

were exhausted, fired and killed him, took his scalp and returned. Two warriors escaped, and Lieut. Ord discovered their trail, pursued them to another island, about four miles distant, where there were a number of squaws and three or four warriors. On his approach, the Indians hoisted a white flag, and called to John to come up and talk; but while he was approaching with Lieut. Ord, he was shot through the thigh, and at the same time one of the dragons (Allen) was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and turned in the leg. A great number of balls were fired at Lieut. Ord, but none struck him. In approaching, the men had to wade about two miles in water and mud up to their hips; and when they came up, were so much exhausted and their guns nearly all wet, that they had to retire under the cover of a small scrub, about four hundred yards distant. When Col. Harney heard the firing he sent Lieut. Rankin and myself with two canoes in his assistance, and when we got within about a mile of Lieut. Ord, we met John all bloody, who reported that one was killed, and that they were firing rapidly, and that we could not approach with our canoes. We immediately jumped out and hastened forward as rapidly as we could through the deep mud and water. When we got up, Lieut. Rankin attempted to charge with his men, but three of them were wounded the first fire, and he was forced to retire and wait the arrival of Col. Harney. The balls flew around our heads, and the Indians behaved with a great deal of coolness. Their object of firing was to give the squaws time to escape. When Col. Harney came up, we charged the island, but they had all escaped from the back part, and taken of most of their plunder. The circumstance was very unfortunate to the expedition, as the Indians who escaped communicated the intelligence to the other islands, and put them on their guard. Shortly after our return to Chukika's island, a canoe was seen approaching with two Indians in it. The Colonel immediately dispatched Lieut. Rankin with two canoes, to pursue them; but before he got up they had approached and taken an Indian or Spaniard, who was concealed in the high grass, and hastened off. Lieut. Rankin pursued the canoe for about three miles and gained on them so closely that a rifle was fired by the Indians, and the ball passed very near Lieut. R. Unfortunately the boat dipped and the guns all got wet, and the pursuit was discontinued. We are now lying here to give the men some rest, as they have almost all given out, having been in hot pursuit for several days. Col. Harney went out about half an hour ago after Chukika's body, and discovering a sail approaching, he hid his canoes in the grass until they came up, and captured one warrior, six squaws and children—which makes our whole number of killed and captured, twenty five. We have now crossed the long fabled and unknown Everglades, at least as far as we can go in boats in this direction. A large cypress swamp extends for many miles along the border, running North-east and South-west—the great resort for the Indians, where they build their canoes. This evening the Colonel had our two prisoners exalted to the top of one of the look out trees, with the body of Chukika by their side. We found in Chukika's camp a large quantity of plunder, consisting of cloths, linens, calicoes, ready-made clothing, all kinds of tools, powder, &c., &c.; and had an auction of them, which amounted to upwards of \$200. The articles were stolen from Indian Key at the time of the massacre. We also got a fine barge, and a great quantity of coals.

Dec. 11.—Our tent or shed was pitched last night within a short distance of the tree, on which Chukika was suspended. The night was beautiful, and the bright rising moon displaced the stars. The Indians were in the greatest proportion of this one great and much dreaded warrior. He is said to have been the largest Indian in Florida, and the sound of his very name to have been a terror to this tribe. We have among the captives, his mother, sister and wife. Left Chukika's island about 10 o'clock this morning, and are now returning as far as Anaska, in a South-easterly direction, when we will change our course to the South west and make for the sea.

Dec. 12.—We continued our course to the South east until we passed Intaska, when we changed direction one point to our West of South, and encamped at sunset on an island of about three acres in extent. Mer with nothing here except an immense host of mosquitoes. The sister of Chukika informed us that there were two Spaniards in the Everglades, who supplied the Indians with salt and ammunition; one of them, Domingo, advised them to attack Indian Key, and insured their success. Started about 11 o'clock this morning in a South-west direction, and had not gone more than five miles, when we approached a small island, on which we had no idea that there were Indians, but on coming up we found a large yawl boat, killed two Indian men, and took one squaw and seven children prisoners. Lieutenants Rankin and Ord hurried on to an island about two miles distant, where they found a great number of palmetto huts, very well finished, and a number of plantains and banana trees, but the Indians had gone some time before. The squaw could talk English very well, and informed us that four women had gone to an island a short distance off to dig potatoes, and the Colonel sent a sergeant with a few men after them. We remained until 4 o'clock in the evening, when we saw a boy approaching, who had been fishing; the boat landed in the grass until he came near, when they came out and took him without resistance. Left a sergeant with two boats at this island to wait until the women came up, and we are now on our way to the next island, which is four or five miles distant. The island is turned out to be the town Lieut. Rankin visited this morning, and not more than two miles distant.

