pelled to obliterate from their minds all re nemberance of the onble ancestors from whom they have descended; renounce all self-respect; and extinguish the last remaining spark of independence in their bosoms.

As I design to be brief, I will now introduce the extract, and for the present conclude, by bagging the people to real, to reflect, and act as free-men. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

From the Laxington (Ky.) Observer of New 1819. MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY! " MARRIED-In Scott county, on the 8th inst by the Rev -, Mr. Tho nas W. Scott, a white mar, to Miss Addine J. Johnson, a mala'to girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the Honorable RICHARD M. JOHNSON, one of the Representatives of the Size of Kennicky, to the Congress of the United States"

A few days after Mr. Scott became the happy husband of the fur and lovely Ade-line, he was presented by her father, the "good Co'enel," with a fine tract of land known as the 'Bine Spring Farm,' for which a deed hasheen regularly made and entered on record in the older of the Clerk of the Scott com y Court. The died runs, to Thomas W. Scott, and Adeline J. Scott, his are bun ly, their heirs & ...

This is the second time the moral feelings of that portion of the people of Scott county, who possess such feelings have been shooked or outraged by the marriage of a mula to drighter of Col. Johns in to a white man, if a mir, who will so far degrade himself as to became the object of scorn and detestation of every person that has the least regard for decency for a little property, can be considered a white man' About two years and a half ago, a Mr. Daniel Pence married I no-gene, Col. Johnson's eldest daughter; and, as has more recently been the case with Mr. Scott, w a soon after rewarded for his deg adation, by being put in possession of a large farm and a number of slaves to culti-

How long will the people of Scott county of Kentucky - permit such palpable violation of the laws of their State to be committed with impurity? If w long will the moral and religious part, of the community suffer such indecent and shocking examples to be net for their sons and the rising generation, before they put their veto upon them-befire they consign to private life at least, if not to infamy, those who encourage such violations of he laws both of God and of man? The laws of Kentucky forbid, under heavy penalties, a white man marrying a negro or milatto, or fiving with one in the character of man and wife. Why should Pence and Scott not be held a nenable to the laws? What are the Grand Jury of Scott about? Are they not sworn to take cognizance of all violations of the laws of the country, and to ter l'ence and Scott to go unpunished because they have become the sons in-law of Colonel Johnson? We hope not. We hope to see the supremacy of the laws of the country maintained, and persons high in office should be made to feel their weight."

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors:-1 cannot refrain from congratulating you and the Whigs of the State generally, on the glorious reformation which old Rip has undergone within a few months. After a that spaight's majority over Dudley in Pitt fearful nap of more than twenty years, to has been suddenly resuscitated .-Aroused to a conscinueness of his awful situation, and awage of the treachery of those whom he had appointed to watch over and protect him in his slumbers. he has firmly resolved to rescue himseif from them at all hazards, and to visit with consummate vengance the heads of those who have cried " peace, when there was no peace." He has appointed 15th August as the day on which to carry these resolutions into effect; and to harl his betravers from the temple, that they may go and imitate the example of their great prototype, who went and hanged himself.

The features of the collar party have ed in a happy hour, and exposed to the people a more horrisle deformity that was exhibited to the defuded followers of the Persian impostor. They have shrunk back from its prefensions, with loathing and disgust, and returned from their harkshipper, and the test of the people of the people to make my selection they please, to fill their offices, when the deemed more hangeful. We are told Gov Spaight was thorn? I has be a vested right to the command? Has be a vested right to the command. been discovered; the vail has been littfrom their backshidings, unto the true taith.

The present Van Buren party profess to be the ancient Republican party; but before we assent to their pretensions, let us examine their professions

and practices, and compare them.

They profess to be firm supporters of the rights of the States, and of a strict construction of the Constitution, and at the same time they hail that abominable ebullition of Black Cockade federalism, called the proclamation, as the greatest State paper ever issued by any executive, the true exposition of the nature of our government, and the

only means of preserving the country. They profess to oppose internal improvements by the general government; but by their practice have recognized the principle to its very atmost extent.

