



GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1836.

CURSELYNES.—It is usual in the first number of a public journal to favor its readers with a lengthy epistle, setting forth the course intended to be pursued by such journal, and many times too, saying a good deal more than is ever performed, whether intentionally, or through neglect is unknown. However this may be, it most generally happens in papers published hereabouts that so great a variety of matter is given in so small a space, that, to say the truth, there is but little worth noticing of either, unless it be to the general reader. This plan has become customary—in fact necessary—in our weekly publications, for the reason that there is not yet that thirst for knowledge existing among the people generally, as sufficiently to encourage publications, each exclusively devoted to one particular branch of learning, or department of instruction, consequently enabling such work more fully and satisfactorily to lay before and explain to its readers that branch of information it professes; and even, (here in the south) our usual miscellaneous newspapers are, in most cases, not sufficiently encouraged to enable them to enlarge, and render this variety more interesting. It is also to be lamented that, in too many instances, papers here are so far neglected and suffered to decline, that rather than be enabled to enlarge and improve the appearance and contents of his journal, the editor finds himself compelled, though reluctantly, to discontinue its publication entirely. Such neglect, for what else can it be termed, is too frequently caused by an erroneous impression that papers here can never vie with like publications at the North, and, under this impression papers from abroad, are supported in preference to those in our immediate vicinity.—The question naturally arises: Why are northern papers in many instances, superior in size and appearance to many here? Which could be answered by propounding another: Would the large miscellaneous weekly papers north of us be such with a subscription list of but a few hundred names? Certainly not; it would be unreasonable to expect such a course. Why then not properly support papers in our own country, or State, and we would soon see many of our now small sheets, swell to the size of the largest, and the great variety of matter which necessarily must appear, consequently rendered more useful and interesting.

These remarks have been elicited, not from a desire to injure or encroach upon the circulation of any publication north or south, but merely once more to lay before the readers of this article the why and because of these things, hoping they may be induced to awake, and that a paper even superior to any other, may yet be permitted to issue from fifth the backwoods of North Carolina, and shed its effulgent rays throughout the universe.

Our intended course has been briefly, but we trust comprehensively set forth in our prospectus, (to be found in another part of this paper,) from which all persons may judge its character, and by perusing, decide, and extend to us such support as our exertions may merit. It is our intention to pursue a fearless and independent course in all matters connected with this paper—we shall say what we please—and shall "go ahead" manage all the efforts of those who may feel themselves rather roughly handled to the contrary; and notwithstanding such is our intention, it must not be presumed that we will condescend to personal or political abuse, or low and vulgar imputations ourselves, or suffer our columns to be made a vehicle for such by others; for although we have no concern for the personal anger of individuals, we shall ever endeavor to avoid the just censure of an offended community.

In conclusion, we would take the liberty to remark, that if the inhabitants of this section of country wish to see a paper published in their immediate prospect equal in size and appearance to any in the United States, if our patrons and friends will assist us in procuring a sufficient number of names to trifle our present list, they shall very soon be furnished with a publication inferior in dimensions to but few in this country, and without increase in price.

Any further explanation as regards the appearance and arrangement of this paper is deemed unnecessary, as this number is a specimen.

The second number will appear on Saturday the 11th of June next, and continue regularly every week. Persons wishing to procure all the engravings we purpose publishing, would do well to send in their names before that day, as a very interesting engraving and description will appear in that number.

OUR TOWN AND COUNTY.—Among other objects worthy of notice, and which are brought before the public as deserving attention or imitation, we must rank the county of Guilford and Town of Greensborough, and that too not among the least of objects, whose good qualities are blazoned forth to an admiring world. If excellent lands, watered by several considerable streams and their numerous tributaries, tend in any way to place her citizens on a footing of independ-

