



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY.

Saturday Morning, February 6, 1836.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of the Duke de Broglie published this week. We think all must admit this overture which Jackson and his Cabinet rejected and attempted to cover with silence, was conciliatory, and all things considered perhaps unexceptionable. Rumors having doubtless some foundation in truth, have reached us that England has proffered its mediation to arrange our misunderstanding with France, and that this proffer has been accepted by this Government. We sincerely hope it may be so.

General Scott.—We notice in the last Columbia, S. C. paper, the arrival of Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, accompanied by his Suite, at that place on his way to take command of the forces for the defence of Florida. He expected to remain a day or two in Columbia for the organization of a company of Volunteers, and then start for Florida with all possible speed.

Public Meeting.—A Public Meeting was held in Raleigh on the 30th ult., of those opposed to the Baltimore nominations. As a Candidate for Governor at our next August election, the meeting nominated General Edward R. Dudley, of Wilmington. Gen. Dudley has been a prominent actor in the political events of this State, and in Congress for a number of years, and has ever been found on the side of "liberty against power."—We don't but that his nomination will give general satisfaction to the Whigs throughout the State. The meeting also sanctioned the nomination made of Judge White for the Presidency by the great Whig meeting at the close of the session of the Legislature, and nominated for the Vice Presidency JOHN TYLER, of Virginia. The name of Mr. Tyler most unquestionably add great weight to the White Ticket in the South. The Register remarks:

"We have no doubt that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren throughout the State, will heartily respond to these nominations; and that they will not permit minor differences of opinion to interfere with the support which they are bound to give to the great principles of free government for which they are contending. Let them then, be aroused—let them be active—and with the names of White for President and Dudley for Governor, inscribed on their banner, if they do not gloriously triumph, the fault will be their own. But praiseworthy names and a good cause will not, of themselves, insure success without effort. The friends of the Constitution should take a lesson from their adversaries on this point, and, though we would not recommend that they should imitate their course in all respects, we would have them excited to evaluate their activity and perseverance, and take care that nothing is sacrificed through supineness and inaction."

DONT DIVIDE THE PARTY.

Agreeably to the request contained in the last Resolution, we have endeavored to make our readers acquainted with all important events both foreign and domestic, especially those which so nearly concern our political welfare, as that published below, we cheerfully insert the following account of the proceedings of a meeting held in Orange county, in this State. Col. Philip White would we doubt not be found a very available candidate for the Presidency; but most impudently would he obsecrate Messrs. Partin, Pendragra & Company, though we have not the pleasure of their acquaintance, to divide the Party. Virginia, though shorn of her locks of strength, and led about sightless by her own children for the sport of Northern Philistines, gave a sort of expiring token of her former self by rejecting the nomination of R. M. Johnson; General Jackson rudely threw Mr. Van Buren from a consultative meeting, 'tis true and pity 'tis 'tis true; but the nomination of Col. Philip White was the unkindest cut of all. This last act nominating Col. White has we fear rendered the split in the party irremediable.—Nothing will hereafter surprise us—not even if Judge S., and Speaker H., should fall out in dividing the spoils.—We suppose Col. White will run on the same ticket with Col. Johnson—to be headed, HERRA FOR THE TWO COLORES.

Of Col. White's qualifications for the Presidency we need not speak. If old Rowan do not support him for the unexpected and unparalleled honor done it by the Col's spontaneous representation of us in the Rucker Caucus it will add another to the long list of melancholy proofs that republics are ungrateful.

ON THE COVENANT, N. C. January 29, 1836.

Messrs. Editors: At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Orange County, opposed to the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency of the United States, convened pursuant to notice at Adam's X Roads, on the 15th instant, Louis Partin, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Pendragra, Secretary. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, it is deemed by this meeting expedient to resist, by all lawful means, the elevation of Hugh L. White to the office of President, who is sought to be juggled into office by a set of Nullifiers and Bankites. Resolved, That this meeting will support Philip White in preference to the said Hugh L. White, as an honest man, and one whose feelings and interests are identified with their own.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and by them transmitted to some western public Journal for publication.

