Poor Whiggies!-in one short year they have lost Maine, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, and Mississippi, and been thrown into a minority in the popular vote in New-Jersey and Connecticut! "What a fall, my countrymen!" And it is all emphatically the work of the people, without any unusual excitement or bustle-a beautiful illustration of the axiom-" the sober second thought of the people: ultimately right and always efficient."

More Resignations! - How the physic works! -The rumor copied into our paper last week, from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, of Mr. CLAY's intended resignation, is undoubtedly well founded; as the Whig papers of Kentucky say his health is so impaired, from his intense labors at the Extra Congress, as to render a trip to Cuba or some other southern climate, absolutely necessary. The Globe thinks the Dictator is only "crafty sick," in consequence of the late elections.

It is rumored, also, that Wm. C. Dawson, the defeated Governor of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the House, and that Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, intends resigning his seat in the Senate. How defeat scatters the Federal champions. We hope all these rumors may turn out to be true.

Clay and a National Bank thrown overboard .-The Albany Evening Journal, the prime organ of Federalism in New York, after advising Mr. CLAY to resign his seat in the Senate, and relieve the party of the odium attached to him as a leader, thus abandons the cause of the Bank-hitherto the darling measure of Whigery:

"We did not go to Washington for any such purpose as the Argus charges. Nor when there did we urge or ask the President to sign a 'Fiscal Corporation.' We were openly opposed to the Extra Session of congress and as openly opposed to the movement in favor of a bank. The whig party has struggled for ten years with a bank mill-stone to its neck. We have labored hard to cut loose but it has stuck to us like a poisoned shirt. For one we are resolved to carry this load no farther. Those who have 'stomachs for the fight' may go floundering on till the sky falls if they choose, but this lark is not to be caught again in a bank trap."

We hope our North Carolina Federal Whigs will not follow the example of their Albany colaborer, in "cutting the Bank mill-stone" from about their necks. Stick on to the monster, Whiggiesmonopoly is the soul of your creed.

Another New York whig paper thus speaks of the causes of their late defeat in that State :

" The Election .--- The election in this State seems In the first place, it will teach the whigs the necessity of being democratic whigs as well in action as in profession. It will teach ancient Federalism that its tions are altogether too antiquated for modern political tactics, and as the recent sweep has generally driven them from the councils of the state, we trust that our friends, reorganizing the party for future operations, will select men of known republican principles; for nothing appears to be more positivey settled than that the nation in its length and breadth is essentially democratic. And wisdom has long since demonstrated, that any party to retain power, must conform to the expressed will of the people, and avoid all hazardous experiments."

"The Prise Ship .-- The prise Ship presented by the makers at Wilmington to the Whigs of Surry county (as the county that gave the largest Whig majority in the State.) has, until now, been left exposed to the weather near the Court house in Rockord, and has suffered some slight injury. A suitable building for its accommodation is, however, preparing, into which it is intended to remove it after repairing all damages."-Ral. Register.

We admire the cautious prudence of the Whiggies of old Surry. The Democrats of that Coun ty have determined to send them on a trip of explothis, they have no idea of starting on the voyage with a leaky vessel. Take care of your dry-land ship, gentlemen; though it may not be fit for your voyage, yet it will serve as a memento of the senseless mummery and arrant humbuggery practiced by Whiggery in 1840. The Democrats of Surry will need no stronger argument to revolutionize that County, than the presence and exhibition of this monument of delusive and broken promises.

Some of the Whig papers bear their late defeats with a great deal of equanimity and good temper, and occasionally perpetrate some excellent witti cisms at the expense of their party-as, for instance, the following from the New York Commercial

', Amusing .- The Boston Mercatile Journal closes me just reflections upon the injudicious course of certain newsapers, by the remarks-- Such conduct must result in the destruction of the Whig party.' 'My conscience!' exclaimed a rogue in the city of Houston to his lawyer, who advised him to run away; 'ain't I in Texas already?"

Plain Talk .- President Tyler's organ, the Madisonian, speaking of the President's enemies, both presses and individuals, says: "they are the same that were established, fed, and fostered by the late United States Bank." This is a home thrust that will be severely felt by the Madisonian's late

The rumored rupture between Messrs. Wise, Gilmer, and Mallory, noticed in our last, turns out to be another Federal Whig humbug. We think it begin to correct their morals in this respect. Mr. Gilmer, one of the parties implicated, thus contra-

"I see from some of the newspapers that a misun-derstanding has arisen between Wise and myself, and I believe, Mallory too. Why not have extended he feud to all our colleagues? It would have been kind in these truth-loving histographers to have informed the parties concerned when, where and about what we disputed, as I am at the first of it, and preme, my friends are no wiser than I in the premiJOHN C. CALHOUN.

