



NARBOROUGH;

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1838.

Cotton.—We state with the greatest satisfaction that this article is in greater demand and increasing in price, at home and abroad.

Supreme Court.—Amongst the recent decisions we notice the following: In the case of Parker vs. Vick from Nash, decree for the plaintiff.

Benjamin A. Lavender of Halifax county, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

The extraordinary mildness of the weather, calls forth the remarks of the Editorial corps generally.

Singular Season.—The lilacs are actually budding, at this time, in our gardens.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 4th inst. Mr. Preston introduced the following important resolutions in relation to Texas:—

WHEREAS, the just and true boundaries of the United States, under the treaty of Louisiana, extended on the south west to the Rio Grande del Norte, which river continued to be the true boundary line until the territory west of the Sabine was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819, and

Whereas, such surrender of a portion of the territory of the United States, is of evil precedent and of questionable constitutionality.

Whereas, many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to re-establish the said true boundary, and to annex to the United States the territory occupied by the State of Texas, with the consent of the said state.

Resolved, That with the consent of the said State, previously had, and whenever it can be effected consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, it is desirable and expedient to re-annex said territory to the United States.

On the 11th, Mr. Rives moved an amendment to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which after considerable discussion, was modified to read, as follows:—

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of such Territory, who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves, because the people of such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because that, when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

The question was then taken on its adoption, and carried by a vote of 34 to 9.

The debate on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions was brought to a close on the 12th, when the sixth resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 9.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th, the following, submitted by Mr. MONTGOMERY of North Carolina were taken up:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House—

1st. The whole amount of public lands belonging to the United States sold since they were ceded to the United States; exhibiting the nett proceeds, and distinguishing between those which have been sold within the limits of the different States and Territories.

2d. The whole amount of public lands which have been surveyed and exposed to sale in the several States and Territories, and showing the amount sold and the amount remaining to be sold, according to the last returns.

3d. The amount which has been actually patented in bounties to the Army of the United States.

4th. The amount granted to each of the States and Territories, and for what purpose.

5th. The amount set apart or reserved for schools and other purposes in the several States and Territories.

6th. The amount granted in donations for the cultivation of the vine and olive, and for other purposes, to Gen. Lafayette. Mr. Mercer moved to add the words distinguishing each year, which Mr. Montgomery accepted as a modification; and, so amended, they were agreed to.

Bank Dividends.—The Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, at their annual meeting on the 4th inst. declared a Dividend of Profits for the past year, of Seven per cent. payable on or after the 8th inst.

The Bank of the State, when it suspended Specie payments, determined to declare no Dividend until it resumed again.

Ral. Reg.

We learn with profound regret of the sudden death of Edward V. Sparhawk, Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer. He had taken up his residence in Richmond for the session, for the purpose of reporting the debates.

Daring Outrage.—The task devolves upon us, as the Editor of a public Journal, to record an event which, for the honor of our peaceable town, we wish had never happened.

Murder.—A murder was committed in Gates county, on the 26th ult. on the body of Mr. Joseph Speight, of that county, by one Andrew Harrell, a native of Nausemond county, Va.

Suicide.—Suicide was committed a few days since, at Newby's Bridge, Perquimans county, by Jonathan Steere, a young man from Maine, who had been teaching school at Newby's Bridge.

The Cotton Crop.—The recent advance of one penny a pound on the price of Cotton in England, if maintained, will prove of the utmost importance to the commercial operations of this country.

A destructive fire occurred at New Orleans on the 4th inst. in which property estimated at from five to \$800,000 was destroyed.

From the Savannah Georgian of Jan. 6. FROM FLORIDA.

Disastrous Intelligence.—From Capt. Mills, of the steamer Camden, from Gary's Ferry, arrived this morning, we learn that on the 28th ult. between Peas creek and the Big Cypress swamp, a small party of Indians was seen and pursued, and when the pursuing party reached the hammock, the Indians were discovered in great force, and a severe contest immediately ensued, in which 28 of our gallant troops were killed, and 111 wounded.

The loss of the Indians not ascertained, but presumed to be large. A few days previous General Jesup captured 27 Indians near Fort Lane.

From the Jacksonville Courier. We hasten to give to the public the following intelligence of a battle recently fought between our troops and the Indians.

for we are pursuing and fighting, is not to be contemned.