LOUIS PARTIN, Chairman.
THOMAS PENDRAGRA, Secretary.

J. Q. ADAMS.

The seceder as the Standard mildly calls its new Van Buren ally, John Q. Adams—how sucking dove like a name in comparison with some of the epithets so liberally applied to the same person by the Editor of the Standard not many years since—has gone over to the spoils party and surrendered at discretion, for aught that has yet become public. Like all renegades and apostates, he is more furious in his new born zeal even than the old regular porkers. The public act of complete imitation to Van Burenism was in a furious premeditated tirade against Mr. Webster, which ex-President Adams blurted out on the occasion of his introducing a resolution to inquire into the causes of the failure of the three million spoils appropriation at the close of the last session. This elaborate compound of abuse and man worship appears in an obviously corrected report in the Globe; and notwithstanding the high prices it has received in certain quarters, it exhibits more of the will than power to be severe. In reference

to a remark of Mr. Webster's, that he would not vote an unconstitutional measure, were the enemy battering the walls of the Capitol, Mr. Adams endeavors to be severe by exclaiming that the natural and easy step for him who could utter such a sentiment, would be to join the enemy in battering down the Capitol. On this point we are wholly of the opinion expressed by Mr. Webster. An infinitely less evil in our estimation would it be that not one stone should be left upon another of that proud Capitol, but that it and the City of Washington too be a heap of ruins trodden under foot by a foreign foe, than that one provision of our Constitution be violated by the striking palms of those who should be its defenders.

In his speech Mr. Adams recurs to the charge of man worship with a frequency, and repudiates it with an earnestness, which evince his own consciousness of the justice of the accusation.

For this last and crowning act of meanness in the career of Mr. Adams—in veracity and suppleness a Talleyrand, but destitute of his capacity and foresight, we can find no worthier motive than wounded vanity.—We would fain hope that he is not yet so fallen as to be urged on by the still baser passion of love of office and its emoluments. Can the ex-President! have his eye on the Mission to the Court of St. James?

CONGRESS.

Scenes in debate of the most thrilling interest occur almost every day at Washington. And indeed it seems that nearly the whole session of Congress will be consumed in the discussion of subjects of the deepest interest to the country. The question of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in all its bearings, has been, and is yet, exciting a debate of unusual ability and warmth, especially on the part of Southern members. We feel proud in being able to say, that on this vital question the Delegation from North Carolina to a man, have noble defended the rights of their constituents, and southern rights, while the representatives of the boasted "Old Dominion," and some other Southern States, chose to do the bidding of Albany managers and betray the South. Would that our entire delegation might act thus independently on every question involving the rights of the people.

For an account of a most extraordinary debate which recently occurred in the House of Representatives, we refer our readers to a Letter in another column from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. The debate sprung up from a few remarks by Mr. Cambreleng of New York, in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill on the memorable last night of the last session of Congress, and the Resolution of Mr. Adams on the same subject. The charges made by Mr. Wise of Virginia, against those of the party in high places, through whose instrumentality the bill was lost, are of a serious nature. The disclosures in support of them are astounding! The independent and many tone of the orator is worthy of the days of Patrick Henry and John Randolph. The failure of the Fortification Bill lies at the door of the Van Buren party in the House: because the Senate would not agree to put the enormous sum of \$3,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to embark us in a war with France at an earlier day than he has been able to do so without it, the party in the House refused to act. A Committee of Conference of the two Houses were appointed; Mr. Cambreleng, as Chairman of the Committee of the House, refused to Report the result of the Conference of the two Committees, because the hour of 12 o'clock had expired, and the House was dissolved by the Constitution. But, after this he and his followers went into the House and voted on other questions several times. The baseness of the act is worthy of the party. From this debate it will be seen that Mr. John Quincy Adams has the unenviable distinction of being the leader of the party in the House.