No American statesman possesses a larger share of the real affections of the People of this country, than the distinguished Senator whose name heads this article. With his almost unequalled talents and brilliant eloquence, and his ardent love of liberty and unwearied defence of the rights of the lain all parts of the Union. And no man is more and powerful speeches in and out of Congress in behalf of popular rights, have thrown a hallo of glory around his name that will claim for it the affecspeech in opposition to that iniquitous measures, sway elections and retain their ill-gotten power. the Distribution Bill, is one of the most luminous efforts of Mr. C.'s gigantic mind. We have hithour columns; the reader, however, can gather a pretty good idea of its force and arguments from the following article from that able Democratic print, the Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus:

FROM THE KNOXVILLE ARGUS.

MR. CALHOUN-THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.

In the last Argus we presented to our readers the speech of Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., delivered in the Senate of the U. States, upon the Distribution bill.— To those who have read it we need not commend it, it speaks for itself—the enjoyment and instruction its perusal has afforded them cannot be exceeded by the reading of any political paper that has met our eyes for months past. To those who may have been deterred by its length from examining it we have to say, begin it, and we will then be satisfied that it will not be laid down till its contents are thoroughly examined, and the essence extracted-long as it seems to be, it has that characteristic of all Mr. Calhoun's productions-there is not one useless or unnecessary word in it. Each paragraph is a theme, each practical remark of his is a political axiom .-It carries upon its face the evidence of its paternity it bears the stamp of statesmanship in all its features. It is one of the best, if not the very best, of Mr. Calhoun's great productions.

We have, ourselves, ever been opposed to Mr Clay's plan of distributing to the States the proceeds of the sales of the public lands-common place arguments had long since convinced us that the plan was inexpedient-unjust-impolitic; but till the subject had undergone the searching analysis of the giant intellect that here takes hold of it, we had not known the distribution bill was liable to such weighty objections and involved considerations of such vital importance to the constitution and the welfare and perpetuity of the Union. In the language of the speech, we believe that the plan of Mr. Clay makes wider breach in the Constitution, and will be folthe measure. But we propose, as a means of put-Foco tickets. The party will have a majority in of the U. States arises from two sources, the lands and the customs—that from the lands is estimated another public debt. In Mr. Calhoun's own words. cources of revenue, and to impose a burden of equal mount opon the imports-it is giving with one hand pense of giving and taking back must be paid for he expense of collecting the duties is known to be about ten per cent.—that of the distribution about two -making together twelve per cent. as the cost of the process. And this cost cannot be equalised by any system of taxes—the staple States would pay into the Treasury three times as much as they receive by the distribution; while to the manufacturing States, the duties it proposes to impose would be bounties, not taxes. It is a cunningly devised scheme to take from one State and give to another to replenish the treasury of some of the States from the peckets of the people of the others. But hold him liable to pay, if in after life he should bewhat is still worse, the money to be distributed will not go to the people, but to the Legislatures of the States, while that to be paid in taxes to make up the deficiency will be taken from them individually. A small portion only of that which would go provisions, too, the bankrupt, having squared off his the people. It would be under the control of the dominant party in the Legislature, and they under ration up salt river next August; and knowing the control of the leaders of the party, and would be administered to the advantage of themselves and mass of the community by taxes on tea, coffee, salt, iron, and other necessaries of life. The share of the noney distributed to the indebted States would probably be pledged for the redemption of their bonds—the only effect of which would be to enhance their value in the hands of the Rothschilds' and Barings' abroad, and the wealthy brokers and stock-jobbers at home. The portion that might fall to the States not indebted would be pledged as a fund on which to make new loans for new and visionary schemes of Internal Improvement. But another mischievous effect of the distribution scheme would be, that it would withdraw entirely from the defences of the country one of the only two sources of our revenue it would strike a direct and deadly blow at our system of fortifications, and building, equipping, and maintaining our gallant navy."

But apart from these more special objections to the distirbution policy, Mr. Calhoun remarks, "Its direct tendency is to universal discord and distraction-to array the new States against the old-the non-indebted against the indebted, the staple against the manufacturing—one class against another—and finally the people against the Government."

