



TARBORO',

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

We are authorised to announce that *Saml. W. W. Vick* declines a re-election as Sheriff of Nash county.

We are authorised to announce *Wm. W. Bryant*, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nash county, at the next election.

We invite attention to the political meeting to be held at James Bridgers's to-day, having in view the nomination of a Democratic Presidential Elector for this district. Numerous meetings have been recently held in different counties in this State, for the same purpose, and it is time the people were moving in this matter.

#### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**—Mr. Benton, according to notice some days since, introduced a bill for the better supply of silver bullion to the U. S. Mint, and explained that he had been in correspondence with the Directors of that institution to ascertain what quantity of bullion would be sufficient to keep the mint in constant activity. He believed, that a supply of about a million of dollars, a month, would be sufficient for present purpose, and he had provided by his bill that this sum should be transferred by the Deposit Banks to the mint out of the money in their possession.

The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on finance.

A bill to admit free of duty certain articles of foreign produce and to lessen the duties on others was taken up, and Mr. Knight, the Chairman of the committee on manufactures, moved to add—Pearl powder, eleven tape, oil in jars, watches without cases, diamonds and precious stones, sextants, quadrants, telescopes, &c.

An amendment was also moved by him, in the second section of the bill, changing the specified rate of duty, *ad valorem*, from 20 to 25 per cent. These amendments were agreed to, but the bill was laid on the table for the present, to await the return of Mr. Webster, who desired to offer an amendment.

The bill to prevent the transmission by mail of incendiary publications; was taken up, and the blanks therein filled with \$100 to \$1,000 as the amount of fine imposed on such postmaster as should knowingly circulate or deliver any pamphlets forbad by any law of any States. Mr. Calhoun explained that the bill was based on the principle that the question of slavery belonging to the States, all they asked of the General Government was, not to violate the laws of the States, and that they should instruct their agents to give their aid and co-operation to carry them into effect. Mr. Grundy and Mr. Davis having expressed a wish that the consideration of the bill should be postponed, Mr. Calhoun assented thereto, Mr. Grundy intimating that he would be prepared to offer amendments to effect the object of the Senator from S. C.

The bill making appropriations to defray the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, coming up, Mr. Benton's proposition to restrict payments by the Government and the Post Offices, to notes of not less than twenty dollars, was amended, after a lengthened discussion, to restrict to ten dollars, and after the 3d of March, 1837, to twenty. After which it was passed to a third reading.

**House of Representatives.**—Mr. D. omgoole, from the select Committee to whom that part of the

President's message in relation to the election of President and Vice President devolving upon Congress, and fixing the duration of the Presidential term, &c. was referred, made a report, accompanied by a joint Resolution, in conformity to the President's recommendation, which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on elections, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay to David Newland, Esq. the same sum for per diem and mileage, as is allowed to members of Congress, to be computed from the day of presenting his petition to the House, contesting the election of James Graham, Esq. to the 29th inst. inclusive. After some debate, Mr. Hamer moved the previous question, which was seconded. The main question was put and the resolution was adopted—yeas 124, nays 54.

**Temporary investment of surplus funds.**—We invite public attention to the amendment or section offered by Mr. Wright concerning the temporary investment of any surplus funds in the Treasury, after all the intended appropriations shall have passed.

It ably follows up the suggestion on this subject in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will, if adopted, tend to produce these results:

1. All the money in the Treasury not wanted to meet appropriations, and render the operation of the Department easy and prompt, will thus be put on interest at the market rate.

2. All questions about the large sums in the deposit banks, and its unequal distribution, and the small or large interest they should pay, will thus be avoided, as the surplus will be taken out of those banks and put on interest at the market rate.

3. All complaints as to its not being laid out or distributed equally, or being employed for political objects, will then have not even the baseless fabric of a vision to rest on.

4. In this way the people will realize an income from all the surplus, till our present financial system shall become more settled, and Congress can see whether the surplus will be needed by the General Government or not, if not needed, it will be then time enough to make some final disposition of it.