There has been no Report, as yet, from the Committee, either of the House or the Senate, to which was referred the Special Message of the President. It may be looked for soon.

Considerable debate has occurred on a set of Resolutions introduced by *Humbert Benton*, proposing to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands to the general defence of the country—to be expended in Military preparations, &c. A fat business for the party. It will not pass the Senate, however.

The United States Senate.—The recent election of four Van Buren Senators, two to fill the seats of Whigs in the Senate of the United States—from Connecticut and Mississippi—will very materially alter the complexion of that body, now the last barrier to Executive supremacy.—The only chance for the Constitution and liberties of the country now depends upon Judge White's course—if he acts with the men in the Senate who are "battling for liberty against power," they will have a majority of one; if he acts to the contrary the country's gone!!

Robert J. Walker, on the fifth balloting, was elected Senator from Mississippi, by a majority of four votes over his competitors, Poindexter and Plummer.—Mr. Walker is Van Buren.

Robert C. Nicholas, Van Buren, has been elected Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Gayarre, resigned, by a majority of one vote over Mr. Barrow, the White candidate.

These two elections are in express violation of the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, which the Van Burenites profess so much to revere; the Legislatures of both Louisiana and Mississippi were elected avowedly as White, and the Governors elect of both States are decided Whigs.

The French Navy.—In the present state of our affairs with France, it may not be uninteresting to our readers for us to spread before them the condition of *Monsieur's* Navy. The Globe contains the following statement of the naval force of France, taken from a late French paper:

French Navy.—French Ships of War, armed and in commission, 119. Of these, there are in the Mediterranean 69, of the following description:
Ships of the Line, 8: One of 120, one of 90, one of 80, and five of 74 Guns each.
Frigates, 6: Three of 50, and three of 44 Guns each.
Corvettes, 5: One of 24, and four of 18 Guns each.
Brigs, 18: Ten of 20, and eight of 10 Guns each.
Schooners, 5: Four of 6 each, and one of 5 Guns.
Cutter, 1; Gun Boat, 1; Steam Vessels, 11; Transport Vessels, 14.
These are on the Ocean.
Ships of the Line, 2: Of 80 Guns each.
Frigates, 7: Two of 56, three of 44, and two of 30 Guns each.
Corvettes, 6; Brigs, 5: Three of 20, and two of 15 Guns each.
Lutin, 10; Schooner, 1; Small Vessels, 5; Steam Vessels, 12; Transport Vessels, 12.
In addition to this list, two other Vessels of 90 Guns each are fitting out at Brest.

The current of public opinion in Pennsylvania is setting so strongly in favor of Gen. Harrison, that it is nearly certain he will receive the votes of that State in the next election. The people in masses are quitting the ranks of Van Burenism, Wolfites and Muhlenbergs—the two rival Van Buren factions of Pennsylvania—and giving in their adhesion to Gen. Harrison.

A meeting of the Democratic Party was lately called in Fayette County for the purpose of making a demonstration in favor of Van Buren, and an attempt was made to shuffler through some Van Buren resolutions.—But the people were too strong, doubling in number the corruptionists. The Van Burenites fled in their plan, bowed out "adjourn," "adjourn," and "broke up the meeting in a row!"

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following intelligence, gathered from the latest Southern papers, will show the suffering and defenceless condition of the inhabitants of Florida, the seat of the Seminole War.—The forces in Florida at the commencement of hostilities were entirely inadequate, both in number and means, either to drive the Indians from their swamps or to suppress their inhuman barbarities. Companies of Volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, sympathizing with their brethren of Florida, have gone to the rescue. But the smallness of their number has exposed them to the merciless tomahawk of the savage. And where has been the all powerful arm the Federal Government! Must all the inhabitants—the wives, mothers, daughters, and helpless infants—of Florida be sacrificed to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savage before that protection which the Government is in duty bound to give will be extended! And where, we would ask, are the BRAVE "million of musket bearing freemen," who were ready to unbrae their hands in the blood of their brethren of South Carolina when resisting the violation of their most sacred rights! Are those muskets turned against the breasts of the savage monsters who are now murdering without regard to age, sex, or condition a defenceless portion of our citizens, sacking and burning towns and houses, and that without provocation? No; their valor has vanished. The few Volunteers who have taken up arms in defence of Florida are chiefly of that devoted party who were threatened with a southern soldiery for their patriotic resistance to Federal usurpation. Some four or five companies have went from Charleston, some from Columbia, Georgetown, and other parts of South Carolina. May they maintain the chivalric patriotism of South Carolinians in '32.