Mr. Calhoun has long been indentified with the strict constructionists and State-rights party, with whom originated the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798—the party that, insulted at the ag-gressions by England upon our national rights and national honor in 1812, declared war for free trade and sailor's rights. He is still indentified with the Constitution and the party supporting it. We again earnestly invite the attention of our readers to his excellent speech, and close by giving his eloquent and powerful concluding paragraph:

"And now, Senators, let me entreat you, in the name of all that is good and patrioic-in the name of our common country, and the immortal Fathers of our Revolution and founders of our Government, to reject this dangerous bill. I implore you to pause and ponder before you give your final vote for a measure which, if it should pass and become a peris time our cotemporaries of the Whig stripe should manent law, would do more to defeat the ends for which this Government was instituted, and to subvert the Constitution and destroy the liberty of the country, than any which has ever been proposed."

> A report has been going the rounds of the papers, that the Hon. Caleb Cushing, member of Congress fom Massachusetts, was shortly to be married to a daughter of President Tyler. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Washington, says the rumor is unfounded.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

It should be borne in mind by the People, that the Federal Whigs are alone responsible for this iniquitous measure-the Bankrupt Law. They passed it through Congress against the united vote of of the "Fiscalities," and the wreck of Whigery the Democratic members, and their presses and stump orators have boasted of it as the great measure boring and producing classes of America, he is fast of the ever-to-be-remembered Extra Congress. Debecoming the cherished favorite of the Democracy signed for the exclusive benefit of the wealthy merchant and speculator-the stock-jobber and bank worthy of such a distinction. His ceaseless efforts nabob, it was hoped by the Federal leaders that it would unite in their support all these potent interests in our great cities, and in all the States where pecuniary embarrasments, consequent upon visionations of the votaries of liberty so long as that sacred ry speculations, weigh so heavily upon this class of cite a little sympathy for Mr. Badger, and make cause shall have an advocate in the land. His citizens; and through their influence and money to

It is unfortunate, however, for these plotters against the interests of popular rights and honesty erto had so much other matter pressing on our between man and man, that the friends of the peohands as to be unable to give this speech a place in ple yet have the power to speak out and expose their unpatriotic measures; and that the people themselves thise with Mr. Badger, and when all their sorrows cannot be caught in gull traps every day. The glaring injustice and fraudnleut operations of this Bankrupt Law have been frequently pourtrayed by the Democratic press and orators, but by none with more clearness than is done by Gov. Polk, of Tennessee, in the following extract from his Speech at the Dinner lately given him in Nashville.

In the catalogue of relief measures of the late Extra Session of Congress follows the bankrupt law. This law provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcies. In its practical operation it will apply almost exclusively to the former class; to failing merchants, speculators and other large dealers and traders. Banks which fail to pay their debts are exempted from its operation, under the class of involuntary bankruptcies-thus making an unjust and odious distinction in favor of these privileged corporations over individuals.

By the provisions of the law the debtor may pay off all his creditors by an oath, leaving his "partners, joint contractors, endorsers and surities" liable for the debt, and though he may afterwards become wealthy, his creditors, or those who have been made poor by having his debts to pay for him, have no legal remedy or recourse. The orphan children of the creditor, endorser, or security, may be in penury and want, and look on without remedy on the Bankrupt who has obtained his discharge in court, and see him in the full enjoyment of all that wealth or luxury can afford. The credit may have been extended upon the character of the debtor for business, or upon the known fact that he had an estate in expectancy from an ancestor, and yet when at a future day it decends to him, and he comes into possession of it, it cannot be reached. A familiar case, not unlikely frequently to occur, may illustrate still further owed by changes more disastrous than any one this measure. A merchant sets up in business. He measure which has ever been adopted. We will brings with him a fine stock of goods, appears to be not weaken, by attempting to condense into shorter full handed and has money at command, but whethspace, the argument against the constitutionality of er he is operating upon borrowed capital or real means no one knows. After he is in business a few ting the people on their guard against the seductive months, he obtains a high credit in his neighborhood, appearance in which the scheme is presented to buys the farmer's cattle, pork, tobacco, or cotton on hem, briefly to enumerate some of the changes in credit; borrows the surplus money of those who our political system involved in its consequences: it have earned it by the sweat of the brow, who desire to have resulted in the general success of the Loco changes our present financial system; the revenue to draw interest upon it and think it safe in his hands, and procures his friends to endorse for him. After not seem so appalling as might at first be supposed, to amount to above one fourth of the necessary exemoney, gives it out he is broke, takes the benefit of a time he converts most of his visible property into penditures of the Government. If that were distri- the bankrupt law, and pays all his depts by an oath, buted to the States the deficit would require the re- and obtains a clear discharge. His hidden treasure enactment of a protective tariff, or the creation of is concealed from all human eyes but his own, and he is beyond detection. The temptations to commit it is "To surrender to the States one of the two perjury will be very strong, and numerous frauds will be inevitable. The farmer or small dealer, residing at a distance from the federal courts, can seland taking back with the other; it is worse, the ex- dom if ever avail himself of its provisions. It will operate in favor of bankrupt nerchants and traders alone, and to the prejudice of all honest and solvent merchants, and to the balance of the community .-That there may be some unfortunate cases of honest men who fail in business, is freely conceded, but these will rarely be oppressed by their creditors, and if ever able to pay, they will cheerfully do so.

