



**TARBOROUGH,**

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1836.

We invite attention to the message of President Jackson, on the French question. The President, it will be seen, merely recommends for the present the passage of an act, "prohibiting the introduction of French products, and the entry of French vessels into our ports." The shuffling and prevaricating course pursued by the French government in this affair, would unquestionably justify harsher proceedings—but perhaps it may be advisable to continue still further as mild and conciliatory a course as the nature of the case will admit.

It is stated by the Milton Spectator, that Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of this State, has been nominated by the President to the Senate as Minister to Spain. Gen. Saunders stands high in the confidence of the Democracy of this State, and his appointment to the dignified station alluded to would doubtless give them great satisfaction.

We have received, from the Hon. E. Pettigrew, Representative in Congress from this district, a pamphlet copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the annual expenditures of the government from 1816 to 1834, inclusive. It can be seen on application at this Office.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania is consolidated. The friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg have reunited and rallied on the same Electoral ticket for President and Vice President. Not a doubt can exist of its splendid success.

Gov. Tyler, in a letter to the Maryland Whig Convention, has accepted his nomination by that body, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

We are much gratified to find that the spirit of improvement, which has so extensively traversed our country, is about to visit this vicinity provided our citizens evince a disposition to give it a cordial reception. A few days since, Gen. A. McRae, of Wilmington, one of the Commissioners of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, passed through this place, and we were informed by him that their Charter had been so amended by the last Legislature as to permit the Road to be run to the Roanoke—that the Commissioners had determined to give it that direction—that nearly the sum requisite to enable the Company to commence operations had been subscribed in Wilmington—and that the Road would pass through this county, and probably through this place if the citizens appeared anxious for it, and unite with the Petersburg and Norfolk roads. We take this early opportunity of calling public attention to the subject, which is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our village.

We extract the following from an article in the Charleston Courier:—

**Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road.**—We have received a pamphlet containing the acts of the North Carolina Legislature, incorporating and amending the charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. The preface to the Pamphlet invites capitalists to embark in the enterprise, as calculated to establish "the best route to connect the North and South," and to yield "in a reasonable time," "a permanent income of 16 per cent. on the original subscription." The projected road is to run from Wilmington to Weldon, or some point on the Roanoke, a distance of only 147 to 150 miles, through a level and well timbered region, to meet the Petersburg and Portsmouth Roads. If deemed expedient to run a branch from Waynesborough to Raleigh, its length would be but 48 miles. A line of steamboats from Wilmington to Charleston will complete the route, the navigation being safe, and the passage occupying but 12 to 14 hours. The completion of the project will enable the travel-

ler from Petersburg, Portsmouth or Norfolk to be landed at Charleston within 48 hours, from the commencement of his journey. The act of incorporation appoints commissioners, and authorizes any five of them to open books for 60 days in Raleigh and Wilmington; limits subscriptions to \$800,000, in shares of \$100 each; and gives the company a corporate existence on the subscription of \$300,000; directs \$2 to be paid down on each share at the time of subscription, and the residue in such instalments as may be required by the President and Directors. \* \* \* The Charter as amended, gives the Company the right to increase its capital to an amount not exceeding, in the whole, \$1,500,000, &c.

The Wilmington Advertiser, in some remarks on the above, says:—

No survey having yet been made, the line of the road is not definitely ascertained. We can, however, speak with certainty as to its general course; which will be somewhat as follows:—It will leave Wilmington in almost a northerly course, and pass through some or all of the following counties:—Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, Lenoir, Greene, Edgecombe, Nash and Halifax, to the river Roanoke. All who are informed as to the surface of the country of North Carolina, know that these counties lie at the foot of the broken and hilly districts of our State—that they are covered with forests of pine of the best quality; that their surface requires no tedious expenditure of labor for levelling—and, in fine, that nature has done for them all that could be asked, and more than she has for any country on earth.

