happened to be in Charlotte on the 20th of May, and anxious to get all the information I could of the politics of the present day, I stepped up to a small party where a Van Buren Candidate and one of the Whig Delegates in town on that day were arguing very strongly. They were talking about Caucuses, and my feelings were very much hurt to hear the Van Buren man, during the conversation, degrading the character of a gentleman of high respect, once a citizen of Cabarrus Co.—this gentleman was John W. Hamilton. The Delegate condemned the Caucus that was got up at Baltimore, by the Vanites, for the purpose of nominating little Van for President; and the Van Buren Candidate, to justify it, mentioned the one which brought out Clay in 1832; and, if he had stopped here, he would have done well; but, in order to "come off more than conqueror," he referred to the characters of the two gentlemen who represented this District in those conventions. Mr. Hoke, he said, was a man of honour; but what was John W. Hamilton?—a man in no respect at all—a man who made his living by pushing the Wheelbarrow in the Town of Concord! Mr. Editor, I am no politician, but I feel myself under obligations to contradict the Van Buren Candidate in such assertions as these; and say, without fear of contradiction, that it is a downright falsehood. There were few more honorable men in Cabarrus Co., than J. W. Hamilton. He once held the highest office in Cabarrus Co. viz: High Sheriff; and he filled and afterwards left the office with honour to himself. He was also a highly respectable Merchant in Concord. I appeal to the citizens of Cabarrus for the truth of these assertions. A FRIEND TO JUSTICE. [A pretty comment, the above, upon the consistency of the party which claim all the Democracy, and force all the Aristocracy upon their opponents. The cloven foot will show itself occasionally in spite of their efforts to hide it!—Will not the people be warned by its deformity?—Ed.]

STEEL CREEK CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY. At a meeting of the Companies of Captains Neel and Knox, on Tuesday the 3d inst. it was agreed to celebrate the 4th of July at the usual Muster-ground of the Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry—Whereupon Capt. W. H. Neel, Capt. J. B. Knox, Col. W. N. Parks, Z. A. Grier, Dr. R. T. Cheek, and M. Edwards, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements; who retired, and after consultation, reported the following resolutions. Resolved, That the day be celebrated by an Oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence; and that a Barbecue be prepared on the occasion. The following appointments for the day were then made: Col. WILLIAM N. PARKS, President. ANDREW GRIER, Esq., Vice Presidents. JOHN M. POTTS, Col. WILLIAM M. GRIER, Capt. SAMUEL COE, ZENAS A. GRIER, R. J. McDOWELL, To deliver the Oration. Committee of Invitation.—Andrew Campbell, A. H. Dinkins, S. D. Partlaw, J. D. Simeral, J. R. Knox, J. H. McDowell, J. A. Grier, T. B. Price, Joseph Knox, A. G. Neel, J. F. Hunter, H. N. Knox, J. S. Cheek, T. H. Grier, A. S. King. Committee to prepare Toasts.—Col. Thomas I. Grier, John Hart, Esq., W. A. Wilson, J. H. McDowell, J. M. Fotts. It is expected the Ladies will countenance the celebration by their presence. They are particularly invited to attend on the occasion. Steel Creek, May 7, 1836.

DEED. On the 21st ultimo, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH BLACK, wife of Captain James M. Black, aged 49 years. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and much esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, for her piety and benevolence. She has left to her friends the consoling hope, that she has exchanged the trials of earth for the joys of Heaven. It is by such bereavements that God teaches his children submission to his will, and prepares them to enter into rest.—Communicated.

POSTSCRIPT.

Glorious News!!! It is with pleasure we inform our readers today, of the passage of the Bill regulating the Deposites of the Public Money, through the House of Representatives, by a vote of 155 to 38. There appears to be little doubt of a veto on this Bill by the President; and we rejoice at the prospect before us, of seeing North Carolina materially benefited by its passage.

Nothing further from Florida or Georgia, relative to Indian disturbances.

It appears from an extract in the Natchez Courier, that the Choctaw Indians have been committing depredations on the whites.

DENTISTRY. DR. J. LEE will leave Charlotte early part of next week. June 30, 1836.

MALLARD CREEK CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The sixth session of this school will commence on Monday the 11th of July; in which will be taught the following branches, viz: Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, at \$5 per session. LANGUAGES.—Latin.—Sacred History, Jacob's Reader, Caesar, Virgil, Cicero, Horace's Odes and Epistles, Tacitus, Pliny's Epistles. Greek.—Testament, Greek Reader, Xenophon's Cyropedia, Memorabilia of Socrates.—Mathematics.—Young's Algebra, Lyendre's Geometry, (by Bruster) Roman Antiquities, (Adams) at \$10.

Boarding can be obtained on reasonable terms. The local situation of the place, and the moral character of the neighborhood, highly recommend it; and the subscriber hopes, by uniting devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. C. S. WEIR. June 30, 1836. 300-4w

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 8th CLASS of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1836, to be drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System, on Saturday the 23d of July, 1836, at Lincolnton.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES. 1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000 1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000 6 Prizes of 1,000 is 6,000 9 Prizes of 500 is 4,500 10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000 10 Prizes of 200 is 2,000 Besides many of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20, &c. Amounting in all to 180,000. Whole Tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Quarters \$1. A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only \$23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at WM. H. SPECK'S Office, Charlotte, N. C.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale his valuable plantation, on Rocky River, lying in the fork of the River and Clark's Creek, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, containing 200 Acres of as good farming land as the county affords—about 80 Acres cleared. On the premises there are a good frame Dwelling and other necessary out buildings, large Barn and 5 acres of first rate Meadow. Good water convenient to the buildings. This plantation is inferior to none in point of soil and convenience.—Any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call, examine the land, and hear the price. Terms made easy. W. F. ALEXANDER. Also 6 likely Negroes for Sale. W. F. A. June 24, 1836. 300-6w

NOTICE. THE public are informed that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contract made by Thomas Blakely. WILLIAM A. HARRIS. Charlotte, June 26, 1836.

NOTICE. THE public are informed that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contract made by Thomas Blakely. MARTIN ICEHOUSER. Charlotte, June 26, 1836.

NEGROES WANTED. I wish to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid.—I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel. GREEN HUIE. July 1, 1836. 300f

NOTICE. HAVING been appointed by Court to receive the tax returns of the Town Company, I will attend at the Courthouse on the 23d instant, it being the 4th Saturday of this month, at which time I will expect all returns to be made. All persons who do not make their returns at the time mentioned will be most assuredly dealt with as the law directs in such cases, without favor of persons. Delinquents, may look out for William A. Todd. SAM'L McCOMB, J. P. July 1, 1836.