



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1836.

Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road.—We learn that upwards of \$20,000 worth of Stock in this Road, was subscribed for at Nashville this week, and it is expected a considerable amount will shortly be added to it. The Books of Subscription will be closed, agreeably to the Charter, on the 19th inst. Until that period, the Books for this county will remain open at Tarborough, at Dempsey Bryan's, at Pitt's Roads, and at Stantonsburg, under Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Will the citizens of this county permit this laudable undertaking, in which their pecuniary interests are so deeply involved, to pass by unheeded? We hope not. Now or never, should be their motto.

Wilmington, Feb. 5.
Our Rail Road.—We learn, from a Circular issued by the Committee, that a Convention will be shortly held by the citizens in the vicinity of Waynesboro; and from other sources, that great zeal is manifested in that quarter on the subject of the Rail Road. The Agent, Gen. McRae, from whose exertions the most favorable results may be safely anticipated, is expected to return in a short time, when the Stockholders will be called together. We would here remark, that our River has become considerably deepened; and there are four English brigs now in port. This is the only port in the United States, where all kinds of naval stores, rice, flour, &c. can be obtained from the home market.—Adv.

The Abolitionists.—Mr. Benton stated in the Senate, on the 27th, that he had understood, from private letters and other sources, that in the massacres which had taken place in Florida, the runaway negroes of the South were the most conspicuous. They traversed the field of the dead and cut open the throats of those who were expiring. Two weeks ago he had stated there, that what had already resulted from the movements of the abolitionists, was sufficient to cast upon them a sin, for which they would never atone. Great as that mass of sin was, they may have a greater mass to answer for, in comparison with which the past was but as a drop in a bucket...ib.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Mr. Linn submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day:
Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate what number of Indians now occupy the frontier on the Southwest, North, and Northeast of the United States, and what number it is probable will be transferred from the States and Territories, to the frontiers of the United States.
Resolved, That the Secretary of War also inform the Senate whether, in his opinion, the present military force of the United States is sufficient to garrison the fortifications on the seaboard, and at the same time, give protection to the inhabitants residing in the States and Territories bordering on the Indian frontier; if not, what force will, in his opinion, be necessary to such protection.

House of Representatives.—The debate on Mr. Adams's resolution, respecting the loss of the fortification bill last session, still occupies a considerable portion of the time of the House. Both Houses are yet occasionally engaged in discussing abolition questions. On the 19th ult. 160 petitions were presented for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
The Protest of the Anti-Slavery Society of New York, signed by Arthur Tappan and oth-

ers, states that the number of abolition Societies has increased from 250 to 350 during the last year.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Branch Bank of the Cape Fear Bank, recently established in this place, commenced business on Friday last.—Whig.

Cold Weather.—During a few days last week, and in the beginning of this, the weather has been exceedingly cold. We have not ascertained what was the precise state of the thermometer; but the sensibilities of every one must have told him that the cold was intense.—Those who possess ice Houses, have had an admirable opportunity of filling them with as fine ice as is generally procured in this latitude.—Raleigh Stand.

New Newspapers in N. C.—John Gray Bynum proposes to publish the *Carolina Gazette*, at Rutherfordton; *Zevly* and *West The Lincolnton News*, at Lincolnton; and Benjamin Swaim the *Southern Citizen*, at New Salem, Randolph county.—The two former are to be political, and promise to oppose the election of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President, Messrs. Van Buren and Johnston; and the latter says "all parties shall have fair play."—ib.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, states that it is reported that Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton for that of Minister to Spain.

Indian War.—We understand, that Major General Scott was ordered last week to Florida to take the general direction of the operations in that quarter, and with full authority to call upon the Executives of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, for whatever militia force may be necessary. He has been directed to push the campaign in the most vigorous manner, and to reduce the Indians to unconditional submission.

We further learn, that the disposable regular force, which can properly be moved, is either in Florida or on the way. The garrisons on the sea coast have either been sent there, or have been reduced to the smallest practicable number. Circumstances have rendered necessary the removal of the 6th regiment from the Jefferson Barracks to the Mexican frontier, and General Gaines has been ordered to proceed there to take command in that quarter. Our army is scattered over an immense frontier, and the posts it occupies along the Indian line cannot be withdrawn, without almost certainly leading to Indian disturbances.