They profess to be opposed to the United States Bink on principle, and to a paper currency generally; and still they have raised up a thousand insignificant banking corporations, invested with dignity and importance, by placing the people's money in their vaults; thereby completely deranging the currency of the country.

They profess to be opposed to caucus dictation; and yet they have gotten up the greatest party caucus ever assembled in this country, an amalgamation of such discordant drugs as could only have been made to unite by the all powerful genius of Edward Rucker. timulating and amalgimating Physician to the kitchen cabinet, but owing

huzzaing for that political Camelion who, in an awful crisis, which can suggestions to our friends will not we trust be the Union unless she would previous-De Witt Clinton, in opposition to the venerated Madison; that man by whose directions foreigners, without ment, are put upon an equality with native born Americans; and to cap the climax, that man who, by refusing to give pledges to the South, has virtualy declared that he is willing to susa footing with the white man.

HALIFAX.

THE STAR RALEIGH, AUGUST 4, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GRANVILLE

J. C. Taylor for the Senate, and Messrs. R. C.
Gilliam, Col. C. Eston and Fleming in the
Commons, all for White wer, elected. State of the Poll-Senate John C. Taylor (W) 497. Wyche (V B) 312. Common -- R B. Gilliam (W) 1981. C. Eaton (W) 989. --

Fleming (W) 935.

Fleming (W) 935.

Cook 257.

Cook 257.

Cook 157.

Cook 157.

Cook 157. Col. Gilliam old sheriff re-elected, WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.
For the Senate—P. G. Spruill no opposition doshus S. Switt (W.) elected in the Communication (W.) 286 U. W. Swanner (V. II.) 143.
Gov. for Dadley 377. Spright 34.

WARREN. For Governor, R. D. Spaight 673 Dudley 92. Senate-W. N. Elwards V. II. no opposition. Commons-John II Hawkins V. B. no opposition. Thos. J. Judkins V. B. no opposition.

R. D. Spaight 679 Dadley 102. Samuel L. Arrington V. B. 546 W W. Boddie 123 Holinan Arrington 14. Commons -H. Blount V. B. 399 F. Taylor V.

FRANKLIN-3 Members. John D Hawkins, Senate; Joseph Macklin and Thomas Howerton, Commons-sil for Yan Buren, Poll: Hawkins 161, H J. G. Ruf fin 151. Macklin 633, Howerton 680, Dr. W. T. Johnson (Whig) 861 No change since bastycar, For tioverna Spaight 364, Dudies 208. Gustin Perry re-elected Sheriff, by 247

votes over N. Gupton. EDGECOMB--3 Members. EDGECOMB--3 Members.
Thomas H. Ha I, Senate; J. J. Doniel, James George, Commons-all Van Burenites-mo change since last year W. D. Pettwar, Sheciff For Governor, Spaight 1179, Dudiey 75.

PHT-3 Members.
We beam verbally that Alfred Moye (Whig) is a bateful in the Senate. Meem D. Moye and

is elected in the Senate; Macon D. Maye and John Spiers. (Van Buren,) in the Commons Van Bucen gain since hat year, one. Gevernor-For Dulley 432. For Spaight 511.

We have received partial returns from Beaufort which gives Dudley 698 and Spaigh 203. The Whig says Dudley's majority will be from 5 to 600. We also learn unofficially is between 20 and 30 votes. We cannot youch for this. The strong holds of Van Buren are first heard from and so far from discouraging, there is every thing to give us renewed confidence.—Entrops STAR.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR -This is a