The Indian War!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Courier, of January 21.

The Mail from St. Augustine has this moment arrived, 10 o'clock, A. M., bringing the following melancholy and alarming intelligence:

On Monday, the 18th inst., Major Putnam, who was at the head of the Independent Company, ayed the St. Augustine Guards, stationed at Mosquito, proceeded to Mrs. Anderson's plantation on the Halifax River, to see in what condition the Indians, who some time ago visited it with fire and devastation, had left it, and to take away what provisions had not been destroyed. While there this company composed of the generous and spirited young men of St. Augustine, joined by a few from Mosquito, making in number about 40 men, was attacked by a party of it is supposed 150 Mosquitos, Geo. Anderson and Douglas Dummitt, standing on guard, saw two Indians approaching upon whom they fired, killing one and wounding the other. Mr. Dummitt ran towards the fallen Indian, and while stooping over him received a wound in the back of the neck. At this moment, the Indians rushed out of a scrub distant little more than musket shot, and commenced a furious attack upon Maj. Putnam's company, who from behind the fragments and broken walls of the burned buildings, gave the advancing Indians a warm reception. The Indians were in the open field, exposed to the fire of this gallant band, who although so inferior in numbers to their enemy, from their advantageous position, kept the Indians at bay the space of an hour—a hour of sharp and desperate fighting! The Indians flanking their position, and about to surround them, they retreated for their boats. The Indians pursuing, poured on them a destructive fire, while embarking on board the boats. In the hurry, all the guns but one, were rendered useless by being wet.—With this one, the Indians were kept back from rushing into the river, the water being quite shoal for some distance, which had they done, they would in all probability have seized the boats and murdered all in them.—They succeeded in pushing out into the river beyond the reach of the Indians' shot, and proceeded to Bulow's. Mr. Dummitt was the only man wounded, till the retreat to the boats, during which 17 were wounded, several mortally, it is supposed. Two negroes were killed. It is supposed that 16 Indians were killed.

A list of the wounded in the action of the 18th inst. at Duess Lawton, the Plantation of the Mrs. Anderson's on the River Halifax:

Company A, St. Augustine Guards.
Major B. A. Putnam.
Sergeants Martiney and Cooper.
Privates Julius C. Reynolds, Barlow Cunowan, Domingo Usina and Charles Flora, severely.
Lieut. John R. Michell, slightly.
Corporal Brausted and Michael Nelegan, slightly.
Private Simpson, slightly.

Company B.
Captain Douglas Dummitt.
Sergeant James Ormond.
Private Sheldon, severely.
Benjamin Wiggins, a coloured man, and a guide of Captain Dummitt's, severely.
Lieut. Wm. H. Williams, and private M' Murchie very slightly.

There was also a negro killed belonging to Mrs. Anderson, and one belonging to Captain Dummitt wounded and taken prisoner.

Intelligence reached us on Tuesday evening, by a black man, belonging to Captain M. Solano, whose plantation is situated on the St. Johns, about four miles above Picolata, that on reaching his master's place on that morning, for the purpose of removing therefrom such of the moveables as could be brought away, he discovered the Sugar-House had been broken open, and that he had seen tracks round the building, that led him to suppose that a number of Indians had been there. On the discovery of this, the negro came to town, and reported what he had seen.

