

THE STAR  
RALEIGH, MAY 19, 1836.

The Federal Court met in this city on Thursday last. Judges BARBOUR and PORTER were both present; but in consequence of the absence of counsel no business was transacted, and the Court remained in session but a few hours.

From Texas—Highly important, if true.—The Southern mail of Saturday last brought the following intelligence, which has neither been contradicted nor confirmed by any subsequent arrival. We fear the news is too good to be true. The New Orleans Bulletin states that an express had arrived in that city, via Natchitoches, from Texas, and was confirmed by General Gaines; that Gen. Houston, of Texas, had taken Santa Ana himself and a part of his soldiers prisoners. The forces of Santa Ana were estimated at 1100; and those of Houston at 600. The express further states that Houston's Army destroyed half of the Mexicans, and the loss of his side was 6 killed and 29 wounded. That a council of War was called the next day and Santa Ana and his officers were ordered to be shot. A letter, purporting to have been written by Thomas J. Rusk, their Sec'y at war, who says he was in the battle, announcing the victory, is likewise published. We cannot resist the impression that it is a forgery; though we would fain hope and believe otherwise.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT  
The public are already apprised of the design to erect at Washington City, a great National Monument in honor of the father of his country. A society for that purpose has long since been organized. The funds are to be raised by the voluntary contributions of the people. The subscription is limited to one dollar; but any smaller sum will be received. J. G. LANE, Esq. of Bethonia, Stokes county, has been appointed General Collector for this State. We deem it sufficient simply to invite public attention to the notice of the Collector and the address of the Board of Managers, which will be found in another part of this paper; as we doubt not the opportunity which is now afforded to the American people to manifest their veneration for the memory of Washington, will be cordially embraced by all who truly love our country, and cherish with proper sentiments of gratitude the memory of our country's greatest benefactor.

GOING AHEAD.  
The news from every quarter of the State is most cheering. WHITE and DUDLEY are gaining strength every day. Meetings have already been held in forty-two counties, and ten elections have been nominated. Let the people continue to examine and act for themselves; let all who espouse the cause of the Constitution—of real, not counterfeit, republicanism, be vigilant and active; and we doubt not they will carry their ticket by a triumphant majority.

The twentieth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, assembled in Newbern on the 4th inst., and adjourned on the 11th. The Rt. Rev. Bishop IVEY was present and presided. The Rev. EDWARD M. FORBES, the Rev. HARVEY STANLEY and the Rev. CAMERON F. M'RAE were admitted to the order of Priests. The next Convention will be held in Fayetteville, in May, 1837.

Congress.—The debate which took place in the House of Representatives on our Mexican relations, which we have given at length in today's paper, to the exclusion of almost every other matter, will be read with interest.  
The Navy appropriation Bill has passed both Houses. The amount which it appropriates, exclusive of the \$500,000 annually applied to the increase of the Navy, is \$6,176,131—a much larger sum than has ever heretofore been appropriated to the Navy.  
The Bill providing for an exploring expedition to the South Seas, has passed both Houses. It will consist of a Sloop of War and a Schooner.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.  
In former times, when the country was divided into two great parties, the line of demarcation was clearly drawn, and the difference was easily understood. A recurrence of the fundamental principle is recommended to be frequently made by our own Bill of Rights and by some of the ablest Statesmen which the country has produced. This, at all times necessary, is especially so now, since the old lines of party have been defaced, unfortunately defaced, and a number of personal factions substituted in the stead of those two great divisions, federalists and republicans, which sprung up at the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution. The great mass of both those parties were honest and patriotic, and the difference between them sprung from honest and patriotic motives. One believed, that the stability of the government, to prevent the confederacy from falling to pieces from its own weight, and advocated, both in the Convention which framed the Constitution and subsequently, a strong government, one clothed with large and extensive powers, was indispensably necessary. The other believed that no danger was to be reasonably apprehended from this source; that there was much more danger that the State Government would be destroyed by the great power of the central machine, and that ultimately all power would center in it; and that one great, splendid consolidated government, which must necessarily be to some extent a despotism, whatever its forms, would be established. Which of these opinions was right, however difficult it might have been to determine by mere speculative reasoning, has, as we think, been demonstrated by the experience of the last fifteen years. That the republican party were correct, in we believe, admitted by many of the ablest and most distinguished members of the federal party themselves. The practical operation of the government has exploded their opinions; and they are constrained to acknowledge that the fears of the party opposed to them were well founded.