matter of great consequence, and thould by no means be neglected. Should Spaight be elected, it will be forthwith claimed as decisive of the strength of parties on the Presidential question.
When therefore the voters recollect that in voting between Dudley and Spaight, they are to a considerable extent voting between White so Van Buren, we wust there will be no indiffer-ence - no lukewarmness; but that all opposed to the spoils party will deposite their ballots for Dudley the people's candidate. We see in the last Standard, a miscrable piece of disingenous sophistry to excite sympathy for the present in-combent, & to convict the whigs of inconsistency. It is worthy the County Court ealthre of the intellect which gave it birth. Because the whigs have denounced the practice of turning ont more ministered Executive officers, for opinion's take, to command! Has he a vested right to the de-copeney of the Executive chair, for the next-two thought themselves entitled to all the offices is the country, but we did not expect to hear the ery of proscription, because the people were awho was placed there solely by the force of party, who tor years had been seeking the station, and never could obtain it, until New York tacties were amuggled into good old N. Carolina the writer of this paragraph thought himself quite coming, but his brick is rather too stupid. He see, as does every man of common understanding a vast difference between the offices to which the people elect, and those where for coavenience, the selection is to be made by their a genta. In both cases the offices are the people's, and were created for their benefit. In the case of the removals by the Executive, that power was lodged with him not to be ever-ived arbitrarily, without cause, but to protect the public from dishouest and incompetent agents. It never was expected he should exercise it for any other purpose, and Mr. Madison said for no abuse of purpose, and Mr. Madison said for an abuse of this power he was liable to impeachment. According to the Standard we suppose he would in Peach the people.

But enough of this. Friends of White and

Had enough of this. Friends of White and Tyler go to the polls and vote for Dudley. A-gainst Gov Spaight as a private gentlesnae, we have nothing to say—nobody has we believe.— But let his departure from regulilean principles in voting against the declared wishes of his con-stituents, declared at the hallot box when there could be no mistake about it, for Mr. Crawford to be recollected. Will the people of the New-bern District, who then punished so signally this disregard of their wishes now vote for him for the highest affice in the State. He is emphati eally the caucus candidate. He was in favor of Congressional caususes, and he is an advocate of the great steam easeen. He is opposed to the land bill—to North Carolina's receiving her parties of the proceeds of the public domain. The only measure of his originating for the long period he was in the Assembly und Gongress, was a bill to destroy the Supreme Court. He is a supporter of the claims of that intriguer Van Buren—a man who voted against Madisson—procured Rafus King's election to the Secate of the Fi States, a standard unwavering Pederalist, and cian to the kitchen cabinet, but owing to his want of certificates from the

Before another number of this paper reaches Martin Van Buren—(camelion in all his principles but his hostility to the ernor, and for measters of the Legislature will interests of the South, which is the have taken place. The contest will have been never be forgotten by the South, voted the weapons of Van Burenism, so characterisagainst the admission of Missouri into tic of the man from whom the school takes its name, need scarcely to be warned to be on their ly abolish slavery within her limits; guard against poports and misrepresentations who voted for that notorious Kederalist, set affoat on the eve of the elections. Desperate men resort to desperate means, and this is the last convulsive struggle of the spoils-mongers for ascendancy. Another suggestion.— With a view to meet these reports and rumours any permanet interest in the govern- and put them down, let some intelligent, firm and determined whig aftend every precinct .-We especially recommend this course, at all blaces, where the spoils party are strongest for the purpose not only of contradicting false calumnies against the Republican candidates, but to prevent illegal and spurious votes from being tain a law which puts the negro upon given. Every man who has any knowledge of the unscrupulous faction which is seeking by fraud, corruption and bribes, in the shape of fat offices to elevate to the Presidency the New York Intriguer Martin Van Buren, will see at once the necessity of the course we recommend; Whirs of North Carolina the eyes of all

