

the House of Commons. Look at pages 179, 185.

Whig.—(After reading and laying down the Journal) Why, I am astonished! General Dudley does indeed admit, as you have said, all that he attributes to Mr. Van Buren on this subject.

Republican.—Well then, I suppose you will now admit on your part that Gen. Dudley is an Abolitionist in the same sense in which he makes out that Mr. Van Buren is an Abolitionist?

Whig.—Yes, I see no difference between them, and I believe I shall vote for neither.

FROM THE GLOBE.

Official despatches have been received from Gen. Scott, dated at Fort Mitchell, June 24. We have been furnished with the annexed copies of letters of General Jesup, General Patterson, and Captain Parrott, which announce the surrender of a large number of hostile Creeks.

General Jesup to General Scott.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT MITCHELL, June 23, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose copies of reports from Major General Patterson and Captain Parrott, by which you will observe that but little remains to be done. Jim Henry is still out with about 150 warriors; but my Indian warriors who have halted, and await my orders at the Big Spring, say they can take him. I have just received information that a Seminole Chief, with a number of his warriors, is with Henry. The information comes from a negro taken last night.

General Patterson to General Jesup.

CAMP NEAR HATCHECHUBBEE, June 22, 1836.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that the hostile Indians, with the exception of a portion of the Hitchitees, and a small party of the Uchees, under Jim Henry, have all come into camp, and surrendered themselves unconditionally as prisoners. Their number, including women and children, is about 800 to 1000. It is stated by the prisoners that the Hitchitees have gone to Fort Mitchell, for which place I shall march with my command, together with the prisoners, to-morrow morning.

Capt. Parrott to Gen. Jesup.

CAMP ON THE HATCHECHUBBEE, June 22, 1836.

GENERAL: Soon after your departure yesterday, the prisoners, whom you had despatched the day before to the hostile camp, returned. They brought with them a few of the hostile party, and their object appeared to be, to understand fully the terms on which the hostile Indians generally would be received. Gen. Patterson said to them what had been said by yourself, that they must surrender their arms, and submit unconditionally, and that justice should be dealt out to them. Those who came in yesterday represented the Uchee, Hitchitee, and Chehaw towns. They stated the Uchee warriors to be 200, and the Chehaw and Hitchitee 60 each, making 320 in all, and that these composed the great body of the hostile Indians. To-day nearly all of the Uchees have come in, as well as some of the Hitchitees, and many of the Chehaws. The Uchees are the most numerous and warlike portion of the enemy. We have reports that several of the hostiles have gone to Eha Hadjo's camp and Fort Mitchell, rather than surrender here. Two have been captured to-day by Opothleyoholo's Indians, and sent to this camp. Gen. Patterson will march for Fort Mitchell very early in the morning. "There are a great many Indian women and children, and many negroes in camp, who have come in with the hostile Indians.

It is expected here; from a hasty examination, that 250 Uchees, and 50 Hitchitees and Chehaws, capable of bearing arms, have surrendered. These are the numbers very nearly. Several hundred women and children, and about 60 negroes, have accompanied them. The best informed in camp consider this a finishing to the war.

FROM THE NEWBORN SENTINEL.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION, Of Gen. Dudley's Abolitionism, on proof furnished by himself.

GEN. DUDLEY'S VOTE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Extract from the letter accepting his nomination.

Alluding to Mr. Van Buren, the General says,

"Turn to his letter to a certain gentleman in Georgia, who asked for an explicit declaration of his opinion upon the subject. Does he DENY the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the matter [the question of slavery] in the District of Columbia? No. Does he fearlessly and candidly meet the question? No! His reply is 'non-committal' and full of casuistry. It is 'inexpedient' he says, for Congress to act upon the subject. Inexpedient! to say that the entering wedge which is to split us into twenty-four fragments, should not be driven! Inexpedient! to put forever at rest, by a decisive vote, a question which agitates us with an earthquake three—to place the seal of the Country's reprobation upon a wild, mischievous and mad fanaticism that travels abroad, overshadowing the land and cutting asunder the cords of the Confederacy! Gentlemen, this is not our doctrine, and its advocate is not our advocate! I might, in further evidence, point you to the conduct of his political friends in Congress and in our Legislature, upon this subject. I might remind you of their studious efforts to evade it, and of a time serving policy, sickening to the heart of every patriot of the South."

