Foreign war, into which it had been plunged by their Democratic President, a native of old Mecklenburg, Capt, C. and the other leaders were bound to do something. I claim much more for the Whigs in Mecklenburg and elsewhere who volunteered on that occasion.

I shall not question the motives of Capt. C. in heading and [by his character and position] giving importance to the rebellion against the State authorities at Charlotte in January 1847. But I do say he has received his full reward .-Point, if you can, to a single act of disinterested service he has rendered the country. Yet he has been a member of the Legislature, member to Congress, Superintendent of Branch Mint, Captain of Dragoous, and lastly breveted a Major, without ever having stricken a blow ! And now, ogain this same violent partizan who has literally fived on Party, has the cool effrontery to claim votes as an independent candidate A VOTER. for Congress !

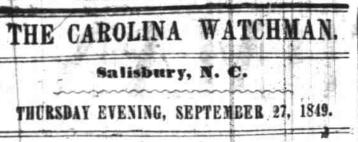
July 23, 1849.

Note :- For the vote above referred to, see Congressional Globe of 3rd Session 27th Congress, Page 215, January 27th, 1643.

[Correspondence of the Sarannah Republican.] St Augustine, Sept. 13. FROM INDIAN RIVER-MORE DEP REDATIONS.

The steamer Nina, Capt. Magee arrived here yesterday from the Southern coast whither she had gone to convey three Companies of U. S. troops. By her we settlements on Indian river, and burned several more of the houses. Messers. J H. Gattis Levana and others, who made their escape in July last, on the first outbreak, had returned to Indian river, to look after their property, and with the intention of endeavoring to maintain their position. They have now, the second time been compelled to flee for their lives, and have now gone to Key West. They discovered the approach of the Indians in time to make their escape. One or two companies of troops are now stationed at Indian river, and if the Indians again make their appearance, it is to be hoped they will meet with a warm reception.

The steamer Nina proceeds this day to Palatka for the purpose of conveying Maj. Rowland's Company down the Southern



TP We give up much of our space today to an article from the Republic,' respecting the misunderstanding between our Government and the French Minister, in order that our readers may be able to form as correct opinion as possible as to the way it originated. We have no doubt the Administration has done just what was right in the matter, and which will be approved by all or nearly all of the American People. We shall next week commence the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Poussin.

This is the second time, we believe this Government has gotten into a difficulty with the Minister of the French : once while Washington was in office, and we should think that the result in both instances ought to teach the representatives of that Country, to this Government, now and forever, that they will not be permitted to use language, insulting in the least learn that the Indians had returned to the degree, to the honor of the nation, without due punishment.

From the Republic THE FRENCH MINISTER AND THE UNITED STATES.

In consequence of the rumors and statements that have gone abroad, in reference to an alleged difficulty between Mr. Poussin and the Government of the United States, it becomes necessary to present a narration of facts that might otherwise have been withheld. An attempt has been made to create the impression that the circumstances to which we refer establish of necessity unfriendly relations between this country and France. This is not the case. Every nation is at liberty to dismiss any foreign minister, at its pleasure, on the occurrence of any thing which is offensive to its dignity or

character-of which it is itself, of course, to be the sole judge. No nation has ever undertaken

New York was quite uncertain. Under these circumstances, affer a perusat morning, I loose not a moment in requesting the "dignity of our national marine."

you to repair to this city without unnecessary delay. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,

our obedient servant. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Mr. WM. TELL POUSSIN.

In the interview between Mr. Clayton an Mr. Poussin which followed this note, the latter gentleman was highly offensive, and conained language which our Government could not admit, and that he was permitted to withdraw the off-nsive expressions. ' The letter was accordingly withdrawn, and on the follow. ing day returned, expurgated of the most offensive matter. Anxious to maintain friendly relations with the minister, the President here permitted the matter to drop, and the corres. pondence with regard to the claim of Mr. Port terminated. It was hoped that there would be no further cause of complaint.

