

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1836.

millions of acres had been sold, if we remember rightly. This was sufficient to supply the immense emigration of the last thirty years.

In the year 1836 the sales will probably amount to twenty millions. The emigration has been much larger than usual; but we doubt whether much more than six millions of acres have been taken by actual settlers. Congress have still nearly, or quite, two hundred millions of acres in market, and a great many more millions are soon to be brought into market.

Now, we say, it would be a profitable business for capitalists to engross a hundred millions of acres of these lands, if they could conjure up purchasers from the soil to take the lands off their hands at one hundred per cent. advance on the first price.

We are all aware that fortunate purchases may be made of choice locations, that will yield an enormous profit. But there is a limit to speculating in land, simply because there is a limit (but gradually extending) of the demand for land; and that, because there is a limit to the demand for the produce of land.

If we are not mistaken, before three years pass numbers of speculators will be as anxious to sell out their lands as they have been this year to buy them.

MR. VAN BUREN'S ANSWERS TO MR. WILLIAMS'S QUESTIONS CONTINUED.

The following is the second question.

Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State according to the federal population of each for the purposes above specified?

My views in regard to several public questions, and amongst them the proper distribution of the public lands, were asked by a portion of the citizens of my own State shortly after my nomination for the Presidency. They were given in August, 1835, and upon the latter subject expressed in the following words: "In respect to the public lands, I need only observe, that I regard the public domain as a trust fund belonging to all the States, to be disposed of for their common benefit. Ample authority is for that purpose conferred upon Congress by an express provision of the constitution. In making such disposition, that body should in my opinion act upon the principle, that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than in the amount of revenue which may be derived from them. To accomplish this object, the accumulation of large tracts in few hands should be discontinued, and liberal facilities afforded to the acquisition of small portions by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing them as homes for themselves and families. The particular measures by which these results are to be secured, is matter of detail to be settled by Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by the lights of experience, and having reference to the general interests of the country. The disposition of the public lands proposed by the bill to which President Jackson refused his assent, was, in my opinion, highly objectionable. I therefore approved of its rejection by him at that time, and all my subsequent reflection has confirmed me in that opinion. I have watched the discussions which this subject has since undergone with all the attention which its importance demands and with an earnest desire to arrive at conclusions in regard to it which shall best answer the requirements of justice, and promote the interests of all the States, but have seen no cause to doubt the correctness of these views. I am of opinion that the avails of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied to the common benefit of the United States," by their continued application to the general wants of the Treasury than by any other mode that has yet been suggested; and that such an appropriation is in every respect preferable to the distribution thereof among the States, in the manner your question proposes. Entertaining these views, I cannot give you any encouragement that I will, in the event of my election to the Presidency, favor that policy.

Mr. Williams's fourth question.

Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the people of the United States) a bill (with proper modification and restrictions) chartering a bank of the United States?

In the published letter of Mr. Butler to Mr. Garland, which has already been referred to, he thus states my opinions upon the subject of the Bank: "Mr. Van Buren's opinions in regard to the Bank of the United States, were expressed in the Senate of the United States in 1829; repeated in his letter to the Shocco-Springs committee, whilst a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and have been so freely uttered by him, that there cannot, I think, be occasion to say much upon that subject. But to close the door to evil, I state, 1st. That he holds that Congress does not possess the power to establish a national bank in any of the States, of the Union, nor to establish in any such States, the branch of any bank located in the District of Columbia; and 2d. That he is, therefore, decidedly opposed to the establishment of a national bank in any of the States; and is also opposed to the establishment of any such bank in the District of Columbia, as unnecessary and inexpedient, and as liable to a great proportion of the abuses which have, in his opinion, been practised by the existing bank."

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM SPAIN.

The internal condition of the kingdom is represented to be very unsettled and ever alarming. The populace in Madrid and the other principal cities are discontented and weary of the protracted war. In the suburbs of the capital their discontent had occasioned riots and bloodshed. In Segovia it had been necessary to adopt strong measures to secure the city against a coup de main.

The Carlist expeditions had been despatched on Aragon and Castile—and it was apprehended that one object of these movements was to make an attack on Valladolid. Subsequent accounts, however, stated that the troops had been met and dispersed among the mountains.

