

Indian War.

Jacksonville (Florida), Dec. 10. During a few days past, our town has been the stirring scene of busy preparation for a campaign on the Indian Frontier.

In obedience to the call of General Clinch who has the command of the U. S. Troops, Gen. Hernandez has ordered out the Militia. Col. Warren left this place yesterday morning at the head of his regiment, leaving only a number sufficient for the protection of the posts near this.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1835.

An error was committed by our Editor in making up the matter of the last column of the first page of this paper, which the reader can correct for himself.

We have complaints from different quarters by persons who put their names to subscription papers for the Cheraw Gazette, that the paper has not been sent to them.

We have received the last number of the Western Farmer, published monthly in Cincinnati, at the very moderate price of one dollar per annum.

We shall in future keep in our paper a standing list of the agricultural periodicals received in exchange, and keep a file of them in a book store which we own under the same roof with our office.

J. N. Whitmer was elected by the Legislature, Solicitor of the Western circuit, J. C. Caldwell, Solicitor of the South Western circuit, and R. W. Hill, State Reporter.

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on Tuesday, the 22d instant.

Romulus M. Sanders has been elected Judge of the Superior Courts of North Carolina, in the room of Judge Martin, resigned.

Judge Lynch, the White candidate, has been elected Governor of the State of Mississippi by a few hundred votes over the late Gov. Rannels, who was the Van Buren candidate.

John M. Niles has been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, United States Senator, in place of N. Smith, deceased, till the meeting of the Legislature of that State.

In the election of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the United States Senate, Mr. Clay received 23 votes, and Mr. King of Alabama 15.

The President's message was received by express in Boston, twenty-six hours and fifty minutes after it left Washington City.

The entertaining Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have established a daily express from Washington to New York, to run during the session of Congress.

Death of Bishop Emory.—While on the way from his residence to Baltimore on the morning of the 16th inst., his horse ran away and threw him out of his carriage with such violence against a stone which lay near the road, that he expired on the afternoon of the same day.

"Bishop Emory" says the Methodist Christian Sentinel of Richmond, "will be a serious loss, not only to his family, but to the church. He was one of our most efficient superintendents, and at this time, his loss will be severely felt by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Virginia has nominated Hugh L. White, of Tennessee for the Presidency.

A Convention of Anti-Masons, and another of Whigs, which recently met at Harrisburg, Penn. both nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer propose to publish from the first of January to the end of the present session of Congress, a weekly paper to be termed THE NATIONAL, and to comprise so much of the proceedings & debates in Congress as its limits will admit; with other selections from the Intelligencer.

Governor Wolf in his message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, rebukes the abolitionists in strong and plain language, and admits, as every body except the abolitionists do, that the subject is one in which the northern states have no right to interfere.

Steam Boat Accidents.—Two Steam Boats have recently been snagged in the Chatahoochee river near Columbus, Geo. One was sunk, the other not badly injured.

In consequence of the riots in Baltimore last summer, a City Guard of 1200 men has been formed, exempt from other military duty, and bound to sustain the authorities when necessary.

The number of students in Yale College is 572. The number in the Freshman class is 135. It is said that no Freshman class in any College in the United States has ever been so large.

We take pleasure in copying the following from the "Charlotte Journal." If laying in printing materials for an establishment upon Sugar Creek, we should hardly have thought of a Steam Boat out.

We mean no disparagement. For although we have never had the pleasure of seeing Charlotte, we learn on the best authority that it is among the most decidedly respectable of our up country villages.

The arrival of goods at this place in 12 days and even less than New York, will, we think, in future, be no unusual thing.

GOING AHEAD.

We have lately heard, from our mercantile friends in this town, of many instances of great despatch in receiving goods from the North by the way of Georgetown and Cheraw.

The receipt of goods in 12 days from New York.—Gaz.

Since the above was in type we have seen a letter from a gentleman in Wadesboro' to his agent in this town, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I think we are about to commence a new era in business in this section. Some of our merchants have received goods by the new steamer route Atlanta in nine days from New York, arriving here half a day in advance of the mail from George Town."

