



TARBORO' V. C.

SAURDAY, MAY 7, 1836.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Town Creek, 4th May, 1836.
To the Senatorial Voters of the County of Edgecombe.

Fellow Citizens: The time is near at hand when you will be thinking about who will be your candidate to represent you the two ensuing years. Having been your representative in the Senate last year, it may be expected that I again will be a candidate for a seat in the Senate of North Carolina—but, gentlemen, for two particular reasons I must decline offering this year. The first reason is, that my concerns at home at this time compel me to stay and attend to them; the second reason is, that I believe we can get a man that is better qualified than I am—and it was always my wish that Edgecombe should be as well represented as any county in the State. Therefore, I return my sincere thanks to the people of Edgecombe, for the confidence they have placed in me, and shall forever feel grateful to them.

I am yours, &c.
BENJA. SHARPE.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: It has been suggested, that Dr. HALL would consent to represent the county of Edgecombe, in the Senatorial branch of the General Assembly, if elected. Believing that it will meet the wishes of the people generally, we respectfully present his name for that office, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.

The Hon. Jesse Speight passed through this place, a few days since, on a visit to his family in Greene county. We understand from him, that Congress will not probably adjourn until sometime in June.

We learn that Mr. John Edmondson has been appointed Postmaster at Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

Gov. Spaight has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of \$200, for the apprehension of John Bellamy, late of Warrenton, who stands charged by an indictment of a grand jury of Warren county, with the murder of William C. Mayfield, of said county—said Bellamy having made his escape.

A likely young negro fellow, the property of Mr. Baker Staton, of this county, met his death a few days since in a very singular manner. He had been ploughing, and having unhooked the trace chains, in attempting to throw them on the horse, the horse started and one of the chains wound round the negro's arm and hooked, and in this manner the horse ran with him until he killed him.

Some speculation has been made, as to the course our government will pursue in regard to Texas. The following article, from the Globe, we presume settles that question:—

"The Intelligencer of yesterday asserts to think it singular that the convention with Mexico, published in this paper on Wednesday, should have appeared at a time when, according to the assertion of that print, officers of the Government are conniving at, and perpetrating an implied breach of the treaty, by attempting to aid the Texans. As the malignant cunning with which this statement is put forth might, in some degree,

produce its intended effect of misleading the suspicious or the ignorant, it should receive its merited notice and contradiction. So far from being true that officers of the Government are arming or encouraging men to march into the Mexican territory, they have been directed to employ all measures warranted and enjoined by law to frustrate such schemes. However individuals may compassionate those they may deem oppressed in foreign countries, or whatever indignation may be excited by the wreaking of a sanguinary revenge at variance with the acknowledged laws of war, the plain duty of this Government is, not to deviate from the settled policy of the nation by meddling, either covertly or openly, with the domestic quarrels of our neighbors. That duty has been, and will continue to be, scrupulously performed, and the result will again prove that the President is as slow in giving just cause of offence to a foreign power, as he has been firm, zealous, and successful in maintaining the honor of the country, and in asserting the rights of its injured citizens."

CONGRESS.

Senate.—The bill to distribute the avails of public lands among the several States, is still under discussion.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution providing, that nothing but gold and silver coin be received in payment for public lands.

House of Representatives.—On the 22d ult. after the morning business was disposed of, a most interesting debate ensued upon the bills authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers to the number of 10,000 from six to twelve months (at his discretion) for the better protection of our western frontier. The intelligence recently received from our western frontier, is well calculated to fill the the bravest with alarm. The only difference of opinion seemed to be on the subject of numbers; some thought 5000 men a sufficient number to put down any Indian encroachments.

Mr. Morris presented resolutions adopted by inhabitants of Cincinnati, for the recognition of Texas as an independent State. Mr. King of Alabama, pointed out the impropriety, situated as we were in treaty with Mexico, to countenance the matter now, by referring it to a committee; and they were finally laid on the table.

