



**TARBOROUGH:**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1838

Another alteration having been made in the arrival and departure of the mails at this place, we shall hereafter issue our paper on Saturday.

We are indebted to the Hon. Robt. Strange for a copy of the Sub-Treasury bill, recently reported to the U. S. Senate by Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee of Finance; an abstract of which we published in our last paper. We regret to perceive that the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer opposes this bill, as he did that of the extra session, and still adheres to the State Bank system; but it can be of no avail, for daily developments indicate very plainly that the choice is narrowed down to Sub-Treasuries or a National Bank.

Shad.—We are informed that a few Shad were caught in Tar river at Greenville, on Saturday night last. We hope soon to hear of these welcome visitors making their way up the river to this place.

We learn that authentic information has been received by the relatives of the late Dr. John Parker, formerly of this place but recently of Florida, of the recovery of his body. He mysteriously disappeared a short time since, under circumstances which strongly attached suspicion to two of his negroes; on finding his body a rigid examination took place, when it was clearly ascertained that the Doctor was accidentally drowned in attempting to pass in a canoe to the island near Pensacola, on which his plantation is situated. It is a source of great consolation to his relatives and friends under this afflicting dispensation, to know that it was not occasioned by the hand of violence.

We cordially greet the following article from the Philadelphia Herald of the 21st ult. We view this as the most important step yet taken by our Northern brethren, to check the abolition fanatics in their mischievous and dangerous career. Its salutary effects no doubt will be soon perceptible, and this timely movement on the part of the citizens of the Key-stone State properly appreciated in the South.

The Negro Suffrage Question Settled. By the proceedings of the Convention of Saturday evening, the question was taken on the proposition to insert the word "white," as one of the qualifications of voters, in the Constitution, and decided by a large majority, in the affirmative,—thus excluding negroes from the right of voting at elections in this State. So far as we have been able to ascertain the sentiment of our community upon this question, it coincides with the decision of the Convention.

**CONGRESS.**

The Senate, on the 25th ult. passed Mr. Benton's bill for the increase of the Army. This bill proposes to add 62 to each company of artillery; to each of infantry, 63; and 5 to each of dragoons. The President is authorized to increase the corps of Engineers, whenever he may deem it expedient, to 21 officers of various grades. The several sections of the bill authorize additions to other departments.

In the House of Representatives, on the 24th ult. the bill making a partial appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1838, was discussed at some length in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Conner in the Chair. The amendment of Mr. Wise, reducing the appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000, was rejected without a division. The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House. The committee then took up and considered the bill making an appropriation of \$225,000, for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States, and then rose and reported the two foregoing bills to the House.

The contested Mississippi election is yet under discussion in the House.

Numerous petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the annexation of Texas, continue to be daily presented to both Houses.

The following are the abolition resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay to the Senate, on the 18th ult.

Resolved That the institution of domestic slavery, as now existing in many of the States of this Confederacy, is subject to the exclusive power and control of those States respectively; and that no other State, nor the people of no other State, nor Congress, possess, or can rightfully exercise, any power or authority whatever to interfere, in any manner therewith.

Resolved, That if any citizen of the U. States, regardless of the spirit of peace,

harmony, and union, which should ever animate the various members of the Confederacy, and their respective citizens, shall present to the Senate any petitions, touching the abolition of slavery in any of the States in which it exists, all such petitions shall be instantly rejected, without debate, and without further or other proceedings thereon, as relating to an object palpably beyond the scope of the constitutional power of Congress.

Resolved, That, when the District of Columbia was ceded, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both of those States, including the ceded territory; and that, as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished within the District without a violation of that good faith which was implied in the cession and in the acceptance of the territory; nor, unless compensation were made to the proprietors of slaves, without a manifest infringement of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; nor without exciting a degree of just alarm and apprehension in the States recognizing slavery, for transcending, in mischievous tendency, any possible benefit which could be accomplished by the abolition.

Resolved, therefore, That is the deliberate judgment of the Senate that the institution of domestic slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia, and it earnestly hopes that all sincere friends of the Union, and of harmony, and general tranquility, will cease to agitate this disturbing question. But the Senate feels itself, at the same time, constrained, from a high sense of duty, in respect to the constitutional right of petition, to declare that it holds itself bound to receive and respectfully treat any petitions, couched in decorous language, which may be presented by citizens of the United States, touching slavery within the District of Columbia.

Resolved, therefore, That upon the presentation of any such petitions, they shall be received, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Resolved, That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only Territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would be thereby excited in the States sustaining that domestic institution; because the people of that Territory have not asked it to be done, and, when admitted into the Union, will be exclusively entitled to decide that question for themselves; and also, because it would be in violation of a solemn compromise, made at a memorable and critical period in the history of this country; by which, like slavery was prohibited north, it was admitted south of the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude.

