



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1836.

IMPORTANT.

¶We have the gratification to announce in this paper the acceptance by the French government, as well as our own, of the friendly offer of Great Britain to act as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties between the two nations, which it appears was simultaneously made to both parties. The following announcement of the acceptance of the mediation, is extracted from the French King's Speech, on the opening of the Chambers, on the 20th Dec.

"I regret that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, with the United States of America, should not yet have received its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me and to the United States his friendly mediation. I have accepted—and you will share in my desire that this difference should terminate in a manner equally honorable to two great nations."

President Jackson's special message on the same subject, was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the 5th inst. and is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy; which as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result.—The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—Mr. Calhoun from the Select Committee to whom had been referred that part of the President's Message in relation to the transmission of incendiary publications by mail, made a report, accompanied by a bill in relation to and to prevent their transmission. He acknowledged that the Committee were not unanimous as to all the views contained in the report. Some agreed to one part, others to another; a majority however, were agreeable to the propriety of the bill.

The report and bill being read, Mr. Mangum moved that 5000 extra copies of both should be printed, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a second reading.

House of Representatives.—The consideration of the Appropriation bill for the service of Government in part, was then resumed, the question being on its final passage, and motions to re-commit the bill.

Mr. Hannegan proposed to amend the motion, referring the bill to the committee of the whole house, with instructions to inquire, 1st. Into expediency of removing the Seat of the Federal Government to Cincinnati or Louisville.

2d. Into the propriety of calling the absentees when the yeas and nays were called.

3d. That members absent should not be paid when absent, and

4th. That member's pay should be stopped whenever absent, &c. Mr. Boon moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill was finally passed.

The House suspended the rule for the purpose of taking up a resolution submitted by Mr. Rencher of N. C. providing for the appointment of a select committee of 24, to inquire whether any and what alterations are necessary, in relation to the pay and mileage of members of Congress, and also, whether any legislation is necessary to limit the contingent expenditure of the House, which was agreed to.

¶A new post office has been recently established in this county at Pitt's Roads, under that name, of which Col. Joab P. Pitt is appointed Postmaster.

¶We are extremely gratified to witness the zeal manifested by our citizens in behalf of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. If the Road should pass in this vicinity, a heavy subscription will unquestionably be obtained here. We have not heard the amount already subscribed in this county, but we learn that the Nash subscription has been increased to about \$30,000.

From the Halifax Advocate.

The Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road.—Mr. Editor.—The public need some information upon this proposed Road, and as your paper circulates in a community which ought to feel in it the deepest interest, I have selected its columns in order to afford it.

In the year 1833, a rail road from Wilmington to Raleigh was chartered with a capital stock of \$800,000.—This was called the "Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road," and it was to run "from some point within the town of Wilmington or in the immediate neighborhood of the said town, to the City of Raleigh, or the immediate neighborhood of the said City." The stock in this Road, not having been taken, and it being deemed by many highly advantageous to the welfare of the State to run a road from Wilmington to the Roanoke—the aforesaid charter was so amended at the recent session of our Legislature, as to allow the road to run from Wilmington to some point "at or near the river Roanoke."

The now contemplated route of this road, is from Wilmington to the termination of the Halifax and Weldon road; but notwithstanding this proposed change of route from Raleigh to Halifax, it is still called the "Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road," because thus it is styled in the original charter. Subscription books are now opened for this route. In Wilmington \$250,000 are already subscribed, and more than \$20,000 along the route. In every instance, however, the subscription is accompanied with the express condition that the route is to be run from Wilmington to Halifax.

The distance is about one hundred and forty miles, over a very level country, covered with the finest and most durable materials

for constructing the road. The course will be almost a north and South line, and passes through the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Duplin and New Hanover, and will nearly touch many other counties lying adjacent to these.

The route being through a choice section of the eastern half of our State: Cotton, grain, staves, pork, turpentine, tar and a thousand other productions which will spring into existence as soon as freightage shall become cheap. In this view, it is most emphatically the farmer's road. In another, it is the traveller's road; for it is intended to add to it a line of Steam boats from Wilmington to Charleston, whose trip will be performed in about 12 hours. There is already a rail road from Charleston to Augusta—so, that if the road from Wilmington to Halifax shall be completed, there will be a steam boat and rail road way from Saratoga Springs. Such a prospect as this, founded as it is upon sensible and indisputable facts, ought to excite the general interest and awaken the universal attention of the farmer, merchants and capitalist throughout the entire eastern section of our State.

The books are now open in Halifax, and many other places, for subscription, and it is earnestly hoped that no one will be backward, in lending his aid to this truly noble and patriotic work.

A Citizen of Halifax County.

