



TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:—Andrew Stevenson, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Spain.

Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida.

Arthur Middleton, Jr. to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of Spain.—*Globe.*

We invite attention to the interesting Letter of Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. It seems to us, that the Whigs of Northampton instead of getting Mr. Van Buren in a tight place, have gotten themselves in rather an awkward position. The natural inference which any plain dealing man would draw from this proceeding is, that as these gentlemen wanted information only on the point in question, it being satisfactorily explained by Mr. Van Buren, they would stand committed to his support. Will they view it in this light? Mr. Van Buren leaves not a loop to hang a doubt on, and goes even beyond the specified length of the enquiry, saying explicitly:—

"I recognize, to the fullest extent, the propriety of this desire on your part, and although there is nothing in your letter making the avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States, shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favourable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy, should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists."

We copy the following account of the organization of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, from the last Wilmington Advertiser. The thanks of the citizens of this place, and of the county generally, are due to Gen. MacRae for directing attention to the route passing through this place. We learn that the Books of subscription for stock are re-opened in this place, and will continue open for 60 days from the 16th inst. If the people were satisfied that the Road would pass thro' Tarboro', at least one-fourth of the sum now required could be procured in this county. We trust that the advantages possessed by Tarborough will not be overlooked, being at the head of navigation of a river on which an extensive trade is carried on, part of which would unquestionably take the Rail Road, if convenient.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders.—Pursuant to public Notice, the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, met at the Court House in Wilmington, N. C. on the 14th March, 1836, and were organized by the appointment of Wm. D. Mosely, Esq. as Chairman, and Gen. James Owen as Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting explained the following proceedings took place.

On motion, **Resolved**, That Gen. E. B. Dudley, Gen. Alex'r MacRae, and James S. Green, Esq. be a committee to examine such Proxies as may be presented. This committee reported that 1296 shares are represented by Proxy,* and 3360 by individual Stockholders.

Resolved, That the salary of the President of this Company be fixed at \$2000 per annum.

Resolved, That the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be filled by the same persons, during the present year, at a salary of \$1000 per annum.

Mr. Lazarus, Chairman of the Commissioners submitted their Report, which was accepted.

The meeting proceeded to elect a President and Ten Directors. A ballot being had, Gen. E. B. Dudley was elected *President*, and Andrew Joyner; W. D. Mosely; James S. Battle; A. Lazarus; A. Anderson; Wm. B. Meares; P. K. Dickinson; James Owen; R. H. Cowan; and Thomas H. Wright, *Directors*.

Whereas, subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Road have been made along the contemplated route, as well as at Wilmington, therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to have the road commenced both at Wilmington and Halifax, due regard being had to the amount subscribed north and south of Contentnea Creek; and that the President and Directors be instructed to commence the work with as little delay as possible.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be hereby directed to cause the Road to be located on the most eligible route from this place to Halifax.

Resolved, That a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be held in this place on the first Monday in November next, and thereafter, annually, on the first Monday in May.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, March 15.—Stockholders met at the Town Hall.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to re-open Books of Subscription, at such times and places as they may deem expedient, and under the superintendence of Commissioners, to be appointed by them, for an amount of Stock not exceeding 2000 shares.

Resolved, That a Committee of 3 be appointed by the Chair to draft and present, for the consideration of the Stockholders, at their next general meeting, a code of Bye-Laws for regulation and government of the Company.

Whereupon, W. B. Meares, A. Lazarus and A. Anderson were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Gen. Blount,

Resolved, That the Engineer be instructed to examine a route touching at or near the Town of Waynesborough on Neuse River, and thence at or near Rocky Mount the great Falls of Tar River, and report thereon to the President and Directors—[this Resolution amended on motion of Gen. A. MacRae] and also by Duplin Court House, Rockford on Neuse, and Tarborough, and such other routes as may be suggested or approved by the President and Directors.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders be tendered to the Chairman of the Commissioners, and the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, for the zealous and able discharge of their respective duties.

The meeting adjourned, to meet in this place on the 1st Monday in November next.

W. D. MOSELY, Chairman.
JAMES OWEN, Secretary.

*The Proxies were, Hon. Wm. D. Mosely, representing the Le noir stock; Robert Souther, Esq. the Norfolk do; Gen. Blount, of Nashville, the Nash and Edgecombe do; Dr. Andrews and Mr. Lane, of Waynesboro' the Wayne

do; and Gen. Alex'r MacRae, the Edgecombe do.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of Stockholders, the Directors met, and appointed Gen. Alex'r MacRae Superintendent of the Rail Road, and James S. Green, Esq. as Secretary and Treasurer. They also instructed their President to engage the services of Walter Gwynn, Esq. as their Principal Engineer; and in pursuance of authority given by the Stockholders, have determined forthwith to re-open Books of Subscription for an amount not exceeding 2000 Shares.

CONGRESS.

The bill for the establishment of an Arsenal in North Carolina, provides for its location in Fayetteville and contemplates an appropriation of \$135,000 for its completion, of which about \$30,000 will be appropriated this session for the purchase of a site and the collection of materials.

The contested election from this State is still undecided.

It is conjectured that Congress will adjourn early in May.

