



TARBORO

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1836.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 28th July.

General Assembly—For Senate, THOS. H. HALL.

House of Commons, JOHN J. DANIEL, RALPH E. MACNAIR, JAMES GEORGE.

Messrs. Andrew R. Porter & Co. have issued proposals to publish in the town of Lincolnton, N. C. a newspaper to be called the "Lincolnton Transcript." It will be opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as the next President—and will be published weekly on a medium sheet at \$1.50 in advance, of \$2 if paid after the issuing of the first number.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 9.

Senate.—Mr. Preston presented memorials from Philadelphia, praying for an early recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas. On introducing these memorials, Mr. Preston made some remarks in which he commented on the course of warfare pursued by Santa Anna, in most severe terms, applying to him personal epithets of the most degrading character. At the same time he expressed his sympathy with the Texians and his sincere good wishes for their success, he expressed his conviction that nothing could be done by the Government in the present state of things.

Mr. Webster rebuked expressions of a violent character, addressed to the head of a Government with whom we had very recently negotiated a treaty, and the legitimacy of whose government has received our assent. He felt as much as any one for the sufferings of the Texians, but he would not be willing to give such expression of his feelings, as might have the slightest tendency to disturb the peace of this country. We are on terms of peace and amity with Mexico, and there was no reason why these relations should be disturbed.

The debate was further continued, and Messrs. Buchanan, Mangum and Shepley declared that they would not be induced to vote for any departure from the pacific feelings of the country.

Mr. Walker read an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, in which it is stated that Santa Anna declared to the English and French Ministers that he would chase the Texians beyond the Red River, and if they were there sustained by the United States, he would pursue them to Washington, tear away the laurels of General Jackson, and burn the Capitol as the British had done.

The memorials, with others presented by Mr. Buchanan, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Monday, May 16.

Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens at Morganton, North Carolina, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were read, and ordered to be printed.

These resolutions request the co-operation of Mr. Preston and Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, in promoting the object sought for.

Mr. Preston made some remarks in return for the compliment, expressed his high gratification at the intelligence received that morning of the capture of Santa Anna, and the consequent termination of the war in Texas; his admiration of the skill and bravery by which this result had been obtained; adding his opinion, how-

ever, that the time had not come for the Government of this country to interfere, until the Texians should have a government de facto to be recognised.

House of Representatives.—The long expected peace offering, to wit, the report from the Select Committee, raised, to consider the memorials referred to them for Abolition of Slavery; was presented by Mr. Pinckney, with this remarkable and unprecedented circumstance in its favor, which goes much to compensate for the delay in preparing it, that it was stated by him to be agreed to, unanimously, by the committee, and therefore, Mr. P. trusted, that it would meet the general approbation of the House, and of the country. It was two hours reading and embraces all that can be said on this very prolific subject concluding with the following resolutions, for adoption by Congress. Resolved, that Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of Slavery in any of the States of the Confederacy. 2. That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the D. C., 3rd, that whereas, it is desirable that this subject should be finally arrested for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public, &c. Resolved, that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating to the subject, without printing, or being referred, shall henceforth be laid on the table, and no further action whatever be had thereon. The printing of 5,000 copies having been moved, Mr. Hardin said he did not agree altogether to the report. Mr. Wise said, if that was to be received as the standard of their principles, as the ground on which they intended to stand, they were swept off their feet. He was disappointed, it did not state expressly and directly that Congress had not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The whole amount of it was, that it was not expedient to abolish Slavery. He would sooner vote to print all memorials, than recognise it, as a defence of Southern men; and he would not vote to have it printed at all. Mr. Thompson followed in the same track, because, instead of putting resolutions in the report upon chartered rights, they were put on the ground of public fact. He charged Mr. P. with misrepresenting his constituents and declared it ought to be burned by the common hangman. Mr. Owens moved 30,000 copies should be printed. Mr. Bouldin, Mr. Hawes and Mr. Howard expressed themselves in favor of the report. Mr. Patton was for printing the usual number, that the subject might be understood by all. He had not heard it read, and knew nothing of its contents. Mr. Speight said it met his expectations and he would vote for the printing. The subject was further kept up until the hour for morning business expired—no question being taken thereon.

Col. Don Jose Maria Romco, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aquirre, Lieut. Col. Castillo. Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed but not yet found. Prisoners—GEN. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Col. Almonti, aid de Camp, Cols. Cespedes of the Currero battalion, Cringas, aid to Santa Anna, Portilla de la Pedregoire, aid to Santa Anna, Nuner, Valenti; Lieut. Cols. Filipe Remero, (wounded) Valenti, Don Pedro del Garda, Fernando Urribe wounded, aid to Santa Anna, Arcos, Encise, Mugla Don Ramon Curo, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also 5 Captains and 12 Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition; that his army should lay down their arms, Texas Independence acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

The Augusta Courier of the 18th inst. says "After the late battle with Houston, it is stated, Santa Anna attempted to escape by a bridge, where a strong guard had been placed by the vigilance of the Texian Commander. He played Major Andre, with like success, offering immense sums to be allowed to escape, thus exciting the suspicions that were fatal to his safety. The Texians were true to their country."

