



The foreign advices received since our last, give a new and cheering aspect to our affairs with France.

POSTSCRIPT

The Hætte Packet of the 8th Jan. is below. She brings news that the President's Message was favorably received in France.

Whoever, says the Debats, is familiar with President Jackson's character, will receive this message as an agreeable surprise.

The tone of the speech, as regards France, is moderate, and the respect shown for that country evident; and the President's desire seems to be, that the quarrel should be arranged in a manner honorable to the two great nations who are engaged in it.

As for any little expressions of pride for his country, or of anger against France, in which Gen. Jackson has indulged, they are very pardonable in the head of a representative government who has so many jarring interests to consult, and so many democratic prejudices to humour.

The Debats adds, that the President's demand for supplies to finish the coast fortifications, and to increase the marine, can give no reasonable cause of offence to France, who has her coast already fortified and her navy fully appointed.

He absolutely refuses, it is true, to give in any precise form the reparation demanded by France; but after all, has the form of the apology been fixed? no form necessary? A reparation was demanded, and in the opinion of the Debats, the reparation offered in the General's message is perfectly satisfactory.

However, in order to judge of the manner in which the message ought to be received by France, it will be necessary to know in what manner it has been received in America; and the Debats ventures to predict that all the well-disposed persons and States of the Union, will receive it with grateful satisfaction, and hail it as a termination to this unhappy dispute.

War between France and America would be madness, as one message can repair the wrong which another message had done, and the present speech is in the opinion of the Debats, perfectly sufficient to repair the evil which was caused by its predecessor.

Providence, says the Debats in conclusion, seems to be watching over the world and preventing war; twenty times within the last five years, war has appeared inevitable, but an unseen power watches over the destinies of nations and maintains peace.

The London Press, says the Constitutionnel, as well as the French papers agree that Gen. Jackson's message is pacific.

The construction of this document manifests extraordinary skill: the Old General, in spite of the rough manners which are attributed to him, has here eluded the difficulties of his position, with an art which would do honor to the most consummate maker of protocols. He wishes to establish two things, that he has the right to speak out his meaning, and that no one has the right to call his words in question.

TERMINATION OF OUR DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE

The Packet ship St. Andrew, at New York, from Liverpool, sailed 9th January, brings the following gratifying intelligence, from which it will be seen that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the mediation.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, Jan. 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Josephs & Co. of New York:

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kind of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract of another letter from Baron de Rothschild, to the same, dated Paris, 7th January. "We felt much obliged for your kind atten-

tion in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay.

We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

The late address of the Chamber of Peers has the following notice of the French King's speech, in relation to the controversy with the United States.

"Your Majesty has accepted the amicable mediation proffered by the King of Great Britain relative to the difficulties which impede the execution of the treaty with United States of America. Your Majesty has also manifested the uprightness of your policy, and you have expressed your desire to see these differences brought to a close in a manner consistent with the honor of two great nations. An important document recently published induces a hope that this desire will be speedily gratified."

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Messenger says, that it was reported at the Bourse to-day, and generally believed, that the commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to prepare, an address to the King, will propose, that it is perfectly satisfied with the explanations contained in the last message of President Jackson—and that the minister of Foreign affairs will announce his intention of paying immediately the 25 millions of francs.

From the Journal des Debats, of Jan. 3. "The French Government, having accepted the amendment of General VALAZE, was forced to wait for explanations. Mr. LIVINGSTON hastened to offer a certain number, but on his own responsibility. We subsequently find the President declaring that the course adopted by the American Minister 'had received his sanction and his entire approbation.' He adds that 'this approbation would have been at any time communicated to the French Government had it been officially demanded.'"

"A war between France and America would be the height of folly. Were such an event to take place, all Europe could not indulge in sufficient laughter. It would, indeed, be a subject of joy to all the enemies of liberty throughout the universe, and at the same time the signal of despair to all true lovers of freedom. One message can suffice to repair the injury done by a previous one. The pride of France should be directed to another quarter."

