

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket: EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor. HUGH L. WHITE, for President. JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE: Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER, WASHINGTON MORRISON. Commons: Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REED.

See the article on our first page today, under the caption of "Twelve Years Since." We have seldom seen a more capital hit at the men and the doctrines of the present day.

Whig Elector.—At a Convention of the Whig Delegates from the Counties of Orange, Granville, and Person, held on the 28th of May, Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange, was unanimously recommended as a fit person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket as Elector for the District composed of said Counties.

Florida.—The latest intelligence from Florida will be found in a preceding column. It must be gratifying to all to learn that Major McLemore's detachment, for the safety of whom great fears have been entertained, were safe at the last accounts, and have ere this, no doubt, been relieved from their perilous situation.

Texas.—We have some additional news from Texas, but it is of too interest, except so far as it goes to confirm what we have already given from that quarter. General Houston arrived at New Orleans on the 23d May, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, in consequence of a bad wound which he received on the 21st of April.

The Creek Indians.—Owing to the delay and irregularity of the mails, we have, during the last week, received very little intelligence from the scene of Creek Indian disturbances. What has come to hand, however, is rather cheering aspect—we see no new depredations of any importance stated; while some of those heretofore reported are contradicted or questioned. It is gratifying to find out that many persons, who were said to have been massacred by the Indians, with many accompaniments of savage barbarity, have come to life again, and arrived in the town, safe and sound! It will be shrewdly suspected, of course, that the accounts of their being butchered and scalped were not the exact truth.

From the papers received, we gather the following account of the arrangements made and making to enter upon the military campaign against the disaffected Creeks. We have no doubt they will speedily be reduced to terms of submission, or annihilated as a tribe.

From the Milledgeville Recorder. The Troops organizing to set against the Creeks, will be composed of the Georgia Militia of about 3000 men, some 30 companies of volunteers, of at least 2000 men, the U. S. Troops now at Fort Mifflin, and on the way there, 1000 men. The Governor of Alabama will soon have in the field, for the same service, between 3 and 4000 men; making in the whole upwards of 10,000 men; a force, we should imagine, amply sufficient to all the objects of the campaign, and which will doubtless compel the direct emigration of the Creeks, tribes without any delay, or make such a conquest of them as will quell the spirit of insubordination, and hostility which seems to pervade the whole Indian race, at the present moment.

Gov. Schley left town on Sunday last, for Columbus, where he will, for a short time, establish his Headquarters as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State.

The Augusta Courier says: "A rumor has been in town, for a few days, that Gen. Scott had been superseded in his command of the Southern Army. This is entirely unfounded. Gen. Joseph Rives this morning, and will accompany Gen. Schley this evening, to Columbus, where, we are pleased to learn, the most perfect concert of action between the two Generals, will ensure speedy and effectual measures for the defence of our frontier, and the chastisement of the savages."

Deduct three.—The last Western Carolinian corrects an error into which it had been led, by rumor, as to the number of persons who attended the Van Buren meeting held in Salisbury one night during the last County Court. Rumor said sixteen, but the Editor of the Carolinian learns, from a person who was present, that the meeting consisted of only thirteen. Subtracting three from a public meeting, may be considered a small business; but let those who think so, test themselves how many inches they could conveniently spare from their noses. The Van Burenites in old Republican Rowan bear about the same proportion to the White men, as one's nose does to his body.

Notwithstanding the smallness of the gathering, however, the resolutions, &c. passed at it are given in the columns of the Standard as the Votes of Rowan County!!! And we suspect they are about as much entitled to be considered as any of the resolutions which we see continually published in the same paper, are entitled to be considered as true expressions of public opinion in either Counties of the State. The following resolution is a sample of what the thirteen Vans in Salisbury would palm upon the world as the Votes of Rowan County, viz:

"Resolved, That we will support, for the office of Vice-President, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, on account of his unblemished integrity, and on account of his long and faithful services both as a Statesman and a Soldier. And, furthermore, because it is evident that a great majority of the friends of the present administration are in favor of his elevation."

This last "because," which we have italicized, is the true reason why the practical amalgamation

Latest from Florida.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, May 21. FROM THE WITHLACOOCHIEE.

The following letter was brought from the Withlacoochee, by three men drawn by lot from the gallant little band who hold the post on that river. It is directed to the late Maj. McLemore, who led them there, but resigned his command to Capt. Holloman, and survived but a few days after arriving home. He is in his grave, or he would be among the first to rush to the rescue of his companions in arms.