ence; if the thriving condition of the major part of its inhabitants, by a system of well-managed economy in their several respective avocations, is a token of surpassed competency, independence or wealth; if the enterprising and persevering disposition, and inventive genius, shown by a great number of individuals is praiseworthy or commendable, if a general moral character of a community is deserving of credit, then the condition of the people of this county is not unenviable, for such is their situation and character. There are in the county several very extensive gold mills, one of which has been fitted up, in extent and durability, surpassed by few in the gold region; also several considerable iron furnaces, and innumerable other mills, machineries, and conveniences, the possession of which by many would be in no wise objectionable. In this county also, as every body knows, or ought to know, the British army under Cornwallis, on their march northward after the termination of the Southern campaign, encountered the Americans, and notwithstanding the British claimed the victory, the advantage was evidently on the side of the Americans, as succeeding events fully proved. This battle was fought 55 years ago, about six miles north-west of this, the present county seat of Guilford. And last, not least, the many extensive orchards which have been reared, deserve no little attention on account of their varied and well flavored fruits, and the quantity of that excellent beverage, which even the most fastidious advocate of temperance would scarce refuse. Our town, as well as the county, is pretty well filled with "stores," and mayhap, in the opinion of some of their proprietors, for ought we know, a little too much so; however, they all appear to be doing pretty snug business. We have also quite an extensive cotton factory, propelled by steam, the enterprising proprietor of which has recently attached another large building with the intention of adding several thousand spindles to those already in use, as also an additional and larger engine. Another smaller steam power, applied to a variety of purposes in a large coach manufactory is also in operation; and we understand, it is in contemplation shortly to erect a steam saw and grist mill. Besides which are, as in most other villages, to be found the various mechanical occupations in progress, added to all the various other eteteras contributing to make a town really a town; and, which far surpasses every thing else, without which the highest station, grandeur, or wealth, can be but poorly relished, every countenance bespeaks the possession of that inestimable blessing—*health*.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The public has doubtless long since received, with pleasure, the proposition now before the American people to establish a National Monument to the memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON; and every freeman, boasting the title of an American, has, it is to be hoped, without hesitation, resolved to contribute his mite toward the completion of that structure which, in truth, should have been progressing long ere this.

For greater convenience, the following gentlemen in North Carolina have been appointed, under I. G. LASH, Collector General, collectors of contributions for this monument, to be reared in a style worthy the illustrious personage in honor of whom it is to be erected, and of the American people:—

- For the county of Wake, Wm. Peck, of Raleigh.
- Person.—John A. Burnett, Sheriff.
- Haywood.—N. G. Howell, Sheriff.
- Washington.—Joseph E. Ramsey, Esq.
- Nash.—Samuel W. Wick, Sheriff.
- Pitt.—B. H. Griffin, Sheriff.
- Stokes.—Salathiel Stone, Sheriff.
- Cumberland.—John M'Lean, Sheriff.
- Franklin.—Gustin Perry, Sheriff.
- Mecklenburg.—Joseph M'Connaughey, Sheriff.
- Tyrell.—H. G. Spruill, Sheriff.
- Rockingham.—M. Roberts, Sheriff.
- Orange.—Jas. C. Turrentine, Sheriff.
- Caswell.—Thomas L. Lea, Sheriff.
- Martin.—Limon N. Smithwick, Sheriff.
- Macon.—James Smith, Sheriff.
- I. G. LASH, General Collector,
- W. N. M. S. for the State of N. C.

The subscriber wishing to appoint an agent in each county of his collection district, will receive applications for each of those not enumerated in the above list, by letter, post paid, at Bethania, Stokes Co., N. C.

I. G. L. Collector Gen.
W. N. M. S. for the State of N. C.

WESTERN CAROLINA.—In a recent excursion through several counties in Western Carolina, we were forcibly struck with the truth, of what is unfortunately not the general belief, that this section of country is without doubt comparable with many sections of our western paradise, beyond the Alleghany, at any rate far good enough for any person to content himself in; which doubtless is the opinion of many a poor wight who has grasped at a bubble, and is now sucking his fingers and wishing to be back in old North Carolina. See our inexhaustible resources in that most precious metal—gold, and the many establishments erected for procuring and refining it in many counties; also the incalculable amount of that more common, but invaluable necessary—iron, and the hundreds of forges, &c., for its manufacture, vying with, if not actually surpassing, any other in the United States. Copper, tin, silver, sulphur, in fact almost every variety of mineral, from the most precious to the meanest have been found. And besides these incalculable sources of wealth hidden within the bowels of the earth, the salubrity of our climate, the susceptibility of our soil to improvement, and the great variety of its