Editorial Change.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that Joshua W. Cochran, a thorough-going Whig, and a gentleman of talents has purchased Mr. Loring's Printing Establishment in Wilmington and will give a decided tone to that hitherto neutral paper. Mr. Loring is to come to this City to take charge of the Standard.  
Register.

The Small Pox, we regret to say, has again made its appearance among us. We do not apprehend much general danger from it, as every means will be taken to confine the disease within the limits where it prevails; but justice to our neighbours in the adjoining counties requires us to publish every such occurrence.—We are informed by the physician who attends the hospital that there are three cases.  
Newbern Spectator, May 13.

It is computed that during the present year there will be in full operation in the United States at least one thousand miles of rail way.

all powers not clearly granted in the Constitution, or which were not, in the language of that instrument, "necessary and proper" to carry into execution some given power. They have opposed the derivation of powers claimed by subtle and wire drawn implication, as contrary to the meaning and intention of the framers of the Constitution, and of all rights and liberties of the people. They have, with equal pertinacity, opposed a splendid government, as both dangerous to the free institutions of the country, and as destructive of public and private virtue. They have, in carrying out this principle, insisted that economy in the public expenditures was a cardinal principle, which ought not, on any account, to be departed from. Believing the elective franchise the great bulwark of our institutions, the grand column upon which the whole structure rested, they have always denounced any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with or control the people in its free exercise, as a perversion of its rightful purposes, and as most dangerous to liberty itself. They have contended that the States, in their sovereign capacity, assented to the compact of Union, the Constitution; that being sovereign and equal, they have no superior; and that in case of a dangerous and palpable violation of the provisions of that instrument, each has a right to judge for itself, whether the infraction has taken place, and the mode and measure of redress. Large standing armies they have opposed as dangerous to public liberty. But, perhaps, upon no question were the lines of distinction more clearly drawn, than at and just before Mr. Madison's second election, the Republican party supporting the war and Mr. Madison; the Federal party opposed to it, and supporting Dr. Witt Clinton.

Now let us examine Mr. Van Buren's principles, as they can be collected from his acts, and see how they will stand the test of a comparison with republican principles. We may therefore conclude whether his supporters arrogate to themselves properly and rightfully the name of the republican party. Has Mr. Van Buren been of that school of politicians which refrained from the exercise of all doubtful powers? He has not. Is proof of our assertion required? We point to his vote to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, thereby to levy a toll from the citizens of a State without her authority, and without any authority by the Constitution to do so.—We point again to his votes for the several acts to impose duties to protect domestic manufactures; to his votes to instruct the Senators from New York to interfere with the slavery property of the people of Missouri; and to his recent assertion of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. What has been the course of his most intimate friends and zealous supporters on the reduction of Executive patronage? They have opposed. What on retrenchment of expenses? They have opposed, and have been devising schemes by which to squander the public revenue on extravagant projects, or to place it at the disposal of his partisans, to be dealt out by them in largesses. So far from taking any steps to diminish the evils of Executive infidelity, it has been reduced to a system, and appointments so made as to make it the interest of all who hold office or wish office to exert their official and personal influence to control the people in the free exercise of the right of suffrage. His friends boast of his support of the administration, and we therefore lay this at his door. They strive to give him credit for whatever of good may have been done by the administration, and it is but fair that he should be responsible for its evils. Jealousy of Executive power, a constant resistance of all usurpations by that party, distinguished the republican party. What has been Mr. Van Buren's course on this subject, and the course of his friends? Has he resisted, or have his party resisted any assumption or exercise of power by that Department? No. Who could expect such resistance from him, who had the servility to utter such slavish and degrading adulation as did Van Buren, when he said it was "glory enough to have served under such a chief," a sentiment which no man, who looks at the thing properly, can ever hear without an indignant blush of shame, that a man of such an abject soul, should dare to aspire to the first office in the gift of freemen. Although Mr. Van Buren had denounced Mr. Adams for the no claim of a power to appoint a Minister to Panama, yet as Secretary of State, he consents to and consents to an actual appointment of Commissioners to the Ottoman Porte. He approves, or at all events, there is no evidence of his ever condemning the doctrines of the proclamation and the protest, and the seizure of the public moneys.

