



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

We would freely "oblige our Rocky Mount Friends," by inserting their communication, had they favored us with a responsible author—but we cannot assume the responsibility which it involves.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—The Deposit bill was taken up, and Mr. Wright spoke at length in favor of his amendment thereto, to provide that the surplus public funds, over seven millions, to be retained for the exigencies of Government, should be vested in State stocks. He modified the amendment by striking out the amount, so as to leave that blank, to be filled up by the Senate. Mr. Calhoun modified his proposition for distributing the funds, over three millions, among the States, by striking out three, and leaving a blank also for the amount.

House of Representatives.—The Abolition report being resumed in the House, the question was put on the resolution "that Congress had no authority to interfere in any way with slavery in the States" and carried, 182 to 9. On the second resolution being put "that Congress ought not to interfere in the D. C." Mr. Adams' name being called, he asked to be excused from voting. Mr. Granger, declined voting and was going on to state, why, when amidst cries of order, the Speaker said it would not be debated. The resolution was adopted 132 to 45. The other resolutions of the Committee, were concurred in 117 to 68, after a motion to lay the preamble and resolutions and preamble thereto on the table was rejected.—Mr. Adams declaring that it was a violation of the rights of his constituents.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress and will doubtless be approved by the President assuming the debt now due by the three cities of the District of Columbia, amounting to a million and a half of dollars, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the stock belonging to those cities in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which the money was borrowed to pay for.

Van Buren and Johnson Electoral Ticket.—We have not thought it necessary to publish a list of the electors for the republican ticket, until the list should be completed; but as there has been some boastings on the part of the whigs; and that our friends may see that the matter is in progress, we subjoin a list of such names as have already been announced.

Amongst the numbers, will be found the venerable names of Nathaniel Macon, and Robert Love, two of the oldest and most decided republicans, in the State. Mr. Macon is justly designated as the Father of our democracy, and Col Love has, we learn, voted as an Elector for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. May he yet add to this list of Republican Presidents, the name of Martin Van Buren. Nathaniel Macon of Warren; George Bowers of Ashe; John Hill of Stokes; Joseph Allison of Orange; William B. Lockhart of Northampton; Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe; Wm. P. Ferrand of Onslow; Owen Holmes of New Hanover; Wm. A. Morris of Anson; Robert Love of Haywood; John Wilfong of Lincoln—to which may be added, as we learn, the names of J. O. Watson of Johnston, and Jonathan Parker of Guilford. Each a firm and consistent supporter of Gen. Jackson's Administration.

Raleigh Standard.

Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—This Road we understand will be completed to the

Roanoke by the first of August next.—Halifax Adv.

The Rail Road.—We learn that the route of the Rail Road will, probably be designated by the 4th of July. Several gentlemen have suggested the propriety of opening the road, or laying the corner stone, on that day. We hope the proposition may meet with general approbation, and that the preparations for the event may correspond with the importance of the occasion. It will be the first Rail Road ever opened in North Carolina, and must be considered one of the most important eras in the history of the State.

Wilmington Adv.

We observe a notice in the public papers, of the transfer of this establishment to Mr. J. W. Cochran. A negotiation to this effect has been for some time in operation, but is not, as yet, consummated.—ib.

Gen. Clinch.—We see it stated, that in consequence of not conceiving himself properly treated in relation to his rank, General Clinch, who is considered the best officer in Florida, and a first rate Indian fighter, a short time since resigned his Commission—the acceptance of which however, has been declined by the President. It is most unfortunate for the country, that Gen. Clinch's suggestions were not attended to, and an adequate Military force placed at his disposal. Had this been done, the tranquility of the Nation would have never been disturbed. Gen. Clinch is a brave man and a practical man, and we feel proud in acknowledging him as a North Carolinian.—Ral. Reg.

Carolina Beacon.—A Family Newspaper under this title, has just made its appearance at Greensboro', in this State, under the charge of Messrs. Zetely & West. It is decidedly one of the neatest Journals in the State, and must win its way, we think, to public favor.—ib.

Halifax, May 25.

