



**HARBOROUGH,**

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836.



**Steamboat, ahoy!**

We have the gratification to announce the commencement of a new era in the commercial annals of this place. On Wednesday last, the steamer E. D. Macnair, Capt. Chamberlain, arrived at this port from Washington, with freight and passengers, and gallantly anchored in our harbor amidst the roaring of cannon and other testimonials of joy with which our citizens, who thronged in crowds to the river, greeted this novel and welcome visitor. On Thursday, the public spirited and enterprising proprietors gave a general invitation to the citizens to take a short excursion in the steamer, which was gladly accepted. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were hospitably received on board, and the steamer went down the river as far as Sparta and returned. The day was uncommonly pleasant, and music, dancing, and refreshments, gave a zest to the entertainment that will be long remembered by the joyous and highly gratified company. Yesterday the steamer left us, with the hearty wishes of the citizens for her speedy and safe return. A complimentary party was tendered to the proprietors, which they politely declined, for want of time.

This we conceive to be but the dawning of the brilliant prospects which are opening to our view. In the course of the ensuing year we shall also probably have to announce the arrival at this place of



a locomotive and train of cars. The Engineer is now surveying the route of the Rail Road from Wilmington to the Roanoke, and we confidently anticipate that it will pass near or thro' this place.

**CONGRESS.**

**Senate.**—The Senate have passed the Land bill, by a vote of 25 to 20—three of its opponents were absent. The two administration Senators from Pennsylvania voted for it on instructions from the present minority Legislature of their State. Under other circumstances, the majority of one in its favor would have been reversed. [Mr. Mangum voted for, Mr. Brown against it.]

Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the U. States to cause the Senate to be informed, whether any branch of the public service has suffered, or is likely to suffer any injury, loss, neglect or delay for want of time and adequate appropriations.

After its adoption, Mr. Webster said he had not been impressed by its character until it had been adopted. It was a resolution of an extraordinary character, and he moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was adopted.

Mr. Benton had no objection. The extraordinary resolution was called for by the extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed for want of appropriations.

The vote was then reconsidered & the resolution laid on the table.

**House of Representatives.**—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the defence of the western frontier.

Mr. C. sent to the Clerk's table the following communications from the Secretary of War and Quarter Master General, to show

the necessity of speedily disposing of this bill.

*War Department,*  
May 4, 1836.

Sir: In January last orders were given to Major General Gaines to take measures for the defence of the western frontier of Louisiana. Events which were then passing in Texas, led to the belief that a state of things might arise requiring the interposition of the Government to protect the inhabitants of that portion of the United States from the calamities of war.

There were placed, subject to General Gaines's orders, three regiments of infantry and seven companies of dragoons; and he was instructed to prevent, by force if necessary, any armed parties from crossing the boundary line into the territory of the United States. He was also informed that the thirty-third article of the treaty with Mexico imposes upon both of the contracting parties the duty of preventing all hostile incursions on the part of the Indians into the possessions of the other; and he was directed to take the necessary measures for fulfilling this obligation on the part of the United States. He was also instructed, if called upon by the civil authority for any aid towards enforcing the laws having relation to the neutral duties of the United States, to render such assistance as the laws prescribe; and he was referred to the district attorneys of the two districts of Louisiana for their opinion upon such points of law connected with his duty as might arise. He was also particularly advised that it was the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected.

By information recently received from General Gaines, it appears that he considers it necessary that his force should be increased, with a view to afford proper protection to the frontiers. He has, therefore, called upon each of the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee for a brigade, and upon the Governor of Alabama for a battalion of militia; the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted. He reports that the Mexican forces are rapidly approaching the border; and he anticipates, that as soon as they have reached the vicinity of the Indians, these will join in the contest, and that the Indian force will respect no boundary line. And the operations in Texas, as described by General Gaines, cannot fail to produce a favorable effect upon the cruel disposition and predatory habits of the Indians.

I have, therefore, the honor to suggest to the Committee of Ways and Means the propriety of an appropriation of one million of dollars, to defray the expenses attending the defence of the western frontier of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provision of the act of April 5th, 1832, making appropriations for the support of the army.

I send for the information of the committee a letter from the Quartermaster General.

Very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
LEW. CASS.  
Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, H. of Representatives.

*Quartermaster General's Office,*  
Washington City, May 3, 1836.

Sir: The operations on the frontiers of Texas will require large appropriations. I have a requisition on my table for one hundred thousand dollars for that service, and have not a dollar to meet it. I have received a letter from the Assistant Quartermaster at Natchitoches, reporting that he had found great difficulty in obtaining land transportation for five companies. The wagons and horses, as well as mules for packing, must be taken from Ohio, Kentucky, or Tennessee. Should the operations be continued thro' the season on the scale indicated by General Gaines' requisitions, a million of dollars will probably

be required for the service of this department alone.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
TH. S. JESUP,  
Quartermaster General.  
The Hon. Secretary of War,  
Washington City.

