United States, suppose an individual try, they will peaceably remove within the were the sole proprietor of the coded pured bin test by you. If suits are instituted country, would the fact of the extension of the jurisdiction over it, of the process we host bestation. Interpose not laying off of countries by metablishing laying off of courties, by establishing their boundaries, justify its forcible. Unded States claim no special jurisdicpossession, by lawless violence, under the pretence that public convenience required it? It is no doubt convenient to have all the lands in the several States settled and cultivated. But this convenience must yield to these unalienable and imprescriptable rights of property, every where acknowledged among civilized nations, and no where hold more sacred than in our own country. Rights which lie at the foundation of civil society, and which cannot be violated, without inflicting incurable wanted upon our institutions. I suppose it will not be contended, that the General Government is less secure in its rights than an imhvidual, and therefore by presenting the claims of the latter, I am hut stating the case of the former. New York has granted extensive districts to individuals and private companies, and some of these, alien and native, yet hald large tracts in that State. I imagine it has never been contended, that one rale of administration shall be applied to them, and another to the citizens generally.

I do not question the power of the State Givernment to pass all necessaev laws to convert to public purposes private property, whenever required by the general interests, and upon prowiding a just compensation for the owners. It is not necessary I should examine whether this may not be done. where the United States are the owners. Whether the legislature of Alabama may not lay out roads, and make other disposition of particular portions of the public lands in that State, in confarmity with the principles, which regulate the system of condemnation in private cases. This nower has not been exercised, or at any rate, it is not known to me that it has been exercised, and btherefore consider the intrudees upon these lands as deriving no right from any Act of local legislation. Nor do I question but that in the ordimary organization of the government of Alabama, the officers and tribunals vou enu nerate are required to exercise its jurisdiction. The only point is, whether the power to provide these necessarily implies a right in them, to take p isession of and held property not their own. The settlers upon the cefied lands are offenders against the laws of the United States. The State of Alabama extends her jurisdiction over this Territory. Do these persons then cease to be trespassers, and have they a right to remain, merely that they may perticipate in the exercise of this jurisdiction? Certainly it would have been easy, and would not now be impracticable, to attach this whole district to one or more of the organized counties, where the public lands have been sold, and thus provide for the complete exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction, without interfering with the property of the United States .-This proceeding would no doubt be inconvenient, and I put it, not as a case the extreme consequences, to which your Excellency alludes, in the dis. cussion of this branch of the subject-It is very obvious, that if there were no settlers upon these lands, no person could claim the right to occupy them, in order that he might be appointed a Judge, a J. stice of the Peace. a Constable, or any other officer recognized by the Constitution of Alabama. It is equally obvious to me, that because he is appointed to such office, he does not derive, from the appointment, any right to hold the property of the United States or of any individual, upon the allegation that he cannot otherwise execute the duties of his other. The obligations implied in these relations are essentially unequal. One is voluntary and assumed, and may be declined by resignation or removal. The other is perpetual and indestructible.

Your Excellency deprecates the emplayment of a military force in the removal of intruders, and you demand that the government should "put away the sword, which has been unnecessarily and too hastily drawn against this large and unoffending community." It is, you remark, "the appropriate arbiter in contests of ambition, but not in questions of constitutional right."

Certainly questions of right, whether constitutional or otherwise, ought never to be decided by the sword, and the spirit of our countrymen, as well as the whole genius of our institutions, is opposed to its employment in ail cases within the ordinary operation of the laws. And the military force now in Alabama has no instructions to interfere with the authority of the State. The following extract of a letter to the Marshal of Alabama, in answer to an application from him, will shew how cautious the government have been upon this subject:-

"I have received your letter of the 3d instant, and in answer have to inform you that you will submit . to any legal process which may be served on you.-Your duty consists in removing from the ceded territory the intruders, who have taken possession of it, in violation of the law and the stipulations of the Creek treaty of 1832. In executing this duty, you will employ all the necessary means, placed at your disposal by the particular instructions of the government, or by the general provisions of the acts of Congress. Though the President cannot but hope, that on a full view of the obligations of the United

the slightest obstacle to its service. The tre. They only claim the right to remove them from the public land they occupy. The trick Altorney will be instructed to temove to the Cours of the United States, where er it can legally be done, all suits instituted against you on this account, and there to conduct your defence, or if necessary, you will remove them yourself. He will be likewise ins ructed to defend you in the State Cours in those suits, if any there may be, which cannot be removed into the Courts of the U States." Force must often be employed in the

