



FARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1836.

Lamentable Occurrence.—We learn that on Wednesday last, John G. Lawrence was killed in an affray by Napoleon Cromwell, in this county. Mr. Cromwell had a quarrel with another person, when Mr. Lawrence interfering, he was beat with a gun in such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a family. Mr. Cromwell is about 21 years of age, had just returned from Alabama for the purpose of getting his property, and was to have been married in a few days....he has fled.

IMPORTANT.

We copy the following gratifying and highly important intelligence from the Petersburg Constellation of Tuesday last:—

Important—Mediation of England certainly accepted!—On Saturday last, through our attentive and well-informed Correspondent at Washington, we announced that England had offered to the Government of the United States her mediation to settle the existing differences between this Country and France, and that the offer had been accepted by the President, by and with the consent and advice of his Cabinet.—Upon the authority of a letter of later date from the same source, we repeat the assurance that the mediation of England has been accepted—that the President magnanimously surrendered his own opinion on the subject, yielding without hesitation to the unanimous counsel of his constitutional advisers so to do. Irrefutably strong as was our position as to the right, before on this question, we are now quadruply fortified in that position before the eyes of the Nations of the Earth. In submitting to the arbitrament of an honorable Government, we who are already in the right, sacrifice not an iota of National honor—while France if she thinks proper to reject the proffered good offices of England, will engulf herself tenfold more deeply in the mire of error than the best men of all parties and of all nations now unhesitatingly admit her to be. Gratifying as the information is which we give our readers this morning, we trust that none of them will view it as the certain harbinger of a peaceful adjustment of our differences with France. It does not settle the question.

In addition to the above pleasing intelligence we have also to announce that the election of Mr. Walker to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Mississippi, balances parties in that body and gives Mr. Van Buren the casting vote. The following estimate will be found accurate:—

Table with 2 columns: For the Adm'n and Against it. Lists states and their respective counts for each side.

Robert J. Walker—Is elected United States Senator from Mississippi! We learn from the New Orleans Post of the 15th inst. that on the fifth balloting by the Legislature, the vote stood thus:—Walker 44, Plummer 19, Poindeux 7. Walker's majority,—18!—Raleigh Standard.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—The bill for reducing the pay of the Executive, introduced by Mr. Calhoun, has passed the Senate. It repeals the law passed a few years since, limiting the periods of service of cer-

tain officers, such as Collectors, Receivers of public moneys, &c. to four years—and places all officers on the same footing.

The debate on Mr. Benton's resolutions appropriating the surplus revenue to the national defence, has not yet terminated.

House of Representatives.—Mr. J. Q. Adams offered the following resolution, which elicited a protracted debate:—

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the present session as relates to the failure at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into, and report to the house the causes and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved to amend by adding "and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Adams rose, and in a speech of about two hours' length, went into a detailed history of the proceedings of the House on the fortification bill, and contended that its failure was not caused by the House of Representatives. He commented with great warmth upon the course of the Senate in regard to the bill, and animadverted upon the recent debate on that subject in the Senate, as reported in the National Intelligencer. Mr. A. was called to order by Mr. Mercer for alluding to the proceedings of the Senate, but was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Wise followed with a statement of facts in relation to the loss of the bill, and undertook to prove that its failure was to be charged, not upon the House, and not upon the Senate, but upon the member from New York, who was chairman of the committee of conference on the part of the House, (Mr. Cambreleng.)

In describing the memorable scenes presented in that Hall on the last night of the last Congress, he alluded to several disgraceful incidents that then occurred; and in describing them, he said that some members were sleepy, some were tired, some noisy, some drunk,—when he was called to order. He remarked, "what I say is true, sir!—some were drunk! I do not say how many, but some—and who will deny it?" Mr. Lane, from Indiana, asked him to name some one who was in that predicament;—to which Mr. Wise responded: "Were I to call names, sir, that gentleman might feel unhappy."

