of the duty which I owe to my family, and my personal relations in society. I could an my seat in the Senate if I would; and ask leave to say further, that so far from in the slightest degree influenced to resign instructions which the General Assembly me at its last session, and the resolution it oght proper to adopt, that I was bound to othese instruction of resign - so far, too, from moved by any apprehension of the country he General Assembly, or even of any public and I might incur by retaining my office. and my whole hope of the lasting approbation my country upon my resistance to the princiand dectrines as novel in my opinion, as are erroneous and dangerous, tending to an n subversion of the constitution of the Sen to an alteration of the whole frame of the Fed Greenment, & to the destruction of all the haces wisely provided by the Constitution, as I in respect to the relations of the several dements of the Government towards each ie Gaernment.

request you to communicate this letter to General Assembly I have the hunor to be, Sir, with all respect R W LEIGH.

the Hos. WINDHAM ROBERTSON. Lieut Governor of Virgina.

We Warkins moved to lay the communica-

on the table, with a view to its reference to lect committe.

ir W. remarked, that he might not have welly understood Mr. Leigh but if he did, he aght the letter ought to undergo, the scruting e house, making as he thought it did an at goon the vital principles of this government, of suight be necessary to review those princis, and again assert them. No public servant ald be permitted to disregard them, without rebuke from the General Assembly. Mr. W's prehension as to the assemptions of the letter, wht not be just, but if they were, it was due the right of matruction to show that no public would be withered and must cower before the

Mr. Moore had hoped that one session at least sald have been devoted to the business of the ole, without the introduction of exciting dees on Federal relations. He hoped the monot the gentleman would not be adopted, as should do so, and sustain the grounds asmed by Mr Lough.

The motion being modified, so as to take the stion upon a reference of the letter to a Seof Committe, it prevailed by a vote of 68 to 48, the following Committee was andounced by

Messrs, Watkins, Moore, Garland, Hone, ller, Hill, Robinson, Chapman, Newman, outfolk, Bayly of A , and Crutchfield. theing intimuted that there were two vi actes to fill in the Electoral College, now in ssion, the House, on motion of Mr. Wilson of look a recess unt l 4 o'clock.

EXTRACT FROM

Mr. N. Biddle's Letter to Mr. J. Q Adams, athe Money and the Currency of the Country "In the absence of good reasons for these essures, and as a pretext for them, it is id that the country has overtraded, that banks have overssued, and that the purusers of public lands have been very exingant. I am not struck by the truth or propriety of these complaints. The use of overtrading is very convenient, t not very intelligible. If it means any portation of specie or stocks in the first stance-and then by reducing the imports oment, the exchanges are all in favor of is country-that is, you can buy a bill of schange on a foreign country cheaper than ou can send specie to that country. Acrdingly much specie has come in-none es out; this, too, at a moment when the change for the last crop is exhausted, and at of the new crop has not yet come into e market - & when we are on the point of nding to Europe the produce of the counto the amount of eighty or one bundred lions of dollars. How, then, has the our overtraded? Exchange with all the old is in favor of New York. How, en, can New York be an overtrader? Her erchants have sold goods to the interior, ho are willing to pay, and under ordinary rounstances, able to pay; but, by the mere ult of the Government, as obvious as if eathquake had swallowed them up,their stors are disabled from making immedipayment. It is not that the Atlantic rchants have sold too many goods, but at the Government prevents their receivg payment for any. Moreover, in the mercial cities, money can be had at exavagant rates, for capitalists add to the ornary charges for the use of it a high inrance against the loss of it it is not then much that money is not to be procured, as doubt & alarm increase the hazards of Then as to the banks. It is quite prob-

le that many of the banks have extended rir issues-but whose fault is it? Who illed these banks into existence? The recutive. Who tempted and goaded them these issues! Undoubtedly the Execue. The country, hve years ago, was in session of the most beautiful machinery currency and exchanges the world ever W. It consisted of a number of State anks protected, and, at the same time, refined by the banks of the United States The People of the United States, through fit representatives, rechartered the instition. But the Executive, discontented with independence, rejected the act of Coness, and the favorite topic of Jeclamation as, that the States would make banks, and at these banks could create a better sysm of currency and exchanges. The States cordingly made banks; and then followed le parades about the loans of these banks, d their enlarged dealings in exchange. nd what is the consequence? The bank the United States, has not ceased to exmore than seven months, and already the hole currency and exchanges are running to inextracable confusion, and the indusof the country is burdened with extravant charges on all the commercial interourse ofthe U nion. And now, when these