We understand that such is the naked state of the seaboard, that there is not a soldier at Boston nor one between Philadelphia and the ocean. Only four companies at New York harbor and four at Old Point Corfort, those two great naval positions.—Both the garrisons in North Carolina, those of Charleston, and Savannah, and that at Key West, and those in Pensacola, and Mobile, and those in the neighborhood of New Orleans, are all either now in Florida or on the way there. In a word, the whole Atlantic frontier is drained and that from necessity. If the Western frontier were also stripped of its garrisons, a general Indian war would, in all probability follow.—Globe.

The Mediation.—We understand that the British sloop of war *Pantolon*, brought despatches to Mr. Bankhead authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of

a mediator, equally friendly to both the parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Government of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In any event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in his special message remains unchanged.—ib.

Public opinion.—Resolutions, sustaining, in the strongest terms, the ground taken by the President's Message, have passed both branches of the New York Legislature, *unanimously*. Nothing can speak more absolutely the sentiments of American people, than this *unanimous* expression of the feeling of all parties, where the party line is most strictly drawn, and firmly maintained. There was never, we presume, an *unanimous vote* on any great question in that State before.

In Alabama too, the Legislature which has just adjourned, closed its labors with a patriotic declaration that the State would pour out its blood and treasure like water to sustain the Executive in the stand he has taken for the rights of the country. The resolutions were feebly opposed, (and to their honor,) by a handful of Nullifiers, headed by Mr. Calhoun, a near relation to John C. Calhoun.—ib.

The Mints and the gold Currency.—The Director of the mint, Dr. Patterson, has made his annual report to Congress, and from that it is seen that the sum of \$2,186,175 in gold had been coined during the year 1835, which, added to \$3,954,270, coined in the preceding year, makes, in round numbers six millions of dollars. The Director of the mint proposes two important alterations for promoting the supply of gold for coinage, which, if adopted by Congress, will greatly increase the coinage, and make the whole amount of the coinage, under the new law, by the time President Jackson goes out of office in March, 1837, amount to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars. At that time the three new branch mints will be in operation, for they are all expected to begin to coin by the first day of January, 1837. These three branch mints, and the principal mint, will consequently be at work, and in all, probably will coin twelve or fifteen millions, to wit: the mint at Philadelphia, three or four millions; the branches in North Carolina and Georgia, from one to two millions each; the branch at New Orleans, six or seven millions; thus giving, at the end of 1837, about \$25,000,000 of gold currency. But to accomplish this brilliant result, it is necessary that the Directors' suggestions for supplying the mints with regular and ample supplies for gold coinage, should be adopted by the present Congress; and also that the suggestions in the President's last annual message, to suppress the paper circulation under \$20 should be carried into effect.

Such is the prospect for our gold currency in the year 1837; for the present, we have to repeat what we have said heretofore, that every member of Congress may now draw his pay and mileage in gold; that it lies ready for him in the Metropolis Bank; that the last session, and the present session of Congress, are the first instances, in thirty years of Congress being paid in gold.—ib.

Fatal Duel.—We have seen a letter, giving a brief account of a duel between Samuel Gwin, Esq., an officer of the Land Office in Mississippi, and Isaac Caldwell of that State, formerly a partner of George Poindexter, in the practice of law. From the letter it appears, that at a party given by Governor Lynch, Poindexter had

publicly abused Mr. Gwin, which being resented by the latter, Caldwell took the quarrel off of Poindexter's hands. The parties fought, each armed with four pistols, taking their positions thirty paces apart, with the right of advancing. Mr. Gwin advanced, receiving the fire from four of his antagonist's pistols, one ball taking effect in his breast. The wound is considered by his physicians mortal. When Gwin discharged his third pistol, Mr. Caldwell fell, and soon after expired.—ib.

A good Law.—Louisiana seems to have hit upon the true course to punish duellists and prevent duels, in making the survivor in a duel fall heir to the obligations of the man he has murdered. Put in the hands of the creditors of the deceased, and his bereaved family, the legal power to compel a performance of these obligations, and it will be found that the tenderness of the pocket excels that of the heart which beats beneath it, in preventing sanguinary appeals. Mercenary selfishness will prove more than a match for the honorable selfishness of duellists.—ib.

Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette announces the meeting of the Convention of the Territory. Members from all the counties (with the exception of three) appeared in their seats the first day. John Wilson, of Clark county, was chosen President, and C. P. Bertrand Secretary, of the Convention.

After the organization, a resolution was offered by Mr. Roant, that it is expedient for this Convention to proceed to form a Constitution and State Government—which was adopted, with only one dissenting vote. (Mr. Walker of Hempstead.)—ib.

Exportation of Cotton for 1835.—Our commercial readers may recollect that during the last summer some discussion occurred between the Charleston Patriot and the Globe, as to the probable amount of the exports of cotton from the United States for the year 1835. In commenting upon one of our calculations, the Patriot insisted that the quantity exported would reach 478,000,000 pounds, and that the value at the ports of exportation would be upwards of 80,000,000 dollars. We had estimated that the quantity exported would exceed 370,000,000 pounds, and the value at the places of exportation would not exceed 60,000,000 dollars.

Since the close of the year, we have applied to the proper quarter for authentic information on this subject, and have been furnished with a statement, which shows the actual exportation of cotton during the fiscal year 1835, to have been 370,194,184 pounds, valued at the places of exportation 61,455,746 dollars. These amounts coincide so nearly with the estimates made by us eight months ago, which were then assailed from quarters assuming to possess full means of knowledge, that we think it but simple justice to the calculations of the Globe to lay the facts before the public.—ib.

Indian War—Volunteers.—Chivalrous Georgia, is pouring forth her thousands to the assistance of our Florida brethren. Gen. Scott will have nothing to do on his arrival in Florida, but to take command of as gallant a band of citizen soldiers as ever wielded a sword or drew a trigger in behalf of their own rights or the rights and safety of their fellow citizens. Six Companies of noble hearted Volunteers, have already marched from Milledgeville—and 3,000 of the Georgia Militia, are ordered to be in readiness if their services are required.—Pet. Con.

The Poles.—Two Exiles from this gallant nation, Col. Maravisky and Mr. Joseph Dervinsky are now in Town asking the aid of our Citizens to enable them to commence farming operations on their land (granted by Congress

in Illinois, and for other purposes. The latter, bears on his person the most honorable testimonials which a soldier can carry, of his bravery in the field and his fidelity to his Country. The former has testimonials of a different but of the most ample character in his behalf as a gallant Polish Officer and as a gentleman.—ib.

The Indians.—The Creek Indians are said to be acting in concert with the Seminoles. The Macon Telegraph of the 21st ult. states that two men had been killed, in Baker county, by a party of 40 or 50 of the former.

As an evidence of daring on the part of the Seminoles, it is mentioned that a party of four of them way-laid and fired upon the whole body of the Florida militia, nearly 600 strong, as they were passing through the Alachua country—they were pursued and all four of them killed.—ib.

Indiana.—A letter from Indianapolis of the 17th ultimo, states that "Yesterday was a glorious day for Indiana. The bill to provide for a general system of internal improvements, that was sent up from the House of Representatives a few days since by a vote of 56 to 18, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 19 to 12. This bill contemplates a loan of \$10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of a Board of Internal Improvements, on the following objects:

- \$1,400,000 on the White Water Canal;
- 3,500,000 on the Central Canal, to terminate at Evansville;
- 1,300,000 on the extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to Terre Haute—thence, connect at the point on the Central Canal, which will be most conducive to the public good, at or between the mouth of Eel river and Black creek in Knox county;
- 1,000,000 on the New Albany and Lafayette Rail Road;
- 1,300,000 on the New Albany and Crawfordsville McAdamsed or Rail Road; and
- 1,150,000 on the Louisville and Vincennes McAdamsed Road.

The bill also provides a loan to the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road of \$500,000."