Mr. Cambreleng remarked that he had not half so much to say as had been said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise), and he was not disposed, at this late hour, to say any thing. But, with the indulgence of the House, he would take an opportunity to correct some extraordinary mistakes into which the gentleman from Virginia had fallen. His object was however, not so much to reply to the gentleman from Virginia, as to reach a gentleman who began this war upon him at the last session. In what the gentleman from Virginia had stated there was no novelty. He had brought forward nothing that had not been published in every opposition paper in the Union, for the last six months. He would promise the House to exhibit to them a document published in the city of Philadelphia, while a certain Senator was in that city, after the close of the last session, which would prove unequivocally the falsehood of the charge made against him. Mr. C. repeated, his object was to reach that Senator. This much of his purpose he would announce. He should shrink from no responsibility, and wished to disguise no facts. He should vindicate himself from the charges made against him, and bring his argument to this conclusion: "Let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung."

Mr. Bynum replied for a short time to Mr. Wise, said he was determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and called on him not

to blink the investigation. He was obliged to suspend his remarks, on a motion being made to proceed to the special order of the day—private bills.

Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, are still pouring into both Houses.

We learn that estimates have been sent by the War Department to the proper committees, for such expenditures as appear to be called for the purposes of national defence.

The amount is for fortifications, \$5,000,000 For the armament of fortifications, powder, shot, &c. 1,373,748

\$6,373,748

Making an aggregate of six millions three hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. This is independent of the ordinary appropriations for arsenals, armories, &c. We subjoin a list of the fortifications accompanying the estimates, and for the construction and repair of which the money is wanted. Of the amount, \$660,000 is estimated for steam batteries.

If these sums are granted, our sea-coast will soon be put in a proper state of defence.—Globe.

A remarkable fact.—We have not at this time a single Minister Plenipotentiary, either at the Court of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, or any other European State.

Petersburg Market, Jan. 30.—Cotton—the demand has been more active this week, and sales to some extent made at 14 1/2 a 15 cents. Receipts continue very moderate.—Int.

Feb. 2....Cotton meets ready sale at 14 1/2 to 15 cts. for best. Con.

Mr. Thomas L. Wilson has retired from the establishment of the Petersburg Intelligencer—which is now published and edited by Robt. J. Birchett, Jr. Esq.

Murder.—It is seldom we are called upon to record a more horrible crime than the present. On Monday the 25th ult. Mr. Thos. Green went to the house of Mr. Hamilton J. Weldon, and with a Gun charged with Buck Shot, shot the said Weldon in his yard. The load entered his breast and bowels.

A Coroner's inquest was held the next day, by Capt. Jas. R. Turner, Coroner of the County. The Jurors summoned on the occasion, on their oaths do say that "one Thos. Green with malice and aforethought shot the said Weldon." Further particulars we forbear. Green has not been taken yet.—Halifax Adv.

Runaway Slaves.—On Wednesday last two negro men (Ned and Jacob) were taken from a Cave, near this place. They had in the cave, when caught, a Gun, Scythe-blade, an Axe, Spade and Hoe. The hoe and spade we suppose was used in digging the cave; and the other instruments were intended to be used as weapons to repel an attack, provided it had been made by a small force.—They had also, fresh meat. Jacob had been runaway nearly two years, and Ned about four months.—ib.

We learn that the negro man Levi, (the property of Mr. L. Abingdon) who was advertised in our last paper, was shot and killed a few days since, near the plantation of Mr. Henry Doggett. Levi had been runaway ever since April last, and a reward of \$100 was offered for him.—ib.

We learn with regret that at the late disastrous defeat of the United States officers and troops of Tampa Bay, Lieutenant John L. Keais, formerly of this Town, who was an amiable young gentleman, and but a few months since a graduate at West Point, while engaged in action with the Indians, was

killed; having both arms broken, and was subsequently tomahawked by a negro.—Wash. Whig.

Newbern, Jan. 29.

Small Pox.—After our paper of last week was put to press, one of the persons afflicted with this disease unexpectedly became worse, and died on Saturday. The other has passed the crisis, and is recovering. The disease has not been communicated to any of our citizens.—Spec.