1000 to my private affairs, or rather in my banks have been created by the Executive. and urged into these excesses, instead of gentle and gradual remedies, a fierce crusade is raised against them, the funds are harshly and suddenly taken from them, and they are forced to extraordinary means of defence against the very power which brought them into being They received, and were expected to receive, in payment for the Government the notes of each other, and the notes of other banks, and the facility with which they did so was a ground of special commendation by the Government less, now let loose upon them a demand for specie to the whole amount of these notes. I go further: There is an outery abroad, raised by faction and echoed by folly, against the banks in the United States. Until it was disturbed by the Government, the banking system of the United States was at least as of as the relations of the whole towards the good as that of any other commercial country. What was desired for its perfection was precisely what I have so long striven to accomplish-to widen the metalic basis of the currency by a greater infusion of coin into the smaller channels of circulation. This was in a gradual and judicious train of ac- plan with many in that body is to lend out complishment. But this miserable toolery the public treasure at interest! In vain, then, about an exclusively metallic currency is quite as absurd as to discard the steamboats, and go back to poling up the Mississippi. Banks may often err from want of skilland occasionally be injurious as steam is, but it, of the Assembly under the amended Conis not the less true that the banks of this country have been the great instruments of its improvement, and that, during all the co ivulsions of the last fifteen years, for every American bank which has failed, at least ten English banks have foiled.

So with regard to the lands. For the last few years the amount of the sales of the grant could defy it, without being taught that public lands has been a constant theme of congratulation with the Executive. In the very last message, on the 7th of December, 1835, he repeats the same strain. 'Among to work it is proposed to lend out the mothe soidences of the increasing prosperity ney! The people ought to rise in their might of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the would lead to unnecessary and tedious discus- sales of the public lands, which amount in on, in which perhaps many members might the present year to \$11,000,000. This disgrace to the age they live in. circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the weal'h and power of our extended territory.' In the same message the declared that the circulating medium endeavor to convince a half disposed party to the State banks it is ascertained that all the nounts of the community in relation to exchange and currency are supplied as well 'as they have ever been before' Scarcely seven montus elapse when these pastoral and financial visions dissolve in air. Agriculture ceases to be "the first and most important occupation of man," the State banks cease to be models of exchange and curreney; but forth risties the Socretary with a detration that, to protect the Treasury from frauds, speculation, and monopolies in the purchase of public lands,' from 'excessive bank ciedits, from ruinous extension of bank issues,' nothing shall be received for land but gold and silver.

Now what an exhibition is this! The public lands are expered to public auction, the prices reduced in order to encourage sales, and the President stands by, exulting at ing, it means that our dealings with other the amount, when suddenly he declares he will untries have brought us in debt to those permit no speculations, and that he will raise the ainst out country, and is rectified by an alone he will receive for them. Now, supposing it true that men have bought much land; what right has the President to dictate to the citizen the exports Now the fact s, that at this land or too much broadcloth? They might be permitted to know and to manage their own con terns quite as well as he does, leaving, the evil, if it be one, to correct itself by its own excess If he prombits the receipt of any thing but spec.e. to correct land speculations, he may make the same probinition as to the duties on hardware or breadcloth, or wines, whenever his paternal wisdom shall see us buying too many shovels, or too many coats, or too much champigue, and thus bring the entire industry of the country un

> These troubles may not, however, be wholly useless, if we extract from them two great les The first is that we can have no permanear financial prosperity while the public reve age is separated from the business of the country. and committed to rash and ignorants politicians with no goides but their own passions and inter ests. I have little doubt that the specie order is the revenge of the President apon Congress for passing the Distribution law I have less doubt that this dispersion of the revenue among a multitude of banks was to advance the obscure aspirings of some Treasury Casar.