We are gratified to see that the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, not to make the deposit banks borrowers, and to authorize an investment of any real surplus, so as to draw proper interest till the money is wanted, one likely to be carried into effect, as no possible objection to this measure can, we think, be made from any respectable quarter.

Globe.

**The Currency.**—A step of considerable moment was made in the Senate on Wednesday towards the suppression of small notes, and the promotion of specie currency. It was in the adoption of Mr. Benton's amendment to the Pension Bill, modified on the motion of Mr. Niles, so as to prevent any note from being offered in payment, by the United States or Post Office Department, of less denomination than ten dollars, from and after the passage of the bill, and less than twenty dollars from and after the 3d day of March next; nor any note of any denomination which should not be payable and paid, on demand, in gold or silver, at the place where issued, and which not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible upon the spot into gold or silver, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. These important provisions, though put in an appropriation bill, are general and permanent, and were adopted by general consent, and without a division, in the Senate. The concurrence of the House only is wanting to make them a part of the act to be laid before the President.

Here then is an important movement. The sum of twenty dollars is fixed, so far as the Senate is concerned, as the minimum denomination of notes which may be offered in payment from the Federal Government, and notice was given by Mr. Benton for further provisions as fast as a prudent regard to the business of the country would permit. But it is a point gained, and a great point, to have the limit of twenty dollars sanctioned by a vote of the Senate. It is a mark for others to go by; a standard for States and individuals to conform to. The friends of a specie currency will fix their eye upon that mark, and will march up to it. The second provision of the amendment is also important. It acts upon all notes, and will prevent any one from being offered in payment which is not fully, absolutely, and incontrovertibly equivalent to gold and silver at the place where offered. The Senate had this amendment for some time under consideration, and the current of the debate was in favor of hard money and against paper.—ib.

#### INDIAN WAR.

**Florida.**—Col. Twiggs of the United States Army, passed through this town yesterday on his way to Washington, from the seat of War in Florida. We understand that Col. T. expressed the opinion that nothing decisive would probably be heard from Gen. Scott under ten or twelve days. That gallant Officer moved in force towards the supposed position of the Indians on the 26th March. A hand bill has been circulated in the South, stating that Gen. Eustis had been killed in a skirmish with the Indians; Col. Twiggs is of opinion that the report is unworthy of credit, as the Indians were not understood to be in the neighborhood of Gen. Eustis's command.—Pet. Con.

Gen. Gaines passed through New Orleans on the 25th March, on his way to the frontiers of Texas, to protect our citizens from the Comanche Indians, and to maintain our neutrality with Mexico.

**Late and Important from Texas.**—We learn by the Passengers of the schr. Comanche, 8 days from Texas, that the War has assumed a serious character. On the 25 February the Texian Garrison in Bexar of 150 men, commanded by Lt. Colonel B. Travis was attacked by the advance division of General Santa Anna, consisting of 2000 men, who were replaced with the loss of many killed, between 500 to 800 men, without the loss of one man of the Texans—about the same time Col. Johnson, with a party of 70 men while reconnoitering the westward of San Patricio, was surrounded in the night by large body of Mexican troops; in the morning the demand of a surrender was made by the Mexican commander unconditionally, which was refused, but an offer of surrender was made as prisoners of war, which was acceded to by the Mexicans—but no sooner had the Texans marched out of their quarters and stacked their arms, a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force. The Texans attempted to escape, but only three of them succeeded, one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th February and 2d March the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo and bombarding the place. On the 2d March Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo without injuring a man. On the 1st March the Garrison of Alamo received a reinforcement of 32 Texans from Gonzales having forced their way through the enemies lines, making the number in the Alamo consisting of 180 men.

On the 6th March about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole of the Mexican army commanded by San Anna in person.—The battle was desperate until daylight, when only 7 men belonging to the Texian garrison

were found alive, who cried for quarters, but were told that there was none for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinson) and a negro (Colonel Travis) were the only persons whose lives were spared. We regret to say that Col. David Crockett, his companion, Mr. Benton, and Col. Bonham of South Carolina, were among the number slain. Colonel Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos on entering the fort ordered the servant of Col. Travis to point out the body of his master; he did so, when General Cos drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs, with the malignant feelings of a Comanche savage. The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burned. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was not less than one thousand killed and mortally wounded, and as many wounded—making with their loss in the first assault, between two and three thousand men. The flag used by the Mexicans was a blood red one in place of the constitutional flag. Immediately after the capture, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson the servant to Gen. Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was the bearer of a note from Gen. Santa Anna, offering the Texans peace and a general amnesty if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government.—Gen. Houston's reply was—"True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texans are not yet conquered."