execution of any law, and it must be ready to be employed in all laws, if their obligations are to be respected." There are two cases, in which the National Logislature have authorized its use in calorcing their acts. These are by virtue of the Act of March 30, 1802, where intrusions are made upon Indian lands, not within the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, and by virtue of the Act of March 3d, 1807, where intrusions are made upon the public lands. It does not become me to say whether Congress have been right or wrong in making these provisions. It is enough for the justification of the Executive, that they are found upon the statute books, and that their general obligation is not disputed. The authority which enacted can alone repeal them. But were it necessary, it would not be difficult to assign very Acts may and generally do apply to extensive districts of country, which are liable to be taken possession of and held by large bodies of men. The want of all title is certain, and is presupposed by the terms of the law. The very act of being found upon the and is in itself an offence, and gives he right of removals. Phore are therefore, no facts to investigate, nor any subject for judical inquiry. In the very nature of the case, there can be no jurisdiction, or if there be any, it must be an adverse one. Such is the constitution of human nature, it is not o be expected that a community holling possession, under these cricumstauces, and themselves administering the laws, would decree their own exoutsion, either individually or collecively. And I may safely ask, waether he Act of Congress for the real val of ntruders could be enforced in that part of Alabama, now settled under these circumstances, by the ordinary operations of the laws adminstered The elab mate view taken by your Excellency of the situation and ights of these persons would no houbt fornish reasons sufficiently pawrful, in their minds, for the occupation of the land. I say this, wihout the slightest imputation upon the motives f any one, but because experience." that unerring test, shews, that such nas always, in similar circumstances,

seen the course of things. The troops of the United States are ipon the land of the United States. They are directed to remove thence all intruders. They are instructed do this with as much moderation as possible, - Time has been given by the Marshal till the 15th of Jan'y next, for the peaceable inhabitants to re-

move. Even with a proper jealousy of the expiration of the term fixed in the en the employment of a military force. which in other countries & in all ages has been so destructive to free institutions, I cannot see any danger to the republic, either from its action in this particular case or from the precedent, which such a case may establish.

It is believed, that the same reasons induced the Government of Georgia to employ a military force in keeping intruders from the Chorokee lands .-Whether it has been discontinued, I am not informed. If it has, the discontinuance has but recently taken place. I have not heard that the principle was objected to, and I presume public opinion acquiesced in the measure, as one necessary to be used under the circumstances of the case.

In conclusion, I beg your Excellency to be assured, that it was with great reluctance the President felt himself called upon to enforce the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1807, in the State of Alabama. But the circonstances were such as to leave him no discretion. and they yet continue to demand his interposition. He can see no mode by which the instructions for regional can be suspended, but the mode pointed out by the treaty itself. As fast as the locations can be made, the country will be relieved from those stipulations, which render this course indispensable, and every arrangement has been made for the execution of and Poteau, and a line drawn between their this duty as speedily as possible. In sources. the mean time, let me hope that those persons, whose residence conflicts with the rights and safety of the Indians, will withdraw and thus remove the existing difficulties. A very short liver and the Arkansas than those mention time will enable them to return, and purchase any tract at public sale, not granted to an Indian. And they would return with the consoling reflection, that the promises of their country families as may be removed an opportunity have been performed, and that its to make arrangements for planting the next plighted faith to the feeble hand, spring. which in yielding all, had no security but that faith for its protection, has been preserved inviolate. But, however this may be, it is due to the importance of the subject to say to your Bx- At a meeting of Delegates from severcellency, that the course which the al of the counties in the State con-President has taken, has been imposed | vened in the Presbyterian Church, in States, and the entire want of title on the part upon him by the Constitution, by a the Fewn of Salisbury, on Thursday of the persons living in this district of countreaty, and by the laws, and that it the 17th day of October, 1233, the

obligations, created by these, are faithfully fulfilled.

Very respectfully, Sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, LEW. CASS. (Signed) His Excellency, JOHN GAYLE,

Documents referred to in the preceding communication.] Secretary of the Treatury, Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of War, June 27, 1810.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Sta: I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Register of the Land Office of Madison County, showing the necessity of an early execution of the intended removal of introders in that country.