Camp McLemore, 10th May, 1836. Major McLemore.—Dear Sir: We have remained here the whole time since you left us, and were attacked on the 12th April at the dawn of day, by a large body of Indians—since which time, we have been surrounded by them, almost continually, and have had upwards of 20 fights with them, and have had only two of our men killed, Eli Sealy, on the 13th April, and Captain Holloman, on the 3d of May, and five others slightly wounded. The loss of the Indians, I think is 15 or 20 killed. On the 15th April, we had an engagement with 4 or 500 Indians, which lasted two hours and forty-five minutes, during which time, they got possession of our flat, which drifted down the river, and was destroyed by them. So we have no means of getting away from here, without relief from some source, as we have not a man with us who knows the geography of this country.

We are entirely out of every necessary of life except corn and water, and know not when to look for relief, as the time which you appointed has elapsed, by 10 or 12 days, and we have not heard or seen any thing of the army—or any other person, except Powell's yelling deeds, and their yells would have been silenced long ago if we had men enough, for you may rest assured, dear sir, that there are some fighting fowls here—poor fellows it is a great pity that they should ever starve—for they have fought well.

The sending this express, is full of danger, and has been delayed on that account, hoping that the boat might come to our relief, till we have given it out. Yours, very respectfully, L. B. WALKER.

Maj. McLemore. Lt. C. Company A.

On the death of Capt. Holloman, who fell while strengthening the defenses of his post, the command devolved on Lieutenant Walker. For six long weeks they have been alone in the wilderness, assailed by more than a thousand warriors. This is the number reported by the Indians themselves, to have been employed in besieging the post. Lieut. Walker is as modest as he is brave, and cautioned his messengers against telling large stories. We are also inclined to the belief that the enemy has suffered more severely than is represented in the letter. From the commencement of the siege, not a shot has been fired unless at a particular object, and as there are some of the best shots in Jefferson county among them, many must have been killed. The Indians, confiding in their overwhelming numbers, at first approached within point blank rifle distance but, taught by the unerring aim of our men, they have latterly kept at a more respectful distance. During the attack of the 15th a chief who had made himself conspicuous was brought down by a marksman. Four or five Indians sprang to his assistance, and all fell at one fire over his prostrated body.

The Indians, ascribing their own losses and the invincible courage of our men to witchcraft, fired silver bullets, in accordance with a well known superstition prevailing among them. This circumstance was attributed by our men to a want of other kinds of ammunition, but it is known that they have acquired lead enough from the various sugar houses they have destroyed to last them many years.

The bearers of this letter embarked at 11 o'clock at night, in a canoe which had been perforated during the siege with rifle balls, and was so leaky, in consequence, that constant baling was required. They heard the Indians on both banks of the river trying to intercept them; but, favored by the darkness, they escaped the thousand dangers which beset them, and arrived on the coast before dawn. They were fired on near the mouth of the Suwanee, by a party in ambush, but were too far out to receive any injury. Their appearance in town was hailed with the most lively testimonials of interest. It seemed as though they had risen from the dead, for a report had previously reached here that Gen. Clinch had attempted to relieve the post, but found the party massacred. The most prompt measures were taken for their relief. A volunteer company has been raised in this and the adjoining counties, to attempt the arduous enterprise. The expedition is commanded by Col. Read, and consists of eighty men. They embarked in a steamboat yesterday for the Withlacoochee, from whence they will proceed in a fortified boat. Whatever bravery and skill can accomplish will be performed. God grant that this effort to save these brave men from destruction may be crowned with success; it is an enterprise that would grace the best days of chivalry. It is projected by the noblest motives, and is surrounded by a thousand dangers.

From St. Augustine.—We learn, by the arrival of the schr. S. S. Mills, which left St. Augustine on the 26th ult., that the Militia of the Territory east of the St. John's River, have been called out, and nearly all volunteered themselves to serve for a period of four months. A company of mounted men and one of foot have been formed, of 60 men each.