der his control

I'me other lesson is -one a thousand times re peated and a thousand times forgotten—to dis trust all the demagouges of all parties, who pro fess exclusive love for what they call the People. For the last six years the country has been nearly convulsed by efforts to break the mutual dependence of all classes of citizens—to make the laborer regard his employer as his enemy and to array the poor against the rich. These trashy declaimers have ended by binging the country into a condition where its whole industry is subject, far more than it ever was before to the control of the large capitalists, and where every step tends inevitably to make the rich richer, and the pour pourer,

It remains to speak of the remedy of these erils. They follow obviously the causes of them. The causes are the injudicious transfers of the public inqueys, and the Freasury order about

The first measure of relief, therefore, should be the metant repeal of the Treasury order requiring specie for lands; the second, the adoplos of a proper system to execute the Distribution law,

These measures would restore confidence in twenty four hours, and repose in at least as ma-ny days. If the Treasury will not adopt them volunterily, Co gress should immediately com

In the mean time, all forbearance and calm ness should be materained There is great rea on for anxiety—none whatever for alarm; and with mutual confidence and courage, the country may yet be able to defend itself against the Government. In that struggle my own poor ef-turts shall not be wanting. I go for the Country, whoever rules it-I go tor the Country, best loved when governed—and it will afford me far more gratification to assist in repairing its wrongs, than to triumph over those who inflict

With great respect and regard, yours, N BIDDLE. Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Washington, D. C.



WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1836.

Corron was selling at Cheraw, on 20th inst., at from 154 to 16 cents, per th.

FROM RALEIGH.

A friend writes that there is great doubt whether any thing more will be done this session of the Assembly than has been done by former Legislatures-that a favorite have we struggled for thirty years to get equalization of Representation-in vain have we set our hopes on the first session stitution-in vain has the people of the West begun to pluck up some heart. Lend out the public money ! 1 pretty business truly, for Legislators to perpetrate. With so much to do in public improvement—so far behind hand in starting in the race: so long anxious to begin, but kept back for the want of means : at last, when the means are thrust upon us, instead of going and harl such worthless agents as abet such a scheme into obscurity. They are a

Mr. Harriss, the gentleman who was sent to represent the county of Cabarras in the Legisla-ture of North Carolina, has been graciously per mitted to retain his place: Mr. Haywood thought it not beneath him to come down to the floor and has been greatly improved. By the use of eject : But they had seen sights growing out of this way of putting out men whom the people had elected, so he could only tally 32. But Mr. Hay wood at is said, has a firm promise of a fat office under Mr. Martin Van Boren, and therefore, according to some codes, he is to be excused for thus forgetting right, justice, morality and the

> But it is really farcical to think of such men as Phil Aaron, James . Hutghison, and , Dilley Joidan, undertaking to determine upon the quantum of sense that a man must have before he is fit for s law maker. It they have a right to inquire into his incapacity of one kind : He would have a right to inquire into theirs of another. Suppose then Mr. Harriso, to return the compliment, were to move to vacate their seats be cause they were lunaties or natural ideots, and therefore incapable of making laws, what a sensation would this priduce. Sarely there never was a more gross and unmitigated insult to the feelings of a young man or to his constituents.

A PROFOUND LEGISLATOR. O Meckleuburg! Mecklenburg!

We find the following in the last Ruleigh Register, as the speech delivered by Dr Stephen Fox, Senator from Mecklenburg on the subject of taking up the revised Stat-

"Mr. Fox moved to lay the Resolution on the table. He said, if this revisal was a mere compilation of the Statutes already in force, he could not see the use of comsuming so much time about them. If they were not, it was im possible for members to vote understandingly they would have to swallow the bolus prepar ed for them. He did not see now his constitu ents were to be benifitted by this r visal. I was said the farmer of the country could read ily turn to any law they desired to see. They could not do this without the book, and the ex pense would be so great they could not get it. It might benefit the bor, he dar-d to say i would. He did not come here to legislate for she bar. He was no , he said, voted for by a sing. lawyer, minister of the gospel or merchank in his county, but by the yeomatory."