On the 12th day of May, however, Mr. Poussin, in a diplomatic note, represented to the State Department that Mr. Carpender, the commander of the American water-steamer Iris. after hastening to the assistance of the French ship Eugenie, of Havre, which had struck on the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, advanced claims, wholly inadmissable, account of remuneration for his services, and. to secure their acquittal, detained the Eugenie for two or three days. In consequence of the energetic remonstrances of Mr. Lavallee, and the honorable intervention of the consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Commander Car. pender desisted from his pretensions." Mr. Poussin proceeded to say that "the minister of foreign affairs of France requested him to ad. dress to the Cabinet of Washington the most serious observations on the abuse of authority committed by this officer, in illegally detaining the ship Eugenie." He concluded his note with the following remark : "You will easily comprehend Mr. Secretary of State, how important it is that such occurrences should not be repeated and that severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice ; and I doubt not that you will, without delay, give satisfaction to the just complaints of the French republic." This note unaccompanied as it was by any testimony to justify the charge against Commander Carpender, was promptly referred to the Navy Depart. ment, for the purpose of ascertaining the lacts on which his condemnation was demanded.ly act. The apprehensions, therefore, which On the 24th May the Secretary of the Navy in reply, transmitted to this Department all the evidence in his possession, which consisted only of two letters from Commander Carpender himself, dated, the one New Orleans the 16th November, 1848; the other New York, the 19th May, 1849. In the absence of any evidence of conflicting facts, the President thought that the character of that officer made it incumbent on him to submit to the French minister the explanation given by Commander Carpender, and to express, at the same time the hope "that they would remove any misapprehension which might exist on the part of the French Government relative to his conduct on the occasion in question." This note was respectful to the Minister. The explanation of inquiry at Puebla, which had made a decis- which accompanied it showed that the commander, seeing the French barque Eugenie and her crew in imminent peril, high up on the this communication. When it was brought to rocks of Anton Lizardo, and being appealed to the attention of the present Secretary of State, for succor, hastened to her assistance, with sea-Mr. Clayton promptly devoted himself to its in- men from the Iris; and that the Captain of the vestigation, with the view of gratifying Mr. French barque gave up the charge of his ves-Poussin by a speedy decision. Within ten days sel on the reef, in order that the American of from the time it was presented to him. Mr. ficer might take the command, to save her. At a moment when no other aid could be procured and when a norther, so formidable to seaman on that coast, was expected, the American commander labored all night with his sailors, got the French barque off the rock, and anchorbeen regularly sanctioned and approved by ed her in safety alongside the Iris. The commander asked for compensation, in the nature Dissatisfied with this decision, Mr. Poussin of salvage, for his men who had saved the bark and her crew from destruction. He was entitled to compensation. So it was decided by Mr. Clifford, our minister to Mexico, Flate Altorney General of the U. States,] when the matter was referred to him. Such also, we understand is the opinion of Mr. Johnson, our present Attorney General. 'But although he had asked and expected to receive salvage, yet (to use his own words) "thirty hours having elapsed without receiving an answer, he had already resolved to let the captain resume the charge of her, when he received a note from the con. signee saying that he could not act in the matter, as the vessel was not yet in port; and at the same moment, the captain of the Eugenie coming on board he returned the vessel to him." It was under these circumstances that Mr. Poussin wrote the note of the 30th of May last, which follows :

and that the period of your return hither from pinion on the subject of salvage. Mr. Poussin as it to make out a case for denunciation assumed that " strange doctrines" had been aof your note which was laid before me this dopted by the Executive, which compromised

> ter speaks of his previous communication (dated 12th of May) in relation to this subject, as one merely calling upon the Government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Com-

> mander Carpenter. In point of fact, his note of the 12th of May not only demanded such a disavowal, but insisted "that severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice." The Government might have accompanied a disavowal of Commander Carpenter's conduct with a severe censure; but a disavowal of the principle of salvage, or his right to it, would not of necessity have implied a severe censure. Mr. Poussin's note of the 12th of May was not understood. nor could it be interpreted, as demanding merely a disavowal of the law under which Commander Carpenter claimed salvage for his crew. To a demand upon the President to disavow a law of the land, and the usages of nations, it would have been a sufficient answer to have replied, that it is not the province of the Executive to make or repeal laws; it is his duty to execute them as they actually exist. Mr. Poussin's was constructed to charge Commander Carpenter with abuse of authority in illegally detaining the French vessel.