Capt. Duck's and Lieut. Irwin's companies of U. S. Troops, were sent out to scour the country around St. Joseph's last week; they returned on the 19th, having scoured the country for twelve miles on the Volusia Road, without having discovered any fresh trails. A negro man, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, made

his escape from them and was found in the woods by the Troops. He states that the Indians were well provided with every thing they required, ammunition, pork, bread, rice, beef, &c. The main body of Indians east of the St. John's, were encamped about 20 miles south of Spring Garden, and a party of 30 were at Tomoka.—Char. Courier.

Presbyterian Convention.—The Charleston Courier says: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, will convene in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 19th instant. The Abolition question will, it is believed, be agitated in that body, and the result, (unfortunate for the cause of religion, as dangerous to the general harmony,) may possibly be the separation of the Northern and Southern Branches of that Church. The delegates from this State, are instructed to take a proper Southern attitude, and to withdraw from the Convention should fanaticism achieve its mischievous ends.

The Episcopal Convention of the Virginia Diocese, was held lately at Fredericksburg. The discussion of the Revised Constitution occupied much time. Among the articles adopted was one which gave rise to much debate—we mean that which requires in future all Lay Delegates to be communicants of the Church. It was adopted by a large majority of the Clergy, and a still larger majority of the Laity—the Convention voting by orders. On Saturday night, the rite of Confirmation was administered, by Bishop Moore, to between 30 and 40 persons; and, on Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about 550 communicants. The number of Clergymen in attendance, including visitors from other Dioceses, was about 60.

The Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Abolitionism.—The following are extracts of a letter from one of the Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its session in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the said Church, to a gentleman of this District, dated

CINCINNATI, MAY 13, 1836.

Yesterday we fixed the location of the Book Concern at New York, by a vote of 94 to 37.

The battle of Abolitionism was decided this afternoon. The result was such as I had anticipated. The expression of the Church is unequivocal. That you may form some idea of the act of the General Conference, I will give you the second resolution, which is the pith of the matter. It reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Delegates of the Annual Conference, in General Conference assembled, That we are entirely opposed to modern Abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere with the civil and political relation of master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of this country."

The question on this resolution was divided, and the first branch, which refers to Abolitionism, or the part preceding the word "and," was carried by a vote of 122 to 14. After which, the latter part of the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Methodists.—We take the following from the New York "Zion's Watchman," a well conducted Methodist paper:

Within a very short space, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been afflicted with the following calamities— 1. The death of Bishop Emory. 2. The total destruction of our noble Book Concern. 3. The total loss, by fire, of the Conference Seminary at Norwalk, Ohio. And it is not the least of our calamities, that, during the past year, our church has actually decreased in its membership, no less than four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine members!! Now we do not believe that these calamities are to be traced to the special and designing agency of the infinite God; but he has, for wise purposes, suffered them to come upon us, no doubt.

Hurricane.—One of these terrible visitors made its appearance in the vicinity of Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, on Friday evening the 27th May, and for violence exceeds any thing we remember to have occurred in this country, for some years past. It attacked the premises of Mr. James Black, completely leveling every house belonging to him; not merely unroofing them, but tearing away every thing, moving even the foundation logs. His Blacksmith Shop, built of very large pine logs, was unable to withstand the force of the tempest. His household furniture was literally torn to pieces, or scattered to the four winds of heaven. One or two beds were blown away, and had not been found on Monday. Two pillows were picked up three miles from the residence of Mr. Black.

Mr. Black was out of the house at the time it began to fall, and horror-stricken at the situation of his family, and rushing towards it to enter and afford them some assistance, he was met by the falling timbers, and severely injured; but, strange to say, his family received not the slightest injury.

The hurricane extended over a small space—in length not more than three miles, and in breadth a quarter of a mile—mostly through the forest, prostrating its most ancient inhabitants.

One other house was unroofed, and a tent carried off from the Camp Ground at Unity Church.—Carolina Gaz.

A Freshet.—On Friday night and Saturday we had rain "as if it had rained its last," which has had the effect of helping us to as booming a flood in the streams about here as need be seen. Mr. McCay's mill dam, which had lately been made anew, of very expensive materials, broke in a part

that had just been built up of large masses of stone. We expect to hear of very general damage being done to mills and crops.—Salisbury Watchman.