Dec. 13.—The morning has come, and the Sergeant returned without finding the squaws. The Colonel sent Lieutenants Rankin and Ord, this morning, to an island which is almost in our course, and we are now following in a Southerly direction. The day is rainy and disagreeable. We arrived in the evening at another, where we encamped, and passed the night on our way.

Dec. 14.—We have started again on our journey, and expect to reach the head of Shark River today, and be in a row get a sight of the tag water. Thank God, we want have to wade to another island, although there are several in our way. The Indians may desert and give us a crack before we get out, which would do us very much in our present encumbered state. This is the prettiest day we have had since starting. I forgot to notice the death of poor Allen, who was wounded; he died on the evening of the 11th, and on the morning of the 12th was buried on Chukika's island, with the honors of war. He is the only one of our party we have left in the glades as yet.

Dec. 15.—We reached the head of the river which the Indians call Poncia about 4 o'clock yesterday evening, and landed it with three canoes. We have now accomplished what has never been done by white men. The head of the river was at first choked up with cane and woods, but we had not gone more than a mile when it opened out most beautifully into a broad and navigable river. Continued down at full tide at night, but the guide

losing his way, we encamped in our boats and waited till morning, when we went ashore on a high bluff, and got our breakfast. We shall reach the sea by 12. We have been twelve days and twelve nights crossing. Reached the mouth of the river about half after twelve. Its course was about west, and empties into the sea by two or three mouths. The bars are very shallow, and not navigable for steamboats. This is the only outlet of the water of the Everglades on this side of the Peninsula. We did not remain long at the mouth, but rigged our sails and went on about six miles and encamped on a point of the beach here we caught a number of opossums, which seemed to be the only inhabitants. The sea set on the sea most beautifully, and threw its variegated rays over the dense forest of mangrove which bounds the whole coast.

Dec. 16.—We remained here until about 12 o'clock to-day, and I amused myself collecting the beautiful shells which cover the beach. We reached Cape Sable, the most southern point of the Territory, about 8 o'clock, and the men are busy in building fires and forming the camp.

Dec. 17.—Here at Cape Sable, is the site of old Fort Poinsett, established by Surgeon General Lawson. The breast-works are made of sand. The prospect is very pretty, as you can see a number of Keys to the southward. Chukika's wife informs me that this used to be the great resort of the Indians when on their fishing and turtle excursions, as well as among the neighboring Keys. We have been lying here all day in the sand; the day has been very warm.

Dec. 18.—Lieuts. Ord and Rankin went to an island yesterday, about seven miles distant, and they have not yet returned. The officers have returned, and we left the Cape this evening (18th), and travelled on until late, when we anchored under the lee of some nameless Key, and fastened on to an old turtle crawl. We spent here the most disagreeable night we have had since starting; having to sleep in the open boats, piled up with squaws and children, and the wind blowing very cold from the northwest. However, we weathered it out, and started very early on the 19th, and at night encamped on Maticumbra in sight of Indian Key, where we are now encamped. On starting from the camp, Lieuts. Rankin and Ord were sent ahead with the small canoes on a nearer track. We hear they have reached Indian Key, as the Colonel sent a boat there last night. He has now gone up himself to charter a vessel, or make some other arrangement for our conveyance to Key Biscayne. The labors of our expedition, I think, are over, and we will soon have accomplished the most arduous, dangerous and successful expedition that has ever been undertaken in Florida. Every thing seemed to operate favorably towards us. We invariably had a dark night to aid us, whenever we intended to surprise an Indian camp.

Dec. 20.—We are now on board the sloop Reform, on her way to Key Biscayne. Well, we are once more safe at our post.

Hark ye, People!—The Baltimore Patriot has the following sharp appeal to the people, the Federal Whig people, in reference to the matter of subscribing to Mr. David Hoffman's proposed work on the interesting subject of "Harrisonism-Gammonism," as exhibited in the political campaign of 1840:

"Harrisonism.—Why do not the people come forward and subscribe for this work? Not less than three hundred subscription books have been forwarded to the principal cities and villages in the United States, and it is our duty to judge of them from the 20 subscription books in this city. It must be a total failure! Why is this? The plan is highly approved. The work much wanted—and the compiler entirely competent. Can nothing but a powerful excitement induce the Wings of the Union to do themselves a service?"