Awful Occurrence.—We this week have to announce to our readers, the melancholy intelligence of the total destruction by Fire of the Dwelling House, of Capt. Jas. R. Turner, situated about 8 miles from this place. An individual by the name of Francis P. Jones, (a maniac) was consumed by the flames. The house was supposed to have been set on fire by some vile incendiary. When the inmates of the house awoke from their slumbers, the room in which Mr. Jones slept had fallen in. Mr. Jones was about 40 years of age, and had been deranged and entirely helpless for the last fifteen years.—Advocate.

Petersburg Market, May 26.... Cotton—15 1/2 a 17 cts. as in quality, in limited demand, the stock in first hands is still large.

May 30.—We have no change to notice since our last publication.—Int.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains the copies of several letters and documents direct from Gen. Houston's Camp, from which we extract the following:—

Santa Anna to Gen. Philasola.—Army of Operations, Coast Division under my command.—Having yesterday had an unfortunate encounter, I have resolved to remain a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy. After having taken every precaution, I therefore hope that your Excellency will cause the division under the command of Gen. Parza to countermarch to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your Excellency will also return to the same place, and order Gen. Viesca with his division to Gaudaloupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with Gen. Houston, ad interim, until we can agree upon terms of lasting peace.—Your Excellency will take such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which

will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provisions of the place, and those at Victoria will be subject to your orders; also 20,000 dollars that may be in the Treasury, are to be taken from Bexar. I trust that your excellency will without fail comply with these dispositions, advising me of the same by return of couriers, as also, if any should oppose its accomplishment. God and Liberty. Camp Jacinto, April 22nd, 1836.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Copy of a letter from General Samuel Houston, dated San Jacinto, 26th April, 1836.—"Tell our friends all the news, and that we have beaten the enemy, killed 630, and taken 750 prisoners. Gens. Santa Anna and Cos are taken, and three Generals slain; vast amount of property taken, and about 1500 stand of arms, many swords, and one 9 pound brass cannon. Tell them to come on and let the people plant corn.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, Commander-in-Chief.

INDIAN WAR.

The Columbus Republican Herald of the 17th inst. says:—"We have just received information of a second party of Indians, amounting to about 400 in number, making an attack upon Roanoke, in which 9 persons were killed and 15 missing, besides many negroes. Among the number killed, was Uriah Horn, Solicitor for Chattahooche Circuit.

Charleston, May 23.—A Gentleman arrived in this City on Saturday evening last, from St. Augustine, informs us that intelligence had been received at that place from Fort King, stating, that the Indians were putting to death all their Children under two years of age, meaning thereby to rid themselves of all incumbences for a future desperate struggle; also that they were making corn in more than ordinary quantities, on which the negroes were made to work very hard under guard of sentinels placed over them.

This intelligence was received from a friendly Squaw taken prisoner, who had escaped from the hostile Indians.—Mercury.

GEN. SCOTT.

The Globe of Thursday contains the annexed official letter from Gen. Scott to the Department. The public voice is almost unanimous in censuring the manner in which the campaign in Florida has been conducted; how far its want of success is attributable to the gallant officer in command, we are not prepared to say; certain it is, on his shoulders, at present, rest the principal blame. The unfavorable impression generally prevailing at this moment respecting the capacity of the distinguished individual of whom we speak, to conduct successfully an Indian War, is we trust hastily, and will prove eventually, to have been unjustly formed. His letter below throws much light on the difficulties he has had to encounter, and in some measures, accounts for the strange fact that for this campaign at least, Oseola has proved the better general.

Pet. Con.

Head Quarters, Army of Florida. St. Augustine, May 11, 1836.

Sir: Much indisposed, I have been waiting for the arrival of a steamer in order to write to you for I have much to report and to explain. After a long delay the boat is come, and yet I am scarcely able to hold up my head for twenty minutes at a time.

With this you will receive a copy of Brigadier Gen. Clinch's report of his march from Tampa Bay, and copies of several other letters from the same source.

It will be seen, from the latter of those communications, that the Indians have already recommenced their depredations and murders in the Fort Drane vicinity, and that there is but little hope of embodying any respectable number of inhabitants, as mounted men,

to aid in their own defence. I had, under the circumstances, authorized Clinch to raise, in the usual form, and to muster into service, eighty or one hundred. Such addition to the nine companies of United States Troops there would, I suppose, be sufficient to scour and free that frontier of the enemy, an order having been given by me to remount Wharton's detachment of United States dragoons from the spare horses of the wagon train. I learn that about mounts can be furnished him in all.