Mina has issued a proclamation, threatening severe punishment to the inhabitants of the towns and villages which may in future assist the enemy, or comply with any of their requisitions for supplies, unless they can prove that the enemy's superior numbers left them no chance of successful opposition or resistance.

INSURRECTION AT MALAGA.

An insurrection took place at Malaga on the night of the 25th of July, which resulted in the massacre of the civil and military governors of that city, and the complete triumph of the partisans of M. Mendizabal.

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

We have received Smyrna papers to the 25th of June. We are sorry to say that the plague had made its appearance there. The Smyrna Journal, under date of the 24th, says: "The cases of plague have been more numerous the past week. The principal focus of the contagion was in a kind of khan situated near the Frank quarter, where about a dozen poor families were clustered together."

The plague continues to make fearful ravages in Magnesia. The number of victims is stated at more than 12,000, of whom 11,000 were Turks. Consternation reigns in that city; there is not a house, nor a family, but has to deplore the loss of some of its members. On the contrary, we learn that the plague has ceased at Metelin.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 9.

A letter from Bayonne, dated July 27, states that all the public officers, &c. had been removed from Vittoria to Miranda, on the Ebro, doubtless under the apprehension that the city might fall into the hands of the Carlists, General Cordova having withdrawn from Vittoria with his forces.

A letter from Frankfurt, dated July 27, says that the English physician summoned to attend Mr. Nathan Rothschild had expressed very great regret that he was not earlier sent for; and this was naturally considered equivalent to a declaration of very great danger. The Havre paper of the 3d of August announces Mr. Rothschild's death, but this was probably only another appearance of the same false report that showed itself in the London morning papers of the 1st.

The Paris Journal La Paix, of July 30, says that about ten days previous to the police had information that a certain man was taking measures to assassinate the King; that he was arrested, avowed his intention, and readily named an accomplice, who, he said, would rejoice to die in such a cause. The accomplice was also arrested.

The Journal des Commerce says that M. Thiers, the President of the Council, lives in perpetual terror, fearing that his death is as much sought for as that of the King; and that he has guards stationed round his house at night, and travels with an escort. In the mean time some of the papers laugh at these terrors. The inhabitants of Naples were daily expecting a new eruption of Vesuvius.

Death of Rothschild.—Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated London banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only fifty years of age. His visit to Frankfurt was to be present at the marriage of his son.

He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two younger and two older than himself, and four sisters. He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match; and Mr. Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not do better, so far as money and good character went, than to give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

The death of this eminent banker is one of the most important events for London, and perhaps for Europe, which have occurred for some time—his financial transactions have pervaded the whole continent, and may be said to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale had existed in Europe previous to his time—for they were so confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfurt, and in Naples, all of whom possessed colossal fortunes of their own. Besides which, he had agencies established in almost every large city in the old or new world, all of which, under his direction, conducted extensive branches of various kinds. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended, provided the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business, but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented.

M. Rothschild, like the rest of his brothers, held a patent of nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name, under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

The Cholera is still raging in Germany, but its mortality is decreasing.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling.

RAILROAD IRON.—Bills have been obtained at the present session of Parliament for nearly 1100 miles of railroads.

FRANCE.

The trial of forty-five persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organized.

There were rumors in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

INDIAN WAR.

JACKSONVILLE, (FLORIDA), SEPT. 8.

Mr. Charles Dell, who left Newnansville on Saturday last, states that for some time the Indians have been in the immediate neighborhood of the Fort. It seems that they have made their head quarters at Felasco (Col. Sanchez' plantation) only four miles from Newnansville, and collecting cattle, penned them there for a night, and then drove them off towards Hogtown prairie. The Indians on Tuesday night of last week, came within 150 yards of the Fort and stripping a slip of bark from a tree made some marks, which were interpreted by those skilled in Seminole hieroglyphics to signify that 150 Indians were present at that place. It is impossible to say what force the infernals have, but enough to over run Florida unless assistance soon comes.

The women and children at Newnansville must suffer incredible hardships, at night shut up in the Fort, alarmed, needy and sick. The day is spent in the tents pitched around the Fort. We are told that the number is near three hundred.

At Black Creek, the people from Alachua, who sought that place for security, and are encamped on both sides of the Creek for some distance along the road, are suffering greatly from sickness. Such are their exposures to the weather, their want of almost every comfort of life, that the preservation of their healths is a thing impossible. The measles and the whooping cough still prevail among them.