The effect of the Fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electrical; every man who could use a rifle; and was in a condition to take the field marched forthwith to the seat of war. It is believed that not less than 4000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Comanche sailed, determined to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans.

General Houston had burnt Gonzales and fallen back on the Colorado, with about 1000 men; Col. Fanning was in the fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with amunitions and provisions, with from 4 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas is to abandon all their occupations, and pursuits of peace and continue in arms until every Mexican East of the Rio del Norte shall be exterminated.

New Orleans Bee.

His Excellency Governor Spaight, returned to this City on Saturday last, from a visit to his residence near Newbern. We are gratified to find that the Governor's health continues good.

Raleigh Standard.

**Seed Cotton.**—Those of our readers who are planters, will doubtless feel interested in the advertisement of Messrs. N. M. Martin and Donnan of Petersburg, who offer the *Petit Gulf Cotton* Seed for sale. We are told that the crop raised from this seed, will be three weeks earlier, and the quality much superior, to that from the common seed.—ib.

**Express Mail.**—We learn from Washington, that it is in contemplation by the Post Master General, to establish a daily *Express Mail*, from Portland in Maine to New Orleans,—provided the enterprise shall meet the approbation and encouragement of the Mercantile classes on the contemplated route.

It is intended the Express shall travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and be carried on horseback, except where steamboats and rail roads can facilitate its conveyance at that or a more rapid rate; the mail bag to be light, and opened at the principal cities and towns on the route. Nothing but commercial and other important letters—slips from Newspaper Editors containing interesting foreign and domestic intelli-

gence, prices current, &c. are to be carried in this mail.

The advantages which would result to Merchants, and other business men, from the establishment of this Express, appear to us to be so manifest, that we should presume it would meet the universal concurrence of every business man on the route.

And to the end that the Post Master General may have an assurance that his laudable scheme does meet the concurrence of those most concerned we would suggest that the citizens of Raleigh, as well as of other towns in the State, should immediately send on memorials to the department in favor of the enterprise.—ib.

**Wake Superior Court.**—Our Court did not adjourn until late on Saturday, nearly the whole week having been occupied in the trial of Capital cases.

On Tuesday, James Bashford, quite a youth, was tried for the homicide of his brother. The circumstances attending the transaction were of such a character, as extenuated the crime to manslaughter, and the Attorney General did not press for a verdict of Murder. Judgment of the Court, that he be branded with the letter M. and pay the costs; being unable to do which, he was admitted to take the oath of insolvency, and then discharged.

On Wednesday, Jones Kiff, a free boy of colour, about 21 years old, was tried on an indictment for Rape, committed on a free woman of colour, supposed to be 80 years of age. Verdict of acquittal.

On Thursday, a trial of almost unprecedented interest in this community took place, viz: The State v. John Murphey alias John Sugg, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Mary Sugg, the wife of the Prisoner's putative father. Every circumstance conspired to render this case one of those which sometimes so strongly enlist the sympathies of a community. The Prisoner quite a young man appeared in court, with unshorn hair and unshaven beard, of some months standing, all the entreaties of his friends being unable to induce him to submit to the operations of a barber. He was born in this city, and lived here up to the time of his father's marriage with the deceased, when at the age of 15, he went to sea, and never returned until 1832, when the murder was committed. He was supposed to have gone off in the first instance, in consequence of the unkind treatment of his step-mother, (for that he is the natural child of John Sugg, we believe no one doubts, though Mr. S. denies the fact) and when he came back, the bickerings between them were renewed. Mrs. Sugg was shot just at night, in her own house, and the act was charged on the Prisoner. He fled, and about two years since, was arrested in Mobile, Alabama. The principal witness on the part of the State was John Sugg, his reputed father.

