be encountered the second line; and the militia, to the astonishment of the enemy, fell back, in good order, and rallied under their leader in proper time for the second onset. The second line were forced to give way; and fall back upon the cavalry: and while Tarleton was cutting down the militia, Col. Washington made a successful charge upon him; and Howard, almost at the same moment, with his continentals, charged with fixed bayonets. The example was instantly followed by the militia.—Nothing could exceed the astonishment and confusion of the British, occasioned by these unexpected charges. The victory was complete. This was the first time in the history of the country, that militia were rallied and brought to the second fire and charge; and it is not detracting from any to say, that in that occasion, animated by the spirit and courage of their commander, they won at least an equal share of glory with the continentals. The 1st battalion of the 71st, and two British light infantry companies, laid down their arms to the American militia. Upwards of three hundred of the enemy were killed or wounded, and more five hundred were taken prisoners, with baggage, artillery waggons, horses, &c. The victory had a magical effect upon the whole country, and was followed by a series of successes up to the victory of the Eutaws, and the capture of Cornwallis. For his gallantry and bravery on that occasion, Congress voted Col. Pickens a sword, and immediately afterwards he was appointed brigadier general. After this battle Gen. Morgan joined Gen. Greene, who was pursued by Cornwallis, and made one of the most skilful and fortunate retreats in the history of the country. The reason why General Pickens happened not to be in the battle of Guilford C. H. was, that a few days before, the militia under his command from Georgia and South Carolina, and from Rowan and Mecklenburg counties in North Carolina, were ordered in the south of Virginia's rifles; and under the advice of Governor Rutledge, who had arrived in camp, he marched them back into South Carolina.

In the meantime, however, Gen. Pickens and Lieut. Colonel Lee had been detached in pursuit of Tarleton, in North Carolina, who was exciting the loyalists. Three hundred and fifty of the regulars in with General Pickens and Col. Lee, under an impression that they were Tarleton's men, and while crying "God save the king," they were cut to pieces.

As immediately returned and laid siege to a strong fort in possession of the British and Tories, under the command of Brown. Col. Lee and himself then acted jointly and in concert. In sixty days Brown surrendered.

At the seige of Ninety Six his brother Joseph, who commanded a company, was shot while reconnoitring the fort; another instance was this in prisoner by the Indians, and delivered into the hands of Indians, and then burned [illegible]

frequented parts of the State, was still the resort of numerous friends and relations, and often received the visits of the enlightened traveller.

He looked with great interest on our last war with Great Britain, and the causes that led to it, distinctly perceiving that in its consequences, the prosperity, independence, and glory of his country were deeply involved. In this hour of danger, the eyes of his fellow-citizens were again turned towards their tried servant. Without his knowledge, he was called by the spontaneous voice of his countrymen into public service. Confidence thus expressed could not be disregarded. He accepted a seat in the Legislature in 1821, and was pressed to serve as Governor at that eventful crisis, which with his characteristic moderation and good sense he declined. He thought the struggle should be left to more youthful hands.

In his domestic circumstances, although economical and prudent, yet he was indifferent to the acquisition of property. He had a competency; and never desired more. He had great simplicity of character, without contrariety or change. He reflected much, was ever grave, and said but little. [illegible] never conversed on the scenes [illegible] His features, were [illegible] an uncommonly deep and pe[illegible]

The prominent points of his character were judgment, decision, and prudence.—He was from early life a firm believer in the Christian religion, and an influential member of the Presbyterian Church.

He died suddenly in 1817, apparently in full health, after having enjoyed a long life of seventy-eight years, rich in acts of patriotism and benevolence, and blessed with all those Christian charities that soften and comfort the heart of man.

Remarks of Mr. Calhoun, on the passage of the bill to limit the sales of public lands.

In Senate, Feb. 9 1837.

Mr. Calhoun said, I have received, within the last forty-eight hours, a communication from the chief Magistrate, connected with the bill now before the Senate, of such a nature that duty to myself, as well as to this body, renders it necessary that I should lay it before the Senate.

[Here Mr. C. sent to the Secretary the letter, which was read as follows.]

Washington, Feb. 7 1837.

