Terms of the Watchman. For Subscription, per year, Two Dollars-payable in

advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cts. will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.

faryland Head Quarters for PRIZES. Lottery Agency of Emory & Co.

154 Pratt St. Baltimore Md. The firm of Emory & Co. has now been established 61 years, and from their long experience, possess facilities in executing orders from any part of the country, which no other vender is posesssed of. Emory & Co. conduct their business strictly confidential. Emory & Co. cash all prizes on demand by draft on the nearest specie pay-

spleneid schemes for June, 1850. \$12,000 Extra Consolidated Class 28 for June 10. \$12,000 1 Capital of

3 000 are \$12.000 3,000 3.000 100 Prizes of \$250 are \$25.000 69 are \$4.145

Tickets \$24 halves \$14 quarters 624 cts. Certificate of a package of 25 wholes for \$36, 25 haives for \$18, 25 quarters for \$9.

\$24,000, \$18,000, \$12,000 1 Capital of \$3 000 Consolidated 83 for June 13.

Besides 20 prizes of each \$679, 400, 300, 200, 127 prizes of 100, 63 prizes of \$50. Tickets \$5, halves \$21, quarters \$11. Certificate of quariers for 17. Emory & Co. will send their monthly Bulletin to any one who will send us their address free of

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. Almost every Ticket a Prize! Twenty drawn Ballots in each Package of 26 Tickets, making 20 prizes to only 6 blanks. Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class L. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday June 15.

78 Numbers-Twenty drawn Ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 80,000, 40,000, 20,000.

ď.	Are	the three highest Capital	8.
19	2 Prizes of	10 000 are	\$20 000
	5- 80	5.000 are	25.000
	10 do	2.500 are	25.000
	20 do	1,000 are	20 000
	20 do	750 are	15.000
	20 do	500 are	10.000
	20 do	400 are	8.000
1	20 dα	200 are	6.000
	20 do	250 are	5 000
,	000 da	. 206 are	206.900
7	lakete \$32 bht	ires in proportion. Emo	ry & Co. will
	Il certificates of	f packages. Certificate of	of package 26
-	holes \$380 ; d	• 26 halves \$190; 26 Q	uarters 95; 26
e	ighths 471. A	splendid chance for a F	ortune.

\$18.000

1 Prize of		18.000	is		\$18.000
1 Pri		9.000	}	are	18,000
i	do	6.000	1		10.000
1	do	6,000	3	are	18,000
20	do	788	are		15.76
20	do	300	are		6.000
20	do J	200	are		4.000
20	do	150	are		3.000
200	do	100	are		20.000

\$13,500

		CHE			610 500
1 01		3.500	is		\$13,500
4	Prizes	of 8	2,500	are	\$10.000
10	do		400	are	4.000
10	do	S	200	are	3,000
10	- do		160	are	1,600
10	do		150	are	1.500
10	do		100	are	1,000
400	· do		50	are	20,000
1.78	Numbers	and 15	drawn	Ballot	8.

age 26 wholes \$50; 26 halves \$25; 26 quarters \$121 Brilliant Scheme for June 29th! \$50,000!

10 OF \$10,000!

		imore, Md., on Satu 1850.	
	SPLE	NDID SCHEMI	E.
1	Prize	\$50,000 is	\$50.00 0
1	Prize of	10.000 is	10.000
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Amounting to \$100,000 Tickets \$15; halves 71; quarters 41; 75 Numbers and 12 drawn Ballots. TEmory & Co. will sell Certificate of packages 25 wholes \$200; 25 halves 100; 25 quarters 50; 25 eighths 25 dolls.

500 are

New Boot & Shoe Shop

THE subscribers respectfully in-I form the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they are carrying on the Boot and Shoe Making

Business opposite the Messrs. Murphy's store, where they intend to manufacture a large and fashionable stock of Boots and shoes, all of which they will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. All persons who may favor us with their custom may rest assured that their work will be promptly and well done, as we have good workmen, and a Boot-maker not to be surpassed

in this part of the country. From our experience in the business, we feel confident that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who patronize us, and ask the public to give us a tri-

the neatest manner.