productions, are inducements far surpassing those of most sections of country west of us. In addition to the several cotton factories which are now in the "full tide of successful experiment," several others, we understand, are about being erected, affording spun cotton and cloths, equal to any manufactured elsewhere, and at equally moderate prices. We have a sheet iron and nail factory, and a considerable number of furnaces for melting iron ore, and converting it into the innumerable articles of convenience for which that metal is used. Within our borders too, are several mineral and other springs—fashionable places of resort during summer; a branch of the United States mint is now about being established; and shortly, it is to be hoped, from the spirit which seems awakening our citizens, we shall have the pleasure of seeing a locomotive, and train penetrate far into the interior, and return richly laden with the produce which is now transported to market with so much trouble and loss of time. And notwithstanding the odium which has been justly cast upon our State Legislature for the neglect of that, which should, in preference to all other questions, engage their attention—the establishment of good schools; we nevertheless may boast of some very excellent institutions of this kind, both male and female, established either by individuals or communities, on principles promising in every respect efficacious; some of which schools have been of long standing and popularity.

Our country too, is not devoid of interest in appearance and variety of scenery, for among our mountains the lover of the picturesque and sublime may feast his eyes with all that his most extravagant fancy could dictate, or his feelings desire. We say then to every Western Carolinian,—stay, consider, and look around, for sure it is, with the advantages offered you here, you can surely supercede the necessity of a "move."

COUNTY COURT, MAY TERM.—Dr. Jno. A. Melano, Jno. A. Smith, Johnathan Parker, and Peter Adams, Esqrs., composed the Special Court for this term, who disposed of the business as it should be done. Nothing remarkable occurred during the term. Col. James Denney was re-appointed County Court Trustee, and George Albright, Esq., was re-appointed Treasurer of Public Buildings; both without opposition.

The time for which Col. A. E. HANNER contended he was entitled to the office of County Court Clerk having expired at this term, W. W. WOODMAN, the Clerk elected by the people, was inducted to said office, and is now in the discharge of his official duties.

The Grand Jury was discharged at an early day of the court, having but little to do;—only two or three indictments were found during the Session.

We dislike to apologise, so early as this especially, but must beg our readers to excuse any defects in our sheet this week, hoping before our next publication day, to be properly under way, and have greater facilities for rendering our columns more interesting, and the workmanship, if possible, better.

DIFFERENT TASTES.—How hard, nay, how utterly impossible is it to please all tastes; and to convey some idea of the difficulties with which editors have to contend, see the following string of notices from the Washington Mirror: Which string might be extended *ad infinitum*, but what's the use! Every body knows that it is impossible to please all, or to avoid inserting articles that some one may not object to. We hope, however, by our untiring efforts to please, that we may now and then insert an article suitable to some, and by shortly being enabled to publish such a very large sheet, consequently containing so great a variety, that if the reader should find an article rather unpalatable, by skipping it and passing to another, there will still be sufficient remaining to interest and satisfy. One says:

Do afford your subscribers more solid reading. I am not a friend to trifles, and like to pass my Sunday evenings in rational amusement.

Another says: SIR: It would gratify some of your subscribers, and I believe all of them, if you would make your paper as funny as possible. If you will take my advice, you will make it a paper to be laughed over and grow fat upon.

The politician supposes: It would get a great many subscribers, if we would now and then let them have a spice of politics.

While another exclaims: SIR: Let me tell you as a friend who is interested in the success of a paper like yours, to avoid politics; people are sick to death of them here.

A prosaic lover of the city declares: A few police reports would be more to his taste than all the poets in the world, including Sternhold, and Hopkins, and yourself, Mr. Editor.