those who are manfully struggling in defence of the free axercise of the elective franchise, for a retreschment of public expenditures, for the reform of abuses, for the preservation of the Constitution as' it was bequeathed us by our fathers are turned to you; shall they be disappointed? The result of our elections are to have a great moral influence on the approaching Presidential election, in our own State and throughout the Union. 'The victory is ours if we will it. If we turn out and exert ourselves manfully -the overthrow of Van Burenism wilf be signal, will be complete. What nobler motives could we have to stimulate us to exextion. We have seen an attempt under the imposing name of a Convention of the Republican party. to dictate to the people in the choice of their Chief Mugistrate. We have seen the old caucus system revived, under a new name, in a form a thousand times more dangerous than a Congressional Caucus, nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and calling upon the people under the pains and penalties of being read out of the republican party, to support their nominee. And who are these men that assume such lofty pretensions and speak in such dietato rial terms to the free people of this great nation! Who authorised them so to speak!-Who clothed them with this high power of disposing of, to some extent, the destinies of 12 millions of people! A greedy host intent upon the spoils, and ready like the cohorts of ancient Rome to bestow the sceptre upon the highest bidder. Some of them already servants of the people, and seeking under the professions which aspiring demagogues always freeely use, to become their masters. Is this to be borne! Shall we sanction this unauthorised and daring assumption, on the part of these political Judasses who kiss but to betray, of our highest franchise -the free right of suffrage. Would you see the odious, the despotic, the anti-republican and tyrannical principles of the Regency party introduced! Would you have every man who could not entertain precisely the same opinions of men as yourselves, though you knew him honest and capable, and true as steel in the cause of the country, treated as analien and

worse than an alien, in his own native land. Would you have introduced into your state, the New York system, a system where by an artful political machinery a few leaders control the whole operation of government? Where every thing is done by caucuses, and the people, thus kindly relieved of the burden of self-government by these their dear friends, have nothing to do but ratify what has already been done? Would you have a little knot of trading politicians, at kaleigh, distinguished only by their cunning, themselves the servants of another cabal at Washington City, with their dependants at the county towns, exercise despotic sway over the destinies of our State?

Would you see your Legislature degraded from its ancient dignity and independence when it looked to no other sources than the Constitution and your will, for the rule of its action and was ready to denounce all encroachments on your rights, come they whence they might; degraded in o the subservient and supple instruments of a few aspiring and ambitious leaders, ready at whatever sacrifice of your interest and your rights to do the more binding of their masters. Would you have sake, your claims to a portion of the proceeds of the public lands, a fund by which the blessings of free schools might be extended to all, by which the barriers which lay in the way of the farmer to a market dir his produce, might be removed, surrepliered and duce, might be removed, surrethiered and given up? Would you wish to acc a large military establishment, a vast numbers of military fortifications, which is a Senator from Georgia well remarked in the late Congress might become hereafter, the grave yords of liberty. Would you see the public expenditures constantly increasing, Federal officers? neglecting their dulies to electioneer for their masters—for such according tioneer for their masters—for such according to the Albany school they are. We know little of your principles, your strit, your love of free institutions, if you would like these things. Then to polls—to the holls freemen of North Carolina. of North Carolina, and at the ballot box assert your rights. Now is the day and now the hour when his country expects every man to do his duty. Go yourselves and carry your friends and neighbours. On the second thursday of August a great triumph awaits you if you are true to yourselves. Let North Carolina take her stand where she was in the revolution-forement on the side of liberty. Let her be redeemed from the domination of spoils-mongers, and politicians who wish to make her support of one whose principles are not her principles, whose interest are not her interests, the spring board for their unchastened lust after the offices and distinctions of the Federal Government. Restore the days when ele vated principles, distinguished talents, long and important services-unwavering devotion to the constitution; not low sycophancy, debasing servility asbounded devotion to a man—were the pasports to offices of trust destinction and emolument. Go to the polis on the second thursday in August and ** rously and magnanimously sacrifice them in is a the spirit of your revolutionary fathers on

members of the perfession of his district, the people will no doubt refuse to see allow the prescription.