We have heard it intimated (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) that an effort will speedily be made by some of the western members of Congress, to effect a removal of the seat of government to Cincinnati. The advocates of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia are supposed to be favourable to such a measure.

We have received the first No. of "The Western Whig, and La Grange Herald," printed in La Grange, Fayette county, Tennessee, by Mr. Robert J. Yancy, former Editor of the Oxford Examiner.—Raleigh Standard.

The Episcopal Convention.—We are requested, for the information of those who may take an interest in the subject, to publish the following extract of a letter from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, from which it will be seen that the Convention of the Episcopal Church will convene in Newbern next week:

Wilmington April 22d, 1836.... Until this morning, much doubt for the last week has perplexed me as to the prudence of our Convention meeting in Newbern, on account of the small pox. But as the physicians write me that no new cases have occurred for a week, I think there can be no danger.—Raleigh Star.

We took a view, a few days since, at the Halifax and Weldon Railroad, and were highly gratified in witnessing its rapid progress towards a completion. Nothing could afford us more pleas-

ure, than to see this Road in successful operation.—Halifax Adv.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

At a highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Nash county, N. C. held at the Court house in Nashville, on Saturday the 16th April, 1836, for the purpose of consulting together upon the subject of the next Presidential Election, and for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet others that have been appointed by the Counties of Franklin, Warren, and Halifax, at Henry Simms' Esq. on the 7th of May next, to nominate some person to be voted for as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for this Electoral District.

When, on motion of James S. Battle, Esq. the meeting was organized by appointing Genl. Henry Blount, Chairman, and Col. Arthur Whitfield Secretary, after which the Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and adopted without a dissenting voice, to wit:

Whereas, the time for which Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected to serve as President of the United States, will expire on the 3rd of March next, and whereas, we most cordially approve of and concur in the principles and measures of his administration, and whereas we conceive it to be our duty as well as privilege to contribute to the support and maintenance of those principles in the selection of a man as his successor who will carry them out in practice; and whereas we have the highest confidence in the patriotism, integrity, ability, and Republican principles of Martin Van Buren of New York,

Resolved, therefore, That we not only recommend, but will use every proper exertion to insure his election as the successor of our present illustrious and distinguished venerable Chief Magistrate; and whereas the well tried, long, faithful public services of Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, both as a soldier and statesman entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of a great and magnanimous people,

Resolved therefore, That we will support him as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency—and as the means of insuring unanimity of sentiment and concert in an action of the republican party in the coming Presidential Election.

Resolved, That five Delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent this county in a meeting of Delegates from the other counties of this Electoral District at Mr. H. Simms' on the 7th May next, to select some suitable person to be voted for as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, who shall pledge himself, if elected, to vote for Martin Van Buren of New York, for President, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, for Vice President.

Resolved, That if any of the Delegates appointed by this meeting shall fail to attend the meeting at Mr. Simms' that then those who do attend shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Delegates, when upon counting the ballots it appeared that Genl. Henry Blount, Dr Isaac Sessums, James S. Battle, Esq. Dr. Jno Arrington, and Col. Arthur Whitfield were duly elected; whereupon it was ordered by the meeting that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Editors of the Raleigh Standard and Warrenton Reporter, with a request that they publish the same.

H. BLOUNT, Ch'rn.
A. Whitfield, Sec'ry.

Virginia Elections.—Our latest accounts are: 64 Republicans, 53 Whigs.

Rhode Island Election.—The election for Governor and other State officers, which took place in

Rhode Island on Wednesday, resulted in the success of the administration party, by an increased majority. Returns from all the towns except five, give Francis, the Van Buren and Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor 694 majority. The Whigs had lost four members of the Legislature, and gained three. Rhode Island has gone the way of Maine, N. Hampshire and Connecticut.

Petersburg Market, May 2.—Cotton—16 a 18, demand very limited.—Int.