The following letter is stated by the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette to be from an eminent banker in London, known to be in the confidence of the British Government. The writer is no doubt one of the house of Messrs. De Rothschild:

LONDON, Dec. 30. "The message to Congress is considered so satisfactory, that it has produced a rise in our stocks during the day. I sincerely hope it will exercise a favorable influence on the differences between your country and France, and that an amicable termination of them will be brought about at no distant period. I have no doubt but that when this matter is satisfactorily settled, American stocks will again look up, and resume their old prices."

From the London Morning Herald. "Gen. Jackson has not allowed himself to be bullied, and the French Government must either pay or fight. Sad is either alternative, but we think the Government will, after inventing some ingenious salve for the national honor, prefer the former. The military glory which General Clausel and the Duke of Orleans have achieved for her in the marvellous campaign of Muscara is quite sufficient for a long time to come. It will serve the purpose of the Ministerial Session well enough, without sending out the tri-color to chase the Star-spangled Banner of America from the seas."

How comes it about, too, that Mr. Mangum should turn a deaf ear to the justice of our cause, and the merits of the Message—when we have such complimentary remarks as the following from the Liverpool Mercury, of the 1st of January?

"The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, which has been looked for with so much anxiety, has at length arrived. An abstract of this important document will be found in another part of this day's Mercury. It is conciliatory in its tone, and leaves the French Government without the shadow of an excuse for any further delay in the payment of the indemnity acknowledged to be due to the citizens of the United States. General Jackson, indeed, declares most unequivocally that he will make no apology; but, at the same time, he states frankly that he had no intention to give offence, and never dreamt of extorting from the fears of France what was denied by her sense of justice. After the very full explanation which he has given of the grounds of the dispute, from which it clearly appears that the right is on the side of America, we trust that the misunderstanding which threatened at one time to lead to such lamentable results, will be accommodated without bloodshed. We are glad to see that our own Government has again offered its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement, and that the offer of mediation has been accepted on the part of France."

Gen. Jackson will have both the honor and the pleasure of securing peace as well as justice to his country. This man of iron nerve, whose noble rule of dealing with all foreign nations is, 'never to ask any thing but what is right, nor to submit to any thing that is wrong,' will yet enjoy the thanks of the United States, for his firmness as well as discretion. Let the Whigs whine as they may—abuse him as harshly as they will—let them regret as much

as they please, that a French War is struck off from their topics of complaint, and weapons of attack, yet a grateful People will do him justice for the victory which he has acquired. Richmond Enquirer.

LONDON, 4th Jan.—The only question now is on the French and American dispute—what sort of Special Message General Jackson may send Congress on the occasion of Mr. Barton's return? This, it is surmised, will be of a less soothing character. Here then will be manifested the value of English mediation, which may step in between any such message and the pursuant proceedings of Congress, and satisfy the American people of the conciliatory spirit of France, as evinced in having accepted our agency.

A letter from the Postmaster at Washington states that the Steamboat which conveyed the Mail between Edenton and Plymouth, while crossing the Sound on Friday morning last, came in contact with an snag, and immediately sunk. He adds that no lives were lost, but says nothing of the Mail of that day, which is still due at the Post Office here.

We commend to the attention of our readers the excellent speech of Mr. BAYNES, which appears in the preceding pages of to-day's paper.

Another death by Small Pox (that of a negro woman,) has occurred since our last publication. We do not hear of any new case of the disease.

The efforts of the friends of the Wilmington Railroad are well calculated to ensure the speedy commencement and ultimate completion of that enterprise. The undertaking is regarded by the citizens of Charleston as one of vital importance to their prosperity, and large sums in aid of it will be subscribed there.

A correspondent recently returned from a visit to Carteret, informs us that that county is flooded with Whig newspapers, which are sent there for gratuitous distribution, and adds that this service is very promptly performed by the Committee of Vigilance appointed by the Whigs at Raleigh to take charge of the benighted republicans of this district. We do not complain of this, and notice the circumstance only for the purpose of invoking our friends to do their duty, preparatory to the approaching contest.