There are two-classes of persons who, ac cording to law, cannot be removed, vizthose wit have purchased lands from the

United States 2.1 Those who having signed the requi site declarations, have received written per mission to remain on the land. Although every individual of either description may show evidence in writing of his right to re casin on the tract he occupies, I have direct ed copies to be prepared and transmitted to the War Department, of the returns both of sales and permissions. These will facilitate the necessary discrimination; and in order to prevent any mistake. Wm. Dickson, the fte gister of the Land Office, and residing at Nashville, will be instructed to furnish officer commanding the detachment, with a supplementary list of the sales subsequent to the returns last received, and with that of persons, if any, who may have obtained per missions, and not been returned to this of

These observations apply exclusively to persons, residing on those lands purchased both from the Cherokees and Chickasaws, which form Madison county. No sale lus been made, or permission been granted by proper reasons for this variance from the United States, to remain on any part of the usual course of legislation. These the lands lying west of Madison county the lands lying west of Madison county, which were ceded by the Cherokees, but are not included in the Chickasaw pur

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been 'represented, that many uninformed or exil disposed persons have taken possession or made a seettle ment on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold; ceded or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands by such persons has not been previously recognized and confirm ed by the United States, which possession of settlement is, by the act of Congress, passed the 3d March, 1807, expressly prohibited and whereas, the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general inter est, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

Naw, therefore, I. James Madison, Presi dent, &c. have thought proper to issue my proclamation commanding and strictly en nining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, to remove therefrom; and do hereby further command and enjoin the Marshal or officer acting as Marshal, in any State or Territory where such possession shall have been taken or settlement made, to remove, from and after the 19th day of March, 1816, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said ser vice, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may become necelsary, in pursuance of the act aforesaid Warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

Given under my hand, &c. &c. J. MADISON. Dated 12th December, 1815.

> Department of War, ? January 27, 1815,

Sir: The general and increasing disposition manifested by a number of uninformed or evil disposed persons to violate the laws sion and settlement on the public lands, has imposed upon the President the painful duty of removing them by a military force. This duty is confided to you. Immediately after closed Proclamation, you will, upon the application of the Marshal of any State or Territory, cause to be removed by military force, all persons who shall be found upon the public lands within your command, and destroy their habitatio s and improvements.

This removal and destruction of houses and improve nents must be repeated, as often as it shall be necessary, to secure the complete execution of the laws upon this sub-

Intrusion upon the lands of the friendly Indian tribes, is not only a violation of the laws, but in direct opposition to the policy of the Government towards its savage neighbors. Upon application of any Iodian Agent, stating that intrusions of this nature have been committed, and are continued, the President requires that they shall be equally removed, and their houses and improvements destroyed by military force; and that every attempt to return shall be repressed in the same mauner.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) WM. H CRAWFORD. Major General Andrew Jackson,

Same to General A. Macomb, Gen. E. P. Gaines, Gen. Thos. A Smith, and Gen. Ja-

> Department of War, ? 15th December, 1818.

Sir: Under the late treaty with the Quapaws and Osages, very extensive tracts of land have been acquired, a considerable portion of which is not intended to be

brought immediately into market, and which may hereafter become the means of exchange for lands on this side of the Mississippi, above the mouth of Keamissy, and on the Arkansaw above the mouth of the Poteau, and to the most of the main branches of the Keamissy

The President has directed me to issue orders to prevent, for the present, the extension of the settlements on Red River .-Those persons settled to the west of the line specified, or at points higher up the Red ed, will be removed

You will give the necessary orders to carry the views of the President into effect. It will be advisable to take the necessary mea sures at an early period, so as to give to such

I have, &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN. To Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson.

-030-Internal Improvement Convention .-

Gent. Thomas G. Pelk, one of the Delegates from the county of Rowan, who moved that Saml. F. Patterson of the county of Wilkes, and John W. Huske of the county of Cumberland, be appointed secretaries, which motion being unanimously agreed to, they assumed the daties of their station accordingly.
On motion of Genl. Polk, the Secre-

taries were requested to call over the names of the several counties in this State, when the following delegates appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats, to wit: from

Auson-William H. Green. Cabarrus-Paul Barringer, D. M. Barringer, C. McRae, Daniel Goleman, John Still, Charles W. Harris.

Cumberland - Edward L. Winslow, Louis D.