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Southern papers are filled with accounts of murders, and outrages of every kind committed by the Creeks and their allies on the citizens of Alabama and Georgia. It is now certain that the whole Creek nation are preparing to take up arms; and when we consider their force, the nature of the warfare they pursue, and the present almost defenceless situation of the frontiers of Alabama and Georgia, we shudder at the picture which our fancy draws of the scenes of massacre and desolation. We hope that the General Government will take prompt and efficient measures to punish the treachery and bad faith of the Indians. They deserve no mercy and we trust will find none.

In the following extracts from various Southern papers, our readers will find the latest news received from the seat of war.

From the Savannah Georgian of the 17th.

The Creek Indians.—To the distressing intelligence brought by the last mails from the West, we subjoin the following from the Macon Telegraph of Thursday last. It will be seen that that paper mentions that many of the Cherokees as was to be expected, have joined the Creeks: The Creek Indians have risen, and are murdering all within their reach! Men, women and children are indiscriminately butchered and scalped! The white settlers in the Creek nation are leaving their homes and their property, and flying for their lives. It is said thirty seven have been massacred.

The mail stage from Columbus west, after going ten or fifteen miles, and finding the road filled with women and children some barefoot, others with nothing on but their night clothes, flying from the Indians, the passengers became alarmed, and the stage turned back. The Chiefs, we understand, professed friendship, but state they cannot restrain their people. It is said many discontented Cherokees have joined them.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 9.

Texas.—Col. A. Houston of the Texian army has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the GLORIOUS VICTORY of General Houston, favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Killed—Gen. Castrillon, Col. Batnes, Col. Mora, Col. Trevino,

new counties of Alabama. A large body of them, variously estimated from 500 to 1500 warriors, have congregated about 25 miles south east from this city, and are scouring the country in all directions from their hiding place, or head quarters, indiscriminately butchering our neighbors, men, women and children—plundering their houses, destroying their stock, and laying waste their farms. On Monday last this city presented a scene of confusion and distress, such as we never before witnessed. Our streets were crowded with wagons, carts, horses and footmen, flying for safety from the rifle and tomahawk of the Indians, many of them having left behind their all of earthly possessions—and some their protectors and friends, husbands, wives and children, who had fallen before the murderous savage. We are unable to ascertain with any certainty the names or the number of those who have been murdered by these lawless savages.—William Flournoy, Hammond, McKissas, wife and overseer, Davis, Hobbs, several negroes, in all probability many others, (we fear Dr. Wellborn among them.) have been killed, and the Indians are yet pursuing their bloody work. Where it will end, Heaven knows.

From the Columbus Enquirer Extra, of May 14.

Previous to our last publication all the settlers below the Federal road, had come in. Since that time the Indians have destroyed a family, (Mr. Davis' consisting of seven persons,) a few miles above the Federal road; and many of the settlers in that neighborhood have fled to town.

The plantations below Fort Mitchell have been sacked, a few negroes are missing. Several of the buildings on these plantations were burned to the ground on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The bridges also on Big Uchee, have also been burned. The furniture of all the deserted houses which have been visited, is destroyed, and cattle killed.

A scouting party of fifty men went out yesterday, but returned without finding Indians, except a small party of friendly Indians, who were coming in for protection.

Last night it was expected that the plantations in Broken Arrow Bend, from 3 to 7 miles below this would be burned. A party of 40 whites and 15 friendly Indians, repaired to the place, to defend the plantations. They returned this morning. The Indians did not show themselves.

This morning a letter was received from Marshall's settlement 15 miles above this, containing information that the neighbors had yesterday embodied themselves, (30 in number,) they had a small brush with about fifty Indians, killed one and wounded several others. So that it is certain that they are hostile above the Federal road also.

From all we can learn, the Hitchetees, Uchees and Tallassee, are all hostile. This is the opinion of Neo Micco, the head Chief.

From the Savannah Georgian of the 17th.

Our Florida Brethren.—The intelligence from Florida is worse, and worse. We refer our readers to the Tallahassee letters. Congress must act—act—act.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated Tallahassee, May 11, 1836: "For the last four or five days, our city has been the scene of consternation and alarm. We have been nightly, (I may say hourly) expecting an attack from our red brethren."