But, sir, I will not speak of the public life of Mr. Madison; it is known to us all; it is appreciated by us all. It was my privilege to see him and to know him in the scenes of that classic retirement, in which he passed the evening of his days. It was there that the mild lustre of his private virtue, which formed the crowning grace of his character, and is the indispensable complement of a true public glory, was seen and felt. But who can paint him there? Who can adequately describe that fascinating suavity of temper and manners, that spirit and grace of conversation so happily blended with the oracles of philosophy and experience, that amiable and cultivated benevolence, ever watchful of the feelings and comfort of others, even in the minutest trifles, which together formed around the heart of Montpelier, a group of social virtues and attractions which how ever incompetent the powers of language to portray, none, who have felt their influ-

ence, can ever forget. In speaking of these things, Mr. President, I am but too forcibly reminded of my own personal loss in the general and national calamity which we all bewail. I was the neighbor of Mr. Madison, sir, and enjoyed his kindness and friendship; and if, in speaking of a great national bereavement, my mind recurs too fondly to the chasm his death has left in the immediate circle of his friends, something, I trust, will be pardoned to the feelings of the heart. It is my melancholy satisfaction to have received, in all probability, the last letter ever signed by his hand. It bears date only six days before his death, and furnishes in its contents, a striking illustration of that amiable benevolence, and sensibility to the kindness of others, which formed a trait in his character. In that letter, which is now before me, he spoke of his enfeebled health, and his trembling and unsteady signature, so much in contrast with the usual firmness and regularity of his writing, bore a graphic and melancholy intimation of his approaching end. Still I trusted that his light might hold out to the 4th of July, that he might be restored on that glorious anniversary to an immortal companionship with those great men and patriots with whom he had been intimately connected in life, and whose co-existent deaths, on the birth-day of the nation's freedom, had imparted to that day, if possible, an additional and mysterious illustration. But it has been ordered otherwise. His career has been closed at an epoch, which, forty-nine years ago, witnessed his most efficient labors in the illustrious assembly which laid the foundations of our present system of government, and will thus by the remembrance of his death, as well as by the services of his life, more closely associate him with that great work, which is at once the source and the guaranty of his country's happiness and glory.

What honors, Mr. President, are there by which we can do justice to a character which history will hold up to future, not surpassed by the brightest examples in ancient or modern times? Sir, there are none. Still it is proper that, as Representatives of the American People, we should show, by some suitable manifestations, how sincerely and deeply we participate in the universal feeling of grief on this mournful occasion, and I move, you therefore, the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States to this House.

The Resolution having been read— Mr. Adams rose, and addressed the Speaker. By the general sense of the House, (said he,) it is with perfect propriety that the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the lead in the melancholy duty of proposing the measures suitable to be adopted as testimonials of the veneration due from the Legislature of the Union to the memory of the departed patriot and sage, the native of their soil, and the citizen of the community.

It is not without some hesitation, and some diffidence, that I have risen to offer in my own behalf, and in that of my colleagues upon this floor, and of our common constituents, to join our voice, at once of mourning and of exultation, at the events announced to both Houses of Congress by the message from the President of the United States—of mourning at the bereavement which has befallen our common country by the decease of one of her most illustrious sons—of exultation of the spectacle afforded to the observation of the civilized world, and for the emulation of after times, by the close of a life of usefulness and of glory, after forty years of service in trust of the highest dignity and splendor that a confiding country could bestow, succeeded by twenty years of retirement and private life, not inferior in the estimation of the virtuous and the wise, to the honors of the highest station that ambition can ever attain.

Of the public life of James Madison what could I say that is not deeply impressed upon the memory, and upon the heart of every one within the sound of my voice? Of his private life, what but must meet an echoing shout of applause from every voice within this Hall? Is it not in a pre-eminent degree by emanations from his mind that we are assembled here as the Representatives of the People and States of this Union? It is not transcendently by his exertions that we all address each other here by the endearing appellation of countrymen and fellow citizens? Of that Band of Benefactors of the Human Race, the founders of the Constitution of the United States, James Madison is the last who has gone to his reward. Their glorious work has survived them all.—They have transmitted the precious bond of union to us, now entirely a succeeding generation to them. May it never cease to be a voice of admonition to us, of our duty to transmit the inheritance unimpaired to our children of the rising age.

Of the personal relations with this great man, which gave rise to the long career of public service, in which twenty years of my own life has been engaged, it becomes me not to speak. The fulness of the heart must be silent, even to the suppression of the overflowings of gratitude and affection. A message was received from the Senate announcing the adoption of the following resolution by that body: (See Senate proceedings.)

The House concurred in the resolution, and, according to a previous order of the House, the committee was ordered to consist of one from each State in the Union; and the following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Patton, of Virginia, Mr. Mason, of Maine, Mr. Cushman, of New-Hampshire, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, Mr. Allen, of Vermont, Mr. Ward, of New York, Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, Mr. Anthony, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Milligan, of Delaware, Mr. Washington, of Maryland, Mr. Deberry, of North-Carolina, Mr. Griffin, of South-Carolina, Mr. Coffee, of Georgia, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. Dunlap, of Tennessee, Mr. McLene, of Ohio, Mr. Ripley, of Louisiana, Mr. Carr, of Indiana, Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, Mr. Harrison, of Missouri.