I would abolish imprisonment for debt. I would

nearcerate the person of no free man in the walls of a prison, or otherwise deprive him of his liberty, if he was honest, had been unfortunate, or from other causes was unable to pay his debts; but I would

come able to do so. The bankrupt law is retrospective in its operation, covering debts contracted before its passage, and impairing the obligation of contracts. By its to the Legislatures would ever reach the pockets of old debts, (it may be by the use of easy conscience.) may become a bankrupt a second time, and pay off his new debt by a second oath; provided he will give up money or property enough to pay 75 cents in the dollar of the new debts he has contracted. would be supplied from the pockets of the great be expected to increase in number. If they are be expected to increase in number. If they are fortunate in their new enterprises it is well. If un-fortunate, they cannot be worsted in their circum-

The federal address of the whig members of Congress, published at the close of the late extra session, declares that the bankrupt law was one of "a series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, and met from a whig Congress that support, of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation." All that was wanting to complete the series was a National Bank, upon which the bankrupt might lean, that is, borrow money to set up in business again: and by borrowing, be the more effectually able to conceal his Such are the relief measures of the late brief administration, for the old ministry has gone out and a new one has come in, leaving the President with

The Comptroller's Report for the fiscal year ending the 1st instant, is in course of publication in the Raleigh papers. When fiinshed, we will copy such portions of it as we think may interest our

It is stated in some of the papers, that the Hon. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, one of the Ohio Senators in Congress, intends resigning his seat, and that he will be succeeded by the Hon. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, formerly a Representative from the Cincinnati Dis-

Death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis .-- The Charleson Mercury, of the 20th inst., contains the sorrowful intelligence of the death of this worthy and distinguished Representative from Alabama. He died of congestive fever, in the vicinity of Mobile. The Mercury, in noticing his demise, thus speaks:

"To Alabama, it is the loss of a son and leader, than whom she had none nobler. * * His country and the great cause of truth have lost in him a vigilant, efficient, and dauntless champion--while all who knew him personally will remember him as the faithful friend, the strong minded, cheerful, frank, and generous man."

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hope the report was premature.]

The Federalists about Raleigh lately gave Mr Geo. E. Badger a public dinner, in order, we suppose, that he might have a chance to dole out his account of the blow up of the Cabinet, the death in general The toasts on the occasion are of the true-grit federal, anti-Tyler, Clay order. Gov. Morehead was present and toasted himself---as nobody else would do it; and Mr. Mangum, who could not be present, sent a letter, with the request that it might not be published! Very well thought of, Willie!---there's already more of your writings and doings on record than is very creditable to your consistency or political integrity. This effort to expolitical capital for waning Whigery out of his misfortunes, will be "no go." And we advise our opponents to put off any more feasting until after the next summer elections, when Gov. Morehead, and the whole posse of Federal leaders in this State, will be in a better frame of mind to sympamay be drowned in one general frolic. We charge nothing for this advice.

Winter.-After several weeks of pleasant and even warm weather for the season, there was a violent change on Saturday last, followed on Sunday by a considerable fall of Snow, (the first that we have had this season,) accompanied by a piercing Northeast wind. Old Winter has now come upon us for good, and our friends must SHUT THE DOOR after them, or the "Devil will be to pay," (that is, our Devil charges sixpence for every time he has to shut the door after persons coming into

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Express, says the current revenue will fall far short of the expenses of Gevernment, and that Congress will have to decide between "repealing the Distribution Law, or levying more taxes," and that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend an increased Tariff. See what we are coming to!