Halifax and Weldon Rail Road.—We learn that all the contracts for this Road were let out on Saturday last, according to previous notice, and that the different contractors intend commencing operations forthwith.—ib.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—A General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in this City on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a President and five Directors to manage its concerns. On motion of Judge Cameron, Weston R. Gales was appointed Chairman and Edmund B. Freeman, Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a Committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain the aggregate amount of stock subscribed; what proportion of it is represented by proxy, and also to prepare a scale showing the vote to which each Stockholder is entitled, according to the terms of the Charter. The Chair named as this Committee, Thomas P. Devereux, William Boylan, and Samuel Mordecai, of Petersburg. The meeting then took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

At the hour designated, the Stockholders reassembled, and Mr. Devereux, from the Committee above mentioned, made a detailed Report, stating the whole amount of Stock subscribed to be upwards of 5,500 Shares or \$550,000—of which number 3,011 Shares were represented by proxies. The Richmond Stock, amounting to more than 600 Shares was not represented. A scale of votes was also submitted. The Report having been accepted, Mr. Devereux moved as preliminary to going into the election of a President, that the salary of that officer should be fixed. He enlarged upon the necessity of having at the head of the Company a thorough-going business man, of practical talents, and urged the allowance of such a compensation as would not fail to ensure the services of an energetic, capable President.—He proposed in conclusion, that the salary be fixed at \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Richard Smith thought this allowance too great, and expressed his conviction that the services of a President, possessing the requisite qualifications, might be obtained for a less sum. He moved to fix the salary at \$2,000.

Judge Cameron thought, with Mr. Devereux, that \$2,500 was not too large a salary for the services which the President would be expected to render, and pressed upon the meeting the importance of having a proper person in that office.

The question being first put on \$2,500, it was decided in the af-

firmative by a large majority.

Judge Cameron nominated as President of the Company, Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. of this City, and as Directors, the following gentlemen: William Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux and Charles Manly, of Raleigh, and William Plummer and Joseph W. Hawkins, of Warren. On motion of Mr. White, the name of Richard Smith, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, the name of William Peace were added to the nomination. A ballot was had under the superintendence of Charles L. Hinton and E. P. Guion, and on counting the same, it appeared that Mr. Mordecai was unanimously chosen President, and that Messrs. Boylan, Devereux, Manly, Plummer and Hawkins, having each a majority of the whole number of votes given in, were elected Directors.

On motion of Charles L. Hinton, resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to urge the prosecution of the work to as speedy a completion as is practicable, with due regard to its execution in a durable and proper manner.

The meeting then adjourned. It will thus be seen that this great work has been begun under the most auspicious circumstances; and the public have, in character of the gentlemen to whom its prosecution is entrusted, the most ample guarantee that every thing will be done as it should be done.

Raleigh Register.

¶The honor of a public dinner has been tendered to Governor Spaight, since his late visit to Newbern, which he declined.

Raleigh Star.

Important from the Far West.—The Arkansas Gazette states that the Camanches have torn up the treaty recently entered into with the Commissioners on the part of the United States, and that an Indian war in that quarter is apprehended.—ib.

¶The Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel states that the threatened war with the Creeks is over, the principal Chiefs having invited Gen. McDougald to attend a Conference at Fort Mitchell, at which they agreed to the following stipulations:

"We the undersigned Chiefs of the Creek Nation of Indians, do hereby pledge ourselves to restrain our young men in future from passing over into the Territory of Georgia at any place prohibited by law, that we will restrain them from committing depredations on the persons and property of the people of that State, and if in future any such depredations shall be committed, we will aid with our tribe in arresting the offenders and delivering them to the civil authority of Georgia; and we further pledge ourselves to cause all property stolen by the Indians to be brought to Fort Mitchell, and delivered to the commanding officer where the owner can identify and get the same; and that we will cause to be dispersed all such Indians as are now or may hereafter be assembled on the frontier of Georgia."

Latest from Florida.—We extract the following from a letter dated Camp Charley Omahlia, Jan. 30th, published in the Savannah Georgian:

Early this week Lieut. Dancy of the U. S. Artillery, arrived at the Ferry, opposite this Post, with a number of wagons and an escort of 100 volunteers, part of a volunteer force from the Alacha, composing Gen. Clinch's command at the time Mr. Dancy left Fort Drane. He was accompanied by Major Cooper of the volunteers, a gallant officer from Nassau county, who was shot through the body at the battle of the Withlacoochee on the 31st ult. Fortunately for him the ball merely grazed the vital parts of his body, and being small, and probably discharged from a rifle, but partially bored, did not tear the flesh as one discharged from a first rate rifle would have done. As it was, the shot brought him to his knees, but to fall the next moment at full length, and until the

ball, which lodged within a half inch of his back, was extracted, the blood issued freely from his mouth. He is now walking about and is doing well, and will, I hope, long live to be an example to his countrymen. He emigrated from Georgia to this Territory—Major C. has left this for home.

Lieut. Ridgely of the U. S. Artillery also accompanied Lieut. D. and bears on his person the honorable wounds received at the same gallant affair.

Lieut. Dancy started hence yesterday morning with teams and escort for Fort Drane and Fort King. When Lieut. D. left Gen. Clinch, the latter had 100 to 135 Volunteers, under command of Col. Parrish, and his companies of regulars which muster about 250 to 270 men. Col. Twiggs had not arrived.