So the Doctor thinks as no Lawyer, Preacher or Merchant, voted for him, that he has no business to be concerning himself about Law, Gospel or Merchandise. His constituents are farmers alone, and therefore, he will vote against every thing but farming Quere, whose constituents are the Doctors (Steam and Regulars)? Will be throw Phy sic to the dogs as well as law and

Religion? But this profound Ruckerite says, he did not come here to legislate for the bar, because no one of that class of citizens voted for him: leaving the inference most clear, that if it had been otherwise, he would have voted for revising the public law of the country: because it would benefit the lawvers who were his political friends. What an enlarged politician! This is carrying out the system of Rewards to anicety.

SENATOR STRANGE elected to supply the va cancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Man gum, and who will doubtless be elected for the ensuing six years is a gentleman a man of talente, and very fine literary attainments. If he does not permit his judgment to be warped by his strong party feelings, he will do honor to the State. As a man, he is warm hearted. kind, and in every sense an amiable man. There is no one in the Van Buren ranks, who would have been less exceptionable to the Whigs of North Carolina. But as the party did themselves credit in his appointment, they were determined to ando it in selecting his successor.

OWEN HOLMES, Esq. appointed Judge in place of Judge Strange is decidedly a dull ignor- other of the magnates about Washington should norant man -the worst appointment by far that presume to intermeddle in these matters," has been made to the bench in ten years. It In these views she was ably and eloquently

must suffer. What makes the matter worse is, stand, unless a lady happens to be worth forty for the performance of the Treaty on the part of qualified for the office. But Hulmes is a violent spoils man and that is enough.

Hon. Prederick Nash has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court, vice Judge Norwood, resigned, and David Outlaw, Esq. Solicitor for the Edenton Circuit, in the place of John L. Bailey, who declined a re-election.

The bill to establish another Judicial Circuit in the Western riding has passed the Senate. It is confidently believed it will pass the other House without difficul-

P S .- BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL. The Bill to divide Rowan has passed in-

Judge Strange is elected Senator for six years from the 4th March next.

The Bank of Cape Fear has sent in a pemorial to increuse the amount of its banking capital, we think this ought to be done: If for no other reason to secure it against the bustile movement of the State Bank in case they should become initaical. For it is very certain, that the debtors (the people) have to bear the pressure where one bank chooses to bear on another and has the power of doing so.

It will be seen from perusing the Congressional proceedings, that Mr. Mercer has proposed a bill to release the States from all obligation to repay the money to be distribted by the act of last session of Cou-

RICHARD E. PARKER, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, was appointed Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Virginia, to supply the vacancy produced by the resignation of Mr. Leigh. He is about the calibre of our Bedford Brown, and compared with Watkins Leigh is a satyr to Hyperion.

The Governors of Ohio and Kentucky, have recommended that the share of the public money that may come to these States shall be irrevocably appropriated to the purposes of public instruction. They both treat the deposite as in fact a grant to the States, never to be recalled. The House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature, have taken the same view of the subject : for they have passed a bill to appropriate 3-4 the amount coming to them to the construction of a State Rail Road, without making any provision for a repayment to the Treasury of the U.S. The opposition in our State to the deposite law is one of a thousand instances of the servile devotion of the spoils party to their Chiefs. Why should the politicians of North Carolina wish the amount coming into the State Treasury to be small ! Why ham, Weschester county, on Saturday last. Mr. evince so much ill feeling and bad grace in K, was for more than twenty years a member of consenting to take it? Why, above all, the city ouncil of New York. wish to hoard it up as forbidden treasure, while it could be so beneficially used for the People ? There is no earthly motive for acting this unnatural and strange part, except it be that General Jackson, for some reason equally strange and unaccountable has taken it into his head to mar and frustrate the purposes of the deposite law: and they, true to the slave's maxim, must be "like men" with their master. This is one of the strangest extremes to which party ever thought of going, and for which North Carolina, dull and sleepy as she is, will hold these representatives of other people's wills and interests, to a severe ac-