It will be observed that the defence of Commander Carpenter was placed in the hands of the French minister with the expectation of their being forwarded to the French government; and with the hope, expressed by the President, than an inspection of the papers would remove the misunderstanding which existed in regard to his conduct. Mr. Poussin did not give the cabinet of France an opportunity of deciding the case in its new aspect, but immediately denounced the commander, without considering his defence, which he regarded as matter of little interest in his eyes, when he had occasion to condemn the conduct of an officer of the United States. An imperious refusal to permit an American officer to be heard in his defence by the mile branch route. This mandam us the Government which accused, was not made more palatable to the Executive by the contemptuous sneer that accompanied it. The United States Government had asked, as an act of common justice to a meritorious and faithful officer, that he be heard and in a matter affecting his private and official character; and it was natural to suppose that his conduct in saving a French ship, and abandoning his laim to salvage, would exempt him from cen sure, though it might fail to receive the appro. front and another in rear, is in a bad prenation of the French government. It was felt dicament. It has been said of the people to be due to Commander Carpenter that he of Fayetteville that they will neither gee should not be condemned without evidence or nor haw, but stand stock still ; and when a hearing ; and a refusal of so common a right was deeply felt, as unjust, insolent, and rude. Mr. Mason the late Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Commander Carpenter, dated November 28th, 1848, had officially approved his course in this very matter; there was no evidence adduced against him, and yet Mr. Poussin decides that he had committed an act which derogated from "the dignity of the national marine," and proceeds to implicate the Amercan Government in the discreditable conduct of its officer. He protests against the action of the American Executive in the name of the French government, thus presenting himself before the President and his Cabinet as having been commissioned to lecture them upon what concerns the dignity and honor of our pational marine.

be perceptible in one year. Besides the Cotton carried to South Carolina and sold as the production of that State, every year immense quantities of Corn, Wheat. In his note of May 30th, the French Minis- Flour, Bacon. &c., are carried there by our Farmers, which would help to swell the amount received for Cotton greatly.

QUARRELLING AMONG THEM. SELVES !__THE PLANK ROAD.

It will be seen from the subjoined article from the North Carolinian, of the 22d instant, that at the instance of several of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road a writ of mandamus has been issued by Judge DICK, forbidding the President and Directors to prosecute Order with a spirit which clearly indicates that Ten the construction of the Road, unless it is perance with them, is an active principle. built by the route known as the " Mile Branch." It will be recollected that it had been determined on running the road up to the advertisement of Dr. Bason in this paper, R. Hay Mount. What the objection is, we are not informed, but it goes to show what we have always thought, that the people of Fayetteville do not know what they do want, and that unless every thing in the way of improvement bends that way, and the intelligence that the President, Sor. can be made to suit all, it must go down. LOUQUE, has been proclaimed Emperat-Such at least seems to be the generally or rather that he has assumed the crown received opinion, and the way they have himself. acted on one occasion before, proves it to be very nearly or quite correct.

Sold again ! and got the money ! used to be the cry of a candy vender when we were a boy, which is brought to mind by the news which reached us yesterday that Judge Dick had issued a mandamus commanding the President and Directors of the F. and W. Plank Road company to stop work on the road or else build it on (if it don't damn the road we shall rejoice) was issued on the petition of Murdock McKinnon, Wm. S. Latta, R. M. Orrel, Wm. Huske, C. J. Campbell, W. G. Matthews, D. G. McRae, J. & T. Waddill, B. been received. It will be published reg-Robinson, Daniel McDiarmid, Duncan Murchison, J. D. Williams, John Eccles. So after all, the road is "sold to the Dutch," and like Gen. Scott, with a fire in pricked behind will kick up before, and vice versa, like the ass that Peter started to the wedding on. The Directors have met and promptly stopped all operations, and the laborers are turned out to grass. Some swear and others "look daggers, but use none." We hope none will fight; but we fear there will be a general "kick up" and next year will find us still "kicking." though very feebly, expecting to "kick the bucket," every time.-Fuy. Carolinian.