Fatal Affair.—On Monday evening last, a fight took place in this village between Mr. John Bellamy and Mr. Wm. E. Mayfield, during which Mr. Mayfield received a dirk wound in the left side, which caused his death in about one hour. Mr. Bellamy left this place the same evening. They were both men of families.—Warrenton Rep.

The "Greensborough Patriot" continues to be published, notwithstanding the demise of the former talented and independent Editor. It is now issued by Alfred E. Hanner, Esq. (Administrator pro tem. on the estate of the late Wm. Swaim,) for the benefit of his surviving family. The "Southern Citizen," which the deceased had in contemplation to publish at Greensborough, is proposed to be issued from New Salem, by a cousin of his, Benj. Swaim, Esq.—Raleigh Reg.

The United States Bank.—We learn from the Harrisburg Reporter that a bill "virtually re-chartering the Bank of the United States," has been reported in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. It proposes to incorporate the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank, exclusive of the United States, to the amount of the present individual capital of 28 millions, for thirty years—by the style and title of "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States." The bill provides for the speedy repeal of the State tax on personal property—and fixes the bonus to be paid by the Bank at two millions of dollars; as also a loan to the commonwealth of six millions at 5 per cent. and an obligation on the part of the Bank to subscribe five hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of certain works of internal improvement (provided the Directors of said companies shall so request within one year.)—ib.

Ridiculous Farce.—The Antimasonic majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania are carrying a high hand. They appointed a Committee to enquire into the "evils of Masoury," clothing it with authority to send for persons and papers. A number of gentlemen of high respectability have been summoned. Some have appeared at the Bar of the House, and others have refused, and against them, attachments were issued for contempt. Among the individuals are Gen. Wolfe, Geo. M. Dallas, Mr. Chandler, Editor of the U. S. Gazette, Josiah Randall, &c. &c. Gen. Wolfe was brought up by attachment, the rest obeyed the summons, but all refused to take the oath, entering their protests. The affair has excited great excitement in Pennsylvania.—ib.

Latest from the Indian War.—The latest papers contain accounts of the murder of the women and children of Mr. Cooly's family, living on Cape Florida. Fortunately the neighboring families discovered the Indians in time to save themselves by flight. When Mr. Cooly returned to his house, he found the bodies of his wife and three children, and a hired man. His house was robbed.

Within a few days troops have been sent from New Orleans and Charleston, and about 400 volunteers have gone from Charleston, Augusta and Savannah, to the aid of the feeble force in the territory. The Banks in Charleston have advanced \$25,000 to carry on the war. and the city council of Au-

gusta has paid all the expense of equipping and transporting the 100 volunteers from that city.

Three volunteer companies go from Charleston, and two others offered their services, which could not be accepted.—ib.

The Seminoles.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes from Washington 16th ult. that Gen. Jackson has issued an order to the troops in Georgia, directing them to proceed to Florida, and acting in concert with the militia, not to give the Seminoles any terms of peace, till every Indian is embarked on board of vessels, for the West of the Mississippi, according to the treaty of 1832.

Another Deputation of Cherokee Indian Chiefs, passed through this Town yesterday, on their way to Washington City. They were bearers of the Treaty recently concluded by Mr. Schermerhorn commissioner on the part of the United States, with the nation, of which a more particular notice will be found in another part of this day's paper. The Deputation consists of Messrs. Boudinot, Bell, Ridge, Fields, Welch and Tshyeske. These Chiefs state that their domestic differences are entirely reconciled, and that their people entertain towards the whites none other than the most friendly sentiments.

Pet. Con. The last Raleigh Register contains an account of a political meeting, held in that city on Saturday last, at which Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of the State, at the August election. The nomination of Judge White for the Presidency, made by the Whigs at the close of the late session of the Legislature, was also confirmed, and the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, was recommended as a fit person to be placed on the White Ticket for Vice President.