The authority of the Public Will. The Expunging Resolutions have passed the Legislature of Virginia. This decision has extorted the following from the Richmond Whig:

"As to the Senators, [Messrs. Leigh and Tyler] their personal dignity, and the wishes of their friends, at least of an immense majority of them, call on them to RESIGN. They can vindicate no principle; and achieve no good by remaining; for their doing so will but strengthen the hands of those who are now warring against the constitution. The voice of the House of Delegates is presumptive evidence of the will of the people—fallacious in this case we do not doubt—but still presumptive evidence which cannot be rebutted immediately, and which, until it be rebutted, is declared in the form of a mandate to resign. No Senator can or ought to wish to represent those to whom he is unaccountable."

The staunchest Whigs in the Virginia House of Delegates, voted for the resolution declaring "the instructed Senator, (notwithstanding he may think the instruction unconstitutional) is bound to obey or resign."

What say ye to this, Messrs. Mangum, Southard, Ewing, &c.?

FLORIDA.

A passenger in the last western stage reports that recent advices from Florida, received at Raleigh on Friday last, represented General Clinch's forces to be in a most critical position; that they were surrounded by a vastly superior number of the enemy, and that unless immediate supplies of men and ammunition came to their relief, disastrous consequences would ensue.

Our dates from St. Augustine are to the 5th inst. At that time, no movement of the kind above noticed, had taken place, and we entertain the belief that the report is either unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

Since the above was prepared, the Norfolk Beacon of Friday last has come to hand, and we regret to find that it contains the following confirmation of the intelligence received at Raleigh:

Latest from Florida.—St. Augustine dates to the 7th inst. have been received at Charleston. General Clinch was considered to be hard pushed by the Indians, as orders were received by express that all the troops at St. Augustine, with the exception of a single company, should leave forthwith. Fires were seen in the neighborhood of Hernandis' plantation, (15 miles from St. Augustine) supposed to be kindled by the Indians as a hint to draw out a party from St. Augustine. The Indians are said to be gathering their strength near Camp King. A detachment of U. S. Troops left on the morning of the 7th inst for Picolata.

Still Later.—Despatches have been received at St. Augustine from Gen. Clinch at Fort Drake. An unfortunate occurrence took place. A Lieut. WAIN, a volunteer, mutinied, and threatened to shoot Col. PAMSON, who immediately shot the mutineer dead.—The result was, that all the volunteers retired from the Camp, leaving Gen. Clinch with five regular companies only. Col. Parish was tried by a Court Martial and promptly acquitted.

Gen. Scott left Milledgeville on the 5th inst. for the scene of hostilities.—The Macon Messenger of the 4th, states, that "Gov. Schley was expected to arrive in that city in the course of that day in the accommodation stage, together with Gen. Winfield Scott, who is on his way to Florida."

The finest and most patriotic spirit has been displayed by Georgia and South Carolina. The

Milledgeville Recorder of the 9th states, that "the Volunteers from Georgia, now in Florida, and those on the way, constitute a body of more than 1000 men. The detachment from Macon, with the Baldwin and Washington Cavalry, number about 450 men. Augusta has sent 850, Savannah about 200, the Glynn troop 25 or 30, and a corps from Darien, number unascertained, say from 40 to 50—besides other detachments which we have been informed have been sent from the sea board counties—making in all, largely over 1000 Volunteers from Georgia." Putnam county has already sent a large corps into the service, and was raising another—and her citizens have contributed near \$1500 to equip them.— Hancock has raised a second corps.—Lumpkin has proffered her Mountaineers corps—Hall county, a mounted rifle corps—DeKalb has offered two companies to the Governor—Fayette two, Carroll, Campbell, Coweta, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Lawrence and Greene, one each.—Who does not rejoice in this American spirit? Whose heart does not beat for our common country, and glory in those whose hearts beat for it?

South Carolina has exhibited the same elevated spirit. "Two companies of Volunteers, from Edgefield, commanded by Captains Jones and Parker, a detachment from Gen. Bull's Brigade, embarked on the 10th from Charleston in schrs. Exit and Tuscarora, for St. Augustine."—A company of Volunteers, for Florida, consisting of ninety-six men, including officers, under the command of Capt. Paul Quattlebaum, (of Lexington) from Orangeburg and Lexington, arrived by the Rail Road at Charleston, on the 9th. They proceeded to their quarters, C. S. Arsenal, in Cannonsborough.