Ennies, has returned from Rocky River, and we and H. enabled to announce the organization of the Divisi alluded to above. The following is the List of its of

Rev. D. A. Penick, P. W. P. and Chaplain Dr. Howard Z. Cosby, W. P. Samuel J. Harris, W. A. Dr. James Stuart, R. S. C. C. McGinniss, A. R. S. R. H. Morrison, F. S. Robert Kirkpatrick, Esq., T. Dr. Samuel J. Gilmer, C. Dr. D. W. Flow, A. C. Robert S. Querry, I. S. N. A. Kirkpatrick, O. S.

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There is a strong probability that this Division will in a short time be the largest in the State. It com mences with nineteen members including officen. The congregation is a very large one, there being more in hundred members of the church. In times put this was the strong hold of Temperance in the County of Cabarrus, and the people now take hold of the people

DENTISTEY .- The attention of all those wishing me rations performed upon their teeth, we respectfully refer will remain in town for a few days only. For skill and ability in performing all operations, few Dentists surpan

HAYTI DECLARED AN EMPIRE Late advices from this Island bring n

Deaf Mute .- We have received the first number of a new paper published in Raleigh at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum by Wm. D. Cook, Superintendent of that Institution under the above title. It is to be published semi monthly, and is one of the neatest publications we have seen in sued from the Press lately. We wish it success. Price one dollar a year.

The 2d and 31 Nos. of the "Spirit of the Age," a Temperance Paper pub. lished in Raleigh by A. M. Gorman, have ularly hereafter. Price \$2 per annum.

TThe Merchants of Concord, we earn, are now receiving and unpacking their Fall and Winter Stocks of Goods -They are a little in advance of our Merchants either by dint of greater industry, The or better luck, in getting their packages OUL from Fayetteville. cide

The three masted schooner Andrew Mitchell, from Philadelphia, is now in port, and will sail first wind.

The schooner Three Sisters, Captain Lovift, arrived here on Sunday last from Charleston, and now discharging. The schooner Del Norte, Capt. Pinkham arrived here last week from New sin, in a note to Mr. Buchanan, then Secreta. York, after a passage of 38 days. ham, arrived here on Sunday last, from Jacksonville, Fla.

Yours. &c.

The Pope's Visit to an American Frigale .--It appears that from a notice in El Napolini of Naples, that Pius the Ninth, visited the American frigate Constitution on the occasion of her conveying our Charge d'Affaires, Hon. John Rowan, from Naples to Gaeta, the present residence of the King of Naples and his Court, as well as of the Pope. The Constitution ar, rived at Gaeta an the 1st of last month, and after firing a national salute which was return. ed from the fort, Mr. Rowan took the officers on shore and presented them to the King, who received them most graciously, expressed himself gratified by the visit. On the following morning His Holiuess the Pope expressed to Mr. R. his desire that the officers of the Conmitution be likewise presented to him, and accordingly the officers were notified and the presentation came off to the evident delight of the officers, who are said have much admired the Pope's simple and prepossessing manners, and impressive christian benevolence of speech. His Huliness spoke approvingly of the officers and dismissed them with his blessing.

So much was Capt. Gwin, of the Constitution pleased with the interview, and fascinated with the unestentatious and kind manner of Pius Ninth, that he requested Mr. Rowan, to solight His Holiness to visit the Constitution, and thus afford his men an opportunity of seeing the Holy Father, and of enjoying the special privilege of his sacred blessing. His Holiness and the King were both invited, and accepted the invitation. The description of the affair is quite interesting, repeated salutes, returned by the ships in the Bay, and from the shore, and the other usual naval honors. The interest excited on board the Constitution was intense, and both the Pope and the King, who made a close inspection of the vessel, expressed their approbation of what they saw. Before His Holiness left, such of the men as desired his special blessing were ranged in his presence, when he blessed them, offering a prayer on their behalf. The whole scene was truly grand and impressive-N. Y. Sun.

