

SKETCH of PUBLIC MEN.

A correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, in describing the President's visit to Old Point Comfort, &c. gives the following portraits of the public men who accompanied the President.

The Secretary of War.—Gen. Estlin is rather a taciturn man, but he conversed with great propriety, evincing much strength of mind. He kept back during the discussion on the defence of the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, but listened attentively, and I found after words that he was fully master of the subject. He probably, like the President, is about 50 years of age, and well formed; has a penetrating eye, and an easy and graceful carriage.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Mr. Branch, is one of those gentlemen who, by a kindness of manner, immediately takes. He is tall and well proportioned—is graceful in his gestures, and polite and affable in his intercourse with others. While possessing all the kindness of human nature, he is a close discernor of things; firm in his purpose, and full of energy in his office. We may expect a great improvement in his department, and that the Navy will find the benefit of his administration.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, is considered as a man possessing extraordinary abilities. He is rather above the ordinary size in height, but thin in body and visage. His eye is penetrating and expressive of energy and intellectual powers. With a very modest deportment, he maintains a very strong indication of energy. His conversation is fluent and to the point. His voice is harmonious. He is said to be a great orator, and there is every reason to believe it, because he is a sensible and intelligent man, possessing a fine voice, which pleases in common conversation.

The General in Chief of the Army, Macomb, is possessed of a good natural understanding, great professional skill and judgment, easy and polite manners, dignified deportment and the happy tact of making people pleased with him on a first acquaintance. I also understood from the officers that he was very popular, and much esteemed and beloved by the army.

The Commissary General of Subsistence, General Gibson, is an old companion in arms of the President, and one of your modest, discreet, sensible men, who without much parade, does a great deal, and thinks deeply. He seems to be a universal favorite.

The Hon. Mr. Tazewell, of the U. S. Senate, is a gentleman of mild manners, of extensive information, and seems to be greatly esteemed by the President.—There is an independence in his character that is very prepossessing, and while he exhibits a proper regard for his station, there is about him every thing to characterise the statesman and the gentleman.

Commodore Rodgers and Warrington are excellent specimens of our navy officers; both possessing that sound judgment and good common sense notion of things which so peculiarly mark the practical man.

Commodore Barron is a very intelligent officer—possessing a great deal of practical science, and, as I am informed, invented many very useful machines and improvements in the nautical line.

Cherokee Territory.—We have been credibly informed that measures are now in progress, under the sanction of the General Government, for effecting an extinguishment of the Indian claim to the balance of the Cherokee Territory within the chartered limits of Georgia. Col. Tatnall of Georgia, and Gov. Carroll of Tennessee, have been appointed commissioners on the part of Government, to visit the Cherokees, with a view of ascertaining the sentiments of the nation, with respect to a final abdication of the soil.—Should there be evidence of a disposition, combined with a willingness on the part of the Cherokees to enter into negotiation by treaty, Gen. Coffee, it is also stated, is instructed to join Col. Tatnall and Gov. Carroll, in the capacity of commissioner, and to proceed in the accomplishment of the object meditated.

Alienian.

Governor Houston.—A letter, received by a gentleman of Knoxville, from Gov. Houston, gives information that the latter was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of Jolly, the present King of the Cherokees, who in 1817 adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited, and intends to reside.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies in Newfoundland, for the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, the Rev. Mr. Fleming desired his congregation to give, after the church service, three cheers for the King, three for the Duke of Wellington, three for Mr. Peel, and as many as their lungs would permit for Daniel O'Connell—which was complied with to the letter.

REMOVAL of the CREEKS.

The following Talk was delivered by Speckled Snake, a Creek warrior, said to be more than a hundred years of age, at the Council of the Chickasaw head men, and the Council of the Creek nation, convened for the purpose of receiving the Talk of the President on the subject of vacating their land. After the communication of the President's Talk, (says the Savannah Mercury) by the agent, a profound silence of many minutes ensued, when the aged warrior arose, supported by two young men, and spoke as follows:

Brothers!—We have heard the talk of our great father; it is very kind; he says he loves his red children. I have listened to many talks from our great father. When he first came over the wide water, he was but a little man, and wore a red coat. Our chiefs met him on the banks of the river Savannah, and smoked with him the pipe of peace. He was then very little. His legs were cramped by sitting low in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. He said he had come over the wide water to teach Indians new things, and to make them happy. He said he loved his red brothers; he was very kind.