CONFUSION AMONG THE PETTI

COATS. At a meeting of the fashionables of --Thursday, 15th Inst., (the day being beamiful) Mrs. Lagharn was called to the Chair and Miss Simmerkin was appointed Secretary. The lady President then addressed the meeting in explanation of the cause for which they were assem bled. It was no less, said she, than to take into consideration the alarming doctrines avowed by the President of the United States in support of his measure requiring payment to be made for public land in gold and silver. In justification of that act, he says, that the people have got enough land, that they are overtrading in this business, and he is determined to stop the further extravagrant purchase of this commodity by requiring gold and silver. Now, continued the fair orator, I do not care so much for the act itself, for however absurd and tyrannical it may appear it does not affect us of the female world. but in its consequences it is most alarming Who can belp seeing that if the President shall make good his claim of power to judge when the men have got land enough, he will proceed to claim the right of judging how much lace and and silk - how much chally or satin may be enough for us : and if in the plenitude of his wisdom, he shall conclude that we are overbuying in these articles, he may issue a Treasury order requiring the duties for these articles to be paid in gold and silver. New, my notion is, that General Jackson has no right to be peering into these things It our husbands and fathers have no complaints to make on this score, I do not see why Mr. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren or any

would have been infinitely better to have sent seconded by Miss Dunstable, who complained him to the United States Senate than put him in bitterly of the prices that they had to pay for a situation where the public justice of the State every article of female dress. As matters now good policy to hold him in custory as a hostage

negroes and a cotton plantation, she is scarcely able to dress for genicel company. But let this arbitrary principle be once extended to our gear and it will amount to banishmens from the fashionable world. For her part, she did not mean to mince matters, she believed it was a conspiracy to exclude the wives and daughters of al! who had no spoils to figure upon and to bring in such trumpery as Dick Johnson's --- Here the Lady President blushed and hung her head, and Miss Simmerkin called out " order." Miss Dunstable protested that if she was out of order she did not know it -she said she would be glad to know from the Lady Secretary in what tespect she was out of order? Miss Simmerkin, evidently much confused, whimpered out something that the Reporter could not well understand, all the words he could gather were, that " Dick Johnson was a name that ought not in be mentioned in genteel society." The Lady President said she thought so too, so Miss Dun stable had to take her seat, protesting that if the name of the Vice President of the United States could not be mentioned in genteel society, we had come to a pretty pass. Mrs President said it was not the mention of Col. Johnson himself that was objected to, but his ---- "His what" demanded Miss Dunstable. The Lady President blushed again, and said Miss D was more out of order than ever by pressing home such indelicate questions.

Miss Slammerkin, in reply to Miss Dunstable. said she agreed with her in sentiment as to the assumptions of magisterial power over the public wellfare; she did not think that an old man like General Jackson ought to pretend to be a judge in female matters, but she did not think Cellar of the Cary Post Office, among the Mr. Martin Van Buren, who was the very pink fuel stowed away there, and strong suspiwellfare; she did not think that an old man and essence of gallantry, a handsome, gay and clous are entertained that it was the work spruce widower, could be so improvident of his wn interest as to wish to exclude genteel ladies from his levees and bring in such trampery as City Post Office or the Patent Office—the Dick ----, here the cry of " order" was again raised and the fair one obliged to sit down.

After some further discussion, in which the forbidden topic was cautiously avoided—a meino rial and protest was ununimously voted to the effect of the President's speech, and the meeting was adjourned.

ALABAMA.

Returns from all the counties of Alabama except three, have now been received. They exhibit the following aggregate votes. Van Buren 19.188; White 16.729. Majority for Van Buren 3,459. The counties to come in. will probably add a hundred or two to the above

VIRGINIA.

The majority, officially ascertained for the Van Buren ticket in this State, is 6,893 votes Other votes, "not strictly in form," say the Enquirer, and therefore not counted, would have made the total majority in Virginia for the Van Buren, ticket, 7,433.

Elisha W. King, a distinguished member of the New York bar, died at his residence in Pel-

Fire and seemingly authentic accounts rom Texas state that Gen. Houston's new Capinet have determined to release Santa Ana, on his promise to proceed in company with a Texian Commission, to Washington, and there, to the presence of General Jackson, solumnly pledge his honor to procure the recognition of he independence of Texas, on his return to Mex-

BCP Mr. Wise delivered, on Toesday last, one of his unique and scorching speeches, on a notion to er quire into the condition of the various Departments. A committee was granted for this purpose, by a vote of 86 to 78. We shall publish