More troops for Florida .- In addition required that all correspondence with him as a upon the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of ula of Florida, says the National Inteldered by the Secretary of War to Pilatka. and four companies-three from the harbor of New York and one from Fort Washington. Johnson, North Carolina.

to resent such a slep as a hostile or unifiend. seem to have prevailed on this subject, are quite uncalled for ; as some ulterior action on the part of France will be necessary to interrupt the amicable relations which exist between her and the U. States.

On the 7th day of February last, Mr. Pous. ry of State, alleged that he was charged by The schooner Josephine, Capt. Burn- the French Government with the prosecution of a claim against the Government of the U. States, brought by a Frenchman named A. Port, established in Mexico, for indemnification for damages sustained by him from the acts of certain agents of the army of the United States. His application was in the nature of an appeal from the seutence of a military court ion unfavorable to the claim.

No answer was sent by Mr. Buchanan to Clayton announced to Mr. Poussin that he had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Port had no iust cause to be dissatisfied with the award, of the military court of inquiry. This arward we may add, which rejected Mr. Port's claim, had Gen. Scott, the Commander in Chief. on the 13th of March, addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he reviewed the supposed grounds of the decision, and animadverted with some severity on the testimony of a distinguished officer of the American army in Mexico, who had been a witness before the court at Puebla. It is obvious that at this point Mr. Clayton might have declined any further correspondence on the subject; but out of respect on the 10th of April he replied to Mr. Poussin's communication, assigning reasons for his decision, and respectfully controverting the positions of the minister. On the 18th of A. pril Mr. Clayton received another note from Mr. Poussin, in which the minister indulged in a strain of invective evidently intended to be highly offensive to the American Government, The correspondence was immediately submit. ted by the Secretary of State to the President who directed him to lose no time in requesting Mr. Poussin to repair to Washington without unnecessary delay.

The offensive note was dated at Washington while Mr. Poussin was absent in New York. upwards of two hundred miles distant from this

to the force already stationed in the pen- minister should terminate without delay, it was Anton Lizardo. ligencer of the 15th inst., the following Washington. One offensive passage was the State, such as to dispel the discontent which companies have, we understand, been or- following : " The Government of the United his proceedings have caused to my Government. States must be convinced that it is more honora. Of the First Artillery, one field officer war, under the pressure of necessity, than to eble to acquit, fairly, a debt contracted during siders, that the case was one of salvage; that rade its payment by endeavoring to brand the vessel saved, empowered him to keep possesscharacter of an honest man." The same note ion of her until his extravagant pretensions contained an attack upon a high military offi- were fully satisfied ; but his opinions have lit-Of the Second Artillery, two companies, cer charging him, in effect, with perjury before the interest in our eyes, when we have occasion one from Fort Macon and one from Fort the military court ; and an attack upon the dis- to condemn his conduct. tinguished officers composing the court, who were charged with permitting that officer " to carry out, without interruption, his string of calumnies incredible." It closed with an insinuation that the State Department had become the organ of a criminal accusation, without proofs, against Mr. Port.

LEGATION OF FRANCE. WASHINGTON, May 30, 1849.

SIR : I received on the 28th of May the note which you did me honor to address to me on the same day, in answer to mine calling upon city. Bearing on its face an insult to the A. the Government of the United States to disa. merican Government, deliberately given in the vow the conduct of Commander Carpender, of very capital of the United States, which, if not the American steamship Iris, towards the satisfactorily explained or retracted, would have French ship Eugenie, of Havre, which had run

made important to himself and Government The explanations given by Commander Car-France and the late minister of France that that he should lose no time in repairing to pender are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of any communication through any other channel will be respectfully received and considered. He considered, as he says, and he still con-NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCE.

On the receipt of this extraordinary letter, the President determined to submit Mr. Pous. in's correspondence to the French government, without assuming to prescribe the course which culiar circumstances towards a friendly power ; and Mr. Poussin was duly advised of this deermination. In coming to this decision, the or the existing friendly relations with a sister republic, and a sincere desire that those relaions should continue undisturbed.