In addition to the advantages promised by the above, the prospect appears to be brightening in another direction, as appears by the following, from the Washington Whig:—

**The Steamer E. D. Macnair.**—This beautiful boat, 85 feet in length, with an engine of 20 horse power, lately built in this place, by our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. Tannahill & Lavender, made her first excursion, on Friday, the 15th inst. on a trip of pleasure, with a party of gentlemen and ladies on board, proudly displaying at her stern, the Star Spangled Banner of our country. For beauty of model, and excellence of workmanship, she will compare with any boat of her class, and reflects great credit on the skill of her master-workman, Mr. Samuel Peabody, of this place; and the admirable motions of her machinery, entitle her able engineer, Mr. Baxley, late of Baltimore, who, assisted by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Jesse Wilkinson, put it up, to all possible praise. The Macnair and her tow boats of burthen, are destined, as if by magic, to quickly bring together, the upper towns on the river, and the different points of trade on our waters, and this place, the common emporium of them all, in close approximation. And when her passenger cabin shall be completed, it will resemble, for neatness and comfort, a floating palace in miniature. I understand she will very soon commence her trips to Greenville and Tarboro'; and to ensure the greater certainty and expedition, her proprietors intend, as soon as the spring opens, to expend some thousands of dollars in improving the navigation above this town.

The Public spirited proprietors of the Macnair merit the thanks of the State—for theirs is the honor of building, within our limits, the first steam-boat, intended for our own waters. This marks a new era in the history of North Carolina. I am proud to say it, Washington—belongs this enterprise. Singular prosperity has followed in the wake of the noble exertions of these gentlemen. Two years ago, they erected their Steam Saw Mill here, which now daily turns out about 20,000 feet of lumber; they next erected their four great Distilleries, which require about 100 barrels of turpentine per day.—Suddenly trade

and industry felt a new impulse, and property rose in value. The march of improvement was onward. The hum of business grew louder and louder, and the arriving and departing canvass, and the noisy "yeo heave O" of the jolly tars, proclaimed the rising fortunes of this port. And to crown all, the location of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, at this place, has followed in the train of these spirit stirring events.

**Dismal Swamp Canal.**—This important link of communication between the waters of Virginia, in Norfolk county, with those of Albemarle sound, in North Carolina, will, we learn from the Richmond Whig, be reopened the 19th of this month. The navigation has been interrupted since June, in order to substitute durable locks of granite, in place of the previous ones of wood. They are laid in hydraulic cement; whole length, 292 feet—having two chambers, each, 100 feet in length, by 22 in width, with a rise of 6½ feet. Vessels of 7 feet draught may pass on this canal.

**CONGRESS.**

**Senate.**—The abolition debate in the Senate has given place to the consideration of the President's message on the French question, and on Mr. Benton's resolutions for the appropriation of the whole surplus revenue to fortifications, and increasing the naval and military forces of the country.

The House of Representatives continues to be inundated with petitions from the fanatics to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. On Monday week there were about a dozen, several of which from females exclusively.

Col. Nicholas has been elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, a Senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. Guyarre, resigned. Both are friendly to the Administration.

Gen. W. L. Ewing has been elected by the Legislature of Illinois, Senator in Congress, in the place of Hon. E. K. Kane, dec'd. There were four candidates, all friendly to the Administration.

**Indian War.**—Maj. Gen. Scott accompanied by his suite, has gone on to take command of the forces destined for the repression of the Indians in Florida. The accounts from Florida represent the Indians as still continuing their depredations. After the action of the 31st December, Gen. Clinch retired to Fort Drane, where he remained at the latest dates, the force under his command being so much reduced by the expiration of the term of service of the militia, as to compel him to act on the defensive. An impression existed at Camp King, that there was an understanding between the Creek and the Seminole Indians.

The New Orleans Morning Post of the 11th inst. says: It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most melancholy disasters that ever befel the American arms. A detachment of the United States troops under the command of Major Dade, has been cut to pieces by a body of Seminole Indians. The detachment in question consisted of eight officers and one hundred men; and left Fort Brooke, on the 23d ult. on its way to Fort King. On the evening of the 25th, whilst on the march, at a distance of 65 miles from Tampa, and 38 miles from Fort King, they were attacked by a body of eight hundred to one thousand Seminoles and negroes. A severe action ensued, in which our troops were successful in repelling the assailants, who retreated with great loss. Major Dade fell early in the action.

The detachment proceeded to throw up fortifications, and the next morning the savages renewed the attack, and after a hard fought contest, in which great numbers of the enemy were killed, our forces were completely overpowered.—Every officer and all the privates were slain, three excepted. These

effected their escape, shockingly mangled, and arrived in safety at Fort Brooke. All the cruelties known to savage warfare were practised by the ruthless foe, and we are informed that the negroes even aided their allies in this work of butchery.