Petersburg Market, Feb. 13.—Cotton—supplies small; prices 14 to 15½ cents for best, and brisk.

The Southern Citizen.—We have received a specimen sheet of this paper, to be issued regularly about the beginning of March, by Benj. Swaim, at the village of New Salem. Mr. Swaim says he means to show fair play to all parties.

The paper at Salem, in this State, printed by Messrs. John C. Blum and Son, heretofore called The Farmer's Reporter, is now, at the commencement of its 5th volume, called The Weekly Chronicle and Farmer's Register.

Superior Court Ridings.—We have been favored by one of the Judges with the arrangement of the Circuits, for the present year, which we subjoin:—

Spring.	Autumn.
Newbern.	Settle, Donnell.
Wilmington.	Norwood, Saunders.
Edenton.	Dick, Norwood.
Hillsborough.	Donnell, Settle.
Raleigh.	Saunders, Strange.
Morganton.	Strange, Dick.

Raleigh Register.

Bishop Ives' Appointment.—We are requested to state, that the Bishop will visit Christ Church, Elizabeth City, the first Sunday in Lent; St. Paul's, Edenton, the second Sunday do.; St. Peter's, Washington, the third do.; Calvary Church, Tarboro', the fourth do.; and the Churches in the neighborhood of those places on the immediate week days. The Bishop is expected in this City, on the fifth Sunday, in Lent.—ib.

¶The "Expunging Resolutions," have passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, after a discussion of several weeks duration, by a majority of 11 votes.—ib.

¶Hon. John Tyler has also been nominated for the Vice Presidency by a Whig Convention just held at Richmond, Virginia.—ib.

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—By several recent arrivals London papers to the 3d January, and Havre to the 8th, have been received at New York. The following is extracted from the Courier and Enquirer:

The President's message was received in France, on the first day of the year. It is considered, by the Paris press, as of a conciliatory character, and all accounts concur in predicting a happy termination to our difficulties with that country. An address in reply to the King's Speech to the Chamber had been adopted by the Chamber of Peers, which is very pacific.

We also perceive in other sources, indications of a very pacific character. On the 1st January it is customary for the public bodies to wait on the King with their felicitations. His replies to them are published, and they all speak with confidence of the maintenance of peace. To M. Barthe, representing the Courts of Accounts, he says, "Every thing causes me to believe that this new era of peace, happiness and liberty, will long shine in France," and this is repeated to twenty other individuals representing different public bodies.

We believe, however, that no-

thing definitive will take place until the return of the British fleet, which will come to this conclusion, "Le Journal de Paris," an official organ, in reference to the affairs of this country, says, "In the existing state of affairs no communication of description has taken place."

The dates from London, and the 4th, but they contain nothing important.

The President's Message arrived out on the 18th, and was published at length in the Times and other London papers on the 20th.

The French Chambers met the 20th, and the King's Speech will be found in among our extracts. It will be perceived that he announces the acceptance of Mediation, of England, but as we have accepted of a partial mediation, it remains still to be seen, observed by the President in a Special Message, whether France will accept of it in the present position of affairs.

The Message of Gen. Jackson is universally approved in England.

Insurrection in Sardinia.—It appears that a serious insurrection has taken place in Sardinia. The inhabitants are supported in the insurrection by the Sardinian militia, and by 2,000 or 3,000 men belonging to the garrison, among whom there is a great number of patriots who had been sent to the island of Sardinia as suspected persons. Charles Albert will subdue this island easily if the inhabitants choose to defend. There is not a single peasant who is not armed with a musket, a pistol, and a poinard, and 50 guerrilla bands, 1,000 men each, might easily be formed."

Important from Venezuela.—By the arrival of the schooner Duskey Sally, from St. Thomas, W. I. we have received dates of January 13th. By an arrival there, from the Main, we have gratifying intelligence that Gen. Antonio Paez, had gained a complete victory over the rebels, taken prisoners General Canabarro and the whole of his army. Peace and commerce will thus soon be restored to their former prosperous condition in that country. Particulars—By the official despatches of the Secretary of State, Dec. 28, we learn that the section took place on Christmas day, near Porto Cabello.



Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N.Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

DIED.

In this county, recently, at the advanced age of 84, Mr. Henry Lumsden, a native of the Revolution.

In Scotland Neck, Halifax county, a few days since, Mr. Thomas Cox, a well-talented, enterprising and useful citizen.

Notice.

LOST, in Tarborough, on the 12th inst. a Note of Hand vs. Sampson Hobbins, for seventeen dollars, given on the 12th February 1836, due six months after date. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to the Subscriber. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note.

JOHN H. STEEL.

Tarborough, Feb. 15, 1836.

Removal.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl Street, New York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware.
We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.
T. J. BARROW & CO.
306 Pearl Street.
New York, Jan. 26, 1836.