Country produce taken in payment for work. We return our thanks for past favors, and trust that by strict attention to business, not only to merit the hame, but an increase for the future. Those indebted to us for the year 1849, will do us favor by calling and settling their accounts.

JESSE H. HOWARD & CO. Salisbury May 2, 1850

Canton Crape Shawls. THE subscriber has received a beautiful lot of Canton Crape Shawls-also his supply of Summer Shawls, a fine assortment, which he is offering at

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

to the writer by an old Methodist itiner-

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.



Do this, and LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. **VOLUME VII—NUMBER 4.**

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1850.

The Mormon and the German. The following incident, which is said to have occurred in Louisiana, was related

ant, who had travelled in that country at a very early day:

A. Mormon elder, one of Joe Smith's thouroughbred disciples, engaged in his miscellaneous perigrinations over the southern portions of the country, found himself in a neighborhood, where the people, drawn out by anything that carried novelty upon its face, were willing to go out and listen to him every day for a week. Among his hearers was an elderly, venefrom its walls of chuffy cheeks and heavy brows, bespoke that no sluggard mind slept there only half awake. He was the leader of the Methodist class in the neighborhood. Every time the Mormon would package of 25 wholes for only \$70, 25 halves 35, 25 hold forth his enlightening speculations, like many others in divinity, he would, in the most pompous manner possible, call for any questions, that any might wish to ask-any objections to anything be had advanced-and as a further trick upon his auditors, would challenge any one, he cared not who, to controvert any position he had assumed, knowing very well, that there was no person any where about him who would with any likelyhood at all, think of accepting it; and after he had finished his lecture, reiterating his call, he would add, that if there was any passage of scripture at all which any of his hearers did not understand in accordance with his theory, if they would call upon him, he would gladly explain it to them.

him, and concluded, to try his hand upon of about 14 miles. him; so, in the morning, after the people ed the Mormon thus:

"It I dush untershtant you right you dush vant any of us to ask you any questions bout vat you ses."

'Yes, certainly; any questions you may wish to propound, I will answer with

'Vell, if I untershtants you right you ses you dush believe in languages and the intarpretation of languages.' 'Yes exactly.'

'Just so, so far you understand me ex-

'Vel den, I had a dream last night; vill you be so kind as to intarpret it for me an my neighbors, if I vill tell it to you?"

'Certainly, sir. I will give you the exact interpretation; and I am sure I will be enabled by it to convince you all fully. Well, my neighbors,' said the German turning around and facing the congrega-

tarpretation.

diet. An ven I diet, I goes avay off, very far : an ven I did go a great vays, I come to de gate of heaven; and ven I got dare I did knock; den Cabril, from de inside, ses, 'Who comes dere.' I tolt him. .Vat dush you vant.' I told him I vants to come in. 'You ish not gute enough.'--Vel. den vat musht I do, if I cannot come come in. 'You cannot come in here.'-Vat for I cannot come in ?-Cabril ses I mosht come in. 'Vel. I vill see vat Pelza bub ses about it. So he goes away off into hell to hunt up Pelzabub. After avile he comes back an I ses, Vat did Pelzabub say? 'Pelzabub ses you can not come in.'

The uprorious laughter that followed, can better be imagined than described .-Suffice it to say the Mormon mysteriously disappeared, some said through the back window, before silence was restored, and has never been heard of since.- L. D. N. Methodist Expositer.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear was held at the Banking House in this Town on Monday, the 6th inst. Dr. F. J. Hill appeared as the representative of that part of the stock owned by the State. - No change was made in the Board of Directors, A. J. DeRossek Sr., John Wooster, P. K. Dickinson, John D. Jones, Samuel Black, Edward B. Dudley, F. J. Hill, John Walker, Thomas H. Wright, All orders in the above line thankfully received and Wm. C. Bettencourt, and Wm. A. Wright, befaithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice in ing re-elected members of the Board .- Wilmington Chronicle.

Petersburg and the Nashville Convention .-This city, it seems, will have nothing to do with the Nashville Convention. The meeting on Saturday night last adjourned sine die, but some of these who composed it, not satisfied that this was designed as a fair expression of the views of the community, called another attendance, and they soon adjourned without we continued in the pursuit of revenge, and derson with 25 Men, parted from Capt. Pir. information being delivered, our Colonel order. persons are engaged in violation of the law of reduced rates, at his cheap store. E. MYERS, organizing .- Ral. Register.