Rain, rain, and such rain, we have never had within our recollection, (be it remembered we are not in our teens.) We have, it is true, witnessed as long a "spell of weather" frequently; nay more, we have seen many as lengthy a spell of wet weather, but never, never such quantities of water as have fallen at intervals in the course of this Spring. About three weeks since we were visited by a miniature deluge; the rain fell for three fourths of an hour only, but it did not fall in drops, it was a dense column of water, filling not only the ditches to overflowing, but inundating the whole street, and carrying, by its force, heavy pieces of timber, besides a number of cotton bales, and prostrating all the fences that threatened to impede its course. Since then, we have had a succession of floods, during which we are satisfied a small boat might have sailed from one street to another. Our river has risen considerably several times, but this week caps the climax. Although it has not been as high as it has been "with in the memory of the oldest inhabitants," yet it has been high enough to destroy all the labours of the season, of our river planters, all the plantations on the river having been under water. This will be a serious loss to many, as it is too late now to make a crop of cotton, though we understand some of them intend trying the experiment.—Camden Journal.

From the Missouri Republican of April 30.

Horrible Tragedy.—At no time since the commencement of our editorial labors, have we been called upon to perform so unpleasant a duty as that which now devolves upon us. The story, shocking as it is on account of the death of a most meritorious man, and the probable death of another, and revolting as was the spectacle afterwards exhibited, shall be briefly told. On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, Mr. George Hammond, Deputy Sheriff, and Mr. William Mull, Deputy Constable, in execution of their official duty, left the magistrate's office, having in charge a free mulatto man named Francis L. McIntosh, of Pittsburg, Pa.—The prisoner had, some time in the afternoon, interfered with the officers while engaged in arresting two sailors for a breach of the peace, by which means he effected the escape of the offenders. McIntosh was then taken into custody, carried before Justice Walsh, and the facts being proved, a commitment to jail was made out and delivered to the officers. On their way to the prison, and when they had reached the courthouse square, the prisoner inquired what would be his punishment? He was told; and at that moment he broke loose from them—drew a long knife, and made a pass at Mull, but missed him. His next stab was better aimed, inflicting a dangerous wound upon the right side. Mr. Hammond seized the miscreant by the shoulders, and the latter turning round, gave him a death-blow. The blade of the knife struck the lower part of the chin, cutting all the large arteries of the neck and passing downward. The victim turned, walked about twenty paces, and expired. The murderer then fled. Mr. M. although dangerously wounded, followed him until he was completely exhausted. His cries alarmed the neighborhood—the fellow was pursued, and after some ineffectual resistance, taken and committed to jail.

The atrocious crime was known in a few minutes throughout the city. Crowds of citizens gathered around the dead body of the victim. The murder in cold blood of an officer in execution of his duty—the universal respect in which that officer was held—the cries of his children, suddenly deprived of their protector—produced an instant degree of excitement. Under the influence of these feelings, summary measures were resolved upon. The murderer was forced from the jail by the assembled multitude, carried to the borders of the town, and burned to death! It is said that several thousand persons witnessed the revolting spectacle. There was no tumult, no disturbance of any kind; but the crowd retired quietly to their several homes.

We shall not pretend that we do not exceedingly regret the sanguinary termination of the tragedy. For the fair fame of our town, we could wish that it had not been resorted to. But, we believe that if the same terrible scene had been enacted in any other town of the Union, under the same sudden and tumultuous excitement, similar proceedings would have been adopted. Let the veil of oblivion be drawn over the fatal affair!

McIntosh came to this city as cook on board of the steamboat Flora. He was a most desperate villain. It is understood that he committed a murder in New Orleans less than a year since, and not long ago he stabbed the mate of the steamboat Pawnee, while under weigh; for which act he was put on shore and severely whipped.

Mr. Mull is yet living, though his recovery is scarcely hoped for. Mr. Hammond was a most worthy man, and an honest and energetic officer. Possessed of sound judgment, a cool, temperate, and tried courage, he never was at a loss what course to pursue, in execution of his duty. He has left an afflicted widow, several children, and a host of friends, to regret a dispensation which has cut him off in the midst of his usefulness.

Kanawha. It will subtract great numbers from their ranks, and they have not a man to spare. They have the folly to object principle, and cant about reducing Virginia to a level with Delaware. Let them then withdraw their Candidate, in which event an election by the people will be made without difficulty. But none, save a parcel of pampered office holders, would have the presumption to attempt to limit the range of the People's choice—to say to them you must vote for our candidate, in order to prevent the election going to the House—the very circumstance, by the way, which they know must happen, which they desire, and which they are preparing for by the admission of new States. Thus they try to gain credit for preventing the election going to the House, while in secret they repose their whole hope of Mr. Van Buren's election upon that event.—Rich. Whig.