New York Market, April 23.... Cotton—The transactions for the week amount to 1500 bales at a further decline of 1/2 ct. making 2 cts. from the extreme prices of the 15th March. The actual sales since our last report do not exceed 1000 bales; but beside these 1500 have been shipped for owners account. Yesterday there was a little done, holders are still anxious to realize. Our stock is 42,247 bales, against 53,657 last year, and prices nominal at 15 a 21 against 16 1/2 a 21 cts. in 1835.—Star.

Florida.—What has become of Gen. Scott and the Florida army, are questions in the mouths of every one, but which none can answer. Up to the moment of penning this paragraph, we are without advices as to his movements or his fate after crossing the Withlacoochee. It is conjectured that he has marched towards Tampa Bay; that the Indians have dispersed in small parties to collect supplies and recruit their forces, in order to recommence hostile operations in the Fall. In the mean while, they will seek shelter in the Everglades, where it would be madness to pursue them. A reference to the Map of East Florida, will exhibit at a glance to our readers the vast superiority in point of locality which the Indians have over the whites. Swamps, marshes, and lakes innumerable prevail, amid which the acclimated Indians live in security, but where the white man must perish. Osceola has proved himself a skilful chief, and a brave one, and we fear, ere he is subdued, will cause the country much trouble, expense and bloodshed.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday, states that "A private letter received in this city, gives information of the arrival of Gen. Scott with his forces at Tampa Bay, and that the Indians had broken up and divided their force and retired to Ever Glades. It was thought the campaign is over for this summer."—Pet. Con.

Late from Texas.—Our accounts from Texas are of a gloomy character. The New Orleans Bee, of the 20th ult. furnishes the following particulars of the massacre of the Georgia battalion, commanded by Col. Fannin—of the recent movements of the Mexicans, and Indians in Texas—and a copy of the requisition, made by Gen. Gaines or Gov. White of Louisiana, for a Brigade of Volunteers to aid in preventing incursions by the Indians upon the Territory of Texas as well as that of the United States. The brigade consists of 3000 men.

From the Bee, of April 20th.

Texas.—Below we publish a letter from a correspondent who was one of Fannin's company, before its massacre as now corroborated. Though that letter communicates no later intelligence, it narrates the concatenation and motives of events in a manner not hitherto done.

The details of Fannin's massacre present a tale of horror. The only additional intelligence, that we have received worthy of credit, is the attack of the Indians on the Texans in the northern parts, and the contemplated interference of Gen. Gaines.

It is stated that the right wing of the invading army of Mexicans made a forced march on Nacogdoches, which was deserted in consequence of the double attack from Indians and Mexicans. The army of Houston may soon be

therefore surrounded on all sides, and made the prey of the enemy; so that it will appear that the Texans had declared their independence and lost their country and existence.

Col. Fannin evacuated Goliad on the 19th of March, by order of Gen. Houston, commander in chief; his force was between 299 and 340; about 8 miles east of the fort they were surrounded by the enemy with 2000 cavalry and infantry. The advance guard were cut off, 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Fannin fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 190 killed! and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Col. Fannin entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fannin went out to meet the commanding general, who represented to Colonel Fannin that he knew the force opposed to him—that was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarters, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of honorable warfare; Col. Fannin was to lay down his arms, and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions; on the 9th day after their arrival at Goliad, they were assured that a vessel was ready to receive them at Capano, to embark for New Orleans, and Col. Fannin marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire nearly every man fell—a Mr. Hudden of Texas and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. H. remained in the grass all night, in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

From the Louisville Journal.