The Directors of the Cape Fear Bank have determined to establish a branch in Washington N. C., and have appointed Benjamin Runyon Cashier.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation guarding the citizens of that state against violating the pacific relations of the United States to the Government of Mexico.

Steam Doctors.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Georgia for establishing by law, a board of Steam Doctors. The committee to whom the petition was referred, reported favorably.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF S. C. AT THE SESSION OF 1835.

- 1. An act to raise supplies for 1835.
2. An act to make appropriation, 1835.
3. An act concerning the free schools.
4. An act to authorize the formation of the Barnwell Rail Road company.
5. An act to incorporate the American and German trading and insurance company.
6. An act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other persons of color, from entering into this state and for other purposes.
7. An act to amend the laws in relation to granting licences to retail spirituous liquors and for other purposes.
8. An act to incorporate and establish a bank at Hamburg in S. C.
9. An act to incorporate the town of Hamburg for other purposes.
10. An act to vest in Madame Talvande the right of the State in certain real estate in the city of Charleston.
11. An act to alter and amend the 4th section of an act entitled an act to provide for the more effectual performance of Patrol duty, passed on the 18th December 1819.
12. An act to cause surveys for a rail road between Cincinnati and Charleston.
13. An act to incorporate Cokesbury School at Cokesbury in Abbeville District.
14. An act to authorize the city council of Charleston to shut up certain streets near the market in Charleston, and for other purposes.
15. An act to amend the charter of the Edgefield Rail Road Company.
16. An act to incorporate a Bank in the town of Camden.
17. An act to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.
18. An act to incorporate the Charleston and Philadelphia Steam Packet Company.
19. An act to incorporate the Charleston and Liverpool Line Packet Company.
20. An act to amend an act entitled an act concerning Hawks and Pedlars, passed on 17th December, 1831.
21. An act to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.
22. An act to alter and amend the Judiciary system of the State.
23. An act to vest in the Wardens of Wansboro church, in St. James Parish, Sumter, the right of the State in certain property.
24. An act to amend the Pension law of this State.
25. An act to consolidate the first company of the Charleston ancient Battalion of artillery, and the Jefferson artillery into one company, and to incorporate the same and for other purposes.
26. An act further to provide for the military organization of the State.
27. An act to incorporate certain towns and villages, and for other purposes.

The following Report was unanimously adopted by both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina:

REPORT

Of the joint committee of Federal Relations on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States.

Mr. Hamilton of the Senate, from the committee on federal relations, submitted the following report.

The joint committee of federal relations, to whom was referred so much of his Excellency the Governor's message, as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, beg leave to report:

That they have given to this subject the deep and anxious consideration which both from its intrinsic importance, and from the profound and patriotic reflections of the Executive, it so obviously demands.

They desire to respond in terms of the most emphatic concurrence and approbation to the view which his Excellency is pleased to present of mild and patriarchal character of the institution of domestic slavery in the Southern States, its influence on national character and civil liberty, and the nature of those obligations, resulting from our constitutional compact, and the principles of international law, upon which our tenure to this species of property so invariably rests.

The present condition of the slave question in the States of this confederacy, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles which, your committee will venture to assert, has ever challenged the notice of the civilized world.

1. Resolved, That the formation of the Abolition Societies, and the acts and doings of certain fanatics, calling themselves abolitionists, in the non-slaveholding states of this confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, disunion, and incendiary in the extreme.
2. Resolved, That no state having a just regard for her own peace and security can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly state, united to her by the bonds of a common league of political Association, without either surrendering or compromising her most essential rights.
3. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaveholding states, announces to her co-states her confident expectations, and she earnestly requests that the governments of these states will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be Abolition Societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolt.
4. Resolved, That, regarding the domestic slavery of the Southern States as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said states, we shall consider every interference, by any other state or the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference, to be resisted at once, and under every possible circumstance.
5. Resolved, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the Abolitionists—the non-slaveholding states are requested to disclaim by legislative declaration, all right, either on the part of themselves or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the states, or in the territories where it exists.
6. Resolved, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that territory was ceded to the General Government, and as an usurpation to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.
7. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina, regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this transmission of incendiary tracts, be countenanced by Congress, and the United States mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency, expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State, will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its transgressing our territory.
8. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and resolution to the Executives of the several states, that they may be laid before their respective Legislatures.

and the county which belongs to our social and political relations, forbids us for one moment to doubt, that every effort will be made by the States to whom this appeal is referable, to meet, not only our just expectations on this subject, but every emergency which belongs to this crisis of public peril.