Ex-President Adams and Gen. Jackson.—In the course of the debate on Mexican relations, Mr. Adams was charged with having negotiated away the territory of Texas; to which he replied, that he was the last in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet who gave his assent to that measure; and that before doing so, he first consulted General Jackson, as to the propriety of signing the Treaty by which the Province of Texas was ceded to the Mexican Government, and that the General gave his entire approbation. Gen. Jackson, through the Globe, declares he has no recollection of having been consulted on the subject.  
To this Mr. Adams has again replied, that he had the most distinct recollection of being desired by President Monroe to submit that treaty, before it was signed to General Jackson, that he took the treaty to the General at his boarding house, which Mr. A. designated, that he drew the General's particular attention to that part of the treaty defining the boundary between the United States and Mexico,—that he left it there one or two days, and that when he called for it the General expressed his entire approbation of every part of it.

THE MONEY PAID.  
The French Government has, at length, paid four instalments of the Indemnity money. The fact has been communicated by the President to both Houses of Congress.

EDENTON AND NORFOLK RAIL ROAD.  
We learn from the last Norfolk papers that it has been ascertained that ample funds can be raised to construct the contemplated Road by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. A meeting of the subscribers to the same, of the Borough and county of Norfolk was held on the 28th ult. to take preparatory steps towards effecting the construction of the Road, at which meeting it was resolved that a survey and estimate of the cost of said road, be immediately made by a competent engineer, and that the expenses be equally borne by the subscribers in Virginia and North Carolina.—Edenton Gazette.

No higher compliment can be paid to Judge White for his masterly speech on the Land Bill, than the following fact discloses. One of the most highly distinguished members of the Senate, who had, before, opposed this Bill in all its stages, went to the Judge, immediately after the conclusion of

his argument, and observed—that he had hitherto opposed the bill, for reasons that appeared to him conclusive, but that the speech which he had just delivered, had convinced him of his error, and satisfied him on every point, and he would give the Bill his cordial support.—See.

Another Indian War!  
Our accounts from Columbus and the vicinity are of a most alarming character. A war has already been commenced, and a number of citizens killed. The Creek nation, below the Federal Road, are all in arms, and killing every white person they had fallen in with. There has been less known of the hostility of those above, but it is most probable that all are combined, and that the movements are simultaneous through the whole nation. They commenced their general work of slaughter on Monday the 10th instant. Previous to this, on the 5th, Major Win. B. Flournoy, late of Putnam county, in this State, was killed and scalped a few miles below Fort Mitchell. A Mr. Hobbs was killed in bed. A letter from Colonel Crowell, the Agent at Fort Mitchell, dated the 9th, says that, "four persons have been killed and many negroes taken off within a few days." That he had sent a messenger to some of the principal chiefs, who had retained him word that their young men were beat on, and have assembled in the swamp near the Federal road to attack any troops that might march in the nation." The Indians have taken possession of Hardaway's Ferry, 8 miles above Columbus. Word was sent into Columbus by Ben Marshall, a half-breed, that the Indians intended to burn that place on Tuesday night. Dr. Ingersoll, an Enrolling Agent, who was in the nation, at or near Talladega, found them to exhibit so much hostility that he was compelled to leave, and come into Columbus. Great numbers of people, supposed to be about 2,000, who reside West of the Chattahoochee, had come to Columbus for protection. A company of about 20 men who went out of Columbus on Sunday, a few miles, to protect and bring in families, returned in safety, and effected their purpose. Another company of about one hundred men, who penetrated into the nation, on the Federal road, twenty to thirty miles, found, killed and scalped, in the road fifteen homes, which they burnt to the ground. Of course, all is confusion and dismay—the number that have been murdered cannot be ascertained, but it was believed that there were twenty-seven; who had been heard of and seen, that were killed on the road. Probably many were on the plantations. The Western Mail to Montgomery is suspended, so that we shall have no intelligence for some time West of Columbus.