Heury, John W. Huske, Dancan M Cormick,

and James Seawell. Iredell-James Campbell, Theofhilus Falls, John Mushat, H. T. Stewart, David Ramsey,

John Mushat, H. T. Stewart, David Ramsey, William King, Samuel King, Abner Franklin, J. P. Caidwell, and James A. King, Montgomery—John B. Martin, Edmund De-berry, Francis Locke, James L. Gaines, Ed-mund P. Lilly. Mecklenburg-lames W. Osborne, Franklin

Randolph -Henry B. Elliott. Rowan-Spencer Taylor, James Cook, James mith. Robert Macnamara, Dr. John Scott, Jesse W. Walton, C. Bringle, Saml Linn, Noah Partee, Abel Graham, John A. Merony, Geol. T. G. Polk, Thos. L. Cowan, Burton Craige, Fielding Slater, Dr. L. Mitchell, Mi-chael Brown, Heary Miller, Caspor Houltshou-ser, John McCulloch, R. M., Pearson and Dr. Mehane. Stokes-John Gray Bynam.

Wilker-Samuel F. Patterson, John Finley, John J. Bryan and David E. Moore. Wake-His Excellency David L. Swain.

On motion of Mr. D. M. Barringer, His Excellency Governor Swain, one of the Delegates from the county of Wake was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, whereupon on motion of Mr. King, he was conducted to the chair by Mr. Seawell, from whence he stated the objects of the meeting, in a succinct and suitable address.

Mr. Craige presented the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a standing committee consistg of one member from each county representd in this Convention, be appointed by the chair to whom all resolutions submitted to this conention shall be referred, and that said committee port to an adjourned meeting of this body

Which was unanimously agreed to. Whereupon the following persons were appointed to compose the said committee, to wit: Wm. H. Green, Gen. P. Barringer, Hugh McQueen, Saml. King, Edmund Deberry, F. L. Smith, H. B. Elliott, Burton Craige, John G. Bynum, John Finley, and James Seawell.

Mr. Seawell presented the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the requisite efficiency of improving the internal condition of the State, must be found in the Legislature, and that where its citizens shall engage in any scheme of public improve-ment and shall pay, or secure to be paid, three fifths of the cost of such improvement, that the State shall pay the remaining two fifths for the completion of the same; provided always that the General Assembly shall judge of the feasibility and public utility or advantages of such work.

Mr Mushat presented the following

resolutions, to wit: Resolved. That, while with regret, and hamiliation of feeling, we witness the present condition of our State as to internal improvement, we rejoice to see our citizens on this subject a rousing from their lethargy and manifesting a spirit, which if promptly encouraged, and pru-dently directed, bids hir to elevate her to a standing among her sister States, to which the extent of her territory, the richness of her soil, and the salubrity of her climate entitle her.

Resolved further, That it is both practicable and expedient thus to encourage, at this time, this spirit for internal improvement; and that if the present opportunity be neglected, there is great danger that many years will pass away, which, with their successive revolutions, will be accompanied with a decrease of population and even an entire abandonment of the lairest, and choicest portions of our State to waste and des-

Resolved further, 'That among the different modes of facilitating internal communication in our own State, that by rail roads is to be preferred. Resolved further, That while we cannot but concede, and do so with cheerfulness, the right of all and every citizen to appropriate his money to whatsoever object of internal imporvement his wisdom may direct, yet we deem it of high importance, and much to be desired, that the points where the intercommunication to be effected as contemplated in the system for the internaimprovement of the State, be within its limits.

# Resolved further, That it be the duty of the members of this convention, laying aside all party feeling and sectional prejudice, to use all landable endeavors, in their respective counties, to impress upon the minds of their fellow citizens the importance and necessity of prompt. active, and united exertion in advancing the cause of internal improvement.

Resolved further, That in all cases in which responsible individuals shall subscribe three fifths of the amount necessary for the accomplishment of any particular object contem plated in the general system for improving the State, that then and in those cases, it be recommended to the Legislature to contribute the other two fifths for the accomplish ment of said object, &, if necessary, to bor row such sums of money as may be requisite to effect the same.

Mr. Smith presented the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That this convention recommend the chartering of any companies for the purpose of constructing rail road, leading to markets, either within or without the State, but it deprecates the suicidal policy of in vesting the funds of the State in any other than those leading to markets within the State.

Mr Saml. King presented the seven last resolutions adopted by a convention held in Raleigh on the 4 h day of July last, together with the address publish ed by a committee of that body, to the people of the State on the subject of internal improvement.

These several resolutions, after be ing read, were referred to the standing committee appointed under the resolutions offered by Mr. Craige.

On motion of Mr. Henry, Resolved, That in the decision of all ques tions arising in this convention, the vote shall be taken by counties, each county re presented, being intitled to one vote

On motion of Doctor Franklin, the convention then adjourned until to mo row morning 10 a'clock.