I have consented to retain Fort King, and many days ago approved of the reinforcement of an additional company being sent there.

The resignation of Brigadier General Clinch was forwarded a week ago. The army will lose in this officer one of its best commanders. In the same package a like tender, on the part of Capt. Thruston, was forwarded. On the earnest solicitation of each, founded on private interests of the utmost importance, they were allowed to retire, about this time, from the army, and to await the decision of the War Department. I soon afterwards learned that Captain Thruston would have preferred a leave of absence. If his resignation has not been accepted I trust that such indulgence may be accorded. He is highly gifted for any kind of war; but from his knowledge of this country and the enemy, he would be of the greatest value on the re-commencement of the hostilities. Perhaps, with handsome promotion, he may be permanently retained in the army. He is worthy of a lieutenant colonelcy.

When Clinch shall retire, the command in that quarter will devolve on Lieut. Col. Bankhead, every way capable, if his health were better. He is very infirm, from extreme fatigue, and I learn, can scarcely walk or mount his horse; Brigadier Gen. Clinch recommends him for leave of absence for the recovery of health, and as soon as I can spare Maj. Gates or Maj. Heileman, I shall send a leave to the lieutenant colonel, whose recent services independent of all former claims, entitle him to high consideration.

I enclose a copy of my order, No. 46. General Eustis is engaged in mounting two companies of his regiment, using the horses of his baggage train with wagon saddles. Some few common saddles will be purchased to complete the number wanted. About eighty five mounted men may thus be obtained with very little cost to the United States, for the horses will be wanted on the return of cold weather, and in the meantime they could not be sold this side of Tallahassee for ten per centum of their value.

The two mounted regular companies will be worth more than twice the number of foot. The men are now a little awkward in the saddle. In a week they will be quite respectable, and after two months, twice as effective as mounted volunteers. Forty men of Dimmick's company, the only one here at the time, was hastily mounted on the 7th, and sent to pursue a trail seen about five miles from this place. The citizens who went out as guides, after traveling some eight miles declared that the signs were simply those of the country cattle, and the captain returned. On the morning of the eighth, we received a report that a party of Indians were at the Matansas; had captured the slaves of Hernandez and Dupont; and would no doubt destroy the fixtures at both plantations. Capt. Dimmick was again hastily mounted and despatched. At a little distance from Dupont's place, a small party of enemy were overtaken; at least three killed and seven wounded. Dimmick lost a private killed, and had a sergeant and three privates wounded. Two of his horses were also killed. The Indians, as usual, availed themselves of a near hammock, and fought better than they have commonly done. They lost their horses and packs, of which they had robbed the plantations.

All Dupont's negroes escaped, but the enemy had secured three, belonging to Hernandez: It is hoped they will also escape, on being next approached by the horses. Lieut. Irwin, with Saunders's company, which it is proposed to keep mounted, will march out to-morrow to Dupont's place, where a company of foot will be placed in garrison. The families and negroes I hope will be soon reassured. Every thing south has been long destroyed.

The handsome check given to the enemy on the 8th, will render him more cautious. Without horses, succor would not have arrived till the neighborhood had been desolated.

Both on the 7th and 8th, application was made for volunteers from the South Carolina foot. One man marched with Dimmick the first day; the same man and six others the second. The time of these troops being out between the 8th and the 20th, no more would volunteer, either to go by water, on foot, or horseback. On inquiry, it was found useless to issue an order, as Col. Brisbane could not pledge himself that it would be obeyed. He was, on the contrary, certain that it would be disregarded. Goodwin's regiment of horse was already across the St. John's at Jacksonville, and the remaining companies of regulars (four) were at Picalota, engaged in handling and securing the public property at that depot. Merchant's company had a few days before gone to Gary's Ferry, where it will establish itself for the summer, &c.