Col. Lewis, a Commissioner from Texas, has stated to us a fact, which, when known, will shew the people of the United States, that a portion of them, even now, are not secure from the machinations of Santa Anna, the Mexican butcher. A few weeks ago, Colonel Manny, commander of the U. S. garrison at Fort Jessup, situated about 20 miles from the Sabine, accidentally learned, that an influential Mexican, living 9 or 10 miles from that place, had received from Santa Anna an important communication. Col. M. suspecting mischief and resolved to exercise the utmost vigilance, immediately sent out some three or four men under his command, who had the good fortune to obtain possession of the original letter in Santa Anna's own hand writing, which they placed in the hands of their commander. The latter urged the Mexican to arouse the Indians in his vicinity against the Texans, and to promise them, if necessary, the full possession of all the Texan lauds after the extermination of the inhabitants. Another injunction was, that he should, by himself, or through emissaries, excite the slaves of Louisiana to rise up and cut the throats of their masters, and then, under the promise of unlimited rewards, to join the Indians in laying waste the Texan country. Col. M., having read the letter, instantly despatched it to the Government of the United States at Washington. There can be no mistake as to these facts. Col. M. stated them in person to Geo. C. Childress, the minister from the Texan Convention to Washington city, and Mr. Childress stated them to our informant, Col. Lewis."

A General Border War.—

We are threatened, it would seem, with the Indian tomahawk on eve-

ry portion of our extended border settlements—the Seminoles in Florida, the Creeks in Georgia, the Camanches and Pawnees on the Red River, the Winnebagos at Green Bay, and now, as we perceive by a letter from Michigan, with the tribes of that territory, in the vicinity of Des Moines. To cap the climax, we have Santa Anna, no less ferocious and blood thirsty than Osceola, on our Louisiana frontier. Whether these movements be preconcerted, or from whatever cause they proceed, large expenditures and appropriations out of the Treasury will be required for the war department.—N. Y. Star.

From Cape de Verds.—By the brig Elizabeth, arrived on Tuesday, information is received, that the brig Pearl, from Boston, at the Isle of Mayo, was robbed on the passage of about \$4000 in dry goods, by a clipper brig, supposed to be a slaver. A conspiracy among the slaves at St. Jago, had been opportunely suppressed. Many of the slaves were killed—two ringleaders shot, &c. Their plan was to have massacred the entire population of Porto Praya.—ib.

Triumph of Art over Nature.—Mr. Ranney, the Engineer of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road, according to the London Mechanics Magazine, has contracted for one of Mr. Stephenson's locomotives, which is to draw 200 tons at 60 miles per hour.—ib.

Fishing of Cotton.—Some fishermen in Lynnhaven Bay, near Norfolk, recently hauled up in their seine 25 bales of cotton, which were advertised to be sold on the 25th ult. for the benefit of all concerned. We knew the South was rich in cotton, but were not aware that the waters of their bays and rivers abounded in it....

Melancholy.—Capt. George Flowers, of the schr. Pocahontas, jumped overboard on Friday April 14th on his passage from this place to Charleston, lat. 33, 14; long, 78, 18, west. He sunk in a few minutes, and the greatest exertions to save him were unavailing. This melancholy catastrophe is attributable to insanity, caused by intemperance. He was a very worthy and intelligent man, and but for this one failing, might have lived an ornament to his profession and a credit to his friends.—Wilmington Adv.

A Demonstration.—The Rev. Geo. Storrs has been sentenced to three months confinement at hard labor, in the Pittsfield (New Hampshire,) House of Correction, for preaching abolitionism.—ib.

Herring Fishery.—We learn that the fisheries on Albemarle Sound, which at the commencement of the season, were more unpromising than usual, are now completely overrun by the herrings, which suddenly made a rush down the rivers in such immense numbers, that in some cases large quantities caught were left to spoil for want of salt to pack them with; and we have been assured that in one or two instances the proprietors of fisheries, being unprovided with a sufficient supply of salt, have preferred lifting their seines and giving the fish a free passage, rather than haul them ashore.—Norfolk Herald.

Aurora Borealis.—The luminous appearance of the sky on Friday night, appears to have been produced by a genuine aurora borealis,—at least the papers of the northern cities so inform us.—Here, we did not see enough of it to enable us to determine its true character; but further north, it exhibited itself in all its splendor. The New York Evening Star thus describes it:

Bright rays of white, radiated in regular lines from a centre in the zenith, about midway towards every part of the horizon, presenting in the southwest a diffused