Friday, October 18 1838. The convention met pursuant to ad-

The following additional delegates

will not be departed from until the convention was called to order by appeared, produced their credentials, lia the opinion of this and took their seats, to wit: from New Hanover-Edward B. Dudley,

Aaron Lazarus, and Alex. McRae. Caswell-Nathaniel J. Palmer. Iredell-Robert Hall.

Mecklenburg-J. D. Boyd. Mr. Winslow presented the following resolution, to wit: Resolved, That while this convention view

with deep and lively interest the adoption of a General system of Internal Improvement in North Carolina, and while they would carnestly urge on the Legislature the sdop tion and vigorous prosecution of such system by means of Rail Ways and any other mode which they in their wisdom may deem most expedient-yet as any general system must, and will, no doubt, embrace the connection of two or more of the great water courses in this State—the general committee be instruc ted to report, definitely, some plan of a Rail way which shall effect this desirable object.

Mr. D. M. Barringer moved that Genl. Joseph Graham from the county of Lincoln be invited to participate in the deliberations of the conventionand Mr. James A. King moved further that Maj. Ports of the county of fredelf be also invited to take a sent in the convention, and participate in its deliberations-these motions were unanimously agreed to.

Un motion of Genl. Polk, Genl. Gra ham from Lincoln, and on motion of Mr. Craige, Genl. Dudley from New Hanover, and Mr. Palmer from Caswell, were severally added to the general sta ding committee.

Mr. Palmer submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by a meeting held in Milton on the 14th instant, to wit:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that it will be expedient to construct a Rail Road from the Dasville River at Milton by the way of Caswell C. H. the high Rock on Haw River, Greensborough, Salem and Lex ington, N. C. or some other route more eli gible, to the Yadkin River near Salisbury. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting,

that the navigation of the Roanoke from Milton to Weldon, although sufficiently good to admit of the transportation of all our sur plus produce, is yet susceptible of great im provement, an improvement, commensural with the increased quantity of freight which the construction of the proposed rail road would send down the river.

Mr. Palmer also presented the following

Resolved, As the opinion of this conven tion that a due regard by the Legislature for the interest, & welfare, of a large portion of the citizens of North Carolina requires that liberal encouragement should be exten ded to the Roanoke navigation company to aid them in the improvement of the naviga tion of the Roanoke river from Milton N. C. to Weldon, or Blakely, the present terminat ing points of the Petersburg and Portsmout and Roanoke Rail Roads.

Resolved further, That it is expedient for this convention to adopt-measures to have memorials circulated, and signatures obtain ed to be presented to the Legislature on this

These several resolutions were referred, under the standing order of the convention, to the general committee.

Mr. Seawell from the General committee to whom was referred the se veral resolutions submitted to the convention, made a report thereon, accom panied by sundry resolutions which were read, and on motion of Mr. Hen ry, ordered that the said report togeth er with the resolutions, be recommit ted to the same committee.

Mr. McQueen submitted the follow

ing resolutions, to wit. Resolved, That inasmuch as the present sy tem of working the Roads, and preserving them in repair in N. Carolina is radically defective, being productive of signal inequality in the dis-tribution of the public burthens in regard to the relative position of the rich and the poor without advancing the prosperity, or the convenience, of either of the grand divisions of human societythat the members of the ensuing Legislature be earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will be calculated to improve the condition of the public Roads throughout the State, and to secure more equitable division of the labour of keeping

them in repair between the wealthy and the poor This resolution was also referred to he general standing committee. On motion of Mr. Henry, the con

vention then adjourned until 12 o'clock this day.

The convention met pursuant to adournment. Archibald G. Carter, Ro bert N. Fleming and Rufus H. Kilpat: rick, additional delegates from the county of Rowan, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Seawell from the standing committee to which was referred the various resolutions submitted to the convention, made a report thereon accompanied by the following resolutions, to

The General Committee to whom was referred the several Resolutions submitted for their consideration, beg leave

REPORT.

That they have bestowed upon the important subjects submitted to them, such reflections as the time afforded your committee, has allowed. In the examination of which, they have endea vored to unite in a condensed form, the views and suggestions expressed in the several propositious, sq as to present to the convention the subject in a light best calculated to attain the great ouject in view. They therefore recoin mend the adoption of the following Resolutions: I Resolved, That in the opinion of this con-

vention, due respect for the convention which is to assemble in Raleigh on the skill Monday of November next, in which the whole State will be represented, requires that the particular scheme of Internal improvement to be adopted, should be referred to that body.