Up to the time, two o'clock this morning, as Lexter left St. Augustine, none of Maj. Putnam's company had arrived in St. Augustine. Although a despatch from that officer to Gen. Hernandez had been received, detailing, as it was presumed, the particulars of the above distressing affair, yet the General had not, for reasons best known to himself, permitted the contents to be promulgated to the public.

The above information was brought to St. Augustine by some negroes belonging to Mrs. Anderson, who escaped, and brought to their mistress the melancholy tidings. The greatest distress prevails in St. Augustine; wives, mothers, and children, are in the extreme of anxiety, and grief for their husbands, sons, and fathers, who may be slain or mortally wounded.

In addition to the above intelligence, Mr. Dexter states, he had the following from the Pilots, which may be relied on:
"On Sunday, the 7th inst., as George W. Rockleiff, and Jerry Boyers, Pilots in the Sloop Pilot of Mosquito, were proceeding up the Halifax River, and when nearly opposite Mrs. Anderson's plantation, they were fired upon by Indians, amounting (as they supposed) from their appearance to about 120. The fire continued for

at least 15 minutes, and although none of the men were struck, the boat, the mainmast and rigging were considerably injured; 30 bullet holes were found in their mainmast and many in the hull.

The Pilots immediately proceeded to St. Augustine, arriving on Tuesday. As they passed along they observed upon the beach, a man apparently in distress, and with his arm broken, but in consequence of the surf running high, they found it impossible to go on shore, or render him any assistance. They further stated, that they saw Mr. Samuel H. Williams' Sugar-House on fire.

Till within the last twenty-four hours we had for near a week past, heard little or no information respecting the movements of the Seminoles.—We were fearful that it was a deceitful and portentous quiet—but we were not prepared to receive all at once—to be overwhelmed with intelligence of so shocking, distressing, and alarming a nature, as that prepared for our paper of to-day, since our columns were ready for press. None whose hearts are not ice can hear recitals of such dreadful deeds of massacre, without sorrow and grief. We deeply sympathize with our afflicted friends in St. Augustine, for the cup of affliction has not been extended by the citizens of Jacksonville. We too are exposed by the men under Col. Warren are removed we are wholly defenceless. Indians are near us, and much as we desire to rush to the assistance and protection of our brethren in Mosquito, we cannot do so without leaving our homes, our wives, mothers, sisters, and children, exposed to the greatest danger, and almost certain attack, and cruel butchery, of the blood thirsting and revengeful savages.

If ever Florida needed immediate aid from the General Government, and from our friends in our sister States, it is now!!

The 4th Regiment of Florida Militia, having been on furlough since their return after the battle on the banks of the Withlacoochee, were mustered at this place on Friday last. On Saturday, Major Hart started for Black Creek, which he is to make his head quarters with 70 men, in order to patrol the County from Picolata to the head of the Santafée, North and West of the St. Johns. Col. Mills stationed at Mandarin with 60 men, to scour from Jurlington Creek on the St. Johns, Eastward to the sea coast.

Despatches from Gen. Hernandez at St. Augustine have arrived, which may possibly change this disposition.

Postscript.—We delay our paper again, now 7 o'clock, P. M., to give the following extract from a letter just received from Major Hart, dated

HEAD QUARTERS,

Black Creek, Jan. 10, 1836.

"I have just seen Mr. Ward, who reports that not long since, Col. Parish of Middle Florida, with about 100 men, saw a smoke in the direction of Wetampka, and marched for that place as fast as possible. Just before he arrived there he was fired on by about 100 Indians. After an engagement of one hour, the Indians retreated, leaving 7 killed. Two white men were wounded."