While the amiable and lovely Heavens-lia says:

DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose a volume of poetry by Della Crusca and his platonic adorer. I wish you would print ten or twelve pages every Saturday; and give a few riddles and conundrums.

For the latest information relative to our Indian difficulties, &c., the reader is referred to the column headed "Latest Intelligence."

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.



FROM TEXAS.—It is creditably reported that at a late battle fought between Gen. Houston and Santa Ana, the Mexicans were entirely vanquished, and Santa Ana and soldiers taken prisoners. A council of war was called next day, and Santa Ana and his officers sentenced to be shot. The Mexican force was stated to have been 1100, and that of the Texans 600; which number is said to have destroyed a large portion of the Mexican troops with comparatively little loss on their side.

From the late Raleigh Register we learn that the report of the capture of Santa Ana, and the overthrow of his army, is fully confirmed by the arrival of Gen. Houston at New Orleans. He had with him a list of the Mexican Officers killed and taken. Santa Ana is among the prisoners, he has proposed that his army should lay down their arms—Texian Independence be acknowledged, the expense of the war paid by Mexico, and himself to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston has issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican Army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Ana and his prisoners. These terms were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the Army.

FROM FLORIDA.—The affairs here are in a deplorable situation—the people are exasperated against General Scott, on account of his leaving them so entirely defenceless; the Indians are committing numerous depredations, and it is supposed were hovering in small parties over a considerable portion of the country, were however, advancing towards Tallahassee in such numbers, as to induce Gov. Call to issue orders calling the citizens of Florida again to arms, to organize a new force, to replace that disbanded by Gen. Scott. The citizens of St. Augustine were also apprehensive of an attack.

The Creek Indians have also committed numerous depredations upon the whites in Alabama and Georgia; a great number of settlers are said to have taken refuge in Columbus, and there is great reason to apprehend a general Creek war, which in its effects will, it is supposed, be more destructive than the Florida war, as the number of warriors expected to take the field, amounts to about 7000.

Later intelligence announces that the Creeks have already killed a great number of whites—have burnt the town of Irwinton, and threatened Columbus with the same fate. The Governor of Georgia has ordered out three regiments.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Nothing of great moment is at present progressing in Congress—business moves heavily—a resolution offered by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky (in the House) that the committee of Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of acknowledging the independence of Texas, was refused.

A lengthy debate of considerable interest on our Mexican relations, took place in the House on Saturday the 7th inst., which particularizes many points in the difficulty between Mexico and Texas.

Sundry petitions and memorials from different sources have been presented, soliciting the recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas. They have, however, been met with a strong opposition.

The navy appropriation bill has passed both Houses. The amount of the appropriation exclusive of the \$500,000 annually appropriated to the increase of the navy, is \$6,176,151—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.

On the 13th inst, a number of the honorable members of the Senate, probably preferring the sports of the Turf to those of the Senate chamber, repaired to the races, and the remainder who would have perhaps desired to attend to the business of the day were consequently also compelled to adjourn, as there was not a quorum present! In the House, although there too there was not a quorum, by general consent, the business proceeded as if a quorum had been present.

The President of the United States has communicated to both Houses of Congress, that four instalments under our treaty with France, amounting to four hundred and sixty thousand and 66 francs have been paid to the agent of the United States, and announces the termination of our controversy with France. Two instalments remain to be paid, one is due 2nd February 1837, and the other on the 2nd February 1838.

Florida.—The accounts from this ill fated Territory are gloomy indeed. Since the termination of the abortive campaign, and the discharge of the volunteers, the Indians, have commenced, afresh, their barbarities, plundering, burning and murdering. There appears to be no adequate force to meet and subdue even the small parties which prowl about the country.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the city of Tallahassee, as a body of Indians were seen at Col. Gamble's, 15 miles from that place, on the 6th inst. Col. G. and his negroes had taken to the woods, and it was reported that his cotton house and other buildings had been burnt by the Indians. Two men had been wounded near him, and a Mr. Gorman killed. Judge Randall's plantation, 25 miles from Tallahassee, had been visited, one negro killed, and the horses and mules driven off.