State Loan.—We learn that One hundred thousand Dollars of the Loan authorized by the last Legislature have been purchased by the University of North Carolina at par, with a stipulation to pay a premium equal to that for which the same amount of Scrip may be sold in disposing of the residue. No final agreement has yet been made by the Commissioner, Mr. Haywood, for disposing of the residue, but, we understand, he has entered into a negotiation for selling the same, at a premium which will probably prove beneficial to the State.—*Ral. Reg.*

INDIAN WAR.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that Major General Macomb, Commander in Chief of the Army, left Washington on Sunday for the seat of war in Florida, with authority, as is understood, to take command himself, should he think it necessary, but not to supersede Gen. Scott in the special command assigned to him by his orders, unless he (Gen. Macomb) be of opinion that circumstances require him to do so.

The Charleston Patriot says: we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst. containing the following latest intelligence from the seat of war:

The intelligence from the Withlacoochee continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that General Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. Gaines found 30 Indians killed. He had two of his men killed, and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlacoochee to attack him. He, having taken only eight days provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition. Gen. Clinch, being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

Later information states that Gen. Clinch, with his forces in conjunction with the Alachua militia, making in all about eight hundred had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached his camp, Saturday last, and effected a junction with their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men. General Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee, Monday last. His loss, before Gen. Clinch joined him, was only eight killed and about 40 wounded.

Petersburg Market, March 21.—Cotton—16½ a 18½ in demand, as in quality.—*Int.*

Dr. Channing on Abolition.—Frequent reference has been made, on the floor of Congress, to the recent work of Dr. Channing on Abolition, coupled with critical remarks and censures deep and severe. Answers to the pamphlet

have been written at the South; and the work itself has been deemed too important to allow it to be passed by without that analysis which its importance required.

It is out-and-out a labored defence of the abolition cause, in the most unmeasured terms of approbation, though slightly qualifying his eulogiums with some censures as to the indiscreet mode adopted by the fanatics for the propagation of their incendiary doctrines.

We proceed at once to show that the entire conduct of the abolitionists, from the very commencement of their history in this country, in England and elsewhere, has proceeded from false positions by them assumed, under the mask of religious sanctity or an overweening morality and philanthropy.

1. In the first place we believe that no person at all, conversant with the old and new testament, will have the folly to deny that *negro servitude and slavery*, if not actually in words to that effect, solemnly justified in that sacred volume, is to every extent fully and substantially recognized as a legitimate element in domestic society.

2. But we go farther back than the Bible. In Egypt the Ethiopian race, though for ages living contiguous to the Pharaohs and Ptolemies, and to those monarchs who preceded them as far back as the remotest periods of this ancient country, were always deemed and held distinct as a race beneath the white population. They were from the earliest records doomed to servitude. Facts speak louder than declaration. There is now in the Egyptian museum of the Louvre at Paris, an enormous pedestal of red granite, brought thither under the direction of the consul general of Egypt and the lamented Champollion, some few years since. On the top of it, and carved out of the same stone, are the feet and part of the legs of a colossal statue, which was sawed off at this point, and which statue is supposed to have represented Sesostrius, or some other monarch of Egypt, several thousand years before the Christian era.—Around, and on the four *facades* of the pedestal are engraven in deep letters, and filled up with green glass, as fresh as the day it was put there, hieroglyphic characters and the profile faces of the *negro kings* of adjoining provinces of Africa, who had been conquered by the Egyptian potentate. Their *physiognomy* is a *fac-simile* in the retreating forehead and chin, flat upturned nose, and protruding mouth and lips, and elongated skull of the negro race, which characterizes them at this day. Around their necks are cords, and to each head a flower, which, together, show, as the hieroglyphics point out, the state of bondage to which they were reduced, and the particular province from whence they came. Those who are familiar with the distinctive features of the Egyptian face—the aquiline nose, high forehead, open eye, projecting chin, and their handsomely chizzled lips—as figured on ten thousand monuments, papyrus, columns, temples, tombs, and mummy coffins, and carved in myriads of stone and earthen images, cannot but be struck with the marked and extraordinary distinction from the head and profile of the negro. We wish to be explicit on the facts here given, because they have never, as we know, been thus placed before the public, and because one conclusive argument of this kind, founded on a monument in such admirable preservation, and carrying its own date, it may be said recorded upon it, establishes beyond a doubt, not only the high antiquity of the negro race, and the peculiarities of the most important part of their organization—the head and face—but also clearly shows that the absurd speculations of ignorant enthusiasts, on the supposed amalgamation of blood of the people of Egypt and Judea, with the negro races in their neighborhood, are without the shadow of a foundation. The truth is, though this

mixture may have sometimes taken place, it has been like a drop in the ocean—lost—and, it may be said, annihilated in the masses of white population who have spread over all Asia and Europe, and whose slight difference of color and other causes, too trivial to produce radical modification. While, on the other hand, the negro has, forever, been kept distinct, and eternally separated, as we perceive, by a broad line of demarcation, which never can be passed, from all the other portions of the human family.