The Washington Globe, speaking of the rumored resignation of Mr. CLAY, says:

"Mr. Clay, during the extra session, gave the Denocratic members, who complained of the intolerable fatigue of sitting from ten in the morning until the sultry night brought up the dog star, a recipe against the diseases they apprehended. (Rise as I lo, (said Mr. Clay) before the sun in the morningspend an hour or two in exercise on horseback or on foot-then make a toilette (with the aid of a man Charly, we suppose,) and be ready at ten for business in the Capitol, and I will insure against the maladies threatened by the tide water swamps of the rivers that surround the Capitol even in the dog days, and the exhaustion of our long sessions. At all events, I will pay the doctor's bills.' To these remarks, which we well remember, Dr. Linn replied the work of the extra session, and that he is not realy suffering in his health, impaired by his intense pors and anxieties at the extra session? We trust hat, like old Northumberland, he is only 'crafty sick; but if it be otherwise, and he should visit Cuba for his health, we cannot give a better proof that we do not bear him malice than by recommending him to consult the distinguished Cuban physician to whom we feel that we are indebted for the fortunate result of our last year's visit to Cuba. He will find Dr. Meikleham of Havana, a man of genius and profound skill in his profession, and adorned with many of the noble traits of character which belonged to his near kinsman, Sir Walter Scott. And what we know will be a still greater motive with Mr. Clay to make his acquaintance, he will find him the husband of Mr. Jefferson's youngest grandaughter, one of the most amiable and excellent of her family race, who, by some strange fatality, are all, for the most part, banished from the country—the in-dependence of which Mr. Jefferson declared and ably

Mr. Yorkville Compiler, our DEVIL wants you to "fix up" your machine and roll out a Christmas Address for his patrons: and it must be none of your "common doins'." Can you come it?

contributed to maintain-to seek their fortunes in

ands lying under the most despotic rule.'

The Abolitionists of Massachusetts have elected a negro, black as charcoal, to the Legislature of that State. Of course, the southern whigs rejoice greatly at the late victory of their friends in Massachusetts.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled on Monday last. As yet no business of interest has been transacted. Mr. Felder gave notice, that he will. to morrow, introduce a Bill to prevent public officers from receiving in payment of public dues, the bills of such Banks as refused to accept the terms of the Act of the last Session, relative to the suspen-

sion of specie payment. Mr. Huger has introduced a Bill relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the puplic lands. Both of these Bills will probably elicit inter-

The Governor's Message No. 1, was read on Tuesday. Without expressing any opinion as to the peculiar political doctrines advanced, we cannot but remark, that it is written in a fine style, and as a State perance Advocate, Nov. 25.

Late Arrival from Europe .--- The Caledonia, arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th of the present month. The news of the acquittal of McLeod was well received in England.

A great fire broke out in the Tower of London on the 30th of October, which burned the Round Tower, destroying arms, relics, trophies, &c., to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds.

The distresses in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland still continue. The cotton Market had not improved, but was ather on the decline. - Raleigh Standard.

The Synod of North Carolina .- The Synod of North Carolina assembled in this place on Thursday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church. The moderator being absent, the Rev. Mr. Frontis, of Salisbury, was called upon to preside as such, temporarily. They then proceeded to the election of officérs, when the following appointments were made:
---Rev. Mr. Peacock, Moderator; Rev. Mr. McNair
and Rev. Mr. Lacy, Clerks.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

Married,

In this County, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Spartanburg S. C., to Miss Ann, daughter of William Adams, Esq.,

[Advices from Mobile, later than the above, do not confirm the rumored death of Mr. Lewis. We lican, to Miss Harriet L. daughter of Mr. Jacob