Accordingly, the whole correspondence was communicated to his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, on the 7th of July, by Mr. Rush.

At length finding it apparent, that the French government wholly refused to redress the wrong ufficted by the French Minister, the President felt himself constrained to terminate Mr. Poussin's official intercourse with this Government, and thus preclude an opportunity which might be again abused.

The relations thus terminated between the Minister of France and the American Government do not imply or necessarily lead to a cold or hostile intercommunication between the two governments. In the case of Mr. Jackson, Minister of Great Britain, whose relations with this government were terminated by Mr. Madison in 1809, in a more peremptory manner, and for less pointed insult, no difficulty arose er time we may refer to that misunderstanding at length; but suffice it to say for the present. that, unless France is emulous of a difficulty with this country-of which we have no evidence in any thing that has hitherto transpired -no disturbance of the friendly relations between this and that country can possibly occur.

In putting an end to the official relations of of Mr. Poussin with the U. States, the Execu-

tive has informed both the government of

AND STILL THEY COME.

perance, like the mild influence of Spring.

is steadily and perceptibly spreading itself all over our Country. The bright odoriferous flowers of promise, with which are that government should adopt under such pe- already mingled, the good rich fruits the cause, blushing in almost every village,-the cheerfulness of hitherto fore-President was actuated by a profound regard boding countenances, and the buoyant step of men reformed,-are results to be seen and felt, of which the good may

boast, and by which the doubting may be assured, and opposers silenced.

But we did not sit down to write a eulogy of the Order on the present occasion, though the task would be a pleasing one. Our object is to record a new successthe opening of a new Division-the enrollment of new volunteers. This was done at GOLD HILL, in Rowan, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Those who are prone to enquire " can any good out of Nazareth," may feel astonished at this announcement; but they should not doubt the fact. J. H. ENNISS, D. G. W. P., as sisted by D. A. DAVIS, P. W. P., and a number of the officers and brethren of between this country and England. At anoth. Salisbury Division, had the gratification of performing this work, and a right hap- proper time for argument over, we were will py time they had of it.

> We subjoin a List of the names of the officers of Gold Hill Division, for the first quarter of its existence; and assure the friends of the Order, that there is fair promise of much good being done by these new brethren.

Since the above was written, goods are pouring in upon our Merchants in large quantities.

Scientific American .- This superior mechanical and scientific journal is out in an entire new dress. There are but few Northern publications that we-could be induced to puff; but this one is an erception. No one can read it without deriving positive advantage, and the cost of The beautiful Order of the Sons of Tem- it is many times repaid by the valuable information with which its columns teem,

> Anson Superior Court .- After a laborious session of two weeks says the " Ar gus" of Tuesday last, our Superior Court of Law and Equity, was brought to a close on Saturday evening. On Tuesday the 18th, Edmund, a slave, belonging to the estate of the late May Buchanan, was put upon his trial, for the morder of his master, on the 7th of May last, and convicted. The trial lasted two days. He was sentenced to be hung on the 26th day of Ostober.

TT The Yellow Fever has made its appearance at Charleston, S. C. Sir deaths have occured from it, but we are glad to learn it had not, up to the 21st, assumed the character of an epidemic. and it is hoped, from the lateness at which it has appeared, that it will soon disap-

THE RAIL ROAD.

For some time past, we have had but little it say in connexion with the Central Rail Road partly, because other matters engrossed out a tention, but mainly, because, considering the ing to await the popular development in its is vor. We have the most gratifying intelligence from the West in reference to the success of this great work. So far, we understand, a the Counties west of us, through which the Road will pass, have done nobly in the stay subscriptions; and we trust that the friends the cause may continue to be more and mot successful, until an amount is obtained, suffici eut, with that to be subscribed by Wake John-

Of the Third Artillery, one field officer and four companies, all from Fort Adams, Rhode Island

After these troops shall have reached Florida the entire military force collected there for the protection of the inhabitants of the State will amount to thirty two companies, or about sixteen hundred men. (We are sorry to perceive that the Artillery company stationed at Fort Johnson, Smithville, commanded by Capt. Elzey, is one of those designated in the new requisition of the Secretary of War for the Florida service. The officers of this fine company, and their families have secured to ell hereabouts who have the pleasure