We have heard nothing of (indeed there has not been time to call out a force for the purpose of opposing the Indians. A considerable one will be required, as the Creeks number not less than 7,000 warriors, most or all of whom may be expected to take the field. If the present anticipations are verified, the war of Florida will be a fraction to the one with the Creeks. It is very certain, that the Seminoles of Florida, last fall sent a war belt to every town in the Creek Nation, to stir them up to war; and it is very probable that a similar attempt has been made through the whole of the Southern and Western tribes on the borders of the United States.

Our information from Columbus has been derived from very respectable citizens of that place, just arrived here.  
Macon's Geo. J. Messenger, May 18.

LATE FROM EXAS.—Major McCall, aid to Gen. Gaines, passed here, (says the Natchez Courier of the 26th ult.) on Saturday evening direct from Fort Jessup. He is the bearer of despatches to the President of the United States. He contradicts the rumour that the Indians had taken up arms against the Texans and states that Gen. Gaines is satisfied he has been misinformed, and has consequently recalled the troops he ordered to the Sabine. Major McCall also states that Capt. Quitman had spent some days in assisting the fleeing women and children, as he was also led to believe the rumour, but, being dissatisfied of the error, had gone to join Houston. We hope that the timid and credulous will be satisfied with this information and no more prevent aid from reaching the Texans by means of giving currency to idle reports.

Major McCall further says that up to the period of his departure, no information had been received of the Mexican army having approached Houston's camp, nor can they approach in any manner in which the Texian general will not be "happy to receive them."

Hear ye Representatives in Congress from the old States! Hearken to the voice of the oracle which foretells your destiny, if ye be not wise in time! The Detroit Free Press, the organ of the Spoils party in Michigan, cries out against the passage of Mr. CLAY'S "anti-Bill," and predicts its defeat—arguing against present action upon it in the following terms:—"When both Michigan and Arkansas shall become members of the Union, the new States will be strong enough in the Senate to defeat any measure which may be injurious to their interests, if not powerful enough to accomplish what will promote them. It is highly important for the new States that Mr. Clay's bill, now before Congress, should be defeated."

his argument, and observed—that he had hitherto opposed the bill, for reasons that appeared to him conclusive, but that the speech which he had just delivered, had convinced him of his error, and satisfied him on every point, and he would give the Bill his cordial support.—See.

It appears by the news from the South by last night's mail, that there is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been burned, 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!  
In Florida, things are in a dreadful state. Gen. Scott has left the country in a deplorable and defenceless condition, and the people are so much exasperated against him that he has been burnt in effigy by the citizens of Tallahassee.  
The Tallahassee Floridian of the 7th May, states that expresses had continued to arrive there for several days, in rapid succession, bearing the most disastrous intelligence from the frontier.  
The Indians are advancing on Tallahassee. Gov. Calhoun issued orders calling the citizens of Florida again to arms, to organize a new force to replace that disbanded by Gen. Scott. We have not time for further particulars.

FOR THE STAR.  
We are gratified to learn that at a recent Court Martial held in the city of Raleigh, of the commissioned officers attached to the thirty-fifth Regiment of North Carolina Militia, the following gentlemen were elected to office, viz: W. S. Croushar, Colonel Commandant; W. A. Williams, Lieut. Colonel; L. B. Johnson, Major; and T. W. Busbee, Adjutant. A better selection, we think, could not have been made.  
A CITIZEN.