2 Resolved. That such a system of Improve-ment should be devised and prosecuted, as will be best calculated to develope the resources, and advance the character of the State of N. Caroli-

3 Resolved, That not withstanding the estalish ed conviction indulged in by this convention, that the most important benefits would flow from the construction of Rail Rosals wherever it may be desirable and practicable to do so in the State, yet, we are not insensible to the immense advantages which would result from the improvement of our channels of water communication, both hy cleaning them of their obstructions, and by connecting their waters, at suitable points, by the establishment of rail-rouds, or causis.

• Resolved, Estat the General Assembly ought,

system of internal improvem port with the character and digates 6. Resolved, That to the succession tion of any system of internal impris essential that every section of the surrender local perferences to the se

7. Resolved, That the Governor b to communicate the proceedings of the tion to the next General Assemble. S. Resolved, That it he carnesly rea ed to the citizens of the several r State, to elect, or appoint, three dele-members of our assembly, from each hold a convention in the city of Rales tourth Monday in November next, to further upon the subject of internal o. Resolved, That the chairman of vention appoint a committee conti member from each detegation, to proposition an address, to the citizens of

All of which, is respectfully, JAMES SEAWELL, Ch'a.

Genl. Graham moved to amend seventh resolution by inserting the word delegates, the words "not men of Assembly," which amendment agreed to. Mr. D. M. Barringer moved for

to amend the resolutions by in the following, after the fifth Resolved, That to the successful pr

of any system of internal improvement sential that every section of the Su surrender local preference to the Which amendment was also

The resolutions as amended a then severally read and adopted.
The resolution submitted by IcQueen, in relation to am general road laws of the Sine then taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, Resolved unanimously, that the thinks neeting be tendered to His Excellency D Swain, for the able and impartial m which he has discharged the duties dent of this convention On motion of Mr. Macoamara, Resolved, That the thanks of this a

are hereby tendered to the Secretaris is for the able and satisfactory manner by they have performed their duties. On motion of Gen. Polk. Resolved, That the thanks of this resuch be presented to the Elders and Mousier of Presbyterian church in this place, for the of the church during the deliberations of a

On motion of Mr. Palmer, Resolved, That the proceedings of this sur tion be signed by the President and Scortes and be published in the several papers pi in this town, and that other editors through

the State be requested to do the same, On motion of Mr. D. M. Barrian the convention adjourned, size die. D. L. SWAIN, President.

S. F. PATTERSON. Secretarias JOHN W. HUSKE, 5 The following gentlemen weresp

pointed a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of the State, in obedience to the last reser tion adopted by the convention to w Thos. G. Polk, chm'n. D. M. B.

inger, John D. Boyd, John Edmund Deberry, Edward B. Dolle Henry B. Elliott, Joseph Graue Wm. H. Green, Louis D. Henry John Mushat, Hugh M'Queen, N. l. Palmer, S. F. Patterson.

-000-From Alabama we have rece the following letter, under date October 16, which gives a pain view of the state of affairs, and feeling in that agitated State:

Alabama, Oct. 16th, 1894.

We have arrived at a solemuci n our State at the present menes You are aware that the whole dis Creek nation was some timent laid off into counties, and the Jugo of our Circuit Courts ordered b The case alluded to above is the At the present term of said Conf. held for Russel County, an init ment was found against certain sh diers of Fort Mitchell for the murder of Col. Hardeman Ost who was shot some time ago if the command of the Deputy Marshal, Mr. Anstill, the Solicitors the Circuit issued subpænas forts file of men and for Major Melalas who is in command at the Fort appear at the Court to answertel charge. The Major refused to py Court, and swore that he would me suffer any of the men to be arrestd. The Court issued an attachment is the Major and men; the Sheriff wa ordered by the Major not to took him; he returned to the Court not day, and made oath that he con not take him, the Major, for fear of death. Upon this, the Court sal an express to our Governor for mistary power sufficient to arrest le Major, and to bring him and to before the Court. The Gares

even to the last ditch-Unioners Union." The Superior court for Russel con ty Ala, has been during most of the week employed in investigating Le

will undoubtedly do it, as he, as ut

as the whole country here, are in state of excitement against the Gereral Government, and are determined

ed to support the civil authorise