TUESDAY JUNE 4, 1850.

ROSS' PAMPHLET.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-The old Pamphlet, which you find enclosed, is the one for which advertised in the Hornets' Nest, and the notice of which you were so good as to copy. It is said to be called "Ross' Pamphlet." It is strange that no complete copy can be found in rable German, whose eye flashing keenly the range of the two newspapers. I think it would be interesting in this region of country; and perhaps would be the means of calling forth from its hiding place some other copy.

Whether you think proper to print it or not I hope you will preserve this, so that I can get it again; and perhaps too, unless an obvious misprint, it would be well to adhere to the spelling of the copy, especially in the names of places, &c.

Most respetfully, yours &c., E. F. ROCKWELL.

JOURNAL.

had assembled, and before the Mormon marched over Broad River, about two miles, ground that they left, they espied about sixteen marched from Keewee was 173 miles, travelbegan his lecture, he rose up, and address- and meeting a party of our men, it gave us fresh fortitude in the pursuing of our heathen ene.

ed 25 miles to one Moor's. We continued our

march next day 15 miles to one Mr. Waford's fort, on Lawson's fork, hearing that the Indians had persisted as far as Princess fort, on Tiga, and killing and plundering all before them. hurried us on in our march to the aforesaid fort. where we arrived Friday the 12th instant. We found no enemy there. We stayed there wo 'Also in dreams, an de interpretation of days: Then hearing our enemies were harboured and encouraged at the house of one Perres's, we started and marched within two miles. being joined with, or assisted by Col. Thomas's | Savana river to Shugartown, in order to meet | distant about 19 miles. This night we receiv. regiment, in all about 300 men. We encamphouse and inhabitants therein in the morning. the town destroyed, and them gone. We set account of his mishehaviour; after this account, Indians there, for they had left that place, and a party of the aforesaid General's regiment, found none but his wife, whom they mislisted not; had embodied themselves together and march. whilst the other party was a hunting for towns, but committed his effects to the flames. After ed to another fort called Lindly's fort, being camps, or any other place of harbouring for or this they returned to our camps. assisted by or with a number of whitemen, in of our enemies. tion, You musht all listen goot to the order to destroy the same; but by the conduct dream, and see if he dush give a goot in- and valour of the inhabitants of the fort, the Vell. I dreamt last night dat I vash very being forced to retreat after a smart firing from Taxaway, where we routed a camp of Indians in here.'? You see away off yonder ish Princes's fort, distant 25 miles. When we ar. long the said Savana river to a town called de gate of hell. You go dare an knock, rived, we saw a man that had gone that night Chittitogo, where we started some more of our an da musht let you in dere.' So I goes to a mill, about 6 miles off, with a waggon for foresters, and killed one Squa, and captivated avay off. till I comes to de gate of hell; an provisions, who intended to return that night, a Squa and two Negroes, and got information ven I gits dere, I dush knock at de gate. so as . e was returning, within two miles of the from the captives of an Indian camp up in Who comes dere?' ses one inside. I tolt fort, and riding a horse cross the creek, not the mountain, where was confined old Mrs. him .- 'Vat dush you vant?' I vants to thinking of danger, on a sudden there was an Hite and her two daughters, whom they took tone of voice at the thought of being so below the shoulder and out by the left breast .- it was concluded by our good Col. Neel to purfor I cannot come in? Pelzabub ses he fell back into the water. The Indian seeing to, and started with a small body of men; for expects Choe Smit an all his company in this, drew his tomahawk and made to him, Col Thomas's was ordered by him to go back