N. Orleans has done herself infinite credit: "The military forces embodied in that city for the war against the Indians in Florida, were to leave it on the 3d for the scene of hostilities. It will fall little short of seven hundred. Besides the United States troops, and the volunteers enlisted in that city, a company of sixty men arrived there on the 2d from Bayou Sara, and have formed a junction with the others. The whole will present a very formidable and efficient corps, and with the forces who may be expected to join them from the States bordering on Florida, and the other troops already in the Territory, will soon be enabled to turn the tide of war against our savage foes, and redeem our soil forever from them."

Florida is awake—and has sent from 6 to 900 men into the field.—Richmond Eng.

The following are the names of the officers of the U. S. Army who have sailed from Baltimore and from Annapolis, in the brig Arctic, destined for Florida: Maj. W. Gates, Ist. Artillery, Com'g. Capt. J. Dimmick, do. Capt. D. D. Tompkins, do. Lieut. F. Taylor, do. Lieut. J. B. Magruder, do. Lieut. C. B. Chalmers, do. Lieut. A. Herkett, do. Lieut. Montgomery Blair, 2d do. Assistant Surgeon, H. S. Hawkins.

The following letter is from a gentleman of high talents and attainments, one who has recently travelled through England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Italy. The testimony of such an observer as to the rising reputation of our country abroad, cannot but be gratifying to our readers.—Globe.

"The Paris papers have informed us of the recall of Mr. Barton. It produces some excitement and many inquiries. At Genoa, at Milan, and at Florence, I was in company, and many questions were asked about the President and his intentions. It gave me pleasure to inform them, I had seen him the week before I left home, and to assure them that no apology could come from him, and that the country would support him. The little principalities on the Rhine and Italy seem surprised that America dare thus brave France. It is indispensable to our character in Europe, that we hold our stand with France, and that we do not recede. America has had no rank abroad till lately, and is now noticed with respect by all the European powers. \* \* \* \* I hope the President will be fully supported in the stand he has taken. You could not be in Europe a week, and not feel how important it is for America to hold the attitude of the President. To recede will leave us as a degraded caste. To come out of the present dispute without a stain, will place our nation high in Europe. The President is much praised here for his stand. It is often said, the French are bound by the treaty, and have broken their faith. The moral influence is against them."

A bill to charter the Bank of the United States has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. It is now before the Senate, several members of which it is alleged, have been bribed to vote for it. Mr. Krebs, a gentleman of unblemished character, and a member of the Senate, has made the following statement on the subject:—

On the 29th of January last, an individual called upon me, and stated that he had to make some propositions to me which, if I would agree to, would be of some advantage to me; I asked him what it was. He told me that he had some coal lands which he could sell for eight or ten thousand dollars more if this bill to charter the United States Bank would pass, and if I would vote for it he would give me one half of that sum, four thousand dollars for certain; and if he got ten thousand dollars I should have five thousand. I told him I could agree to no such proposition if he gave me twenty thousand dollars.

After the bill was brought into the Senate, another individual told me that if I voted for the bill to charter the United States Bank I would be made independent, and that a certain other individual would make the arrangement with me, that I would get twenty thousand dollars for my vote within two weeks after the bill became a law. I told the individual that poor as I was, the Bank of the United States had not money enough to buy my vote.

The foregoing is the substance of the conversation I had which you referred to in your note. Yours, &c. JACOB KREBS. To Messrs. David Patrikin and Paul Geiger. In consequence of this disclosure, a commit-

tee of the Senate has been appointed with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the matter. Two accused members having left the seat of Government, the Sergeant at Arms has been despatched after them.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BRIBERY.

No joke! The first person that offered the \$5,000 to Mr. Krebs, says it was a joke; the next one that offered the \$20,000 on the part of a third, answers that it was no joke; "that he was requested and authorized by Burt Patterson to say to Colonel Krebs, that if he would vote for the bill, he would be paid \$20,000 within two weeks after its passage, and that Mr. Patterson was ready to make the arrangement whenever called upon." This is the statement of Mr. Conrad; therefore the joke is given up, and a new turn taken by the Biddle Whigs, to wit, that this is an individual case—that it does not affect the integrity of the body, nor give any reason for delaying the bill; and thereupon it was immediately passed!