All the plantations bordering on the Osilla River, Jefferson county, have been abandoned and the inhabitants are flying before the enemy. I should not be the least astonished, if the Indians attack Tallahassee. A report has just reached town (based upon good authority,) that 35 of our Volunteers, under command of Capt. Razor, of Gadsden county, had encountered a party of Indians in the vicinity of St. Marks, and that

a desperate engagement had ensued. They could be seen plainly, with spyglasses from the "old Bomb Proof," (Fort St. Marks) by the citizens, and it was generally thought, that our men had outflanked them, and cut them off from the hammock. To night, the whole town will be under arms! These Indian hostilities will retard the prosperity of our growing Territory at least five years, unless immediate relief is sent to us.

From the Charleston Courier of May 18.

The Indian War in Florida.—We have been furnished by a passenger in the schr. Hudson arrived yesterday afternoon, from Tampa Bay, with the following particulars of an action fought on the 27th ult. between a party of 500 Seminoles on one hand, and the Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and a portion of the U. S. Regulars on the other. The battle occurred at a place called Thlontasse, 14 miles from Fort Brooke. The troops engaged were the Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and eight Companies of the 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and one Company of the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, with one field piece, consisting in all about 750 men. This force was sent from Fort Brooks to Fort Alabama, for the purpose of destroying the latter fort, and bringing off the sick, wounded, and provisions. They left Fort Brooke on the 26th ult. and reached Fort Alabama on the following day. After securing the provisions and stores, a quantity of powder was so placed in the magazine, that it would explode on the opening of the door. This done, the troops commenced their return, and when about a mile and half distant from the Fort, heard a loud report, proceeding no doubt, from the explosion of the magazine. Proceeding about ten miles further, they found the dead bodies of two of their men, who had been missing the previous day—one of these bodies was horribly mangled, the other untouched. While the whole force was beholding this scene, they were fired on by about five hundred Indians, as was supposed, from a hammock about 30 yards distant. A general action ensued, which continued for an hour—the Indians retreating only after they had received seven rounds of grape shot. On the hammock being charged by the Infantry the savages took to flight. Several dead Indians were found on the field of battle, and numerous traces where they had dragged off the wounded. The loss of the whites was 3 killed and wounded—they behaved with great gallantry on the occasion. Col. Lindsay having been confined from sickness, the command devolved on Col. Chisolm, of the Alabama Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Foster of the regular army. The troops returned to Fort Brooke, on the 28th ult. and the Volunteers have since been disbanded, and are waiting the first opportunity to return to their homes.

Distressing and Important news from the South.—Col. White, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war.—Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!!

The state of that frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. Gen. Scott is in "summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to Gen. Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send

mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save Tallahassee from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his usual promptitude and energy. Charleston Post.

Mr. Loring, of Wilmington, was about coming to Raleigh, to take charge of the "Standard" establishment. We now learn, that definite arrangements have been made in the matter, and that it is quite uncertain whether the transfer spoken of, will take place. Col. Reg.

The Indian Hostilities.—A gentleman, in this City, received by last Mail a letter from a friend in Augusta, Georgia, of which the following is an extract: "A report has just reached here, that the Indians are committing great depredations in Alabama—that they have killed a great many Whites, including three Stage drivers—that they have burnt the Town of Irwin, and threaten Columbus with the same fate. Our Governor has ordered out three Regiments..."

Foreign.

Europe.—By the Pacific, from Liverpool, we have intelligence from that place to April 15th inclusive, and from London to April 13th.

There is nothing of particular interest. The subject of the American Indemnity and Explanation, had been revived in the French Chambers of Peers; but was soon quietly and satisfactorily disposed of by the prime minister to repose, as we trust it ever will hereafter, in the "Tomb of the Capulets."

The British Parliament have re assembled, but their proceedings are as yet unimportant.

The equestrian statue of William III. at College Green, Dublin, erected in honor of the restoration of that monarch and protestantism, after the battle of the Boyne, 1701, was blown up early on the morning of the 8th of April, by some persons unknown. The concussion was very great and broke several panes of glass in the houses of the square. It was lead and weighed 1300 lbs., and the powder was inserted by a hole drilled into the body of the horse, which was hollow. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £500 for the apprehension of those concerned in this outrage.

An expedition of 7000 men marched from Algiers to Medeah, March 28th.



Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

FOR GOVERNOR, RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

Prices Current.

At Tarboro and New York.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity (Bacon, Beeswax, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, Wheat, Whiskey), Unit (lb, gal, bush, hbl, yard), Price, and Location (Tarboro, New York).

Notice.

The Subscriber having declined acting as Constable, and desiring to leave shortly for the south west, requests all persons holding his receipts as Constable for papers placed in his hands for collection, to come forward at his old place and receive them. Jas. H. Armstrong.