Muscogees gave the white man land, and kindled him a fire, that he might warm himself, and when his enemies, the pale faces of the south made war on him, their young men drew the tomahawk, and protected his head from the scalping knife. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indians' fire, and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plain and the valleys. His hands grasped the eastern and the western sea, and his head rested on the moon. Then he became our great father. He loved his red children; and he said, 'Get a little farther, lest I tread on thee.' With one foot he pushed the red man over the Oconee, and with the other he trampled down the graves of his fathers, and the forest where he had so long hunted the deer. But our great father still loved his red children, and he soon made to them another talk. He said, 'Get a little farther; you are too near me.' But there were some bad men among the Muscogees then as there are now. They lingered around the graves of their ancestors, till they were crushed beneath the heavy tread of our great father. Their teeth pierced his feet, and made him angry. Yet he continued to love his red children; and when he found them too slow in moving, he sent his great guns before him to sweep his path.

many talks from our great father; but they are always begun and ended in this.—'Get a little farther; you are too near me.'

Brothers!—Our great father says, that where we now are, our white brothers have always claimed the land! He speaks with a straight tongue and cannot lie. But when he first came over the wide waters, while he was yet small, and stood before the great chief at the council of Yamacraw Bluff, he said,—Give me a little land which you can spare, and I will pay you for it!

Brothers!—When our great father made us a talk on a former occasion, and said, 'Get a little farther—go beyond the Oconee, the Ocmulgee, there is a pleasant country,' he also said—'it shall be yours for ever.' I have listened to his present talk. He says, 'The land where you now live is not yours. Go beyond the Mississippi; there is game; and you may remain while the grass grows or the waters run.' Brothers! Will not our great father come there also? He loves his red children. He speaks with a straight tongue, and will not lie.

Brothers!—Our great father says that our bad men have made his heart bleed, for the murder of one of his white children. Yet where are the red men which he loves, once as numerous as the leaves of the forest!—how many have been crushed beneath his own footsteps!

Brothers!—Our great father says, we must go beyond the Mississippi. We shall there be under his care, and experience his kindness. He is very good! We have felt it all before!

Brothers!—I have done."

Mr. Owen, of New Harmony, has passed through Washington, on his way to Europe. We learn from him, that he has been fully occupied since his debate with Mr. Campbell. He remained two months after the discussion in the city of Cincinnati, preparing a work, which he published there, and which contains a narrative of his voyage to, and proceedings in Mexico, and a review of the public meeting with Mr. Campbell. Nat. Intel. 20th.

The following recipe (says the National Gazette) is now current in the newspapers:

"For Dyspepsia.—One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water, and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand 24 hours, strain and bottle it."

The writer forgot to subjoin—"and then throw the whole away." The dyspepsia patient is sufficiently miserable, without being thus drugged!

DR. WATKINS.

A correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, under date of Washington, July 17, in speaking of the trial of Dr. Watkins, says:

Yesterday a very affecting scene was exhibited in the Circuit Court. The evidence in the case of Dr. Watkins, on the first day, was, as you will have seen from my former letter, more favorable to the accused than had been anticipated. In an early part of the proceedings, yesterday, a letter was offered in evidence by the Counsel for the United States which, after some discussion, was admitted. It turned out to be a letter written by Dr. Watkins, while in Boston, to Mr. Harris the Navy Agent there—written at the request of Harris, in order to confirm certain verbal statements which had been given to him by Watkins. This letter intimated that there were circumstances, connected with the official transactions of Watkins which might be misconstrued so as to injure him in reputation, and that to prevent this, he submitted the explanations, which were, in effect, that he in connection with Mr. Southard, had drawn upon Harris and Paulding drafts to the amount of 4050 dollars, required for purposes connected with the service of the Navy, and for which appropriations had not yet been made. He informed Harris that adverse circumstances had prevented him from obtaining money to replace the sums which were abstracted from the Agents by these drafts, but declared that the amount would be refunded.

Soon after this exposition, Mr. Southard was asked if he had not received a letter from Dr. Watkins in relation to these transactions. He replied that he had received in Philadelphia an anonymous letter, the handwriting of which he knew to be that of Dr. Watkins, and had replied to it on the same day. He declined to give up this letter, which was evidently written confidentially, until expressly ordered to do so by the Court. After discussion and deliberation, the Court required that it should be given in evidence. It was read, and turned out to be a moving invocation to Mr. Southard, to confirm the explanations which Watkins had made to Harris in Boston, (a copy of this letter being enclosed to Mr. Southard) and thus save him and his family from destruction. Mr. Southard's reply was read, which was highly honorable to that distinguished statesman. He expressed his regret that he could not confirm the statements made to Harris. Ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations brought forward against Dr. Watkins, he could only say, that, if called upon to give testimony, he should obey no guides but truth and his conscience.

Abolition of Slavery.—A Memorial has been originated in Augusta county, and will be presented to the Virginia State Convention to be held in Richmond next October, praying that provision be made in the Constitution for the gradual abolition of slavery. The Staunton Spectator says that as far as can be learned, there is a general friendliness among the people to the object, the only difference of opinion is as to the time of agitating the subject.