Sir: In the Globe of the 6th inst. I find the report of a speech made by me on the 9th upon the land bill; which contains the following passages viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States *himself* had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Was he unconcerned?" (Mr. Calhoun delated in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations would not go on [illegible] of the public lands must con-

(No. 1.)

Washington City, Feb. 6 1837.

At the request of the President of the United States, I hereby certify that I was present in the gallery of the Senate of the United States on Saturday, the 4th inst. during a decision upon the land bill, and heard some of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun upon that subject in which the President was charged with being a speculator in public lands.

On coming out of the Capitol, the [illegible] was mentioned to me by a friend of the President's. And my recollection of the words used accorded with what he (the friend) had been said, and which is substantially the same as reported in the Globe of the 6th instant.

(Signed) ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

(No. 1.)

Washington, Feb. 7 1837.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry of me whether Mr. Calhoun, in his remarks on the land bill on Saturday last, used the words attributed to me by him in the report which appeared in "the Globe" of yesterday, viz. "Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of public lands?"

[illegible] the

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) W. P. DRAKE.

I certify that No. 1 and No. 2 are true copies of the original.

Test: A. JACKSON, Jr.

I do not intend, (said Mr C.) in what I propose to say, to comment on the character or the language of this extraordinary letter. It has excited in my bosom but one feeling—that of pity for the weakness of its author, contempt for its meanness, and humiliation that one occupying the office which he does, should place himself in a situation so unworthy of his exalted station. Nor do I intend to invoke the interposition of the Senate to protect the privilege attached to a Senator from one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, which has been outraged in my person. I seek no aid to defend my own privileges; and, so far from being intimidated, I shall be emboldened to express myself with greater freedom, if possible, to denounce the corruption of the Administration, or the violation of the laws and of the constitution, in consequence of this attempt to restrain the free exercise of the right of expressing my opinions upon all subjects concerning the public interests, secured to me by the constitution. I leave to the Senate to determine, what measures the preservation of their own privileges demands.

Much less do I intend to comply with the request, or demand, made of me; demand has no place between equals, and I hold myself within my constitutional privilege, at least equal to the Chief Ma[illegible] myself, as a legislator, [illegible] and proper[illegible] which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded.—Such it has proven to be.

The Administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against *the bank* as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitless source. I then remarked that, if rumour were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment—they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public lands; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. M. Lemore.

Having established these points, I next undertook to show that this bill would consummate those speculations, and establish [illegible] ment had given to the Administration. In proof of the former, I availed myself of the declaration of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who had stated that the speculators had already purchased and held a vast amount of public land, not less, as I understood him, than twenty-five or thirty millions of acres, and that if this bill did not pass, the scenes of the last two years would be repeated in this and the coming year. I then undertook to show, from the showing of the Chairman himself, that these speculations would prove ruinous without the aid of this bill. He had stated that the annual demand for public land, resulting from our increased population, could not exceed 5,000,000 of acres. Now, assuming that the quantity on hand is thirty millions of acres, there would be six years supply in the hands of the speculators, even if the land offices of the United States be closed; and that if the bill did not pass, according to his showing, it would take double or treble the time to dispose of the lands, which, in that case, will be in the hands of the speculators. All must see the certain ruin, in that event, of those who have borrowed money to speculate in land, particularly, if the sales of public land should be free and open to every one, as it now is, to purchase to the extent of his means. I then showed that the contest was between the Government, as a dealer in public lands, and the speculators: that they had in the market at least an equal quantity in value to that which the Government now has offered for sale, and that every restriction imposed upon the sales of Government land, must of necessity increase the advantage of its rival dealers.

I then showed that very onerous and oppressive restriction[illegible] upon the

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ANOTHER RIOT AND MOB.

New York, Feb. 11.

Another riot and mob has disgraced our city. The following notice was extensively published on Saturday:

BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL.

THEIR PRICES MUST COME DOWN.

The Voice of the People shall be heard, and will prevail!

The People will meet in the Park, *Rain or Shine*, at 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon to inquire into the cause of the present unexampled distress, and to devise a suitable remedy. All friends of humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.

Moses Jaques,	D. Gorham,
P. Hetld,	J. Wisart,
D. A. Robinson,	A. Mine, Jr.
W. Hayward,	E. F. Crane.