3. From this position we go still further back in our investigation. Wherever the negroes and the negro character has been studied *in situ*, in their own lands and possessions, where they have been left to themselves, and where their destiny and condition has not been interfered with by any of the white races, it has always been found, that if they did not actually retrograde into barbarism, at least they never possessed within themselves the *self-progressive faculties*, if they may be so termed, of reaching any point of civilization, or intellectual advancement, worthy of that designation. Look, for example, at the Hottentots and the Caffres. Study the descriptions of them as given by the most pious men. What a revolting picture of the debasement of human nature do these tribes present. Though in the immediate vicinity of the accomplished Hindoos, and not much more remote from all the Malay and Chinese races, they are far more grossly degraded and deteriorated than even some other of the more inland tribes of Africa. They are not only cannibals, and actuated by the most brutal animal appetites, to the exclusion almost of intellectual perception, but their very anatomy bears on the face of it a distinctive character.

However, it is not for philosophical but political purposes we refer to the pamphlet. If politicians, for selfish views, will agitate the question of slavery, the object will defeat itself, by the good sense of the people; but when ministers of the Gospel, holding an immense influence over their people, will be led away to this interdicted subject, aware of the constitutional recognition of slavery, aware that it cannot be put down, that excitement, division of the Union, civil war, and innumerable dangers, will be the inevitable result of the attempt, such divines are ignorant of the principles and duties of their own religion, and preach war and desolation, instead of "peace on earth and good will to man."—*N. Y. Star.*



Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.
—§—
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

¶The Rev. James Delk will preach at Concoconary on Tuesday, the 29th of March; at Lawrence's meeting house on Wednesday, the 30th, and at night in Tarborough; at Williams's meeting house on Thursday, the 31st; and at Daniel's meeting house on Friday, the 1st of April.—*Com.*

DIED.
In this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. Nathan Sessums, aged about 60 years.



PETIT GULPH Cotton Seed.

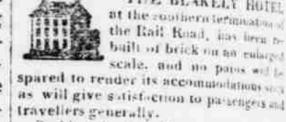
500 BUSHELS genuine Petit Gulph Cotton seed, daily expected—for sale by
N. M. Martin & Donnan,
Petersburg, Va.
18th March. 1836.

Prices Current, At Tarboro' and New York.

MAR. 25.	per	Tarboro'	New York.
Bacon,	lb.	10 12	12 14
Beeswax,	lb.	18 20	20 22
Brandy, apple,	gall'n	45 50	30 35
Coffee,	lb.	15 16	11 12
Corn,	bush.	35 60	75 78
Cotton,	lb.	15 16	18 20
Cotton bag g.	yard.	20 25	22 24
Flour, sup.	bid.	750 800	730 780
Iron,	lb.	45 5	7 30
Lard,	lb.	10 12	12 14
Molasses,	gall'n	45 50	32 35
Sugar, brown,	lb.	10 12	12 14
Salt, T. I.	bush.	60 65	30 35
Turpentine,	bid.	200 250	400 450
Wheat,	bush.	80 90	125 130
Whiskey,	bid.	45 50	38 41

GREAT Northern & Southern Daily Mail Route.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company, in conformity with the Act of Congress, has the honor to inform the Public that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, and the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now fully provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the traffic that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and they perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.



THE BLAKELY HOTEL, at the northern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a Line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD to CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c. and connects with a Line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Williams Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a Bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Patuxent landing, the Line is continued by Steamboats; thence via FREDERICKSBURG TO RICHMOND, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course of completion. The Line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a Turnpike Road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
February 28, 1836.
March 1, 1836. 11

Cash Wanted.

RESPECTFULLY request all those indebted to me, to be so good as to make an immediate settlement, to enable me to visit the North, and to lay in my Spring and Summer's supply of Millinery.—
Frances Campbell.
5th March, 1836.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday night the 15th inst. an indentured white boy named
John Bedford.

About 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. The above reward and no charges will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me. All persons are forbid crediting him on any account, as I will not pay any of his debts.
James Ellisor.
March 15, 1836. 11

LEANDER.

WILL STAND the ensuing season at Robert Belcher's Store, two miles west of Sparta—at Gray Williams's, and at home. He will be let to mares at Three Dollars the leap, and Seven Dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal—with 25 cents the Groom in every instance. Insert the time so that there will be no mistake in finding him. If people will take notice of the days of the month, He will remain at home until the 25th of March—the 27th and 28th he will be at Belcher's—the 29th and 28th at Williams's—then home to the main until the 10th of April—the 10th, 11th, 25th and 26th of each month at Belcher's—the 12th, 13th, 27th and 28th at Williams's, until the 1st of July, which will end the season. Any person can first put by the leap, and then go on by the insurance, inares failing to take the second time during the season. The leap money will be due the 1st of July, whether in foal or not. The insurance money will be due the 1st of January, or as soon as the property is transferred before the fact is ascertained. Any person putting by the insurance and fail to attend his stand, forfeits the insurance money. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but not liable for any that may happen.

LEANDER is now 8 years old, in good order. He is not inferior to any Jack in the county as a foal getter—this is well known as far as he is known to be a fact, which should be sufficient to bring customers from a distance at the prices.
John R. Pitt.
March 13th, 1836.