The Presidency.—Daily events impress us with the belief that the Whigs will triumph next fall. All that is needful to defeat the Presidential Nominee, is concert of action; and surely the friends of the Constitution and Laws will not dispute about men when principles are at stake.

Mr. Van Buren's popularity, (if he ever had any other than that reflected by Gen. Jackson) is on the wane. Even in his own State, the Whigs speak confidently of his defeat. The power of the Albany Regency is represented as crumbling to pieces in every direction throughout New York; and when we bring to mind that General Jackson, with his immense popularity, obtained a majority of only about thirteen thousand, we think there are strong grounds for the belief that Mr. Van Buren will have a tight race for the vote of that great State, if he receive it at all.

Of Mr. Van Buren's prospects, the New York Star says—

"The political horizon is becoming brighter every day. In Pennsylvania, a State difficult to lead, and more difficult to be driven, the Vice President has no popularity, no friends, excepting those disposed to gratify the wishes of Gen. Jackson, in making him the successor; but that popularity, founded upon public services, too well known and admitted, to be questioned, cannot be transferred to a man who, literally, has done nothing for the country. Every day confirms us in the belief and assurance, that Pennsylvania votes for General Harrison. Ohio is equally certain more compact and united, if possible, than Pennsylvania.

"The great campaign is to be fought in New York, and, backed by two such powerful States, can we hesitate a moment in taking the field? We hope not—we are sure not. Long before the November election, evidences of an undoubted character will be given to this State that Ohio and Pennsylvania votes for Gen. Harrison; and if so, then we say, with the most perfect confidence, that Mr. Van Buren cannot get the vote of this State if his opponents do their duty. The friends of Mr. Webster, we learn, are now, generally speaking, willing to lend their aid in stemming the current of corruption. All that remains, is to organize forthwith, in every county, town and hamlet; appoint the necessary committees; meet in Convention; and be ready in time to take the field against the stock-jobbers, the money changers, and corruptionists, who have thus far degraded the country, and left but a remnant of that freedom which was handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers."

THE VIRGINIA WHIGS.

The following is the list of Presidential Electors recommended to their fellow-citizens, by the Whig Convention which met in Richmond in February last:

- 1. William Collins, of Norfolk county. 2. John Urquhart, of Southampton. 3. William R. Johnson, of Chesterfield. 4. Mark Alexander, of Mecklenburg. 5. Allen Wilson, of Cumberland. 6. James Saunders, of Campbell. 7. Joseph Martin, of Henry. 8. Robert McCandish, of York. 9. William P. Taylor, of Carolina. 10. Robert W. Carter, of Richmond county. 11. Chapman Johnson, of Richmond city. 12. William F. Gordon, of Albemarle. 13. John L. Marye, of Spottsylvania. 14. John Janney, of Loudoun. 15. Charles James Faulkner, of Berkeley. 16. John B. D. Smith, of Frederick. 17. Joseph Craven, of Rockingham. 18. Broome G. Baldwin, of Augusta. 19. Henry Erskine, of Greenbrier. 20. John P. Matthews, of Wythe. 21. William R. Harley, of Smith. 22. Joel Sawersbury, of Kanawha. 23. Moses W. Chapline.

The proposed Railway from Norfolk to Edenton, via the Dismal Swamp Canal, is exciting great enthusiasm on the route. The Norfolk Beacon says:—

The mail of last evening brings us the most cheering intelligence. The people of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Chowan and Camden, are alive to the great value of the work, and have subscribed over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; many of the wealthiest men taking but a tythe of what they really wanted, for fear of displaying a spirit of monopoly. A friend from Carolina writes that every thing is as auspicious as heart can desire. The proprietors of lands are eager to bestow their lands gratuitously for the passage of the railway, and offer their services to grade and prepare the road, to be paid in stock. Quick action is the order of the day, and the Carolina subscribers have advised an early meeting at Hertford, where all the stockholders are requested to attend in person, or by proxy. The route of the railway is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world—surface so level that the aid of an Engineer is scarcely required.

The Post Office Department has entered into an arrangement, by which the time to be occupied in carrying the mail from Washington to New Orleans, is to be 11 days and 19 hours—and to return, 11 days and 12 hours.