I have been using every measure in my power to cause a company of mounted volunteers to be raised on this side of the St. John's to aid the inhabitants to defend the country. I would prefer that the company should consist of at least sixty four privates, but have offered to accept one with forty, and give it three officers. It is very doubtful whether that minimum can be engaged. With such company, under tolerable officers, the two companies of mounted regulars, and the three of foot, I do not doubt that entire security may be given to the whole of the remaining settlements.

The little United States steamer, the Essayons, will be useful in effecting the same object. By frequently passing up the river as far as Lake George, it will be rendered very hazardous for parties of Indians to cross the river to join in depredations in the Alachua frontier, or on this side of the St. John's. The parties which infest those districts cannot, I think, exceed one hundred and fifty in the whole. Sixty Indians, however, but for the presence of regulars, would depopulate this part of the territory in season.

I have received no report from Colonel Smith, who from Tampa, went up the Peas creek, none has been received from Colonel Lindsay, who was left on the 20th ultimo on the Big Wythlacochee, preparing fortified camp for his wagons, before scouring the forks. From the bad dispositions of the Alabama regiment, his principal force, I expect to hear that the duty of that column has been slurred over.

But the most extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency committed by any corps has occurred in the expedition entrusted to Major Reed. He has not condescended to report to me; but from Governor Call's letter that was forwarded to Washington, I infer that the Major scarcely looked into the Wythlacochee.

His written orders, drawn up by Colonel Gadsden directed him "to penetrate as far into the interior as may be found practicable, and consistent with the security of your command." And I said to him on each of the two following days, in the strongest and most precise terms, that he would ascend to the first impediment in its navigation, which was understood to be 12 miles up. I desired him to sketch the windings and the banks of the river, and particularly to note a site, with wood at hand, and as near the fall as prac-

ticable, for a military post, the importance of which I fully explained. This man has, at Tallahassee, caused a statement to be made, declaring that I had refused him permission to ascend the Wythlacochee; and again promising the statement to have been furnished by him, he denies having ever heard that possibly he might find a block and garrison established near the falls of the river. Now, I affirm, that it was generally known throughout the right wing of the army, that it was just possible that Major Lemore [a highly meritorious Floridian] had made such establishment. The possibility was mentioned to Major Reed; and although Colonel Gadsden, by accident omitted the subject in the letter of instructions, yet when the Major saw half a flat radeley cut two, that which was extremely doubtful before became a matter of the most perfect certainty; and if the Major had been bound home without other orders, it immediately became his imperious duty to go instantly to the relief of his countrymen. The flat could have never have belonged to the Indians; and it would not have been destroyed, if the garrison had returned by water to the Swanee, and Major Reed knew it could only have returned by water.

Associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe. An act of sheer cowardice is supported by at least two distinct falsehoods.

I must again repeat that although I believe that 800 or fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, if they would stand, yet at least 3,000 of the best troops are required to finish this war.

I have written the foregoing, sick and in haste. In a few days I hope to be well again, when I shall attempt to give succinctly the causes which have defeated my operations, the first of which is the late day on which I was ordered to Florida.

I remain with respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed]
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Brigadier General Jones, Adjutant General U. S. Army.

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—Liverpool dates of the 29th April, and Havana of the 26th, have been received at New York. They are said to contain no news of importance. The price of Cotton at Liverpool had declined about 4d per pound.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday last, aged about four months, James Ward, son of Mr. Henry Johnston.

LA VALLEE Female Seminary.

THE EXAMINATION of the Pupils of the above Institution, will take place on Tuesday the 7th of June. The Trustees are respectfully invited to attend. The Exercises of the above Institution will re-commence on Wednesday, the 15th of June.

Tipoo S. Brownlow.
Halifax, May 28, 1836.

HERRINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of best quality Cut Herrings, taken in Almarle Sound below the Flying Falls, which will be sold at \$7 per barrel.
S. Pender & Son.
Tarboro', May 30.

Herrings! Herrings!!

100 BARRELS Cut Herrings, just received and for sale by King & Edmondson.
May 30th, 1836.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 31st inst, an indentured apprentice to the carpenter business, named William Wadsworth, Aged about 11 years, stout built, thin above reward, but no charges or thanks will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Pitt county. All persons are forbid crediting or harboring said boy on my account.
Miles Brittain.
May 28, 1836.