The Counsel for the Prisoner having suggested that he was laboring under alienation of mind, a Jury were summoned to investigate the matter, who in conjunction with medical gentlemen, having examined him, reported that no appearance of insanity was discoverable. The Prisoner being put upon his trial, greatest difficulty was experienced in making a Jury, and the panel was not completed before about 2 o'clock. The case was submitted to the Jury, after elaborate arguments on both sides, about 1 o'clock, Friday morning, the Judge having remained on the Bench nearly 16 hours. The Jury came into Court at 11 o'clock, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

On Friday, Merrill Miller was put upon his trial for the murder of John Whitaker; his son Levi, who is charged as an accomplice in the deed, made his escape, and has not yet been taken. The proof of violence was direct and irresistible, and the Jury remained out but a short time, before they returned with a verdict of guilty! On Saturday, after a most impres-

sive address from Judge Smith, he was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 25th day of June.

An appeal was then taken from the Prisoner to the Supreme Court, on the question whether, or not, a separation of the Jury did take place?—Raleigh Register.

**Danger of Procrastination.**—Eleventh hour men may learn from a recent occurrence, the danger of delay. There are many persons, doubtless, who wanted Stock in the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road, but they postponed acting on the subject, until, we fear, they are too late. We understand, that Subscriptions to the amount of \$130,000 were taken in this City and Petersburg alone, between the 15th of March and the 1st of April, though \$100,000 only were advertised for. This is encouraging to all concerned.—ib.

**Petersburg Market, April 11.**—Cotton.—17 a 18½; general sales 18 a 18½.

**Norfolk Market, April 8.**—Cotton.—A lot from the farm of Mr. Bishop of N. C. commanded as high as 18 5-8 cts. and on Wednesday a part of the crop of Mr. Henry Deberry of Northampton, was sold as high as 18½. They were both of superior quality. The inferior kinds it will be seen have experienced a considerable advance over our last quotation.—Herald.

The Jail at Jerusalem, Southampton County, was set on fire, last Wednesday week, by a negro man confined therein under sentence of death for stabbing, and burnt to the ground. No lives lost. The building cost upwards of \$4000.—ib.

**Maryland Internal Improvement bill.**—The bill which has been for some time before the Maryland Legislature, for the promotion of various important works of Internal Improvement, was rejected in the House of Delegates on Thursday last, by a single vote.—ib.

**Quick work and well done.**—The whole of the capital stock for constructing the Eastern Shore Rail Road, we learn, has been subscribed in Philadelphia. The road is to extend from Philadelphia through Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, to a point on the Chesapeake, near the lower end of Northampton County, (Va.) and to be connected with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road by a line of steamboats.—ib.

#### COMMUNICATED.

A political meeting will be held at Mr. James Bridgers's, on the 16th inst. (the day on which Col. Williams' regiment musters) in order to recommend a Presidential Elector for this district.

**H. JOHNSTON,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Is now receiving from New York,  
A Splendid Assortment of  
**GOODS,**

IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS,  
Suitable for the approaching Season.  
Gentlemen wishing to purchase the most fashionable and best goods, at a small advance on the cost, will do well to call and examine his Stock, as he is determined to sell very low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

**Among them are—**  
Superfine blue, black, and brown Cloths.  
2d quality do. of all the most fashionable colors.  
Sup'r corded and plaid fancy Cassimers.  
White corded & drab drills for pantaloons.  
Crape Cambrics and Bombazines for waist coats.  
A superior assortment of Vestings, of every description.  
Plain brown Linens for summer jackets and pantaloons.  
Plain black and fancy Stocks, (a large assortment.)  
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs.  
Black silk Cravats, linen Collars.  
Plain and ruffled linen Bosoms, a new and superior article—Suspenders.  
Silk Shirts for gentlemen, a new article. Also, most every other article comprising gentlemen's wear.  
He also keeps on hand (of his own make) a small assortment of

**Ready made Clothes.**  
He has on hand a few best white broad Hats, which will be sold at New York cost. Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloths can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.  
Tarboro', April 14, 1836.