Mr. Patton, from the select joint committee to whom was referred the message of the President, announcing the death of James Madison, made the following report: The President of the United States having communicated to the two Houses of Congress, the melancholy intelligence of the death of their illustrious and beloved fellow Citizen, James Madison, of Virginia, late President of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress sharing in the general grief this distressing event must produce.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chairs of the President of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives be shrouded in black during the present session, and that the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members and officers of both Houses, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the People of the United States to wear crape on the left arm as mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Madison, and to assure her of the profound respect

of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE STANDARD.

The people of the Western part of the State wish to have the Hon. HENRY W. CONNER put in nomination, to be run by the Republican Party of the State for a seat in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. MANGUM, the new Whig, as the seat will be vacant this fall. We have no man in the State that deserves the station more than he does. He has been honest, upright and true to the cause of democracy, from the earliest part of his life, and we hope the Republicans of the State will settle on him, when they convene this fall in Raleigh. This is the wish of the Republicans of

THE WEST.

CANDIDATES IN PITT COUNTY.

Senate.—Alfred Moye, (Whig.)

Commons.—Col. Macon Moye, (Rep.) John Spiers, (Rep.)

To the Editor of the Standard.

I proposed in my last communication, to examine the Letter of Judge White, in regard to the question of slavery, & which has been published in the Whig Papers, as containing sentiments above all praise. Without stating in full the questions and answers to each, the substance of the chat will be found to be—that Judge White does not think Congress has the Constitutional Power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owners, and even in that case it should be done on "such terms and conditions as would be just to the other citizens of the United States," and not endanger them as their property." 2d. That Congress has not the power of annexing, as a condition to the admission of a New State into the Union, that slavery shall not be tolerated; but as the matter was compromised in the case of Missouri, he thinks the compromise ought not to be disregarded. 3d. That by the old constitution of Tennessee, every "free male inhabitant" was entitled to vote. "In exercising this right (says the Judge) there was a variety of opinions; in some counties free negroes were permitted to vote; in others, their votes were rejected" that under the new Constitution, they have no right to vote. 4th. As there are so few free persons of color with "the necessary information" to enable them to vote, and "as it might be injurious to the Whites," the Judge "is opposed to extending to them the right of suffrage." Such is a brief, but fair summary of the sentiments contained in the Judge's letter, which has been pronounced "so full, explicit and satisfactory." Now what are these sentiments, further than the mere "I think" of Judge White, that Congress should not allow the owners of slaves in the District of Columbia to emancipate them, except on conditions; that the Missouri compromise should be respected—that free persons of color voted in some counties in Tennessee and in some they did not vote, and he, the Judge, thought that they ought not to vote, because but few of them had sufficient understanding. I do not pretend to say the Judge is wrong in his thoughts, but he certainly ought to have assigned some one reason for them, before he or his partisans should expect them to be received as so entirely satisfactory.—It would seem from the Report of the select Committee of the House of Representatives, that slave-owners in the District have, by law, been allowed to emancipate their slaves, since the incorporation of the District; that no change has ever been made by Congress in this law, and yet no mischief or damage has as yet grown out of it. Thus proving, that both his fears, and the pretended fears and alarm of his supporters, are without foundation. That as regards the free persons of color being entitled to vote, the Judge tells us what had been the practice in Tennessee, under the old Constitution, & how it has been amended—yet he does give us his opinion as to the correctness of that practice, and he had given no vote as to the amendment. The old Constitution of this State uses words of similar import; "that all free men, &c" should be entitled to vote, and under it, so far as my information extends, few persons did exercise the privilege. The Judge thinks they ought not to vote, and so do I—but not exactly for the reasons he assigns, the want of information. But the fact is, most of the Judge's leading supporters in our late Convention, thought otherwise, as they voted to permit them to vote upon a property qualification of one Hundred Dollars. Whereas they, or some of them, have objected to Mr. Van Buren because he, and that too in a non-slaveholding State, wished to restrict the right of voting to a property qualification of Two Hundred & fifty Dollars. But if Judge White really entertains these opinions, why is it that they are now, for the first time, avowed? It seems the matter has been discussed in his own State, yet he neither votes nor gives utterance to his views, until he is brought out as "The Southern Candidate," and then it is, he upon all occasions freely expresses his opinions. I ask then, any candid man, if he does not honestly believe, that the opinions of the Judge have been but recently formed, and that too with a view of accommodating himself to circumstances? The man who wants the occasion of a public excitement for the formation and avowal of his opinions upon any important question, and then attempts to chime in with the popular feeling, is unworthy of being held up before the American people as a patriot and sage, in every way entitled to their confidence. I am not such a political atheist, as to sup-

pose that there is not an original creating cause that brought these atoms forth into existence, and return to tell the highest freemen of North Carolina, that these opinions of Judge White, have been manufactured and promulgated with the view of operating upon your prejudices, and for the purpose of gaining your suffrages. I propose, in my next, candidly to examine those avowed by Mr. Van Buren, and see if they be not such a to claim, at least, equal favor in the estimation of the largest portion of the freemen of our community.