The Legislature of New York have unanimously passed the bill authorising the city of New York to make the proposed six millions loan to the Fire Insurance Companies of that city; with a view to relieve them from their difficulties occasioned by the late fire. Unpleasant and unexpected intelligence.—We regret to learn from the statement of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, that great link in its progress onward towards Cumberland, has come to a dead stop, in consequence, it is asserted, of high price of labor and inadequate funds. There are suspicions, that the two millions of dollars loaned last year by the state to this company, have been exhausted in liquidating their previous debts. With this misfortune, and the active exertions now making in Baltimore to raise several Millions, to extend the rail road from Harper's ferry to Ohio river, and another from Port Deposit to Columbia, and various other works, we are fearful that Maryland will have more on her hands than even her spirited population can accomplish.

Specimen of Travelling.—About 150 passengers who left Baltimore on Monday, expecting to meet the steam-boat at Newcastle, and not finding her there, set off for Philadelphia, most of them by land, in stages, carriages, wagons, mail carts, &c. The road, however, was so wretchedly bad, in some places six feet deep of snow, and in others as much of mud, that the vehicles pretty generally gave way, leaving their contents sprawling amidst the broken fragments. They, however, most of them contrived to reach their destination.—ib.

The gentlemen in custody, at Harrisburg, for refusing to answer questions on Masoury, have

been released by a vote of the House and returned home. It was a silly affair, and we are glad to see it thus terminated.—ib.

Abolition Resolutions in Virginia.—The House of Delegates have passed resolutions expressive of their opinions on the subject of abolition. They deem legislation of co-States necessary to suppress incendiary publications, and that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.—ib.

Blessings of Abolition.—A caravan of 800 emigrants have set out from Westphalia, in Germany, to go to Jamaica, in the West Indies, where they are to work as white apprentices five years and then receive a pittance of land. About 700 of them will die of black vomit. So much for the black scheme of making the negroes apprentices, and being obliged to send to Europe for white slaves as the substitutes for the blacks, who, since their partial emancipation, will not work for their masters. So much for the humanity of those pious hypocrites who have robbed the poor planters of their property.—ib.

A Denouement.—Gov. Ritner in a special message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, says there will be a deficit in the Treasury of that state, Feb. 1, 1836, to be provided for, amounting to \$248,396, 80. This tells a very different story from Gov. Wolf's late farewell address.—ib.

Indian War.—Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, 10th Jan. 1836:—As you may occasionally see the St. Augustine Herald, and may observe the veracious account of our Indian difficulties, published in that paper of the 6th inst. I make bold to contradict the whole statement. I have just returned to this place from the seat of war, and speak from actual knowledge. The Indians, to the number of one hundred and more, entered the settlement of New Smyrna, south of Mosquito Inlet, and 76 miles south of St. Augustine, on the morning of the 26th Dec. They first took possession of my house, plundered it, and about one o'clock the following morning burned it, together with all the out-buildings, to the ground. During the day, they plundered and burned the dwellings and cotton houses of my neighbors, Couger and Depeyster and Hunter, together with the extensive sugar works, of the former gentleman, situated about a mile and a half back from the river. They then crossed the river, plundered and broke in pieces every article of furniture and every pane of glass in the house of Col. Drummett, set it on fire, but providentially it did not burn. They burnt the house of Mr. W. H. Williams, and broke in pieces the lanterns, and every thing they could, at the Light House. The next day, proceeded to the plantations on the Halifax River, about sixteen miles north of New Smyrna, burnt and destroyed all the buildings (except the sugar works, in which was a large quantity of corn) of Mr. S. H. Williams; made a clear sweep of every thing, sugar works and all, on Major Heriot's place, and plundered the houses of Messrs. J. & G. Anderson. They have left all the cotton houses standing unburnt, plainly indicating their intention to return. They have carried off all the cattle, horses and mules. Hogs and poultry lie dead about the yard; and they have even shot all the dogs. Some of Couger & Depeyster's negroes joined the Indians, and they have carried off the rest of the gang, about 100 in number. They have also carried off Major Heriot's gang, about 75. All the other negroes, with the exception of two or three of Hunter's, escaped. Since these events, we have ascertained that the extensive plantations of Col. Reese & Mr. Forrester, at Spring Garden, about 25 miles west of Tomoka, have been totally laid waste and destroyed, and the whole gang of negroes, 164 in