Resolved, That no power is delegated, by the Constitution, to Congress, to prohibit, in or between the States tolerating slavery, the sale and removal of such persons as are held in slavery by the laws of those States.

Resolved, That whilst the Senate, with painful regret, has seen the perseverance of certain citizens of the United States in the agitation of the abolition of domestic slavery, thereby creating distrust and discontent and dissatisfaction among the people of the United States, who should ever cherish towards each other fraternal sentiments, it beholds, with the deepest satisfaction, every where prevailing an unconquerable attachment to the Union, as the sure bulwark of the safety, liberty, and happiness of the people of the United States.

Presidential Recommendations.—A resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, recommending Henry Clay as a suitable candidate for the next Presidency, and expressive of a desire to leave the final decision to a National Convention.

A very large meeting of the friends and neighbors of General Harrison recently took place in Cincinnati; Judge Burnett in the Chair. An address and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a recommendation to hold a Convention in Pittsburg in June next.

Superior Courts.—The following is the arrangement of the Judges for the Spring and Fall Circuit:—

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Settle.	Baily.
Salisbury.	Baily.	Settle.
Newbern,	Saunders.	Toomer.
Hillsboro',	Toomer.	Pearson.
Raleigh,	Pearson.	Saunders.
Wilmington,	Dick.	Nash.
Mountains,	Nash.	Dick.

**Raleigh Standard.**

Important Decision.—At the last term of Guilford Superior Court, an indictment was found against Henry Humphreys, the proprietor of the Mount Hecla Mills, for issuing certain Due Bills, in violation of the Acts of the General Assembly, prohibiting the circulation of small promissory notes, &c. The Defendant was tried and convicted, and judgment being pronounced against him, he appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court having reversed the judgment, and ordered a venire de novo, we have examined the Opinion, and find the reversal to be on the ground, that as the Act of 1816 makes it an indictable offence to issue, pass, or receive Notes, Checks, or Due Bills, as change, or as a part of the circulating medium, instead of coin, the in-

tent that a Note should so pass current as a substitute for money, or that in fact it was issued and passed as such substitute, is an essential ingredient of the offence, and must be averred in the indictment, and proved on the trial. The indictment and proof, as appeared in the case, being defective in these particulars, a new trial has been ordered.

In answer to the objections, that the statute is unconstitutional, the Opinion of the Court is very explicit:—

"If an act (say the Court) of which the object and operation are so very salutary, were in violation of the Constitution, it would be a source of sincere regret. But the Court is at a loss to conjecture on what ground the position is taken. It is and must be an attribute of every government, in some department, to prescribe and to regulate the currency; to protect the community from that which is spurious or worthless; whether it be of coin or paper; and to prohibit the making of such contracts as are contrary to good morals and contravene public policy; and there is no provision of our own Constitution, or of that of the United States, in restraint of such action by the Legislature, as may be directed against the fraud and swindling, which would be prevalent, if every person, at his will, could throw into circulation paper trash of this kind."

After this decision, by the highest tribunal of the State, we, at least, shall be exempt from the miserable shin-plasters with which others are cursed. We have been induced to take this extended notice of this Decision, on account of its importance, and to prevent misapprehension in consequence of the reversal of the judgment below.

We learn that the opinion of Judge Saunders, who presided at the trial, was in accordance with that pronounced by the Supreme Court, and that there would have been no difficulty in adducing the necessary proof to establish the intent of the Defendant in issuing the bill, (for the county is full of them) had such an objection been then taken. But it was not; and the face of the bill itself was considered sufficient to show that it had been issued in violation of the statute.—ib.

Cotton.—In Fayetteville, S a 10—in Petersburg, 9 a 10 3-8—in Liverpool, rather declining.—*Ral. Star.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held on Monday last, in this City. We hope to be able, in our next, to publish the Report of its indefatigable President. In the meantime, we state that the deliberations of the Stockholders were characterized by great unanimity. The old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition. The Resolutions necessary to enable the Board to take proper steps for providing ways and means to prosecute the work vigorously, were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, showing a firm determination, on the part of the Stockholders, to extend the Road South from Raleigh.