Nothing has as yet been heard from the garrison of 40 men left at the block house on the Withlacoochee, and the impression gains ground that they have met the fate of Major Dade and his companions.

Gov. Call has issued an order for a draft of 150 mounted men, for immediate service, to serve four months, for the protection of the exposed frontier, and calls upon all the Militia of the Territory to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any exposed point.

The plantation of Mr. Dupont, about 25 miles from St. Augustine, was attacked on the night of the 8th inst. Mr. Dupont made his escape, with his two sons, and walked to St. Augustine. Mr. Joseph Long, who was in the house, was shot down. The Indians ransacked the house, and loaded ten horses with plunder; gave Mr. Dupont's four guns to his negroes, and told them to kill every white man they saw. The negroes, however all escaped to town, as did also Gen. Hernandez's, whose place was also visited by the Indians.

On Sunday morning, upon the receipt of the above information General Scott sent Captain Dimick's company of U. S. Artillery, mounted, accompanied by ten volunteers, in pursuit of them. After marching until sunset, they came upon a party of Indians, 7 to 10 in number, who were driving off a large body of cattle. The volunteers who were in advance, charged upon them, and fired, wounding two of them. The Indians returned the fire and killed Mr. Dupont's horse under him, and wounded Capt. Dimick's. The remainder of the Indians fled into the Hammock near by, and were pursued by the troops who poured in a heavy fire. One of the regulars was killed and four wounded—two of them severely—night coming on they were compelled to retire to the open woods, where they encamped and remained a few hours; but as there was no water for the horses or men, they retired to St. Josephs.

The whole number might have been taken had day-light lasted. Capt. Dimick reports 4 Indians killed and probably as many wounded. The man who was killed they buried, and on returning to the ground next day, they found him dug up and scalped. They were well supplied with ammunition, and had considerable plunder with them.

The above is the substance of the accounts from the seat of hostilities.

Gen. Scott.—As we expected, the gallant volunteers have returned to their homes, thoroughly disgusted with the Government's pet, the diplomatic Gen. Scott. We suppose we shall soon hear the particulars; but the following will give some idea of what we may expect.

From the Charleston Mercury. Very heavy complaints have reached us from various quarters, of ill treatment received by our Volunteers during the late abortive campaign in Florida; and some of them from sources which remove all doubt of their being well founded.

We mention for the information of gentlemen who may be in the city on their return from the seat of war, that a meeting of our citizens held last week, a committee was organized, to report on the subject of the treatment of the Volunteers and Militia, and who will doubtless be grateful for information. General Hayne is Chairman of the Committee.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Col. Brisbane's Regiment, to the Editor, dated:—

St. Augustine, May 1, 1836.

Dear Sir:—Col. Goodwin's Regiment of S. C. Militia, and Col. Brisbane's Regiment of infantry arrived here last evening about sun-set. We marched from Volusia to this place, a distance of 60 miles in less than three days. On our last days march we must have gone at least 27 miles. Thus ends the Campaign for this year, and I trust that it will be the last time that the Militia of S. C. will be marched into the field by an officer of the United States army. We have a tale to tell of tyranny and oppression, which will startle the people to hear. Thank God, our men have behaved like men, as becomes the sons of a gallant state. We have had no mutiny nor symptoms of insubordination, but it is not for want of cause; our grievances have been borne, not because we had not spirit to resent them, but rather because we judged it ill timed to do so in the enemy's country, and because we felt that in submitting to unnecessary privations, we were proving the efficiency of our Militia, and adding to the character and honor of our beloved and gallant State. It was to add lustre to the many bright stars that adorn her, that we came, and I feel well satisfied that she will have no occasion to blush for her sons. We ask however in behalf of those who may come after us, that those in authority should see to it, that they be not subjected to the same barbarity that we have. Let it not be placed in the power of any future petty despot, to oppress and insult the free