"Oh shame, thou hast fled to British beasts." The investigation into this bribery case was entirely in the hands of the Biddle Whigs, and of course, every thing was suited that was possible; but the mere idea of any investigation, no matter how inefficient, struck terror and alarm into the bank agents at Harrisburg, and the following notice from the Pennsylvania, shows that they fled like Siles E. Burrows from the Congress committee in 1832.

"When it was known at Harrisburg that the Bank agents would be summoned before the committee of the Senate, to give evidence in relation to the bribery attempted to be practised on Colonel Krebs, all the stages were immediately filled, with bank agents departing east, west, north and south."

The news of the passage of the Bank bill was received at Philadelphia with rage and indignation by the democracy, with calls for meetings, and with every sign of a determination to commence at once the great work of resistance, and of setting aside this astounding fraud. The Pennsylvania contains the following:

THE BILL HAS PASSED! OUR LIBERTIES ARE PROSTRATE!

The Jackson democratic citizens of the first Congressional district, OPPOSED TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, and to the course pursued by Jesse R. Burden and George N. Baker, in voting for the incorporation of that dangerous moneyed institution, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Commissioner's Hall, Southwark.

RALLY DEMOCRATS! RALLY! your suffering country now calls you on for help!

The same paper says of the excitement in the public mind, "It is fearfully, dangerously high already. The scene on Friday night, the processions, gibbetings, and burnings in the county, and partly in the heart of the city, declare in terms not to be misunderstood that the storm is up."

The same paper contains these items: "SOUTHWARK AND MOYAMENING.—By reference to the call, in another column, it will be seen that the Democratic citizens of Southwark and Moyamensing meet this evening at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, to consider the Bank question. Dr. Burden, it is rumoured, intends making the 'grand tour' on the European continent in the spring. The call is loud for his resignation of the post he now holds. Will he so far respect his constituents as to do so, before he departs for the Parisian capital?" Dr. Burden stated in the Senate, that he expected to be tarred and feathered in Philadelphia, but that he would still vote for the Bank.

DIED.

On the 14th ultimo, at his Plantation in Tennessee, GIDEON JONES, Esq., late of this county.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED. Schr. Alonzo, Mumford, New York. CLEARED. Schr. Fulford, Guthrie, Charleston.

E. R. HUBBERD, SURGEON DENTIST. RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and its vicinity, that he has returned to Newbern for the purpose of attending to the various branches of Dental Surgery. He has taken Rooms at Mr. Cutler's Hotel, where he may be found at any time when called for.—Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if required. Feb. 22d, 1836.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Sunday evening last at about 8 o'clock, a stone was thrown at the upper windows of the house of the subscriber, which struck the frame with such violence as to break out four Panes of Glass, to the imminent danger of the persons within. The above reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person or persons giving information so as to convict the offender. JOHN BRISSINGTON. Cranon Street.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, OCEAROCKE, February 17, 1836.

IN consequence of the Long Shoal Light Boat having been very much injured by the ice, it has become necessary to remove her to undergo repairs; the light will therefore be suspended for several weeks. Notice will be given when she returns to her station. S. BROWN, Sup't of Lights. To be inserted three times in the Edenton and Elizabeth City papers.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 5th of June last, a Negro Boy named JERRY,—about 19 years old, of dark complexion, spare made,—has a small scar across his nose, and is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He has connections in Newbern and at the plantation of J. C. Stanly, near that place, at one of which places he is no doubt concealed. The penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced against any person who may be found to harbour or secret said negro, and a reward of fifty dollars may be had by the person arresting and securing him in jail, or for his delivery at my residence, ten miles from Newbern. HARDY O. NEWTON. Jones County, February 22d, 1836.

I have understood that Jerry has endeavored to obtain free forged papers, and it is probable that he will exhibit a free pass and call himself JERRY BRADICK; Masters of vessels are therefore cautioned against carrying off said negro under the penalty of the law. H. O. N.