*War Department,*  
May 5, 1836.

Sir: In consequence of the intimation contained in your note of this date, I beg leave to observe, that the request for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, for the protection of the frontier, in my letter of yesterday, was submitted to, and approved by, the President.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
LEW. CASS.  
Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, H. of Representatives.

Mr. Cambreleng was in hopes that the House would agree to go into committee on this measure today, (the 6th inst.)

The bill was then read twice, committed, and together with the correspondence, ordered to be printed.

**The Report of the Secretary of War.**—The vacation of Congress for a day or two, (to allow time for cleaning, ventilating and matting the Hall,) frees our columns from the daily Congressional reports, and enables us to present entire the admirable Report of Secretary Cass, on the subject of the national defence. This paper, which embodies the general views long entertained by the President, illustrates the subject of which it treats with beauty and force, which military experience and military science, combined with the highest classical attainments, alone could command.

The plan of public defence proposed in this report is within the reach of the means of the Treasury. May we not hope then that it will be perfected, and that no system of squandering the revenue among the States, to be scrambled for by monopolizing corporations—by joint stock companies, and by artful political managers—will be permitted to divert the treasure of the nation from this its most legitimate object?—*Globe.*

**The Cherokee Treaty.**—This very important question is kept off by the opposition in the Senate, as that of the admission of Michigan and Arkansas is in the House; the one to be operated upon by the land bill, the other to operate on the abolition excitement.

The land bill evidently suspends action on the Cherokee treaty. To comply with the compact with Georgia, and redeem her soil from Indian occupation, will cost the United States nearly six millions. This sum, with the other necessary appropriations, with Mr. Clay's proposed retrospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, would absolutely bankrupt the Treasury, and verify the panic predictions of the opposition. Hence the Cherokee treaty is suspended by the friends of the land bill, as the appropriations are staved off in the House to augment the surplus, and increase the douceur which is to carry Mr. Clay's bill thro'....*ib.*

**The Western Border War.**—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 22d ult. removes entirely the doubt heretofore expressed in the New Orleans papers as to the genuineness of General Gaines's letter to the Governor of Louisiana, and shews the grounds on which Governor White has declined a compliance with the requisition contained in that letter: "The letter of General Gaines to Governor White has produced a sensation in the community, with some, from the nature of the requisition made on this State; with others, from the indelicacy and impropriety of publishing an official document intended exclusively for Gov. White. We have been informed the Governor thinks

it highly imprudent that such a document should have been copied and published; and that he has returned a private answer to General Gaines, that he has no authority or means to comply with the requisition. No appropriation was made by the Legislature for the purpose; there are no funds in the State treasury to warrant an extraordinary expenditure. General Gaines also made previously a requisition on this State, which, being responded to by the Legislature, was granted by the Governor. But the Legislature is not now in session; and will not be convoked for this special purpose."—*ib.*

We learn that Major General Scott, in his official communication, received at the War Department, a few days since, gives it as his opinion, that there has not been as many as six hundred Indians embodied at any one place, and states, that the signs about the Withlacoochee do not contradict his estimates. He also states, that it is the opinion of all the commanders, that they are now dispersed in war parties, or parties of observation, consisting of from sixty to two hundred each, with, however, great facilities of concentration. The women, children, and negroes, are supposed to be concealed at their settlements on the upper and lower part of Pear Creek, and engaged with a portion of the warriors in planting, fishing, and hunting. To this point, a combined movement was made from Tampa Bay, on the 12th and 14th of April, with the view of capturing, if possible, the women and children, and of destroying the settlements.—*ib.*

**Florida.**—By the following articles from the Charleston Patriot and Savannah Georgian, received by yesterday's mail, it would appear that the Florida campaign has ended. General Scott, from the insalubrity of the climate, has been compelled to cease active operations against the Indians. He has, however, disposed his forces in such manner as is best calculated to prevent any attacks upon our settlements. The Indians it would seem continue to preserve an indomitable spirit.

**Latest from Florida. Termination of the Indian Campaign.**—Lieut. Van Buren, Aid to Gen. Scott, and Capt. Finley, Aid to General Eustis, arrived here this forenoon from Picolata via Savannah in the Steam packet William Seabrook, from Savannah. We have conversed with both those gentlemen who have politely imparted to us all the information they possess.

Lieut. Van Buren states, that owing to the commencement of the warm weather the Campaign had been brought to a close. The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There was supposed to be about 200 on the sick list at Tampa Bay and 80 at Volusia.