We concur entirely in the view which our Executive takes of the grounds, on which our right to demand the enactment of such conservative legislation rests.

South Carolina will not anticipate the crisis, which must be presented by a refusal on the part of the non-slaveholding states, to accord to us the protection of such legislation, or such other means, as we may select for the suppression of the evils of which we complain, for she will not doubt the good faith and sanity of her sister states.

During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror and indescribable grandeur. The drought of this season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing.

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety.

The mere amount of property said to have been wasted and destroyed, not by the flames but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires.

A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars.

The fire has been mastered. From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. The following will be found a tolerably accurate statement of the number of houses and stores now levelled with the ground.

- 26 on Water street,
79 on Pearl street,
3 on South street,
76 on Water street,
76 on Water street,
80 on Front street,
16 on Hanover street,
62 on Exchange Place,
31 on Exchange street,
44 on William street,
33 on Old slip,
16 on Centies slip,
60 on Stone street,
3 on Hanover square,
23 on Beaver street,
20 on Governor's lane,
10 on Jones lane,
20 on Cuyler's Alley,
38 on Mill street.

THE FIRE AT NEW YORK. Abridged from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Dec. 17. A large section, and that the oldest and most respectable portion of the city, is in ruins. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world.

neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instant congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue.

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretensions to accuracy.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street.

The roof of a house in Brooklyn did take fire, but it was extinguished. The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety.

The mere amount of property said to have been wasted and destroyed, not by the flames but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires.

A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. The loss is estimated by others at eight or ten millions. All or nearly all was of course insured. Some of the insurance companies are broken, and will be able to pay no more than 50 cents in the dollar; others, however, will be able to pay all.

The fire has been mastered. From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. The following will be found a tolerably accurate statement of the number of houses and stores now levelled with the ground.

- 26 on Water street,
79 on Pearl street,
3 on South street,
76 on Water street,
76 on Water street,
80 on Front street,
16 on Hanover street,
62 on Exchange Place,
31 on Exchange street,
44 on William street,
33 on Old slip,
16 on Centies slip,
60 on Stone street,
3 on Hanover square,
23 on Beaver street,
20 on Governor's lane,
10 on Jones lane,
20 on Cuyler's Alley,
38 on Mill street.

Six hundred and seventy-four tenements. By far the greater part in the occupancy of our largest shipping and wholesale dry goods merchants and filled with the richest products of every portion of the Globe.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instant congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue.

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretensions to accuracy.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street.

The roof of a house in Brooklyn did take fire, but it was extinguished. The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety.

The mere amount of property said to have been wasted and destroyed, not by the flames but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires.

A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. The loss is estimated by others at eight or ten millions. All or nearly all was of course insured.

The fire has been mastered. From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. The following will be found a tolerably accurate statement of the number of houses and stores now levelled with the ground.

- 26 on Water street,
79 on Pearl street,
3 on South street,
76 on Water street,
76 on Water street,
80 on Front street,
16 on Hanover street,
62 on Exchange Place,
31 on Exchange street,
44 on William street,
33 on Old slip,
16 on Centies slip,
60 on Stone street,
3 on Hanover square,
23 on Beaver street,
20 on Governor's lane,
10 on Jones lane,
20 on Cuyler's Alley,
38 on Mill street.

THE FIRE AT NEW YORK. Abridged from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Dec. 17. A large section, and that the oldest and most respectable portion of the city, is in ruins. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world.