Mr. Hoffman is doubtless a very clever writer, and would we are sure, make a good book on the subject as the theme would admit of; but, as we took occasion to remark some time since, such a publication is not in harmony with the time. He may think as his prospectus said, that the doings of the friends of General Harrison in the Campaign of 1840, furnish a great moral picture, full of sublimity and charged with deep political wisdom; but they who composed the picture, formed the tableau, did the sublimity and displayed the wisdom, are heartily ashamed of the *modus operandi* to which they had recourse to effect their triumph. They do not like, even by "word of mouth," to be reminded of hard cider, con skins, log cabins and the other branches of their *tactique*; and they naturally shrink from the idea of having all these things placed on enduring record, as the Baltimore proposition contemplates. They would almost subscribe for the execution of a "great moral picture, full of sublimity," on the subject of "Gleatworthians," illustrating the "deep political wisdom" of "Pope laying." But we are not opposed to the dissemination of the work in question. Democracy desires nothing better than that "Harrisonism" should be in every man's hands. It would furnish a lesson that could not be otherwise than fraught with the best effects for the future. We therefore repeat, "Why do not the people come forward and subscribe?" Cannot Harrisonism move, as the Patriot significantly observes, without a "powerful excitement?"—*Pennsylvania*.

TROUBLES IN THE WIGWAG.

"It is not a little remarkable, that while Mr. Clay was yesterday advocating, with all his ability, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in one end of the Capitol, Mr. Wise was strongly opposing such a measure in the other."—*Madisonian*.

The Madisonian gives an ugly account of the condition of his party in the foregoing extract:—That the two great champions of the Harrison party, in the two Houses of Congress, should be at war with each other upon the most important question now under consideration before these bodies, is "remarkable" indeed. It portends a fearful blowing up in the Whig camp, or we are blind to the scenes now passing before that body. At almost every step, another and another of the Madisonian's friends show their opposition to this leading measure of the coming Administration—and if the old Hero is not won at the helm, his forces will be scattered; that he will in vain attempt to muster them into service. How could it be otherwise?—The leaders of the Harrison party are known and avowed Federalists. They have been the underlying champions of every Federal measure since the commencement of the reign of terror. Their Secretary of State (that is to be) has been the leader of that party from the declaration of war down to the present moment; and how can they expect the aid of those men who have been taught, from their cradles, to loathe and contemn every principle of Federalism?

We have often repeated that many honest and confiding men were induced to take sides against the present Administration, in the late contest, who held out one principle in common with the Harrison party. Men were found strayed on the side of

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster who abhorred a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, and all those measures, of which those men were the acknowledged champions. Why was this? Because the "indecible old man," whom they were endeavoring to foist into the Presidency, was for or against these measures just as the occasion required. To secure the support of an enemy of the Tariff, the "old hero" was anti tariff, and *vice versa*, so with regard to every other measure of public concern. Gen. Harrison was made to wear as many faces as there are points on the compass—in this way he succeeded in satisfying all those who have put their trust in him. Stranger things have indeed happened—but the age of miracles is gone, and nothing short of a miracle can save him and his party from the impending storm—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican*.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, February 3, 1841.

Mr. ALFORD regretted the necessity for his rising to take part in the debate, but when he saw the conduct of his friends in attempting to stamp the coming Administration with features it ought not to bear, he could not remain silent in his seat. He felt it his duty to rise and say a few words on the subject, because he differed honestly from his friends, and had his suspicions as to the course they thought proper to pursue. Yes, he would assure them that he ever would act as an honest man; and they might be assured that, so long as the patriotic citizens of his State honored him with a seat on that floor, he would speak out his sentiments, and so far as he was able, do them justice.

Mr. A. said he regretted the introduction of so many topics having no manner of connection with the bill, which he did not care whether it passed or not. But as his vote would not turn the scale either way, for the sake of consistency he might give it against the bill. At the same time, however, he must express his opinion that the present state of the Treasury imperatively demanded that something should be done.

But he would repeat, that the bill before them had been nearly lost sight of in the debate; for no sooner was it introduced, than the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard] gave notice of his intention, after moving to strike out the enacting clause, to introduce an amendment laying a tax on foreign wines, silks, and other articles.

It was to this fact that his attention had been fixed, and his fears aroused. Here were suddenly developed the plans of the high tariff party of the North; and all the fine spun arguments in favor of that dreadful system had been retailed on the floor. No doubt long ago prepared in the closet, and spun and wove in the elegant manufactures of the North. It was this scheme of a high tariff in disguise, which he complained of, and he thought he saw it at the first movement of the gentleman from New York. [Mr. Barnard.]