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE	— E, NOVEMBEI	R. 20.
Brandy, peach, 35 a 40 Do. apple, 30 a 32½	Lime, Lead, bar,	The state of the s
Bacon, $7\frac{1}{2}a8$	Mackerel, non	e a
Bacon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8Beeswax, 27 a 28Butter, $12\frac{1}{2}$ a 15	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter, $12\frac{1}{2} a 15$	Oats,	30 a
Bale Rope, 8 a 10	Oil, linseed,	70 a 75
Bale Rope, 8 a 10 Coffee, 10 a 13	Nails, cut,	63 a 7
Cotton, 8a S ₂	Powder, keg,	\$6½ a
Cotton Yarn, 16 a 20	Rags,	$2\frac{1}{2}a$
Cotton Bagging, 20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	$8\frac{1}{2} a 11$
Corn, 45 a 50	Do. lump,	16 a
Copperas, $3\frac{1}{2}a4$	Do. loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, (F.F.) a 17	Salt, bushel,	60 a 75
Flour, \$5 a 64 Feathers, 35 a 40	Do. sack, Tallow,	\$2 a 2\frac{1}{4}
Feathers, 35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Fluxseed, \$1 10 a \$11	Tin, box,	
Hides, green, 4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3a5
Do. dry, $12\frac{1}{2}a$ 14	Wheat,	\$1 a 110
Do. dry, $12\frac{1}{2}a$ 14 Iron, $5a$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ Lard, $7a$ 8	11 hiskey,	30 a 35
Lard, 7 a 8	11 001,	15 a 20
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville		
$\frac{3-4}{2}$ do do	do 6	do
30 inch do. (heavy,)	do 8	do

Beef, in market, 3 a 6		Flour, country, \$51 a 6	
Bacon, fm. wag. 8 a 10		Feathers.	
Do retail,			
Butter,	$12\frac{1}{2} a 20$	Do dry,	
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Iron,	51 a 61
Bagging,	$25 \ a \ 28$	Lard, (scarce)	11a12
Bale Rope,	$10 \ a \ 12\frac{1}{2}$	Lead, bar,	10 a
Coffee,	$12\frac{1}{3} a 15$	Molasses,	35 a 50
Cotton,	$\tilde{8} \approx 8\frac{1}{2}$	Oats,	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce)		Oil, currier's,	75 a \$1

Beef	51 a 7	Cotton,	4. 8 a S ³
Bacon,	$8\frac{1}{2}a10$	Feathers,	30 a 35
Butter,	$18\frac{5}{4} a 25$	Flour,	\$6 a 7
Beeswax,	$12\frac{1}{2} a 15$	Molasses,	$37\frac{1}{2} a 50$
Bagging,	24 a 27	Sugar,	9 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 16	Salt, sack,	\$2 a 21
Corn,	45 a 50	Wheat,	Sla

COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 25. 22 a 25 Molasses. Bale Rope, $12\frac{1}{2} \ a \ 14$ Oats, 40 a 45 55 a 62 \$2\frac{1}{4} a 2 7 a 16 Peas. $12\frac{1}{2} a 15$ Salt, sack, Sugar, brown, 11 a 13 do loaf & lp. 15 a 20 Flour, new, do Louisiana, 8 a 10 Lard, Tallow,

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary, (Workville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened on Monday, the 22nd in-

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in with a warning; and it would seem that fate has taken Mr. Clay at his word, and that he will have the yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Indoctor's bills to pay. We wish most sincerely, however, that he may be only sick of politics—sick of lars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

> TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session: In Spelling, Reading, and Writing, The above, with English Grammar, Geo-graphy, and Arithmetic, The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, French Language, 10 00 Music on the Piano, 20 00 Use of Piano, 3 00 Drawing and Painting, 8 00 Theorem and Mezzotinto, War Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work,

INSTRUCTORS: Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT,
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT,
Assistants.

Entrance money, One Dollar per Session. BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from \$8 to \$10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE, JOHN S. MOORE, A. S. HUTCHISON, JOHN A. ALSTON, W. P. THOMASSON I. D. WITHERSPOON, THOMAS WARREN, S. SADLER. MINOR SADLER, M. G. SIMRIL, E. A. CRENSHAW, F. H. SIMRIL, H. F. ADICKES, J. D. GOORE, W. P. McFADDEN,

38...9w

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841.

Administrator's Sale.

S Administrator on the Estate of Jane T. A Matthews and Jane E. Matthews, deceased, I will expose to public sale, on Monday the 20th day of December next, at the late residence of Jane T. Matthews, the following property, to wit:

250 ACRES OF LAND, (MOSTLY UNIMPROVED;)

> **NEGROES:** A QUANTITY OF

TEN LIKELY

COTTON,

And various other articles not here mentioned

TERMS OF SALE .- Ten Months' credit, by purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr. Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 25, 1841.

Taken Up,

A ND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841.