> 7733 pounds, South currency. marched on to Perris's place; beholding with kins, and crossed a creek. Soon after Capt. ed 42 light horsemen to go to the aforesaid Congress, by use of the naval and military

encamped till Thursday the 3d day of August. fired at them. The Indians instantly set up -Then, Friday, the 4th, we marched about the war hoop, and ran. The party followed, 14 miles and encamped on a round hill. and was quickly met by a party of the enemy. Saturday the 5th, our orders were to form our. supposed to be between 2 and 300, who enselves in a hollow square, with the waggons gaged them very furiously, when Major Downs, around us. Then there was a party appointed | fortunately came up in the rear, and Anderson to stay with the waggons and baggage, as falling on the back of the enemy. To the guards, whilst the rest of us marched to our en right the firing was heard at the town, when emies towns. We continued our course to Williamson turned out with 150 men, who Streke, an Indian town, called Estatoe. When coming close on the back of the enemy, made within about two miles of the same, we parted them quickly give way. The furthermost of fact. in divisions as follows. Col. Thomas ordered their party being almost surrounded, and were his men to the right flank to surround our ene. entirely cut off, 16 were found dead in the valmies towns, and the light horse of both regi. tley where the battle ended. These our men ments to the left, and us, to Col. Neel's regi. scalped, but did not look any further, it being ment, in the front or center. We marched ve. now near sunset, they were called off by beat ry carefully till coming within sight of the town, of a drum. We had 2 killed and 16 wounded, 3 then rushed in with all speed possible, but, con. of the latter died next day, of whom was Capt. trary to our expectation or desire, we got no Neel and Capt. Lacy, a couple of brave officers Indians there, save one that escaped, with be. and good men: So close was the engagement, ing shot in his thigh. After this we set the that a stout Indian engaged a sturdy young houses on fire, and marched as quick as possi. whiteman, who was a good bruiser, and expert ble to another town, called Qualhatchee; and at gouging, after breaking their guns on each our enemies having left that also, we commit. other, they laid hold of other, when the crackted it to the flames, and started with rather run- er had his thumbs instantly in the fellows eyes, ning than marching to another town called who roared and cryed, canaly, enough in Eng. Toxaway: And the inhabitants thereof being lish; damn you, says the whiteman, you can deserted, we stayed there but a short time, and left it on fire to warm themselves by at their re. then threw him down, set his foot upon his turn. We well remember this also, that while head, and scalped him alive; then took up one we marched to the aforesaid town, a few of our of the broken guns and knocked out his brains. men detained in this Qualhatchee fown, and July the 8th day, being Monday, we assem. gathering peaches, and roasting ears, being action alone, and sent him home without his ther instructions, in the event of a landing hav. bled at Capt. Peter Clinton's, in the province tired with traveling, they laid themselves down nightcap to tell his country men how he had ing been effected, to prevent the landing of reof South Carolina, and on or by the waters of to rest, and the enemy, who always watches been treated. I am next to inform you that Elison's creek, to engage the Indians, on an such opportunities, coming close to two of our our provision being out, we concluded to reaccount of the insurrections they made on the aforesaid men, fired at them, and shot one of turn for a fresh supply of the same, and steered dition or enterprise." white inhabitants, killing and plundering all them through the thigh. This shot coming so homewards with but one days allowance .they come to. This express occasioned us to unexpectedly, set the men in great surprize; Marched eastward, crossed 6 mile creek-Next faithfully obeyed the injunctions of the law .rise to stop them in their present undertaking. for no assistance being nigh, they expected no to 12 mile creek; from thence to 18 mile The act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, Being commanded by Col. Neel, and under thing but death: But making the best speed creek; from thence to Reedy River; the After he had been there about a week. Capt. Clinton, we started, and marched to Wil. they could up a neighbouring mountain, being next waters was Lawsons Fork; so contine within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. the old German became heartily tired of liam Hall's, and encamped after a day's march tired with rusning, and the wounded man al. ued to Pacolet; next to Tiga River; next States, to begin, set on foot, or provide or premost ready to faint, they halted to rest them. marched to Broad River; so continued our Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1776, we selves; and casting their eyes towards the course home, and the number of miles that we enterprise to be carried on from thence against Indians there, looking as earnestly for blood as ling the chief of the same on the one days ala hunter after his game. After this discovery lowance; yet for all that slavery and hardships mies. We encamped here after a day's march they started to our baggage guard, and got safe it did not deter nor daunt us from trying it athere: By this time we came up, wishing for gain: For as soon as we got a supply of provi-Wednesday, the 10th, we started, and march. such game, but finding none we made to our sions, we all assembled at our noble Captain's waggons, and arrived about sunset, being dis. again the day appointed, voluntarily, to go and

tant about 9 miles. Sunday, the 6th of August, we started wag. Indians as far as mountains and roads admitgons and all, and marched to our aforesaid ted of .- So. ing as far as the forthermost of the aforesaid of about 10 miles.