New York, Feb. 10, 1837.

The Evening Post in particular, spoke in commendation of the meeting, and it was feared by many of our good citizens that it would cause a riot. To call the populace together at a season like the present when the whole poor of the city are suffering, on the subject of Bread, was well calculated to inflame their passions. The meeting was held and some [illegible] thousand assembled. What the proceedings were we have not heard, but we presume they did not recommend a riot.—(such, however, was the effect). As soon as the meeting dissolved many of the persons present assembled together and repaired to Eh Hart & Co's. Store in Washington, near Courtland Street, where they commenced [illegible] forcible mob. It is well known that Mr. Hart, although only an agent, has large stores filled with several thousand bbls. of flour—they soon demolished the doors and began turning the barrels of flour into the street; breaking in the heads and scattering the contents to the winds. Some were engaged in rolling it away, others in filling their bags and boxes, and running with it in every direction. Most of it, however, was thrown into the street, and opposite to the store the flour was three deep.

A great number of barrels of flour were rolled out of the second story windows and dashed to atoms. The mob had entire possession of the premises until 7 o'clock. The police officers to the number of a dozen or two, repaired to the spot, but were driven off with some injury. We were silent spectators for a considerable portion of the time, until we noticed, as we thought, a favorable opportunity, and with a few citizens around us, undertook to arrest the progress of the mob. We were, however, so few in numbers that in a fight which lasted a few moments, we were very roughly handled by the mob, and were fortunate to escape with life and limb. They were, so far as we could observe, the whole of them Foreigners. From fifty to one hundred were active athletic men [illegible]

[illegible] & Co. [illegible] side of the river [illegible] ner of Broad and Water [illegible] a errant, however, they came to the store of S. H. Beadick & Co., on the corner of Water street and Counties Slip, and seeing a sign of Flour Store, they commenced throwing a well directed fusts through the second story windows. They then got up a rag ladder, and with the rest broke in the sash, and rolled some thirty or forty barrels of flour into the streets. While they were engaged, at this point, a sufficient number of citizens had gathered en masse from the Hall, with all the old rusty and assistance and some Peace Officers at their tail, were down to Hart's store, where they put the premises under the care of Watchmen.

The rush at Beadick's store got news of the force of the civil authority, and immediately dispersed—a large number of persons were apprehended in the streets with [illegible] of flour, and lodged in Bridewell, but none of the ring leaders, or very few, were caught. At about 7 o'clock, the military, which the Mayor had ordered out, assembled, but before they could do it Hall, the citizens had effectually put down the mob. We should judge that from Mr Hart's store some twenty barrels had been rolled into the street and destroyed. We fear this however, was not his worst loss. His counting room was completely ransacked—every book and paper that they could lay their hands on was destroyed. We had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the whole mob, and are convinced that five minutes at Mr. Hart's store would have checked this riot; one ball would probably have dispersed the rioters. We have no doubt that the ball made at the head of this article, has been the whole cause of the disturbances; and we have not any doubt that had our Police been as deficient as they ought to have been, it would have been suppressed in a few minutes.

Since writing the above, our Reporter informs us that Mr. Alex. Stuart, Jr. and one other person addressed the meeting, and that one of the speakers alluded to Mr. Hart, which probably fixed much attention on him as they repaired immediately to his store. Justice Bloodgood with a posse of officers were early on the ground, but were beat off, and the persons they arrested were rescued by the mob. A great force of military and police officers were on duty during night, but the city was perfectly quiet.

Duel.—We learn from the Washington Telegraph, that in consequence of some personal remarks, a meeting took place yesterday morning, in the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Alexandria, between Wm. Selby Pegg, a member of the Senate of Maryland, and Wilson Cary Johnson, Esq. late a member of Congress from this State. Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, and Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, both Members of Congress, acted as the friends of Mr. P. and Mr. Wise of Virginia, and Gen. Campbell of South Carolina, as the friends of Mr. J. The parties were placed at twelve paces, back to back, and exchanged a single fire. Both shots took effect, Mr. Selby being slightly wounded in the thighs, and Mr. Johnson in the knee. The ball was extracted on the ground by Dr. Hall. The parties were reconciled.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

Thursday, March 2, 1837.