MARRIED.  
In Chatham county, on the 12th ult. Mr. Willis Moring to Miss Ann Rashby, all of that county. In Hillsboro, on the 28th ult. Mr. John Thompson to Miss Catherine McCauley. In Edenton, on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Henry A. Bond, to Miss Mary A. Manning, daughter of Joseph Manning, Esq. of Edenton. In Orange county, on the 25th ult. Mr. Henry Cook to Miss Polly Bryant. In Rowan county Mr. James Nolley, to Miss Cynthia Currell. In Caswell county, on the 5th inst. Dr. Willie Jones of Milton, to Miss Priscilla Henderson, daughter of Mr. Hiram Henderson. In Scotland Neck, on the 3rd inst. at the residence of Colin M. Clark, Esq. of Henry F. Bond, Esq. of Lenoir county, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late David Clark, Esq. On the 5th instants, Mr. Fisher Clendenen to Miss Rhoda Everitt Cook. In Mecklenburg County, Virginia, on Wednesday the 4th May, by Rev. Simon Latham, Mr. Hugh Nelson, Jr. to Miss Maria O. Livingston, all of the same county.

Also at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Richard Kennon to Miss Rebecca Wilson, of Lenoirburg.  
DIED.  
In this place, on the 11th inst. in the 72d year of age, Mrs. Lydia Badger, of Raleigh, relict of the late Thomas Badger, Esq. of unostentatious piety, social virtue and a heart alive to the active charities of life, he claims on the affection of those whom she has left behind, the deceased will long live in the memory of her acquaintance.  
Newbern Spectator.

In the city of Philadelphia, at the residence of Louis J. Quin, Esq. on Friday the 29th ult. Mr. Sarah Quin, of Washington, N. C. in the 58th year of her age.  
On Broad River, in Richford county a few days since, Martin P. Shuford, Esq. who represented that county frequently in the senate.  
In Milton on the 8th inst. Mr. Leven Downs, aged about 48 years.  
In Burke Co. recently, Col. David Tate.

FAMILY FLOUR  
For sale by  
HAYWOOD & LITTLE.  
Raleigh, May, 1836 22 3v

New Spring & Summer Goods.  
RUFFIN TUCKER  
Respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that, by recent arrivals from Philadelphia and New York, he has received a large supply of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS  
suitable for the Spring and Summer Seasons, comprising a great variety of desirable articles, all of which have been selected by himself in person, with great care.  
AMONG THEM ARE  
Broad Cloths, assorted Colours  
Linen and Linen Drillings  
Black Summer Cloth, and Grass Linen for general use.  
Black, Brown, Green and Adelaide Crape Cambrics.  
Rich fancy French Muslin, new style  
Extra small figured Jacquets and Cambrics  
Superior black and white Muslin for Ladies' Morning Dresses  
Fancy striped Muslin and Gingham  
Superior English and American prints, new style  
Ditto Black Italian Silks  
Needle Worked Muslin Capes and Collars  
Needle Worked Linen Edgings & Insertions  
Fancy Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves  
Ladies' Misses', Gentlemen's Boys', and Children's Shoes  
White, Brown and Black Silk Hats  
Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Duffs. Call and see Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenters Tools, of many kinds, such as Planes, &c. Wedding Rings, Seythe and Grass Blades  
Gen. Bessley, Imperial and Young H. son Tea  
Coffee, Brown and Leaf Sugar  
Molasses and Brown's Turbaco  
Fancy Paper by the Barrel  
Salt Lick, Salt, &c.  
R. T. Tucker's grateful acknowledgments to the public for the very liberal encouragement which has been extended to him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. He invites special attention to his present stock of goods, which he pledges himself as equal in quality, and will be sold as low as those of any other house in the city.  
Raleigh May 19, 1836 22 3v