Now let me ask my countrymen to reflect calmly and seriously upon these facts—facts which no man, who has any regard for his versacity, can deay—and before they consent to give their—and before they consent to give their and principles; and in the next breath and principles; and in the next breath giving themselves the life direct, by the company of the perfect to the perfect of the people will no doubt refuse to the Union, unless statery was first sholished to creat their blanch of the Senats, that the Union, unless statery was first sholished to creat the Union, unless statery was first sholished. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the venerable President was turn of the President. The members of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the President of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the people, and the signature of the President. The members of the President. The members of the President of the President. The members of the hend the provisions of an act of Congress, as having so little discernment as to be duped by the whigs? The official with its usual verseity represents the authors of this measure, which has been hailed with gratification by the country, saving some few of Van Buren's most servile supporters, as desirous of taxing the people to raise money for the purpose of distribution. In all this there is not one word of truth. Gen. Jackson was the first, to recommend a distribu-tion of any surplus which might be in the Treasury. Where were then the Globe's apprehensions of excise officers, custom house officers, tax gutherers, which now dance before its imagination! Where were its denunciations! How tar do the stipendiaries of the Globe calculate on public credulity! It says the proper course to have been pursued was to reduce the taxes. Indeed. Then why have not the party reduced them. They have had the power. Why have they not done it! Why was no movement to that effect made whilst all this public money was in the pet Banks, at the uncontrolled dis posul of the President. The answer Is easy. The money could then be loaned out to the party for speculation. Could be used to advance the interest of Martin Van Buren. But as soon as this money is taken from the pets, to be disposed of for the benefit of the people, Oh! it is monstrous - a hor ible array of exisemen and custom house officers and taxgatherers and all the pariphernalia of direct

The Globe utter saying what the people wish and what they do not, (what a nighty man this Mr. Blair must be!!) calls upon the neonle to express their voice in such terms as shall procure the repeal of the law. Now the law is to operate but one year, and if this be any thing but idle gasconade, it must mean that Van Buren and his more devoted and immediate satellites will endeavor to repeal the law at the next session of Congress. Viewed in this light and there is no other in which it can be viewed; this intimation of the designs of the Hegency is well worthy public attention. It calls upon the people to be rigilant whom they elect to our next Legis lature, for an attempt may be made either to refuse to accept the money, on the condithe members of Congress to vote for a reneal of the law before it goes into operation. The following is the language to which we refer: "We ask the people to ponder well upon the subject; speak to their representaives in a tone not to be misunderstood; and when their opinions have been fully and openly expressed we do not despair of a recal of this most corrupting measure." submit whether our construction of the language of the official is a fair one; and if it be, are not sour apprehensions as to the acionof a Vanlluren Legisla ure well ground-

But there is another expression in this article from the Globe, to which we wish to in-tice public attention. It is this:—"The peo-ple go for any and all appropriations of the public money to be expended for national objects; we go with them in the same."Now it this be not latinulinarian for you we know not what is. There is no appropria tion of public money which has been made or which can be made, which may not be justified under this askeeping exposition. He, the official goes for any and all appropriations which may be made for a tional purposes. Dd any body every go further than that Will not this justify the most profligate extravagance, the most profigate system of internal improvement? Congress might even build light houses of the sky, the intimation of which, by Mr. Adams, so shocked old Mrs weathercock of the Enquirer, tha she had the hystericks for months. Are we fo reand this a giving out of Van Buren's sentiments. His partisans here at the South wish to make the people believe he is opposed to internal improvements, and for an economical government. This is marvellously like it, truly to go for any and all appropriatious,

which may be made for national objects. If a surplus should remain after going for all or any appropriations which are to be expended on national objects, what reader do on think this Jack Cade of the Globe proposes? Why 'an equal distribution a-mong all the soters." Was there ever such a vile hypocrite and unprincipled demogague always saving and excepting the Heaven