He, Mr. A. believed that coming events cast their shadows before, and he thought he could see in this movement of the high tariff men of the North, a design to build up the manufacturing interests at the sacrifice of the rights of the South. His friends must per mit him to give his honest opinions, for honest he would be in spite of any man or any party. No party ever had power to make a man dishonest.

Mr. A. then proceeded to show that a tariff of protection for the manufactures would not be the less sensibly felt because it was sought to be introduced under the plausible and specious pretence of a tariff for raising revenue. He believed he could foresee, under this plausible pretext, a design to introduce measures for a high tariff of protection, and one of the most oppressive character that the South could possibly bear.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue that the attempts of Messrs. Barnard, Evans, Bell, and others, to swell the expenditures of Government, were to furnish a pretext for a high tariff. The object of those gentlemen was to make the expenditures of Government as high as possible, that there might be a plausible pretext for a high tariff.

But why should the tariff question be agitated before there is any necessity for it? This, in his opinion, was decidedly the worst feature in the whole business. Why did gentlemen expend such mighty labor in attempting to prove the existence of an enormous debt, in order that the American people might be persuaded that a high and mighty tariff was necessary?

never be fired into the ranks of the enemy. Although he respected his Northern friends, and gave them credit for honest motives, yet he could not surrender his judgment in matters where he clearly foresaw the interests of the South must suffer. His object was to stand up and set for the South, the fairest portion of the world, which was once blooming like the garden of Eden before its fields were destroyed by the oppressive tariff law.

Mr. A. then went on to show that this forty millions was wanted by the North for building their lighthouses, harbors, fortifications, etc. Not however that he was against a proper display of defence, for he believed that the only way of preventing hostilities was to make a show of fight. He knew that from experience; for he had been saved many a drubbing by an apparent willingness to fight.

Mr. A. then alluded to a former speech on the Canadian border troubles, and said that now, as well as then, he would urge a proper display of determination on our part to repel the aggression of the British lion. If we did that, there would be no fear; and if ever the British lion of Queen Victoria should come roaring to the Falls of Niagara, he would there find the American Eagle sitting in majesty, at the sight of which, he would cast himself down that mighty cataract, howling in despair.

Mr. A. again repeated his warning to his friends of the South in relation to the tariff web, which was thus weaving to catch them. They might depend that this proposition for a tariff on wines and silks at this time was a ruinous thing.

Mr. A. then proceeded to contend that it was perfectly just and reasonable to afford the present Administration all the assistance it required. As for the calculations of gentlemen to show how much was owing, they amounted to nothing, for their could be no premises on which to found such calculations. Time only could show how much was owing. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had asked only for five millions, and the Administration contended that this was all they needed. But there was some difference between this five millions, and the forty millions sought to be made out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Barnard.]

Mr. A. must be permitted to say, that he did believe this movement on the part of his Northern friends, was all a hoax to forestall the coming Administration, and to say that Van Buren went out of power with a debt of forty millions, to show the necessity of a high tariff.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Bell] had contended that this forty millions must be paid immediately by a tax on wines and silks. Now the honorable chairman of the Indian Committee spoke like one having authority; yes, just as if the robes of office were already hanging from his shoulders. As to that, he (Mr. A.) had not the smallest objection, for he hoped his friend would get an office. And, continued Mr. A. all who are in favor of that will say "ay." [Laughter.] But according to the statement of that gentleman, and that of the gentleman from New York together, the amount required for the coming Administration was well-nigh a hundred and twenty millions!—Great God! said Mr. A.; what a state of things! and all to show the necessity of a mighty Tariff.

He then proceeded to express his opinion that this description of things had been meaningly and purposely brought about by the gentleman from New York; there could be no question of it. He called on his colleagues from Georgia now to remember what he had told them, when this proposition of the gentleman [Mr. Barnard] was first introduced. He then told them that this would open the discussion, and that would be the consequences of it.

After some further remarks, Mr. A. drew a glowing picture as to what must be the consequences of this tariff measure to the South. Here was a sum of a hundred and twenty millions sought to be proved as required by the coming Administration, and the means of raising it was to place a tax upon luxuries. He appealed to the tariff men of 1828, who laid a tax upon the poor man's salt, his sugar and molasses, and who ground his constituents into the dust, as to whether they were now sincere in their proposition to tax luxuries. If they were now sincere, he would go with them in what was right; but he must tell them that he looked upon them with a suspicious eye.