It was in reply to this communication, that in the 21st of April Mr. Clayton addressed Mr. Poussin the following note :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1849. SIE: On the afternoon of the 18th inst., a communication from you, dated Washington, April -, 1849, (without showing the day on which it was written,) was received at this ofmany and warmly attached friends during Government of the United States, and, having just had occasion to address you a private note, departure will be truly a source of regret I learn, through the messenger who was despatched to deliver it, that you have been, for ed in regard to the case of Commander Car-

the rights acquired by him as the saver of the

I called on the Cabinet at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the same of the French Government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he has committed, on a point involving the dignity of your national marine, might not be repeated hereafter.

From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your Government subscribes to the strange doctrines professed by Commander Carpender, of the war-steamer Iris; and I have only to protest in the name of my Government, against these doctrines.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished ousideration, your most obedient servant.

GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN. Hon. J. M. CLAYTON,

Secretary of State.

There had been, in fact, no doctrine advancof their acquaintance.)-Wil. Chronicle. the last two weeks, absent from Washington, pender, nor was there any indication of an o-

The number of bales of Cotton received at Cheraw, S. C., for the year ending September, 1849, was 27,174, of which number 20,706 ! were received from Anson, Richmond, Montgomery, Union, Stanly. Robison, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Rowan, Randolph,

L. A. Heilig, I. S. Guilford, Gaston and Stokes counties, in Cornelius Morphis, O. S. this State. It is estimated that the above

20.706 bales of Cotton could not have been worth less than five hundred and se-North Carolina contributes to swell the trade of sister States, while at the same It is unquestionably for the want of a to be immediately intiated. ferent show, and the State would occupy professed conversion, and have been re-

Joseph A. Linn, P. W. P. and Chaplain. Luke Blackmer, W. P. David Lentz, W. A. James Morphis, R. S. Simeon Lentz, A. R. S. David Bangle, F. S. P. N. Heilig, T. M. L. Holmes, C. John Stokes, A. C.

OFFICERS GOLD-HILL DIVISION.

ANOTHER NEW DIVISION.

Deputy G. W. P., J. H. Enniss, left venteen thousand dollars. Thus it is that here on Tuesday evening last for Rocky River Congregation in Cabarrus, where there was to be a Division of the Sons of timeshe is represented as exporting no pro- Temperance opened on yesterday. It is ducts of scarcely any value. Why is this ? understood that a very large number were market in our own State. If we had any There has recently been an extensive quick mode of conveyances to Wilming- revival of religion in this Congregation, ton, our exports would make quite a dif- during which some 75 or 80 individuals

quite a different stand abroad. Give us ceived into the Presbyterian church there. especially has in the construction of the Centhe Central Rail Road, and the result will Since the above was in type Deputy G. W. P., J.

ston and Wayne, to guarantee its surcess." We very much fear, however, from what we hear and see about us.(and we are ashamed 10 confess it) that although the most streams efforts have been, and are being made, in this City, through the agency of the Internal in provement Association especially, to obtain af least a respectable subscription, we shall fall short of that which the magnitude and importance of the enterprize demand at our hands. From every indication bearing upon the sub ject, we have come to the conclusion that the Road will be built, even though we should be humiliatingly compelled to seek foreign aid-We have no fears for the West ;- they will fornish their quota of the required amount, with out failure or faltering. It is needless 10 14 that we should be more than gratified, if Ral eigh and the County of Wake will subscribe their just proportion for this great project, which is to advance their interests in so pre-emines a degree. Yet, if, by any possibility, we shall come short of what rightfully devolves upon let not our Western friends be discouraged a that account. We will do the best we can and leave the rest to luck.

Conceiving the apathy and apparent indit position to move in the matter, upon the part of most of our neighbors, to be a most mistakes policy, we shall have a few words to say, it our next, as to the vital interest that Raleigh tral Road -Raleigh Register.