The charge was originally we believe made in the resolutions of a meeting in Cumberland at which Mr. democrat Henry presided, of a design on the part of certain leaders of the opposition to deprive the people of the right of voting. The conductor of the veri-table Van Baren organ in this city in, endeavouring to exculpate himself from a calumny against certain gentlemen whom however mits not his convenience to mention, in Wilmington, insinuates the same four slander. Just convicted of one calomny, instead of having the grace to repent of his sin and retract it he gives it a wider range and increases its magnitude and enormity. The originators and propagators of this charge, have been repeatedly called upon for the evidence upon which this imputation of a desire to subvert our republican institutions, attributed to leading members of the Whig party, was founded. They have not produced it simply betause it is a sheer fabrication, and one such flagitions enormity as might well justify the severest denunciation. The great lever upon which the party relies, is the ignorance and the want of virtue on the part of the people. Every reflecting man's experience will tell him, that a flatterer, one who pro-fesses to be able to see no faults, is no true friend. So those who are constantly boasting of devotion to the people, who are cryinglou the people cannot err, the people are always right—is either a knave or a fool, and all this shew of devotion and of attatchingent is the cloak of hypocrisy. This is fully exempli-fied, as we shall shew, by the spoils mongers. No attempt to deprive the people of the free right of suffrage can at all compare in enormi-ty—in unblushing impudence—with that of the spoils party. A body of men, in general having no connection or sympathy with the real people, have had themselves chosen as delegates, by their satellites, to what they falsely and arrogantly denominate a Convention of the great republican party of the United States. Under this imposing name they meet in Baltimore, and proceed with all put in your votes for the republican candi-date, the peoples candidate, Dudley for Gov-of candidates for the two first offices in the date, the peoples candidate, Dudley for Governor, and the republican White candidates for the two first offices in the country. Although every man knew perfectly well before they assembled what the way of your country's welfare. Generously and magnanimously sacrifice them in the spirit of your revolutionary fathers on the altar of your country's good.

THE DEPOSITE BILL.

The Globe of the 21st of July comes out and denounces this measure, which received the

hand the reins of Government—and away the na ion, then the Baltimore caucus approaches nearer to an aristocracy than any body of men in this country. True these political Simon Pures, the only true representatives of the democratic party say all this is no dictation - this is no usurpation of those high priveleges which the Constitution guarantees to the citizen and to him alone. But what is this declaration worth. Do not their hypocritical designs shew themselves too plain too be mistaken when upon the people's undertaking to exercise the right of differing from this assembly of motley and mongrel politicians, they are impudently told Oh you are not republicans if you presame to vote for any other than the numinees of the Convention of the great body of re-publicans." "You are aristocrats," "lorldpublicans." "You are aristocrats," ings," "persons desirous of destroying our republican institutions-"You are bought by the bank"-"you are disunionists." not every man see their real design is by brow-beating, by denunciations, by to drive the people into an acquiescence of the choice they have made.

Again, who can deny—who does deny, that Van Buren has caused the Executive parconage to be used to controll the people and prevent the free expression of their opinions! Is it no notorious that Federal officers dare not net like freemen, and is it not equally understood so man can receive an office except upon his supporting the candulate of the spoils mongers. Is not this an attempt to take from the people the free right of suffrage by operating on the draws of those is office and the hories of those who aspire to it.

Have we not seen Federal officers openly en-ter into the electioneering sreng, and exert all their influence to controll the right of suffrage es the best means of conciliating "the powers that be" and of procuring still higher appointments. Yet with all these things before them the Editors official and coofficial of the Standard, talk of a set of area anxious to deprise the people of the right ovolung. This is that mostler evidence, that Van Buren purity, drinterested-

occding modesty.