We *treat* our readers this week with a Biographical sketch of General Andrew Pickens, which we have taken from "The Gallery of National Portraits," an interesting work published by Longacre, at Philadelphia. It is much to be regretted that the Revolutionary history of the upper parts of our State is so little known; and from the short and imperfect but most valuable chapter which we now give, it will be seen that no portion of the United States was signalized by more patriotic devotion, and more important services. We sincerely hope, that something may yet be done to gather the rich materials which abound among us, and that the names of the many gallant heroes who shared the toils and sufferings of 'the day which tried men's souls' may be saved from that oblivion which otherwise must soon overwhelm them.

In connection with this subject, we call the public attention to the Communication, in relation to "May's Station." It will be seen that some time ago, an effort was made by public subscription, to erect a Monument to the memory of the men who fell at that place, in our Revolutionary struggle. The work has been delayed, but not abandoned; and we trust, that it will now be carried to its consummation. We appeal to the *patriotism* of the people; and we are not prepared to believe, that they will refuse this small tribute to "the gallant and mighty dead."

VETO AGAIN.

The President of the United States has disapproved the Opinion of the Military Court at Frederick, upon the causes of the delay in the Campaign against the Creek Indians." This is precisely in character with the man. Who that knows General Jackson, did not know, when the Court was convened as well as now, that if it should *dare think for itself*, it would receive his displeasure. The Court has gone according to law and evidence, and after a most careful and laborious investigation, has acquitted Gen. Scott, and by the way, cast a merited censure upon Gen. Jesup, for his unauthorised [illegible] standing letter to [illegible] for the President the destruction of Lundy's Lane, his special guard[illegible] warm personal [illegible] recommitted the [illegible] Court [illegible] that is, that [illegible] inside the vicinity of his [illegible] that this offensive words in regard [illegible] up, *should be expunged*. Who will not say, that the glory of our Institutions has departed, and that our boasted freedom is but a name, when it has come to this, that the tat[illegible] of the country, *dare not think and act*, without special reference to the arbitrary will of this Prince of Autocrats! The servile minions of Power tell us that their praises to his name, and preaching has transcended all glories and virtues; but after all, his triumphs are but the triumphs of a despot over the liberty and Constitution of the Country. Who does not see the bold lineaments of the tyrant, in his course towards the Court of Frederick! We trust that the Presiding Officer will not degrade himself by a comparison with this contemptible order of the powers at Washington; but satisfied with the justice of his award, and the integrity, and the intelligent, reverential spirit, which [illegible] first reverse of the will put Jackson, Kendall & Co. at [illegible] finger, and throw himself upon his country.

CONGRESS.

Since our last report, the House has passed the Resolution, that Slaves have not the right of petition under the Constitution—We have so repeatedly alluded to the subject of Abolition, that we will not now make more than a remark. We warn our readers against this delusive hope, that *any action of Congress* will give security to the institutions. The public mind in the non-Slaveholding States is now running in a stronger current against us than at any former period, & we must build on hopes alone upon the stout hearts and united councils of our own people.

Mr. Whittier, it seems, is about coming off with the honors of a conqueror in the contest with Wise and Preston. He has managed to make himself the [illegible] and these Hon. Gentlemen are now on their trial for the assault which they committed upon him, when he was a witness before them. The official organ says, that there is a party formed disposition in the House to sustain Gordon. Who dispairs it? When did the [illegible] army refuse obedience to the will of their sovereign master? Mr. Whittier has suddenly become a very Cato in purity, and the cry of *prosecution, persecution*, is attempted to be got up from one end of the country to the other. Yes! this unworthy man who has for years been skulking from the justice of the country, and whom his friends, by a bold and artful manœuvre, have again snatched from that punishment which was impending over

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[illegible] History of the United States.

† At this place (Tuscawa) 1779, he fought the most desperate battle he ever was engaged in with the Cherokees, being attacked by them, and obliged to form into his numbers in an open field, where they for a short hand to hand under the shady tomahawk for three quarters of an hour, [illegible] seconded by daring valor, in driving back the savages with great slaughter.