Whilst dropping a tear to the memory of these our countrymen, who have fallen victims to barbaric fury, it is consoling to reflect, that upon this sad occasion every man did his duty. It was a desperate conflict. All officers and privates fought like heroes, and died as soldiers love to die.

We have to add that the widows and children—fifteen in number, of the brave men who fell on this bloody field, have arrived in this city. They are in the utmost state of destitution, and by the kindness of Col. Twigg's have been received within the garrison. Citizens of New Orleans, shall they not receive instant relief at your hands? Are they not fit subjects of charity? Who is there to answer no.

The officers who fell on this occasion are the following: Major Dade, Capt. U. Fraser, Capt. G. W. Gardiner, Lieut. Wm. E. Bassinger, Lieut. Mudge, Lieut. J. L. Keays, Lieut. R. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon Gatlin, U. S. A.

**The Capitol.**—Now building in this City, is progressing towards its completion as rapidly as, in the nature of circumstances, could reasonably be expected. Taking into view the plan, the style of building, the neatness and substantiality of the workmanship, and the durability of the material (the structure being of solid granite, procured from an extensive quarry in the neighborhood of this city, hence to which there is a rail road now in operation) used in the construction of the edifice—it is thought by competent judges in such matters, that this will be the best and most elegant State House in the Union. The public are greatly indebted to the Commissioners, (whose services are rendered without fee or reward) for the regularity and energy with which the whole business has been conducted. And much credit is due to Mr. Paton, the Superintendent and Architect, for the rapid progress of the building, and the admirable neatness and faithful execution of the workmanship.

**Raleigh Standard.**

**Treaty with the Cherokees.**—We have been favored with the following communication addressed to His Excellency Gov. Spaight, announcing the fact that a treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee Indians, providing for their removal West of the Mississippi River, &c.—*ib.*

**To His Excellency R. D. Spaight, Governor of North Carolina.**

Sir: It is with great pleasure that I announce to you, that I concluded a Treaty with the people of the Cherokee Nation, in General Council assembled, at New Echota, Ga. Dec. 29th, 1835.—The Treaty provides for the removal of the Indians within two years, and secures to them the peaceable enjoyment of their possessions during the time. It also provides for the immediate survey of the lands, and pre-emption rights to such heads of Cherokee families as desire to live in the States of Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina, and are qualified to become useful members of Society. The other provisions of the Treaty are not materially different from the propositions drawn up at Washington last winter, with which you are well acquainted.

I am, with great respect,  
Your obed't. Servt.  
J. T. Schermerhorn.

**The Cherokee Treaty.**—Mr. Schermerhorn, the U. S. commissioner, met 500 to 700 of the Cherokees at New Echota the 21st ult. On the 29th, a treaty was formed, by which, according to the Milledgeville Recorder, a half a million of dollars over the five millions proffered was granted to the Indians for spoiliations and

other claims, and that heads of Indian families in the State of North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, and such as may remove from Georgia and settle in either of those states by the first of June next, are entitled to pre-emption right to a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres of land) that is to say at the government price of \$1 25 per acre. They are to be protected in the quiet possession of their improvements in Georgia and the other states for two years from the ratification of the treaty.

The provisions are the same as the treaty of last winter with the exception of the additional appropriation. It is said to be agreeable to the body of the nation.

N. Y. Star.

**Fayetteville Journal.**—We observe that this paper commences the new year on an enlarged form, and much improved in appearance. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity in the worthy editor of the Journal.

**A good Example.**—A mercantile firm in Fayetteville, N. C. on hearing of the great fire in New York, immediately remitted \$20,000, with orders to anticipate the payment of all demands against them held by persons who had suffered by the fire.—*N. Y. Paper.*

[At least one of the variety dealers in merchandise in the city of Raleigh, sympathizing with the New Yorkers for their calamity, expressed that sympathy in the same substantial manner as expressed above—by remitting immediately the amount of his obligations to the merchants of New York, anticipating the maturity of those obligations.—*Standard.*]

**The Corner Stone** of the edifice about to be erected for a Branch Mint in this State, was laid at Charlotte on the 8th inst. in the presence of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the county and town, by Gen. M. McLeary, a soldier of the Revolution, prefaced with a few pertinent remarks.