Who are the people we would ask the Editor for hac vice of the Standard. We suppose he will admit quite a respectable number of individuals are opposed to Mr. Van Buren; many think a majority in the U. States. Pray what are they? Are they not a portion of the people? Or dues an individual center to be one of the people when he opposes Van Buren? There are we suppose some men of intelligence and some we suppose some men of interigence and some of patriotism, among these individuals. Are they bent on destroying the rights of the people, and building up an aristocracy to lord it over themselves? Again is there my thing in the previous life, principles, character and hubits of Judge White, a plain man, making no pretensions to superiority, which should induce these wicked sristocrats to suppose he will lend himself to build up an striktocrasy! Hardly, unless every man who has ever seen him is wonderfully mistaken in the man. Is Gen. Harrison the other candidate my thing of an aristocrat. The people of Ohio do not give such an account of him. He is clerk of a County Court, and also him. He is clerk of a County Court, and also a plain farmer, and we understand very little like a lordling. We should like the people to see either of these men and Van Buren together. There would be little difference among them, which looked and moved about, and acted most like a demograt, the little finisking dandy, with his fine clothes made in the height of the tashion, his little rattan, striking on his polished boot, his antendid couch and establishment with boot, his splendid coach and establishment, with livered white servants, and the two plain farmers, who have been meanfactured by the Sudard into such lordlings and aristocrats.

GEN. SCOTT.—We copy the letter from GEN. JESSUF which produced the recall of GEN. SCOTT. We know nothing and therefore shall venture so opinion of the merits of the controversy between these two distinguished office s. But there cannot we should think be two opinions, in regard to the course pursued in relation to this letter. if charges were to be made, they should have found their way to the President through the regular official channel, the Secretary of War. It is monstrous that the reputation of gallant and distinguished men, should be ef fected by means of unofficial accusations, through such an individual as P. P. Blair. This letter proves, what every body believed, the existence of an irresponsible back-stair influence—disgraceful to the administration, and the source of those fruitful evils unde-which the country has for some time labored

> FORT MITCHELL, ALABAMA, ? JUNE 20, 1886.

DEAR Sin: - We have the Florida scenes enacted over again. This war ought to have been ended a week ago. I commenced operations on the Alas bama side, and have succeeded in trauquillizing the whole frontier. Our principal hostile chief, Enea Mico, came in with many of his people to a camp which I had formed for the purnose of feeding the starving Indians preparatory to their removal. Another, Enea Mathla is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march, with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when my progress was arrested by an order from General Scott. He has censured me in the most unmeasured and unwarrantable manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this cam-paign investigated. There was a force sufficient at Tuskegee, Colombus, or this place, one week after our arrival. to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splended plan of campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it. To have waited the developments of that plan would have left nothing to defend; bloudahed have left nothing to defend; bloudahed and conflagration would have pervaded.

100 bbls. and quaster easier of Wine.

10,000 ibs. Readings, assorted,
A large A ssortment of Shoets, of every description. Also, a full Assortment of Shoets, Tools, Augusta, Grangist July 22, 1846 23 for arrested by Gen/ Scott, I shall apply to be relieved, for I disapprove entire-ly the course he has thought proper to pursue, and believe that his delay has been destructive of the best interests of the country.

Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have made, tranquillized the whole Alabama frontier.

With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your family, yours, THOMAS S. JESSUP.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. Washing-

ENDORSEMENT ON THE BACK OF THE LETTER-BY THE PRESIDENT OF

THE THE UNITAD STATES.] Referred to the Secretary of War, that he forthwith order Gen. Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let General Jessup assume the command.

Gen Cowan, for many years Clerk in the Senate of State Legislature, has been appointed a Clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington.

Col. COLEMAN, of Cabarres, also a Clerk in the same body, has been ap-pointed Assistant Post-Master General, with a salary of \$2,500.

Lousiand Election .- The Mobile Morning Chronicle of the 13th ult.

"The election in Lousiann, as far as heard, seems to be very antifactory to our friends, who are engaged in the support of Judge White. We are engaged in the support of Judge White, we have seen no accurate report of the members elect to the next Lugislature, but the White party having claimed a trumph, and there being no denied by the Van Buren papers, the victory is impliedly admitted Judge White cannot be beaten in Mississippi, Louisians or Alabams."

TEXAS,-The Texian and Mexican armies were at the last dates. about 100 miles apart. The Texian force about 3,000, but expected to be augmented to 6,000 in a few weeks; all in fine spirit.