After giving his views in detail on the policy pursued towards the South in relation to the tariff, Mr. A. said that it was not his intention to exempt silk from taxation; but this was the wrong time; it was bad policy to introduce the subject now.

until the weather becomes more favorable. We are gratified to find that confidence is so rapidly advancing in this new and deeply important development of Surgical science; and from what we have seen of it, we feel no hesitation in assuring all affected with the deformity in question, however severely, and disposed to avail themselves of the experience and acknowledged surgical skill of Dr. Toland, that they may safely expect complete success, in the removal of it.—*South Carolinian*.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN. SALISBURY, N. C.: Friday, February 19, 1841.

MR. ALFORD'S REMARKS.

The remarks of Mr. Alford of Georgia on the Treasury Note Bill, alluded to in our last, and which we this week publish, contain matter of grave and serious consideration for all parties in the South, but especially does it become the Whigs to ponder them calmly and well. The Whig party, so called, have not gone into power—they have not attempted, or in fact had time or opportunity to co operate in any measures of public interest, as a dominant party, yet at the very start, in the preliminary development of the policy intended hereafter to be pursued, we see them falling out among themselves, and differing as wide as the poles. The old Federal party of the North are breaking ground for a high Tariff, a National debt, and all their cherished schemes for plundering the South, and consolidating the power of the General Government. This is resisted by the Southern Whigs, and a rupture takes place at once. Is this not what was foreseen and predicted by the Democrats?—What better was to be expected from Clay, Webster and Co.? What has the South to look for from their Administration? Nothing but oppression. They always have been opposed to her interest, and always will be.—Messrs. Wise and Alford were among the earliest and most zealous supporters of Harrison in their States, but they have been constrained to come out in open and strong condemnation of the policy avowed by their Northern allies, the acknowledged leaders of the party. They begin to see the bitter fruits of a coalition with Hartford Convention Federalists and Tariffists, when it is too late. They allowed themselves to be bridled, saddled and mounted by the Northern Whigs, Mr. Jeffersonian Republican Webster, and the repeatedly defeated Tariffist Clay, to run the Democratic Administration down, and now that this is accomplished, the bit will be kept in their mouths, and the saddle on their backs, and let them kick up as near as much as the spur applied by their riders, it will avail nothing; they must bear the burden whether they will or not, for a time at least.

Mr. Alford deals his Northern allies some hard knocks in the course of his remarks, and boldly denounces their schemes for taxation, but Southern Whig opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, an Extra Session of Congress will be called, Mr. Clay's bribery distribution bill will be passed, and the South will be loaded with new taxes for the benefit of Northern manufacturers.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENSION.

The most important news since our last, is that of another bank suspension. The United States Bank, the "great paper regulator," having stood up in reumption a few days until its borrowed means were exhausted, was compelled, when begging could effect no further loans, to knock under and suspend again. This is nothing more than what was anticipated and expected. Few believed that the rotten and staggering concerns could be long propped up, and sure enough, the final crash has come. All the other Philadelphia Banks, by no means loth, it may be presumed, have followed suit, and closed their vaults; also those of Maryland, and some, if not all, of the Virginia Institutions, and we presume, those of this State. Huzza for the beginning of the Harrison reform!—for the glorious days of restored confidence, credit, and prosperity that were to dawn on the country as soon as "Old Tip" was elected President. "The work goes bravely on." "Times" have been constantly getting no better last. What say you Harrison Whigs—how many of the promises of the hard cider orators, have been, or are in prospect of being verified? Where is the change for the better they promised—where the abundance of money that was to flood the country long ago! Have any of you seen it!

New Hampshire—Conduct of a Northern Democratic State.—An able and admirable report has been made in the New Hampshire Legislature, by Mr. Baker Chairman of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the Maine and Georgia controversy, and referring to that now existing between Virginia and New York. It defends in no half way manner the right of the two Southern States, to demand the offenders charged with a violation of their laws, by negro stealing, and insists upon the plain duty of Maine and New York to deliver them up.

"Any other view of the subject," says the report, "it seems to them, would annihilate the rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to the States by the Federal Constitution."

The Committee in conclusion recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, which passed the House by a vote of 112 to 27.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives. That the Constitution of the United States was established by the people of the State respectively, the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity, as a party to the compact.

And be it further Resolved, That the Federal Government is limited in its jurisdiction, but within its appropriate sphere is paramount to the authority of the States.

And be it further Resolved, That such State is no sovereign within its own territory, except so far as that sovereignty may be abridged by the delegation of powers specified in the Federal Constitution.

And be it further Resolved, That it is the duty of