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.  
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. have just received their Spring supply of  
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,  
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,  
Coach and Hatter's Materials.  
All which may be relied upon as being fresh and of the best quality. Also, a well-selected assortment of PERFUMERY—consisting of pure French, German and American Colognes, Lavender, double and triple scented, Hungary, Rose, Orange Blossom, Orange Flower, Balsam of Portugal and Florida Waters, Preston Sals, Sals of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar, and Ambrosial Cream for Shaving; with a great variety of Fancy Soaps, Ivory and Toilet Soap, Toilet Brushes, Chlorine and Ovis Tooth Wash and Powder—Ester Olfidorous Compound or Persian Sweet Bag, a most grateful perfume for scented Clothes, Dresses, Muslin, Perfume, and is an excellent preventative against malarial fevers, Cholera, Indian Vegetable Cerate, and Macassar Hair Oil, all restorative for the Hair.  
In addition to their stock of Drugs, Medicines &c. they have a choice selection of the best WINES &c. either for medicinal purposes or domestic use—such as Champagne, Claret, old pure Juice Port do. without sulphur in it, South side Madeira, vintage of 1821, best HOLLAND GIN; Oard, Duff & Co. best FRENCH BRANDY; Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c.  
All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. Country Merchants and Speculators are particularly invited to call and examine their stock, as they are confident from the goodness of their articles and moderate prices, entire satisfaction will be given. Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same. All orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.  
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.  
P. S. SODA WATER kept prepared throughout the Summer season, with a variety of Syrups.  
May 14, 1836. 23

Examination Hall & Party.  
A Hall and Party will be furnished at Youre's Hotel, in the Town of Louis arg, Franklin county, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of June.  
May 14, 1836 23 3v

THE EXAMINATION  
Of the students in both Departments of the Northampton school will take place on the second Thursday and Friday in June.  
ROBERT A. EZELL, principal.  
May 7th, 1836. 22 3v

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR!  
From recent circumstances we feel it a duty we owe to the public, as well as ourselves, to caution them against imposition in future, as there are now traveling in the country certain individuals who profess to be authorized agents for the collection of donations to the Methodist Episcopate Book Concern, which was recently destroyed by fire in the city of New York. We have good reason to believe that one of these persons, professing to be a preacher and agent for our society for said purpose, was in this place a few days since and got some funds subscribed; but owing to our mistake and examination he was detected and removed. His name is J. H. HARRIS, a young man of about 22 or 25 years of age, about 6 feet high, slender make, fair complexion, light hair, and little or no beard except on his upper lip and chin, and had on a blue broad cloth coat, white shirt, &c. This same individual attempted to preach in the church in this place, but from the manner of his delivery, and low sentiment of his discourse, we became suspicious, and acted accordingly.  
BENJAMIN B. MILES,  
JOHN W. HARRIS,  
GREENBOROUGH, N. C. May 9th, 1836.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!!  
Just received at the North Carolina Book Store the following new publications, viz.  
Ben Brace, by Capt. Cramer 2 vls.  
Margaret Kayser's do. 2 vls.  
Social, Literary, and Political Didactics, by H. Walsh  
Irving's Knicker Bocker, new Edition  
Lady's Gift  
Young Man's Guide  
Parley's Magazine  
People's do.  
Parley's Bible Stories  
Finney's Lectures on Revival  
Calvin on Romans  
Hodge on do.  
Synonym on the Atonement  
Manual of Peace, by T. C. Upham  
Mason's sacred Harp, a new collection of Church Music, Patent Notes  
The Missouri Harmony, do do  
The Christian Florist  
The young Wife's Book  
For sale by  
TUNLER & HUGHES,  
Raleigh, May 19th.

W. A. WILLIAMS & CO.  
Have just received their SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, among which, will be found every variety for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.  
May 24, 1836. 23 3v

CHAS. MANLY, Secy. of the Board of Trustees.  
May 19, 1836. 22 3v