Capt. Finley has communicated to us the following intelligence:—

The left wing of the army of Florida, arrived at Tampa Bay, on the 5th of April, left there on the 17th, and marched to Volusia, by Pilaklikaha. The active operations of the campaign have ceased from the sickly season having commenced. The South Carolina Volunteers, left Volusia on Friday 29th, to march to St. Augustine, where Col. Brisbane's Regiment would be discharged, and sent by transports to this City. Col. Goodwyn's Mounted men would be discharged at Jacksonville. The regulars it is believed will be kept in Florida, to garrison posts which may be important in the commencement of the next campaign. The Indians were no where in any force, and are supposed to be scattered all over the territory.

**Texas.**—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 25th inst. brings us the following interesting intelligence from Texas. It will be observed that the Bulletin expresses some doubt as to the correctness of the

information.—It is however in some degree confirmed by the fact that the same paper of the next day does not contradict it.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible, we learn 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that General Houston's effective forces was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Major Baker, with 400 men, was on the opposite side of the Brasos, having the steamer Yellow Stone at his command, to convey his troops across to make the attack in concert with the commander-in-chief on the main body of the enemy.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the Seat of Government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brasos, is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

**Dreadful Massacre!**—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants that left this city in the William and Francis, for Codano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

**Carlists at New Orleans.**—The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, affirms that Santa Anna has effected a loan of a firm at New Orleans of six millions, at 4 per cent. per month, besides admitting into the Mexican ports, the exportations of the firm free of duty. We do not believe any American house so base.—*N. Y. Star.*

**Important for Michigan.**—The Detroit Journal contains a letter dated Washington, March 28th, from Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. by which it appears that the U. S. Government have concluded the important treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas, for the sale of all their lands in the Peninsula, together with the upper Peninsula, as far as Chocolate river on Lake Superior, running thence to Green Bay. About ten millions of acres is comprehended south of the Straits of Michilimackinac, and about seven millions north of them. The Ottowas retain some small reservations, not exceeding 940,000 acres altogether. Not a foot of lands is retained in private reservations. All claims of this kind are commuted in money, and the whole country cleared of those objectionable rights. All the just debts of the Indians are provided for, and numerous provisions made to further the condition of these Indians, besides which, they receive near a million and a half.—*ib.*

**Federal Court.**—The United States Court for the District of North Carolina will commence its Spring Term in this city on Thursday next. Associate Justice Barbour and Judge Potter will preside.—*Ral. Reg.*

An Agency of the Bank of the State of North Carolina has just been established at Windsor, Bertie county, of which Mr. Lorenzo Webb is appointed agent.—*ib.*

**Mr. Bynum.**—In a recent debate of Congress, Mr. Bynum was represented by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle to have "threatened Congress with military force." Benjamin C. Howard, of the House of Representatives, as an act of justice to Mr. Bynum, addressed a note to the Editor of the Chronicle on the subject, the material portion of which we subjoin, though we are not aware that we have aided in extending the circulation of the report by its republication:

"I was sitting close by Mr. Bynum, when he made his remarks, and heard distinctly every word that he uttered. No such idea as

that of calling in a military force, or in any manner approximating towards it, was expressed by him. What he did say was this: that the minority of the House had intimated delay in the decision of the question, by repeated calls for the Yeas and Nays, which were attended with no effect except prostration, and that if the same principle were followed out in the nation, and the minority refuse to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, it must inevitably deluge the country with blood, because no other resort would be left than an appeal to force, civil in the first instance, and finally, military."—*ib.*

The great match race at New York, between Margaret Armstead and Admiral, came off on Tuesday the 3d inst., on the Brooklyn course, and resulted in the success of the Southern mare.

The Banking capital of Massachusetts has been increased \$10,320,000, by enactments passed at the recent session of the Legislature. This sum is made up of additional capital to old Banks to the amount of \$3,600,000, and of new banks chartered to the amount of \$6,720,000. The total Banking capital of Massachusetts is now \$40,830,000.

**Good.**—The legislature of Massachusetts has vacated the charters of the State Bank of Boston, and the People's Bank of Roxbury, for violations of their charters, by usurious interest.

The trial of Crandall, before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, on a charge of circulating incendiary publications, was brought to a close on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

**Foreign.**

**Latest from Europe.**—An arrival from Liverpool brings papers to the 28th March. No political news except the following:

The Paris Messenger of 23d says, "It was yesterday reported on 'Change, says a Journal, that the Treasury had already paid the instalments of the indemnity to the United States, which are already due."

The long pending negotiations for the recognition, by Spain, of the independence of the South American Republics, have fallen to the ground. The plenipotentiaries from America are firm in their resolve not to purchase this negotiation by the payment of a sum of money into the treasury of Spain. They have left Madrid, "homeward bound;" but it is expected that England, the peacemaker, will mediate between the government of the Republic and the mother country.

The Cotton market was very active, and prices somewhat higher.



**Republican Nomination.**

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

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

**MARRIED.**

In Greensborough, Alabama, on the 14th ult. Mr. John Haywood Parker, late of this place, to Miss Maria T. Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Haywood Lawrence.

**DIED.**

In this county, a few days since, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. William Cobb.