Valuable periodical.—Mr. George M. Grouard proposes to commence the publication at the city of Washington about the 1st of December next, of a weekly paper to be entitled the American Recorder, each number to contain sixteen pages imperial octavo, in small type, at the price of five dollars a year. This work is to be devoted to the dissemination of that species of authentic intelligence, which is most immediately connected with the political interests of this country; and with which, the people of America in particular ought to keep themselves constantly acquainted. It will comprise, among other matters, "political history, official documents submitted to Congress by the Executive departments of the government, interesting reports of committees in Congress, abstracts of proceedings in Congress, leading speeches in that body, statistics generally, important law opinions, official appointments and promotions, notices of the progress of the sciences and the arts, internal improvements, &c." together with a synopsis of news, foreign and domestic—an annual table exhibiting the names of government officers, civil, judicial, military and naval—and other interesting information.

Counterfeit.—The Boston Patriot contains a caution to the public against receiving Ten Dollar Bills of the United States Bank, payable in Charleston, without strict examination, as one or more counterfeit bills of this description, have been passed in that city.

Increase of Baptists in the United States.—The New Baptist Miscellany for March last, informs us, that the additions to the Baptist churches on this side of the Atlantic, during the past year, amount to more than the aggregate of all the Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 11, 1839.

We are authorized to announce John March, Esq. as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State.

"Under the influence of genius, the solitary places are made glad, and the wilderness to blossom like the rose." Thirty years ago, the pine lands of New Jersey were worth only from six to ten cents an acre; but now, owing to the great demand for fuel, to burn in the steam boats, these lands bring six dollars per acre—being an advance, in thirty years, of nearly six thousand per cent. All this is the effect of the invention and genius of Fulton.

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Rowan Bible Society, was held at Thysitya Church, on Monday, the 4th inst. A respectable concourse of citizens attended; although owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, there were fewer present than otherwise would have been. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of this town, from 3 ch. 1st and 2d v. St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

At the previous anniversary meeting, Agents were designated to explore the county, and ascertain the number of families destitute of the Bible within its bounds. From the reports of these Agents, it appears that there are at least 300 families in Rowan county, destitute of the Holy Scriptures. The exploration made by the agents was, however, but partial, their engagements not permitting them to give a thorough attention to the subject; so that the number of destitute families actually ascertained, is less than 300; but from the probable omissions, the above estimate is presumed rather to fall short, than exceed, the real number. The agents were authorized to continue their labors for another year; and, in addition, were requested to supply destitute families with Bibles, to be furnished by the Society. A confident hope is, therefore, cherished, that at the next anniversary meeting of the society, it will be ascertained that but few families in our county will remain without the Word of God in their houses.

Henry the Fourth, of France, is lauded in history as a paragon of philanthropy and benevolence, for wishing every man in the kingdom had a fowl in his pot: But how much more benevolent, yea godlike, is it in the philanthropist and Christian of the present day, not only to wish, but to WILL, that every family in the Republic should possess, not a fowl only, which ministereth alone to the comfort of the flesh, but the Scriptures of the Everlasting God, without which the SOUL, that pearl of inestimable value, perisheth forever.

It was Resolved, that the agents of the society dispose of Bibles at half price, to those in narrow circumstances; and that they make donations to such as are unable to pay any price. A new supply of Bibles was ordered to be procured from the parent institution in New-York. We are unadvised of the number of Bibles distributed by the society's agents during the past year, or the precise state of the funds; but we are aware that pecuniary help is greatly needed, and that the efforts of the officers and agents of the society have been impeded in consequence.

We regret we were unable to attend the meeting, as the proceedings were of an interesting cast.

The former Officers were re-elected; to wit: Rev. Jesse Rankin, President; George Andrews, Thomas G. Polk, Rev. Daniel Sherer, Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Vice Presidents; Charles Fisher, Secretary; Thomas L. Cowan, Treasurer; Rev. John Reck, John Andrews, Philip White, Michael Brown, John McCulloch, Abel Graham, Thomas M'Neely, Managers.

The next annual meeting of the Society, is to be held at Union Church, a few miles east of Salisbury, on the first Saturday in August, 1830.

Florida.—The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 21st ult. says there was, at that time, no prevailing sickness there, and none was apprehended; the country was remarkably free of disease, and the citizens were confident that the present season would add to the evidence in favor of its general character for health. The same paper, however, contains the death of three persons in the town: one on the 17th, another on the 18th, and the third on the 19th of the month.

Mr. Adams seems to have been dropp'd, and almost forgotten by the coalition, and Henry Clay to be now the master-spirit, and the National Journal the central organ, of the faction which assails Gen. Jackson's administration, with the vain hope of rendering it unpopular with the people, and thus pulling its supporters down to a level with themselves. And every sixpenny coalition press in the country, faithfully echoing the abuse and slanders of that print, and quailing in every thing that escapes between the teeth of that great speech-monger, the travelling orator, as oracular,—presents weekly to its readers most unsavory dishes of nauseating ingredients, hashed up from the leavings of the Journal, and seasoned by the slaver of gall and venom which is constantly emitted by these little pimps of the aforesaid faction. It is most lamentable, that honest, artless people should be crammed with such political "fare;" the body politic can never be perfectly healthy, while it is forced to swallow such indigestible stuff.

