

PANAMA MISSION.

In the general appropriation bill lately passed by Congress, for the support of government...

Mr. Corwin (of North Carolina) said, he was opposed to the Panama mission at the last session of Congress, and had seen nothing to diminish his objections to it...

Mr. Brent (of Louisiana) said, he had risen for the purpose of correcting the statement from North Carolina (Mr. Corwin)...

Mr. Corwin admitted that he might have been incorrect as to the particulars of this subject. It would be remembered that he had expressly said, his information respecting it was derived from others...

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of the United States ought to know it. It would be a pity that our Minister, in his recent visit, and waving plumes, should be told that he had no invitation, and must retire.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that we are not invited to this new Congress, and I think it probable that the Congress itself will never be found. Look at the changes which are going on in South America. Two of the Republics, which invited us a year ago, have ceased to exist as such...

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GEN. JACKSON.

We have already noticed the pamphlet which may be considered an epitome of General Jackson's history. We prefer this mode of condensing facts connected with the lives of public men.

General Jackson is known to the nation by his great public services—but the people will be interested in some particular facts connected with those services. Few can travel through a volume of biography and public documents; but all can take a little eye-glance at the history of a man who is about to be advanced to the highest office in the gift of a grateful people.

The pamphlet commences with his appointment as Major General of the Army, and his battles and victories with the Indians—his march to the Florida, and his chastisement of the British and Spaniards, and arrival before New Orleans. After the capture of our little fleet by the enemy, on the 13th December, it was placed beyond doubt that they intended to effect a landing...

SUPREME COURT.

The following are such of the cases determined at the late session of the Supreme Court of this state, as will be interesting to our readers.

William Falls and others v. Hugh Torrence and James Kerr, Adms. from Iredell. In Equity. Decree according to the Report of the Clerk and Master of Iredell, except as to the interest on the hire and profits of negroes, which question is reserved for further consideration.

John Alexander v. John B. Hutchinson, from Iredell. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and a new trial granted. John Howell v. Martin Elliott, appellant, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Western Courier is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied, East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply.

Archibald Fygan v. Arthur Newson, from Davidson. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted. Sarah B. Carter v. Solomon Graves, appellant from Caswell. Appeal dismissed.

John L. F. Kirk and others v. T. D. Watts, ex'r. and Josiah Turner, kc. from Orange. In Equity. Bill dismissed without costs—each party paying their own costs. Josiah Turner and Thomas D. Watts, v. Cape Fear Navigation Company, and others, from Orange. In Equity. Ordered that this cause be remanded to the Court below—it having been removed to this Court prematurely.

CONGRESS.—House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Treasury made a communication to Congress on the 26th ult. in relation to the operations of the U. S. Mint during the last year; the following are extracts: By statement A, it appears that from the 1st of January, and to the 31st of December, 1826, 11,069 half, and 7,692 quarter eagles were made at the Mint, amounting to \$92,845 00.

By statement B, it appears that the amount of cents, deposited by the Treasurer of the Mint to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S. States, in the year 1826, is 17,161 00. By statement C, it appears that the value of Gold, Silver and Copper coinage made at the Mint, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1826, is \$2,920,990 90.

A bill to authorize the licensing of ships and vessels employed in the mackerel fishery, was read a third time and passed. A bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, was read a third time; on the passage of this bill Mr. Archer called for the yeas and noes, which call was sustained; the question was taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and noes: yeas 112, noes 62.

Salisbury;

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It is with much pleasure we are enabled to week to day before our readers something like tangible evidence, in support of the belief expressed in our last, that the unhappy controversy which has for some time existed between the Executive of the state of Georgia and the U. S. government, would be amicably settled without resorting to a military conflict between the parties.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

To Col. JOHN CROWELL, Agent for the Creek Indians. SIR: Since my letter to you of the 29th inst. the Department has had information submitted to it, which appears to be entitled to respect, that on a proper representation being made to the Chiefs of the peculiar state of things, as they now exist in regard to the remainder of their lands within the limits of Georgia, they will not object for a suitable monetary consideration to sell. This information, which is from a source of great respectability, is, in substance, that the Indians would sell this remaining portion of their lands within the limits of that State, if they were assured of a prompt and suitable compensation.

I therefore enjoin it on you as a duty of great importance, to adopt such measures as may seem in your discretion to be best to obtain their consent to relinquish their hold upon these pine barrens, which can be of no value to them; and thus secure that state of quiet, which it is so much the desire of the Executive to realize. On ascertaining the views of the Chiefs, you will communicate them to the Department; and also at the same time the amount of the consideration money, which they will be willing to receive for their lands. I have the honor to be, Sir, (Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

The following are extracts from Gov. Troup's letter to the senators and representatives in congress from Georgia, in reference to the above official instructions of the Secretary of War; from which it appears that his excellency is much more pacific than usual: but it will be seen that, notwithstanding he holds up the olive branch with one hand, the sword is grasped in the other.

Gentlemen: I was glad to learn by the mail of to day that measures had been taken by the President subsequently to the Communication of the Secretary of War of the 29th ult. to procure the lands let out by the instrument called the New Treaty. You are at liberty to state to the Councils before whom you represent the interest and rights of the State, what has been repeatedly represented to the President himself, that the Governor of Georgia, has never at any time entertained the idea of resorting to military force to counteract measures of the Government of the United States, but on the occasion when it was deemed better in honor, in conscience and in duty to sacrifice every thing we hold dear, than unresistingly to submit. On the last occasion when military coercion was threatened, the President was promptly and candidly informed of my resolution to meet that coercion in a military manner. So far as a determination was expressed to resort to the civil process, it was decided to resort to the like process, to sustain, according to the Constitution and laws of the U. S. States, and the Constitution and laws of the State, the public officers of Georgia engaged in the execution of their duties under the orders directly of its Legislative and Executive authorities—an obligation on our part enjoined by the very sanction which the President in his late message refers to as being paramount to that of any human power, and of course equally imperative with us as with him. I am not wanting in confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States, in all questions falling within their acknowledged jurisdiction—As men I would not doubt