Thursday, the 8th, we started in our turn, scouting to the Cane Brakes that was confin'd designs of the heathen enemy were frustrated, by the aforesaid Savana river, and continued to the battle ended with little or no-slaughter on fled, save one sturdy fellow, who allowing himeither side, save some few wounded. We will self to fight some; but being prevented of his ing nothing worthy our relating, distant 21 next return to Perris's, and let you know that design, was forced to surrender up his camp, we took his wife and daughters, and, in short, and worse for him, his life also, with doing no all his family, as likewise some tories that har- other execution than wounding one of our men boured there; so taking all prisoners, and through the side of his belly. Then we had to committing his houses to the flames, we took leave two companies of our men with the his effects, as free plunder, driving cows, steers wounded man, and the rest of us continued and horses, and brought all to our camp at hunting for more of such game, and came a Indian within two roods of him, and to his sur- prisoners, when they killed the remainder of prise fired at him, and shot him through the the family. They likewise informed us, that and encamped by a small branch. thick of the thigh, and the horse scaring, threw there were 300 warriors started to Keewee, him down. The Indian immediately made to and were determined to take that town and him, but to save himself jumped into the creek; waggons; and likewise that there was a body then rushed forth another Indian with his gun of them yet guarding the camps .- This inready to fire, which made the poor water pri- formation put us to a stand, whether it would soner expect nothing but death: But to be be expedient to return, or advance to relieve contrary to his expectations the wounded man mountains very difficult to climb, but allowing snatch'd it out of his hand, and made to the not to be conquered, we crossed them with made his best way back to the mill, knowing view unclimbable we assended partly to the and got some men at the mill to conduct him up were halted by a shot of a gun, which came liverance that one man could escape from four blinds made with broken limbs of trees, and no instant, and, by a vulgar guess, amounted to light, and marched down to their camp; But they were all fled, and had carryed Mrs. Hight Friday, the 21st day of July, 1776, our next about 100 yards from their camp, and had killorders was to make to our enemies: So we ed her there, leaving her on her face, naked. started with a silent and secure march, being After burying her, we ransacked the camps, ter a day's march of about 16 miles. determined to rout and scatter them if possible. getting some plunder, they not having time to

satisfaction the ruins of the same, we lay hear | Perkins and his 35 men saw two Indians, and never have enough while you are alive-He It would have been fun if he had let the latter destroy all opposing enemies, and to pursue the

towns again, to help them off with some of Friday, the 23d day of August, 1776, we their crops and vegetables, of which they were started from Capt. Peter Clinton's, on Ellison's very well stored, far beyond our conception. Creek, and continued our march to John Smith's, But to be short, we persisted in that undertak. meeting nothing material, being a day's march

towns. After these performances, we were Saturday, the 24th, we started from camp. yet ordered to continue, and marched down and marched to Mr. Smith's, at Broad River, General Williamson there, according to his ed an account that Major Robinson had made ed on a hill all night, in order to attack the own appointment. When we arrived, we found his escape, being some time ago confined on When daylight came, we surrounded the house, out after them down the aforesaid water to an. Col. Neel ordered off Capt. Andrew Neel to the but, contrary to our expectations, we found no other town called Keewee, where we met with aforesaid Robinson's habitation, where they

Sunday, the 25th, we started, to march by order, to Sinacha fort, where we were to meet General Williamson, our head commander; which orders we obeyed, and marched to Mr. Goudilock's meeting, nothing material happensick; an dat at last, I vash so sick dat I both sides. After a retreat of these heathens in the said town. In discovering us they all ing. distant 20 miles: So we continued from thence to Waford's fort, on Lawson's fork, findmiles. From thence we steered our course to Tiga River, and made the best of our way to Princess fort, on the aforesaid waters. From thence to one Vernar's, a days march of about 23 miles. So,