The Indians.—An article from the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, relative to hostile indications on the part of the Creek and other Indians, will be found on the first page of this week's Carolinian. We have seen gentlemen immediately from Georgia, and have information derived through other channels, all going to confirm the statements of the Columbus paper. We learn, moreover, that Col. Crowell, the Agent, has been compelled to leave his place of residence among the Indians, and fly to Columbus for safety; the military have been called out to guard the place; the frontier settlers were moving off from their farms, to places of safety; the warlike movements of the Indians had caused great alarm throughout that part of the country, and active preparations for defence were making by the people.

Portugal.—Information to the 24 June, from Lisbon, has been received at Boston. The Commercial Gazette says that arrests and imprisonments were daily made, and the greatest fear pervaded all ranks, except the satellites and adherents of Don Miguel. How long will this monster in human form be permitted to tyrannize over that wretched people! It is a slur upon the civilized nations of Europe, to suffer such a stupid, debauched, mandarin despot, to butcher, in cold blood, all who do not laud his bloody usurpation. His career should be stopped, and the brutified murderer himself hung up by the neck, like a dog to a stake.

A slipper to the mouth of the coalition standard-bearer, Mr. Charles C. Henderson, a decided supporter of the late coalition administration, has been appointed Post-Master at Lincolnville, in this state, vice David Reinhardt, resigned.

As amidst the croaking and whining of the Adams presses, about the removal from office of a few unworthy incumbents, who were either totally incompetent to discharge the duties devolving on them, or used their public trusts to defraud the government and minister to their own extravagant and luxurious habits, our ears have been constantly saluted with the slanderous cry that all of Gen. Jackson's removals and appointments are made for the especial purpose of punishing his enemies and rewarding his friends, although facts give the lie to these base assertions,—we chronicle the above FACT, merely to show the honest and moderate supporters of the late Adams and Clay dynasty (the true friends of Jackson and Reform don't need any such showing) that the extravagant charges, bitter revilings, and mawkish whinnings, which are so regularly dished up to them through the coalition presses, are entitled to no consideration whatever: they are the hollow heartseases, base slanders of disappointed demagogues, at the loss of their ill-gotten power and patronage.

The President of the United States, and the Secretary of State, paid a visit to the venerable last signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll, on the 25th ult. The Secretary went on the next day, as far as Wilmington, Delaware, accompanied by Maj. Donaldson, the President's private secretary, and two of the ladies of the President's family.

The Hon. Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington City, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. from a short visit to New-York.

CHAPTER of ACCIDENTS, CRIMES, &c.

1. Selby Jump, of Caroline county, Maryland, deliberately shot his brother, a week or two since. He had previously expressed a determination to commit the murder; and went to the house of his brother, to perpetrate the horrid deed.

2. Mr. Nathan Kerns was killed in Talbot county, Maryland, on the 3d inst. by a negro man named Jim Barnett: the murderer stabbed his victim twice, with a large knife.

3. A negro man at Syracuse, New York, salt works, having talked saucily to his employer, a Mr. Hartshorn, the latter struck the black with the handle of an iron salt pan, which killed him. Hartshorn was put to jail on a charge of murder.

4. Charles Humphreys was killed a few weeks since at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by William Hamilton: they were both carpenters, and intimate friends; but after getting exhilarated on liquor, they got into a dispute which could make a panel door quickest; which led to a rencounter, in which Humphreys cut Hamilton with a knife; whereupon the latter beat his antagonist over the head with a billet of wood, until he killed him. Hamilton was put in jail. So much for whiskey.

5. Ellen Brasil, an Irish girl, hung herself with a silk handkerchief, at Kingstown, Upper Canada, on the 20th June last. She had been seduced by Patrick Shiels, under a promise of marriage; and the base wretch abandoned her in a state of pregnancy.

6. A Mr. Powers, of Lansburg, New York, while engaged, on the 2d ult. in preparing varnish for the manufacture of oil-cloth, suffered his clothes, which were pretty thoroughly saturated with oil, to take fire; and before he could extinguish the flame, or any other person render assistance, he was burnt to death.

7. At Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 5th ult. Mr. John Davis, while employed in a paper-mill, was caught by his apron and drawn in between the fly-wheel and trunk-head, and instantly crushed to death.

8. A Mr. Crandall was killed on the 4th of July, at Schenectady, New-York, by the discharge of a cannon: his arm was torn off, and he died next day.

9. Francis Truax, of Albany county, was most shockingly mangled and burnt in a similar way, on the same day.