**Suicide, supposed.**—We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that John D. Brashiers, a tailor, was taken up in that town on the 6th inst. charged with having stolen a pocket book. Being no jail at Hillsboro', he was taken to Roxboro' jail, but on arriving there, he was found to be speechless, and died next morning. It is supposed he had taken laudanum. He was about 38 years of age; believed to have served his apprenticeship in Washington, and to have been a native of the District of Columbia.

The Recorder subsequently states that the real thief had been since detected, who proved to be Archibald Bradley, a journeyman hatter of that place, and originally from Fayetteville.

**Mail Robbery.**—The Postmaster at Richmond has offered a Reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Richard Hawkins, late Stage Driver between Richmond and Fredericksburg. He made his escape by violence from an Officer of the Police in the City of Richmond on last evening.

He is suspected of purloining the following Packages mailed in the Richmond Post Office: The New York Package of Letters of the 20th November last, and the whole of the Northern Packages of Letters of the 9th instant.

**Pet. Int.**

**Petersburg Market, Jan. 23.**—Cotton—the quantity arriving at market for the past fortnight has been small—prices are 14 to 14½ cents. Prime qualities would command the latter rate readily.—*Con.*

**New York Market, Jan. 23.**—Cotton—there has been quite an animated demand since our last report; both for export and home use, at an improvement of about a ¼ to ½ cent per lb. The transactions of the week comprise 2700 bales, of which 1750 were Up-

lands, at 14 a 16; 450 do. Florida, at 15 a 16; 300 do. Mobile, at 15 a 17; 250 do. New Orleans, at 15 a 17½ cents.

The stock of Turpentine is becoming quite large, and although offered at a reduction, purchasers do not come forward.—*Star.*

**Foreign.**

**Latest from England.**—His Britannic majesty's despatch brig Pantaloon, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 29 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the Charge d'Affaires of the British government at Washington. We are not permitted, of course, (says the Norfolk Herald,) to know the nature of them, but rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to adjust the unfortunate difficulty between France and the United States.

The Pantaloon left Falmouth 24th December and brings London papers to the 22d.—We are indebted to Wm. Gray, Esq. H. B. M's. Consul at this port, for the loan of the Public Ledger, of the latest date, from which we copy the only articles it contains which can be of any interest to our readers. The acceptance of the French Government of the mediation of England, was the current rumor of the day, to which the Ledger, as will be seen, hesitates to give credence.

The French Chambers were to open on the 29th December.

**London, Jan. 22.**—In the absence of authentic information, some of our contemporaries indulge themselves in speculation, and we have therefore, a variety of rumors. Thus we find one of them giving a report that on Friday last intelligence had reached our Government, announcing the consent of the French Ministry to accept the offered mediation of this country between the Government of France and that of the United States. That such a communication has not been made to Lord Palmerston we will not take upon ourselves to assert; but, forming a judgment upon the tone assumed and the temper still manifested by the Paris Journals, almost generally, on the subject, we cannot but doubt the correctness of the information thus set forth. From the following passage copied from a long article on the American question, inserted in the *Quotidienne* of Friday, it would indeed appear that British interference on the subject is the last thing desired by France. The *Quotidienne* observes:—

"It may be now conceived why we, who think that the interest of France should be the sole, the supreme rule of French policy, have so great an aversion to every thing that can augment the already too great ascendancy of England over our Cabinet. It is in that view the English mediation in the affair of the United States appears to us dangerous and fatal. We regret it because the result of it most clearly would be to place the Doctrinaire Cabinet in a still more complete dependence on the Whig Cabinet. We regret it because it is a new step in those deplorable ways which England draws us in its train, in an interest of its own towards an end which is not ours, against a Power which, though it is its own enemy, and perhaps because it is its own enemy, is to us our most natural and most sure ally."

The power here alluded to by the *Quotidienne* is Russia; and the policy of this country in regarding its mediation between France and America is, according to the views taken by the French journalist, to prevent France wasting her resources in a war with the United States, only that she may avail herself more effectually of French aid in a contest which at no distant period must arise out of the conflicting interests of England and the great Northern Power.

The intelligence from Spain is not important. Doubts still exist as to the Carlisis having abandoned the siege of St. Sebastian.