Further Particulars of the Outrage at New River. We have been informed by William Cooley, Esq., who has arrived at this place, that on the 4th, when the attack and murder was committed on his family by the Indians, he was absent at the wreck of the Spanish Brig Gil Bias. That on arriving at the Light House, Cape Florida, and learning that an attack had been made on his family, he proceeded to the melancholy scene accompanied by Mr. Beady, Mr. Roberts and the negro slave Simons belonging to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who volunteered to go with him. When he approached his once peaceful home, he found the body of Joseph Flinton, of Cecil county, State of Maryland, who acted as instructor to his children; his body was mangled, and he had evidently been killed with an axe. His two eldest children were found near by, shot through the heart, one holding yet the book in her hand she had been learning, and the body of the other lay by his side; about a hundred yards distant he found the bodies of his wife and infant. She also had been shot through the heart, and the same ball it is supposed broke the infant's arm. His House had been burned, but the house in which he kept arrow root, and the machinery with which he manufactured it are left uninjured. The Indians carried off about twelve barrels of provisions, 30 hogs, 3 horses, \$150 in silver, his clothing, one keg powder, over 200 pounds lead, and \$700 worth of dry goods. By their tracks and the amount of property carried off, Mr. C. computes the number of Indians at from 20 to 30. They also carried off his negro man and woman, and a Spanish man named Emanuel. Our benevolent friend and neighbor caused the bodies of his loved ones to be as decently buried as circumstances would admit, and returned to the Light House on the 10th.

At that time, he assures us, there had been no Indians at the Light House, though he saw their fires about ten miles to the northward.

From the same, of January 23.

STILL LATER.

Attempt of the Indians to take the two pieces of Ordnance last sent from this city.—We are indebted to a Volunteer, whose term of service had expired, just returned from Picolata, for the following particulars of an attempt made by the Indians to surprise the two pieces of Ordnance last sent from this city to Picolata. It occurred just as the boat was about leaving Picolata; of course after the editor of this paper had closed his letter: "On Friday, 22d inst., about 2 o'clock, P. M., while the guard of 12 men from Picolata was escorting the two pieces of Ordnance sent from this city by the steamboat Florida for the garrison of Picolata, an attempt was made by a small party of Indians to cut them off. In order to delude the guard, the Indians sent two of their number into an open field, which is at the head of the wharf, about 100 yards distant, in order to attract attention and induce the expectation of an attack from that quarter, but being on the alert, they reserved their fire, expecting an attack from a hammock on the left; which proved that they were correct, and immediately as they fired, a war-hoop was given. The guard then charged the hammock and fired upon them, but returned after going about four hundred yards, on account of the thicket being almost impenetrable. The number of Indians is estimated at about twenty.

On Wednesday, 20th inst., the schr. Alert, Captain Richard, arrived at Picolata, bound to Lake George, for the purpose of destroying all Indian boats and canoes on the river. On the 21st, about half past 10 o'clock, a heavy firing was heard in that direction, supposed to be from the Alert; then about 9 miles distant from Picolata, which lasted one hour and a half. No doubt she had been attacked and engaged by the Indians on the Eastern side of the river.

From the Charleston Mercury of Jan. 28.

MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the use of a letter addressed to him, and dated Columbus, Georgia, Jan. 20th.

The letter states, that a plan of the Creek Indians, supposed to be friendly, to fire the city of Columbus, and attack it during the confusion—had just been discovered, by the confession of a half-breed, named Marshal.

Great excitement had been created, and prompt measures for safety adopted.

Call for Troops.—We understand that the Express forwarded to Gov. McDuffie, on Monday, bearing a Requisition for Troops for the defence of

Florida, returned last evening with orders from the Governor, for the immediate organization of six hundred men, to be drawn from the Brigades of Generals Hamilton, Troott, and Bull; for three months service.

This call upon our patriotic fellow citizens for the relief of their suffering brethren in Florida, will doubtless be met with their accustomed zeal and promptitude. We are satisfied that the South Carolina Quota will be ready by the time that transportation can be provided for them.

Volunteers for Florida.—The Savannah Republican of the 27th, says:—The Steamboat Florida left this morning for Florida, having on board the Augusta Volunteers. The John D. Monginis to leave this evening, with a detachment of Phœnix Riflemen, under command of Lieut. Segur. We understand that this Corps have volunteered their services; and that Capt. Brown, with the residue of the company, will leave by the next boat. The Monginis has been fully armed, and is to be stationed on the River, under the orders of Capt. Brown. She is also to take on an additional force to join Capt. Stephens' Company at Picolata.