Extract of a letter received from Black Creek, dated January 2, 1838.—An express reached here this morning, in 40 hours from Tampa Bay, bringing the intelligence of a battle having been fought between the Seminoles, under Sam Jones and Alligator, and the regular force under Col. Z. Taylor, of the 1st infantry.

The whole of "Company K," of the 6th Infantry, are said to have been killed, except some seven or eight—making a total of 8 officers killed, and 140 rank and file killed and wounded.

From signs made in the sand, supposed to be by Alligator, and which the Interpreter Abraham had seen, the latter gives it as his opinion that the Indians intend to war to the death.

Arrival of Osceola in Charleston.—The great hero of the Seminoles has at last arrived on the shore of Carolina. The steamer Pointsett arrived Jan. 1st at Charleston, from St. Augustine, and brought the following important persons: Micanopy, Osceola, Cloud King, Philip, Cohajo, 116 warriors, and 82 women and children, all of which were landed at Sullivan's Island, and confined within Fort Moultrie.

Gen. Jackson.—The Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser publishes the following letter from Gen. Jackson, in which he freely expresses his sentiments on the measures of his successor in office; it also completely refutes the assertion that the General had declared "that Mr. Van Buren's administration must go down."

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst. has been for some days before me, but it has not been in my power to reply to it earlier than the present moment.

In relation to the aspect of public affairs, which to some of our friends appears unfavorable to the hope of effecting an early separation of the fiscal operations of the Treasury from the agency of banks, State and National, I see nothing that should beget despair, or induce us to retrace our steps or relax our exertions.

The recent elections in New York manifest, it is true, some supineness on the part of those who have heretofore sustained the ascendancy of the old Jeffersonian principles; but they expose also the real objects and true character of the Federal party, which is ever vigilant to seize any opportunity that is presented for the recovery of the ground they lost in the establishment of the present Constitution, and in the memorable contest of '98 and 1800.

I participate with you in the regret expressed at the attitude occupied by Mr. Rives and Mr. Ritchie in the present contest. None of us, however, doubt their good intentions, and I feel confident that they will soon see that nothing good is to be attained by a further struggle for the restoration of the connection between the banks and the Treasury.

The truth is, sir, that the separation of bank and State was supposed to have been accomplished by the Federal Constitution as it now reads. The union of the two at the close of the Revolution was as odious as that of church and State, and such will now be found to be the sentiment of the great body of the American people.

I am aware that the confidence I reposed in the State banks when the removal of the deposits was determined upon, is used to justify not only the re-union of the banks and the Treasury, but also as an argument against the inconsistency of those who, like Mr. Van Buren, sustained that act of my administration.

But aware that the Administration cannot be injured by the charge that confidence was once reposed in the State banks, the raw-head and bloody-bones of the purse & sword in the hands of the Executive is conjured up for political effect.

What is it? What its leading principles, its ends and aim? Proteus never assumed more shapes in fabled story than does this modern doctrine of Whiggery.

an effort to the hands of irresponsible encourage over- and thus expose the ple perpetually to the experiencing from the rency.

If the revenue is received silver it will force the bank specie payments, keep them bounds of just banking principle people a metallic currency or its valent, and put an end to the over- and wild speculations which have been long the bane of our country.

In separating the Government from the banks, we secure to labor its fair reward; an undeviating tender of value, every honest pursuit is promoted, the Government is relieved from the political influence of the money power, legislation is purified, and the republican feelings of our citizens are cherished.

On this subject, sir, I acknowledge that I feel the deepest interest, as I am persuaded it is pregnant with consequences of the highest importance to our beloved country. If we are not now able to occupy the ground prepared for us by those who framed the Constitution, in respect to the influence of banks and moneyed associations, I fear its recovery hereafter will cost the people difficulties and disasters, compared to which those that have been occasioned by the recent suspension of specie payments will be considered as nothing.

Excuse the haste in which I have been compelled to throw together these ideas. They are but an outline of the general views which belong to the subject; yet short and imperfect as it is, I feel that it has required quite as much labor as my infirm health enables me to bestow upon it.

I remain, yours truly, ANDREW JACKSON. MOSES DAWSON, Esq.

What is it? What its leading principles, its ends and aim? Proteus never assumed more shapes in fabled story than does this modern doctrine of Whiggery. Truly it is the most accommodating doctrine ever known. Like the Panacea, it is a kind of patent doctrine, which is a cure for every diseased politician, and a sovereign remedy for every evil. But what is it? Mr. Preston is a Whig, and believes Nullification is a rightful remedy.