The work has been executed, thus far, with unusual despatch, and is now in rapid progress. The Stockholders were informed that ten miles of the Road will be used in March, and that forty-eight miles will be completed by the first of July, or sooner. The remainder of the work to Raleigh is under contract, and a large number of hands are employed.—*Ral. Reg.*

Daring Robbery.—On Tuesday last, George Dailey, of Richmond, Va. was examined before Mark Cooke and William Thompson, Esquires, on a charge of Robbery, and committed to Jail, to take his trial therefor, at the Spring Term of our Superior Court. The circumstances, as detailed on the examination, are these: Charles F. Osborne, Esq. President of the Petersburg Rail Road and C. F. M. Garnet, Esq. Engineer of the Raleigh Road, occupied the same room in the third story of Capt. Guion's Hotel. About two o'clock in the morning, Mr. Garnet was awoke by a noise in the room, though it was so dark that he was at first, unable to distinguish any object. After looking, however, steadily in the direction of the window, he observed the outlines of a man's shoulder and arm, and rousing Mr. Osborne, both leaped from the bed in pursuit of the fellow, who took to his heels most lustily. He descended to the basement story, and endeavored to escape through the outer doors, but his pursuers were so close to him that he was unable to effect his purpose. Finally, however, he ran against the door of the Parlour, and burst it open, where, unable to extricate himself, he remained, with his pursuers at the door to dispute his egress, until their cries brought Capt. Guion and his servants with lights, when he was immediately secured. On going back to his room, Mr. Osborne discovered that his Pocket-book had been rifled of several hundred dollars, but the Prisoner boldly denied any knowledge of it, declaring that he had entered the room by mistake, supposing it to be his own. On searching the Parlour however, carefully, two rolls of money were found in the corner of the fire-place, where they had been, no doubt, thrown by Dailey, and where they would have soon been burnt. Indeed, it is possible that \$125 were thus destroyed, as that sum is still missing, and no traces of it could be found on his person. Some time elapsed after his arrest and the discovery of the money, and

the amount regained bears evident marks of having been subject to the action of fire.

The Prisoner is a well dressed, genteel looking, young man, of two or three and twenty, a House and Sign Painter by trade, and had brought letters to Mr. Garnet, (probably forgeries) recommending him highly as a workman. He had been in this City only about a week, and no doubt, in his occasional visits to Mr. Garnet's room, had discovered something to tempt his cupidity.—ib.

Editorial Convention.—The Virginia Editors met in Convention at Richmond, on the 17th inst. according to appointment. Thomas Ritchie, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. M. Blackford, Esq. of the Political Arena, was appointed Secretary. Seventeen Presses were represented. The President, upon taking the Chair, delivered a neat and very appropriate Address.—Three Committees were appointed to report upon the several subjects presented for consideration. The whole affair appears to have gone off admirably, and a few days of social intercourse seems to have had a wonderful effect in softening political prejudices and party feelings. It was determined to hold another Convention in February, 1839.

We observe that C. F. Hill, Esq. of the Wilmington Advertiser, being in Richmond, was invited to take a seat in the Convention, and did so.—ib.

Cherokee Country.—We have been much gratified by the inspection of a Map of the country lately acquired by North Carolina from the Cherokee Indians. It was executed by Col. R. Beaver, of Buncome, who was appointed by Gov. Dudley, under the authority of the last Legislature, to survey these lands, with a view to their being brought into market. The Map is most beautifully delineated, and has given us an idea of the value of these lands not before entertained. The number of Tracts surveyed is 1,393—containing each from 50 to 400 Acres—and making, in the whole, 210,592 Acres. The land is divided, as to quality, into five classes, and the Act of Assembly prescribes the minimum price at which each quality shall be sold. Supposing that it should only sell at the prescribed rate, it will produce to the State \$91,791; but some of the land equals in fertility any on the Roanoke, and is exceedingly rich in mineral productions, and will, no doubt, command a price three or four times as great as that fixed upon it by the State.

This section of country will, in a very short time probably, be erected into a new County, and will almost rival old Buncome in extent of territory, which last, it is now generally known, covers a greater area than either Delaware or Rhode Island.

We are confident from the manner in which Col. Deaver has discharged his duty, that the Governor was most fortunate in his selection of an Agent to carry out the views of the Legislature.

An Act of Assembly prescribes that the Sale of the surveyed Territory shall commence at Franklin, in Macon County, on the first Monday of September next, under the superintendance of two Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor. We have no doubt that the Governor will, at an early day, issue his Proclamation giving official notice of the time and place of Sale.—ib.

Politics and the Army.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, has issued a bulletin respecting certain abuses in the army, from which the two following paragraphs are extracts:—

"I have learnt, with regret, that an officer, high in command, extended, on a late occasion, to an officer in charge of them, an order to lend certain field pieces for the celebration of a party triumph. The cannon belonging to government were made for the defence of the country, in time of war; and their only legitimate use, in time of peace, is for instruction, and the celebration of national triumphs, or national festivals; all orders to apply them to party purposes, of any description whatsoever, are improper, and ought not to be obeyed by officers in charge of them. You will therefore, cause the regulation to be republished, and direct that it shall in no case, be departed from.

"The Department condemns all interference, on the part of the officers of the Army, with the party politics which, from the nature of our institutions, so often agitate the country. If they take an active part in political strife, passions and prejudices will be enlisted for or against them, and their condition become dependent upon the success or defeat of a party; engendering a state of feeling fatal to the standing as well as to the discipline of the Army; but these efforts will be unavailing, unless seconded by the conduct, good sense, and proper feeling of the officers.—ib.