Wedneday, the 28th instant, we next steered our course to Hight's old place, next to Perris's place, on Reedy River, a days march of 33 miles. We steered from camp at Perris's and marched a cross Soludy River, about 6 miles, the President of the United States has directed and continued along the road about 6 miles a portion of the naval armament of the country more; then took to the woods for a nigh cut to to the coast of Cuba for a certain specific purour desired Fort. In this manner we marched pose; and, if the facts are as they are generalabout 5 miles, crossed two small branches of ly believed to be, for a purpose not only per-12 mile creek, our day's march about 17 miles, feetly legal and perfectly constitutional, to be ex-

ter the waggoneers started to hunt their horses, ty by positive statute. It there is any case, it our camps were surprised by a negro of Capt. is a case of this kind. A military expedition Ross's, who had lately arrived from hunting, has been fitted out, or begun to be fitted out, who gave us the following relation, viz; That in the United States, to act against the Island after hunting for his horses some time, he find. of Cuba, now belonging to the Spanish Govern-Vat for, (becoming quite excited in his short, he fired at him, and the bullet took him the poor prisoners; after a long consultation, ing them by a thicket, distant from camp about ment. And it is not material, if such be the I mile, and when mounting on one of them, fact, if it be fitted out or prepared in the lanpertinaciously denied an enterance.) 'Vat By this last shot the poor helpless white man sue our enemies, which we willingly complyed there was a shot fired from the thickets, and he guage of the statute, in the United States, casting his eyes about, perceived a sturdy In- whether by the citizens of the United States or dian rushing out therefrom and making to him, by others. The law prevents the thing being a few days an ve vill be crowded out ! !- thinking to have sunk it into his brains; but to camp. But to proceed, we marched over who, when he perceived, trusting to his horse done in the United States. Now, I suppose kept his distance pretty well for about 100 on this subject, is founded upon information that Indian, who retreated with the halloo of hoboy. some difficulty, and persisted as far as a moun. yards; but, on a sudden, the horse fell dead, this is a military expedition prepared and set hoboy. When the white man saw this, he tain within 3 miles of the camp, being to our occasioned by the aforesaid shot; which, when on foot in the United States, in whole or in part. the Indian perceived, increased his pace, think. Well, then, if that be so, the law makes it his that the Indians was between him and the fort, top of the same, and making our best speed ing to have had a negro to wait on him : But express duty, wherever he can exert the milicontrary to his expectation, the boy being sup- tary and naval power, within the limits and juback to the fort. This was a remarkable de- from our enemies, who where screen'd by ple, and unwilling to have an Indian for his risdiction of the United States, to exert it to demaster, he cleared himself, and came to the feat such an expedition. And, in the next place. Indians, well armed, as says the beholder .- sooner we stoped, but they fired about 14 guns, camps. After this account, we instantly start. if a United States vessel is found on the coast This aforesaid man is of the name of Reed, a killed one horse and wounded another. We ed in the persuit of them, though all in vain, of Cuba, intending to violate this law of the man of superior dignity, courage and Flexibil- received no more damage, but spread round the for we could not find them: So they cleared country by helping to carry on a military expeity, which appears by his valor during his es. mountain to surround them; but they cleared themselves, and took with them nine horses; dition against Cuba, that vessel is just as much cape from the Indians. I am next to inform themselves, night coming on. We had to en. and shot at another horse hunter, but he hap- within the jurisdiction of the United Statesyou, that we began to vendue the aforesaid camp here all night upon this mountain :- pily escaped, with having his horse shot in the for that is the word of the statute -as if she lay plunder on the 16th, and continued till the 18th So on Friday the 9th, we started about day rump. So close was the Indian to him, that in the Potomac river. I suppose that nobody