More Lynch Law.—A letter from Clinton, La. under date of the 26th ult. says:—
"The mail rider, who just reached this place from Jackson, brings information that a white man by the name of Williams, and a negro, were executed at Jackson this day, by a mob. The reasons assigned for it were, that they were detected and identified as instigators in an attempt to induce the negroes to rise against the whites. The greatest excitement prevails throughout this and adjoining parish on account of the reports respecting an intended insurrection."

A little girl, aged five years, the daughter of a Mr. Lancaster, of this county, was burnt to death on Thursday last week, by her clothes taking fire while left alone in the house.—Warrenton Rep.

The New York Plot.—The Richmond Whig lately published a curious correspondence between Messrs. Griffin, Cleaveland, and Campbell, Counsellors at Law, 44, Wall St. New York, and Mr. Joseph Mayo, a respectable lawyer of that city. These very worthy Counsellors applied to Mr. Mayo, for his assistance in establishing a system of espionage in that city, &c. It seems from the circular of instructions, and the specimens of returns expected, that this firm is sustained by a portion of the Merchants of New York, by the payment of an annual subscription; that it has established agents, members of the Bar, throughout the U. S. that all collections for the subscribers are made by these agents, who, in return for the patronage the firm of 44 Wall st. are bound to make a semi-annual report of the standing of the merchants in their respective Towns and districts. The

circle is very minute in its directions as to the best means of obtaining information. Intimate with Bank officers and deputy sheriffs is recommended; and every information, in relation to the fortune, connexions, &c. &c. of the Merchants, is earnestly solicited. But they caught a Tartar. Mr. Mayo repelled their infamous proposition with scorn and indignation.

More Indian Difficulties.—The Savannah Georgian of the 25th ultimo, states that a plan of the Creek Indians, supposed to be friendly, to fire the city Calumet, and attack it during the confusion had just been discovered, by the confession of a half breed named Marshal. Great excitement has been created, and prompt measures for safety adopted.

The Columbus Sentinel of the 22d ultimo, states that information had been communicated, which justified a fear that Calumet was by no means out of danger. The Sentinel says that threats of the savages have been loud and violent. A town meeting has been held to take measures to guard the place in a state of defence.

It is rumored, says the same paper, that a large number of the Creek Indians, particularly those belonging to the Hitchitee and Euchee tribes, are at this time absent from their homes, and are supposed to be co-operating with the Seminoles in Florida. Returning from that section flushed with their temporary success, they are no calculating what they may next attempt. Dark, malignant, savage and treacherous, in all his hooves the frontier settlers to be prepared to give a good account of them should hostilities be manifested. They dare not be trusted. They may be calm as summer evening towards you to-day, and have the murderous knife at your throat to-morrow. Let us not be lulled into a fancied security, which may be fatal to us in the end.

The Augusta Constitutionalist states that a letter has been received in that city from Milledgeville dated the 23d ultimo, which says:—"A report has reached us this evening, that the Indians have taken one of our baggage wagons loaded with muskets and ammunition, which we were sending to the lower counties, to protect the citizens of this State from the intrusions of the Creek Indians, who are committing depredations almost daily. The report is very credible. The Governor is issuing orders for three thousand five hundred men, including the volunteers.—Pet. Int.

More Indian Murders.—News arrived in town yesterday, says the Macon Telegraph of the 21st ult. of 2 men being killed in Baker co. Georgia, by a party of 40 or 50 Creek Indians, and several wounded. We have no time to state particulars.

It thus appears as though the Creeks and Seminoles were acting in concert in their savage warfare.

Tallahassee (Fl.) Jan. 16.
Seminole War.—Since the engagement on the Withlacoochee, no intelligence has been had of the main body of the Indians. The situation of the inhabitants east of the St. John's and south of St. Augustine, is truly deplorable.—New Smyrna has been burnt and all the fine plantations in that neighborhood are broken up. Many of the negroes have been carried off or have joined the savages. The Indians are dispersed in small parties, and when pursued they take refuge in the thickets which abound every where, and fight with desperation, until they are dead, no matter by what number they may be assailed. It is literally a war of extermination, and no hope is entertained of putting an end to it, but by the most vigorous measures. In the mean time, the number of the enemies is daily increasing by desperadoes from other tribes, and absconding slaves. The Mickasooky tribe is considered the leading band of the Seminoles.—They have always