A. CITIZEN.

Mr. White.

I take the following extract from Mr. Biddle's Address to the students of Princeton College, N. J., and certainly nothing has appeared in print, since the days of the immortal Fisher Ames, of Mass. that was half so edifying, orthodox and sublime. Mr. Ames may indeed have entertained as hearty a contempt of the swinish multitude as Mr. Biddle himself, but he never thought of inculcating the Beauties of Whiggery on our College Students. Nay there is nothing in Ames' writings which can compare with the extract.

"From your own quiet elevation watch calmly this servile route, (the People) as its triumph sweeps before you! The evening hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see the Laws established. These Banditti (the People) will be scourged back to their Caverns, the Penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives in office, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them."

NICHOLAS BIDDLE'S ADDRESS TO THE ALUMNI OF NEWBORN HALL, N. J.

FROM THE STAR.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The late Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this City in a very spirited and appropriate manner. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. At sunrise, a large number of citizens repaired to the Presbyterian Church, where they united in the usual appropriate religious services; in which the Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, Rev. Mr. LANGHORNE and the Rev. Dr. M'PIETERS officiated—the latter of whom read a portion of the sacred Scriptures selected for the occasion, and concluded with a brief, but pertinent and forcible address. At 10 o'clock, the Stone Cutters, Masons, &c. employed in the erection of the Capitol, decorated with aprons and other badges emblematical of their professions, under the American flag, and a banner embellished with a superb drawing of the New State House, executed by Mr. PATTON, the architect and other suitable devices, formed a procession, with the citizens, at the Government House, agreeable to the arrangement heretofore published, under the direction of Wm. H. MEAD, Esq. Master of the day, assisted by H. J. CANNON, and ROBERT HAYWOOD, Esqrs. They were thence escorted to the Methodist Church, by the City Guards and the excellent band of Music belonging to the Menagerie, who patriotically volunteered their services on the occasion.

The Church was soon filled to overflowing. We have never seen a larger assemblage in this city. The services were opened by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. LANGHORNE. The Declaration of Independence was then read by E. B. FREEMAN, Esq. and a neat and patriotic Oration delivered by Wm. G. CARRINGTON, Esq. who had been called on at a very late period to perform that duty in the place of Mr. OUTLAW, prevented by severe indisposition.

After the services at the Church, a large and respectable portion of the citizens partook of an excellent dinner, served up in handsome style by Mrs. STUART. Capt. CONNS presided at the dinner, assisted by Messrs. TATE, WELCH and GALE. A number of patriotic sentiments were given, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. The Zoological Institute, the ascension of a balloon, private parties and illuminations afforded the amusements of the evening. Nothing occurred to interrupt the joyful festivities of the day; and the whole went off in the most agreeable manner.

The following are the regular toasts given at the dinner.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrated.—May each returning Anniversary give new assurance, that the Tree of Liberty is an EVERGREEN in American soil.
2. The memory of Washington—And, as he stands alone, so may the Monument about to be erected at the Federal City, their honor of his fame, also stand alone, and be without a parallel in the world.
3. The Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution—"The Stars fade away, but their glory remains."
4. The Union—may it prove like an Arch—the stronger, the greater weight—and may every new member of it be an additional tie.
5. The State of North Carolina—May we date from the commencement of a New Constitution, the era of an awakened spirit and the dawn of a brighter day.
6. Our State Capitol and the City of Raleigh—Rising like the Phoenix from its ashes.
7. The people of the United States—The source of all political honor and the fountain of all political power. While they glory in the deeds of those who have gone before them, may they give a just occasion for glory to those who come after them.
8. Internal improvements—The sure preserver of National Union and prosperity.
9. The Mechanic Arts—A main pillar in our Political edifice, which being taken away, the whole building tumbles to the ground.
10. The Spirit of Patriotism—May it always control the spirit of Party.
11. The Genius of Freedom—May it stand sentinel on the watch-tower of Liberty, and hail Columbia with—"ALL'S WELL."
12. Liberty of conscience liberty of opinion, liberty of speech—The liberties for which our ancestors fought—the liberties which their descendants will at all hazards, ever maintain.
13. The American Flag—True friends to the social compact—partial to no single State, but every ready to join heart and hand in support of Union.