From the Charleston Mercury of January 28. Extract of a letter received in this City, dated TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 21, 1836.

"We regret very much the misfortunes of your suffering friends. Here we apprehend no longer. The Governor has just sent West of this for 300 friendly Indians who have offered their services. There will be a draft in this place on Saturday next."

From the same of January 30.

The Savannah Georgian of the 28th inst., says: "The Steamboat Dolphin. Capt. King, arrived last night from Charleston, with 150 Volunteers under the command of Capt. Finley, of the Washington Volunteers; and Capt. Revenel of the Washington Light Infantry, bound to St. Augustine, and proceeded on this morning at 2 o'clock."

It gives us much pleasure to announce the safe arrival at this port last evening of the steam packet John Stony, Capt. Curry, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah. Capt. C. reports having seen off Edisto yesterday, the steamer Santee, Capt. Brooks, which started from this place yesterday morning with the German Fusiliers and Hamburg Riflemen for St. Augustine.

The steam packet George Washington, from Augusta, had arrived at Savannah, with 211 Volunteers for Florida.

We regret to learn that a wagon load of arms sent by the Governor some time ago, for the use of the citizens of Early, and the adjoining counties, have been intercepted, and have fallen into the hands of the Creek Indians. We understand that although they used the waggoners with some violence, yet they did not carry it to the extent of murder.

In addition, we learn, in violation of the late laws of the Legislature, Col. Wm. Harden invited the Indians, among who was a Chief, over the river, to help him to pick his cotton, against which his neighbours seriously remonstrated, without effect; upon which they collected together to drive them off, when a rencounter ensued, in which it is said the Chief and another Indian was killed.—Niles-ville Recorder.

Requisition of the General Government for South Carolina Militia.—On Saturday last, Brig. Gen. Estlin, in command on this station, received despatches from the War Department, authorizing him to make a call upon the Governor of this State from such number of militia as he might deem requisite, to set with the United States forces, for the defence of Florida, and the suppression of the Indian War in that Territory; and to take such other measures as might seem to him proper to afford assistance and protection to them in their hour of need. In accordance with this order, Gen. E. signified his willingness to accede to the arrangements which were in progress, and accept Volunteers to garrison St. Augustine.

We also learn that Gen. Clinch, now in command in Florida, has authority to call for aid from the States adjoining that territory, and this assures us that measures will be adopted which will at once put an end to the savage warfare for some time past, by the migration or extermination of the Indians.—Columbia Times.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In the Forks of the Yedkin, on the 24th ultimo, by Garland Anderson, Esq., Mr. RICHARD MARLOW, of Iredell, to Miss NANCY MADDEN, of Rowan.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Mecklinburg county, 6th inst., Mr. CHARLES ELMS, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution during the whole struggle for Independence, and participated in many of the important engagements, as several honourable scars will testify—in the 78th year of his age.

BUTTER!—BUTTER!!

20 Pounds of good BUTTER is wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid if application be made immediately. For information apply at THIS OFFICE.

A SMALL SUPPLY OF

LENAI'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC For 1836,

Just received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

Journeyman Printer Wanted.

A Journeyman PRINTER, of good moral character, and a thorough knowledge of his profession, can obtain good wages and a permanent situation as Foreman in an establishment at Rutherfordton, N. C., by immediate application to JOHN G. BYNUM, at Rutherfordton.

DISSOLUTION!!!

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Murphy & Taylor at Mocksville, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are respectfully requested to come forward and close their accounts, either by CASH, or Notes and approved security, as early as possible.—It is important that no delay should be made in closing the business of the concern. JOHN MURPHY, NATHAN B. TAYLOR. Mocksville, February 6, 1836.

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note. I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 20th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.

H. FORSYTH. N. B. CASH FOR NEGROES. Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 18, 1836.