This night there came a man to our camp. We continued our course to one Hight's, and carry all off .- So started back to Keewee who gave the following account of his advenseeing there what slaughter was made by our to our camps, and lay there till an express ar. tures, to wit. That he was at Senica Fort, heathen enemies, by killing and scalping all rived from General Williamson's scouting par- with General Williamson, and being so necesthey met with; this sight seemed terrifying, to ty, which gave the following intelligence, to sitated, that he had to go home; and missing York quoted the sentiment, and said that nosee our fellow creatures lying dead and massa. wit; That on the 12th instant General Wil- his road, happened on an Indian town, called body believed it. However, I take it to be uncred in such a manner, as hindered us almost liamson came to Towmossy, where he saw Soquani, and alighted of his horse to gather questionable law, settled upon the surest basis from interring or burying them, their effects be. signs of Indians very fresh-Detached Capt. peaches or such like; and being some distance of the national code. It that be so, the Presiing destroyed, their houses, lying in ashes; Perkins and Capt. Anderson with 60 men to off his horse, casting his eyes round towards dent of the United States is bound in duty, this, with all other of their actions occasioned reconoiter or track the enemy; likewise Ma- him, espyed Indians coming to him, when he wherever he finds the jurisdiction of the United time, only some forty or fifty persons were in us to vow revenge, or dye in the attempt.—So, jor Downs went out with 20 men, Capt. An made the best of his way to our camps. This States extending on the sea or on the land, if

Soquani town, it being all we could raise; so they steered to the town, and coming into the same, they found the aforesaid man's horse tied where he left him; and searching further, they found 4 Indian's horses: A small restitution for upwards of 9 they took from us before, After this, we started, and marched down to Senica fort, where we met or found General Williamson and regiment, and encamp'd.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the Republic.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Yulee in the Senate, on Monday last, is now pending before that body, requesting the PRESIDENT of the U. States " to inform the Senate whether any and what information has been received by the Executive Department respecting an alleged military expedition against the Island of Cuba, and to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence and orders relative thereto."

To this resolution, Mr. Walker, on Tuesday, offered an amendment requesting the PRESI-DENT further " to inform the Senate by what authority he has sent are armed vessel or vessels to the Island of Cuba, with a view to forcibly suppress such revolution, if such be the

We do not understand, nor has it been so announced, that the PRESIDENT has ordered any part of our naval force to Cuba for the suppression of an apprehended revolution in that Island. No such idea, it may safely be presumed, ever entered his mind. But, having received satisfactory information, as beretofore announced, "rendering it most probable that a military organization had been set on foot, within the United States, formidable both in num bers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the government," the PRESIDENT did immediately order a naval force to proceed forthwith to that island, with a view to ascertain whether any military force organized in the United States was proceeding thither for such a purpose, with instructions, if that were found to be true, "to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with furinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flug, intended for such expe-

In this proceeding the Fresident has but makes it a highly penal offence for any person pare the means for any military expedition or the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, or district, or people with whom the United States are at peace;" and the eighth section of the same act authorizes the PRESIDENT to employ the land or naval forces of the United States " for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States," &c.

This section of the act of 1818, although al. most identical with the seventh section of the act of June 5th, 1794, differs with it in one very material point. In the latter, the PRESI-DENT was authorized to use the land and naval forces of the United States to prevent the carrving on of such expeditions " from the territories of the United States." But in the act of 1818, the language employed is, " from the tertories or jurisdiction of the United States"the terms "territories" and "jurisdiction" being manifestly used in contradiction to each other. Now, the "jurisdiction" of the United States, as everybody knows, is not limited to our "territories." It extends to the high seas, wherever our flag is found. All that sail under that flag are within the jurisdiction of the United States, though at sea and far distant from our shores. Consequently, an expedition against Cuba, carried on in American vessels, under the American flag, is carried on from "the jurisdiction" of the United States, (though such vessels may be found at sea.) and as such should be prevented by the PRESIDENT, who is authorized by the act of 1818 to use such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary for that purpose. Upon this point there can be no higher authority than Mr. Webster, from whose remarks on the subject in the Senare, on Tresday, we make the following extract: "But now let us come to the direct question.

What is it that is complained of? It is said ecuted on that part of the Executive of the Ga-Friday, the 30th, In the morning, a little af. vernment, but a purpose made his especial dufor safety, set off with all speed possible, and that whatever action the President has taken the smoke and powder lashed against him, but doubts now that the jurisdiction of the United he fortunately escaped. After these surprises, States is in and over, protecting for the benewe started, and marched a cross the 96th road. fit of the United States, and protecting for the so on that course about 2 miles, encamped, af- benefit of other countries, all that are under the flag of the United States, wherever that flag floats upon the sea, or even in the harbor of a foreign port. I believe that some time ago an honorable member from Ohio doubted that, and I believe that an honorable member from New