These epidemics, in addition to the fevers consequent on their exposure, place those unfortunate people in "extremis rebus." It is said two thirds of them are now sick.—What must be their suffering!—houseless, homeless, lying upon the ground, exposed to the noontide heat, the damps and dews of night, and the storms.

A company of emigrating Indians, about twenty five hundred in number, left Cuseta, Chambers county Alabama on day before yesterday. They were of the Cuseta and Coweta Tribes. We are glad to hear it, and hope soon, that the citizens of New Alabama will be able to return and live in that delightful region without danger and without fear.—Columbus Enquirer.

A party of Indians pursued and most of them killed. A party of Indians of from 25 to 30 were seen passing through Lowndes county Ga. when about 40 whites collected and set out in pursuit, following the trail until the morning of the third day, (Aug. 13) when they came upon with the Indians at Gaskin's ferry on the Alapaha, their force having in the meantime increased to 80 men. They attacked the Indians, who soon dropped their plunder and plunged into the river. Only six however reached the opposite bank, two of these wounded. The others were shot in the water; among them was a white man. Before the Indians had been overtaken they had plundered a house on their way taking 25 lb. powder, 30 bars lead, 150 lb. shot, and \$305 cash.

Only one white man was wounded in the short engagement, a Mr. Peters. The plunder dropped by the Indians was sold and the proceeds \$170 given to Mr. Peters.

On the 25th of August a party of hostile Indians was discovered near Piderstown on their way to Florida. A company of 38 men was speedily raised, and in two divisions, one under Mr. James Gay and the other under Mr. Spencer Oliver, commenced pursuit. The trails were artfully scattered and dim, and the Indians were ferreted out, and the pursuing party came upon them in Irwin county, in an open pine wood. They charged on the Indians drawn up in a line. The battle lasted twenty minutes. Eighteen Indians were "laid low in death." To find that seven of them were squaws, was a source of great regret.

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CHARLESTON CITY ELECTION.

Gen. R. Y. Hayne.

WARD No. 1.—Gen. James Hamilton, Dr. T. Y. Simmons, John S. Cogdell.

WARD No. 2.—M. C. Mordecai, H. W. Peronneau.

WARD No. 3.—Geo. Henry, B. G. Howland, G. M. Ingraham.

WARD No. 4.—H. W. Conner, S. P. Ripley, John C. Kerr, R. W. Seymour.

The following is the conclusion of a letter by S. F. Austen one of the candidates for the Presidency of Texas.

I perceive by the proclamation of the President, ordering the election, that the people are requested, to say whether they are in favor or not of annexing Texas to the United States. On this point, I shall consider myself bound, if elected to obey the will of the people. As a citizen, however, I am free to say, that I am in favor of annexation, and will do all in my power to effect it with the least possible delay.

The Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a resolution of the Senate has published a statement that the "amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft, as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, reported to this Department on the 31st ultimo, was \$37,517,996 39, and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was \$4,847,926 55."

Hon. D. Dickson, member of Congress from Mississippi, died on the 30th July in Arkansas.

Gen. Dunlap of Tennessee was recently in Memphis with 300 troops armed and equipped for Texas.

The N. Orleans Bee mentions a rumor that Mr. Poinsett of this State has been appointed by the President commissioner to examine into the condition of Texas, Preliminary to acknowledging the Independence of that territory by sending to it a diplomatic agent.

Darien, Aug. 30.—Police Court.—At a Court, held on Saturday last, his Honor Wm. Fraser presiding, Edwin E. Roberts, an Englishman by birth, was fully committed to take his trial at the next Superior Court, for the misdemeanor of having held improper language with slaves.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, SEPTEMBER 20.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Beef in market, Bacon from wagons, Butter, Beans, Baggings, Bale rope, Coffee, Cotton new, Corn, Flour, Feathers from wagons, Fodder, Hides green, Iron, Indigo, Lime, Lard, Leather sole, Lead bar, Logwood, Molasses, Nails out assorted, Oats, Oil curriers, Paints, Peas, Pork, Rice, Shot, Bag, Sugar, Salt, Steel American blister, Tallies, Tea imperial, Tobacco manufactured, Window glass, Checks on New York, For sums under \$100, For sums of and over \$100, Checks on Charleston, Columbia and Fayetteville, For sums under \$200, For sums of \$200.

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