The number of Militia reported to Congress in 1836, was 1,339,091. The number in North Carolina is 64,415.—ib.

The small bill law, as it is called in New York, which prohibited the Banks from issuing bills of a less denomination than five dollars, has been repealed.

Banks.—The New Haven (Conn.) Bank, and the Mechanics, and also City Bank of that place, now pay specie. The Middlesex Bank of Boston has clo-

sed its doors and suspended business, the Commonwealth Bank did a few days before. Mr. Simpson, late President of the Commonwealth Bank, is said to be a debtor to the amount of \$250,000.

The Mobile branch of the Alabama State Bank is stated in the Legislative report to have \$340,910 of bad debts.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, at the last date, was engaged in the case of the trial of Solomon Andrews, on a charge of having defrauded one of the banks of Mobile, of which he was a Director, of the sum of \$450,000.

Fatal Rail Road Accident.—The locomotive on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail Road ran off the track a day or two since, 12 miles from Richmond, by which three of the cars were crushed to pieces, and the engineer is so injured that his life is despaired of.—*N. Y. Star.*

Attempt to Murder.—On Monday evening last, the citizens of the very heart of our town were alarmed by loud cries of Murder! On repairing to the spot, it was found that a coloured man named Ephraim Hammond, had been struck on the head with a brick, by which his skull was shockingly fractured. Suspicion having attached to two white men, named Frederick Jones and Allen Rowell, they were taken up, and after examination, fully committed for trial. There is little or no hope of Hammond's surviving the injury.

Fayetteville Observer.

From Florida.—The ship Eliza & Abby, arrived at New Orleans Jan. 14, from Tampa Bay, having on board 131 Seminole Indians and negroes, under guard of a party of U. States troops. It was reported when the E. & A. left that Fort Clinch had been attacked by the Indians; but nothing positive had transpired in relation to the action.

The Tallahassee Floridian says: We understand that the fugitive Creeks in West Florida have at length been induced to submit and have come in under the conduct of their chief, Co-a-ha-go, and Stephen Richards, Esq. who had been sent by Gov. Call to treat with them. This intelligence is communicated by a letter, received a few days since by the Governor from Mr. Richards; who states, that the Indians, to the number of 70, which is supposed to be all who were out—are now at Walker's Town, on the Apalachicola.

**Canada.**

The patriots have abandoned their headquarters, Navy Island, restored the government arms they had in their possession, and dispersed in other directions. Van Rensselaer, their General, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshall, and bailed.

Gen. Scott and the British, it will be seen from the following, have almost come in contact with each other. The steamboat Barcelona was threatened by an attack from British armed schooners in American waters. Gen. Scott advised the British officer in command, that if the attack were made in the American waters he should feel it his duty to repel it, and he ranged his cannon along the banks of the river accordingly. The boat was permitted to pass unmolested.

It will also be seen that considerable excitement existed for a while at Detroit, Michigan, and the impression seemed to prevail that the scene of war would be transferred to that part of the country. Several hundred of the patriots had embodied themselves on a British Island, called Bois Blanc, and also a large number at Sugar Island. A small schooner, sent with a detachment of 40 men from the latter to the former place, was on the 11th taken by the Queen's forces, and it is reported that every soul on board was inhumanly butchered. The Governor of Michigan visited the camp on Sugar Island, and prevailed on the forces there assembled to abandon their expedition; and the forces on both Islands, it is reported, have dispersed; and the war is considered at an end.

Gen. Scott has been ordered to Detroit.

From Texas.—By the Constitution steam-packet, 49 hours to the Mississippi from Galveston, the New Orleans papers have dates to the 7th ult. News from Antonio to the 4th, brought by Mr. Moore, editor of the Houston Telegraph, confirms the last intelligence that the Mexican Invading Army, so called, were only in pursuit of some marauding Indians and to protect the Mexican herdsmen, who were driving in their cattle from the Rio Grande.

We have confirmation also of a skirmish eight miles below Bexar, on the 20th ult. between Col. Karnes and a party of 50 Mexicans, in which the latter fled. The Texian Government have purchased a brig carrying 11 guns and 200 men. The militia is being re-organized. Thomas J. Rusk is appointed Major General, and Messrs. Burleson, Baker, Dyer, Douglass, Brigadiers, and McLeod, Adjutant General.

On Christmas Day, Gen. Rusk issued a general order for the militia to hold themselves in readiness for an apprehended invasion, or what is deemed more probable to march into Mexico. The Texians are confident, and volunteers and subscriptions are pouring in.

President Houston on Dec. 25th, issued a proclamation revoking the powers of all agents authorized to sell land specie. None to be sold hereafter under \$1 50 per acre.