The following toast was given at a celebration of the Fouth, at Columbus Georgia, by A. J. Mims:-

"Neah-Micco, Neah-Mathla, and im Henry,

May angry corns inlest their toes, 'Till blood at every pairing flows, May every tooth the Doctor draws, Still fester in their cursed jaws."

In Milton N. C. Mr. Juhn M. Dahiel to Mrs. Cornelia A. Carter, wilder of the late John

In Salisbury, on the 21st ins ., Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Hamilton C. Jones, E.q. She was five years, I mooth, and 9 days old— the age, to a day, at alboh her sister Sash died in 1828.

rah died in 1828.

In M ektenburg County, on the 24th uhlma, Mrs. Dicey. Griffin, consort of Richard
Griffin, in the 71st year of her age.

Near Gainesville, Alzhama, on the 22d of
June, last. Col. Thomas, Henderson, aged
about 43 years. He was a native of Rockingham county, and for many years an in-habitant of Raketest, where he first instituted, and edited the Svan. As an editor, his course and deportment were too well known for the partiality of friendship to advert to it. But as a private man, we will say of Col. Henderson, that we never knew a purer co

better man.—Carolina Watchman.
On the 20th July, Mrs. Martha Warren, wife of the Rev. Henry Warren, and eldest daughter of Nathaniel Jones (C. Tree, deceased) of this county, aged about 50 years. Her disease was a pulmonary consumption, which she bore with uncommon patience which she bore with uncommon patience and fortitude. As she lived so she died, a real Christian; and at her decease she was perfectly resigned and happy, and died a triumphant death.

In Caswell county, on the night of the 19th July, in the eighty-second year of his sgr, Mr. William Picasants, Sen a solder of the revealution.

NOTICE. Samuel Clarke, surviving partner of the firm of W. & H. Bryson, has taken into partnership Francis Mc Ceir and Robert H. Lawrence. The business wiff be contined at the old stand, quite the firm of Ctarke, McTeir & Co., on the same the firm of Clerke, Meters & Co., on the same inherst turing as heretofore. The undersigned will give his personal attention, and solicits a continuance of former invors. All debts thereto, and claims against W. & H. Bryson, will be settled by the new firm.

E.MUEL CLARKE

WAREHOSE AND COMMISSION

WARPHOSE AND COMMISSION
BUSSINESS.

The subscribers inform their friends, and those of the firm of W. & H. Bry son, that they will continue the business under the firm of Clarke, MaTeir & Co. at the Surres occupied by W. & H. Bry son; all Collon stofed with ms, will be insured from fire, free of expense to the planter, which will make my War house more sale, than any tire-proof Warrhouse in the city. The rates of Storage will be sustomary. Liberal advances will be under n Cotton and Produce, and all Collon consigned to us by endoncers, will be sold face of commissions. The resisting and for warding business will be eightined as heretofore. We hope that a strict sciential as heretofore. We hope that a strict sciential to business, will merit a continuous of the patronage, so long extended to the firm of W. & H. Bryson.

CLARKE MTERS & Co.

CLARKE MITERIA CO

A CARD.

(7) A rumour having obtained abroad that applies da for admission into the "Northamptoo School" lave been debarred by the want of room, the Principal takes this method to inhem the frends of the Institution end the public generally, that about ninety students are at acceptain the school, and that one hundred and tocally can be secommodated with case. This rumous has probably its foundation in the fact that the Principal is not able to accommodate with board more students than are now in his family, yet every family in the village or its intendate victuity, has kindly consented, for the promotion of the institution, to turnish board for any number of students. A CARD.

ber of audents. Jackson, July 28, 1836

NEGROES WANTED.

Pale prices and each will be given for Negroes, from 8 to 12 years old. Apply 2 ALLER ROSENS, sen. in Wake, or to Jose Whitzarin, at Rosebill, Franklin county, August 4th, 1856.