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Editor :- I have seen in your Editorial remarks of the last Watchman, under the head nets Reply, ' the following statements, viz: " I hat you have been inclined to tail in with the opinion, that we are in the States laboring under great misapprehensions, as to the affairs of Texa, and that it is in the way of inference only, that we can come to the truth of either side, who, for metance, in this country, has doubted that the foul massacres of Fannin and the Carrison of Alamo, were at the matance of the Mexican President : In the reply to the protest Santa Anna by Mr. Burnet, it is mentioned an imputation of which he cannot indge," &c .take it, that the answer of President Buret to Santa Anna will not hear that construction : It is in the following words, to wit, " The cuizens and citizen suldiers of Texas have felt and do teel, a deep, intense, and righteous indignation, at the many atrocities which have been perpetrated by the troops lately under your excellency's command; and especially at the parbarous massacre of the brave Col Faunia and his gallant companions, how far your excellency participated in that abomination and inglorious laughter, I am not disposed to conjecture : bot is both natural and true, that the people of Texas impute it to your Excellency's special command," &c .- In order to have a proper un terstanding of this subject, I would propose and inswer the following questions, viz: 1st. Were Col. Fannin and his companions massacred after their surrender as prisoners of war upon conditions stipulated in writing? This is proved y the evidence of several respectable men, who riunately made their escape from that massacre. 2d. Who commanded the Mexican army at the ime of this massacre? I answer it was Santa Anna,-3d. Hath he ever denied giving orders for it, or shown that it was done by the order of another officer, without his knowledge or consent ? I answer he hath done neither .- Who then can doubt that the orders were given by himself? With regard to President Burnet treating

with him and treating him with some degree of respect : I would answer, he was then President of the Mexican people, then a prisoner of war, and if he was even the author of these feel murders, (of which I have no doubt,) the Govern-ment could not permit the soldiery to retalinte the same way, without first putting him upon his. trial according to the law of nations -in the me. then situation of the Textan Republic, it was

the Mexican Government, (which Preside Burnet shows was not punctually observed.) The reception of Santa Anna was brought abont by a strong memorial of the citizens, and soldiers generally, who were at Galveston at that time, which was laid before the Adminisfration, as they viewed Santa Anna as a murderer, and who ought not to be released without a trul, and that he should be held as a hostage for the safety of the Republic -My informat the subject is from one who was present at the time, and who was in a situation to know all he circumstances; and who had volunteered his services to assist the Texian Republic to maintain their fudependence and to avenge that

barbarous massacre The people of Texas, the greater part of whom were aithens of the United States, and been decoyed from under a free government to settle in that country, under a like constitution. but which was afterwards overturned by this mun - they then had no alternative, but either to leave the country or revolutionize, as the constitution of 1824 was net aside and a Government set up under Military Desputs and Popish Price s, taking away bith their civil and religious liberty, (they were virtually placed in the same satuation as we once were as Cologies of the Brush Government) These brave then could not fly from their adopted country, they therefore declared independence, and these are the true circumstances which hath excited the A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Calamitous Fire -the General Post Officethe City Post Office and the Patent Office bernt! -We are indebted to our attentive Washington Correspondent for a letter by Express Mail, conveying the distressing intelligence that, on Phursday morning last, just belore day, the Post Office Department was disof an incendiary .- The most of the papers belonging to the General Post Office were saved, but nothing was rescued from the latter of which was the repository of all the models for which Putents have been token out. This is truly a National loss. All the Mails received that nigh for delivery were burnt, including of course, all

Raleigh Register.

A letter from Tuscaloosa, in the State of Alabams, says, that the expunging resulupone, introduced into the Legislature of that State, failed, on the 29th ultimo, in the Sen ate, by a vote of 15 to 15.

Ruleigh Register.

An order appears in the Milledgeville papers from the Governor of Georgia, for au-other Regiment to subducther Seminoles.

BLP Judge May, who at the general solicita ion of our citmens had consented to serve them as Delegates, was, on Tuesday last without of position, elected to represent the Town of Fr ersburg in the present Legislature.—Peteraburg

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT: NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON, Dec. 5, 1836.

To the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, SIR : It was resolved at the last meeting of the Cliusophic Society, that the following rea I'. Brown of Petersburg, should be inserted in your paper. By giving them a place, you will

greatly oblige,
Yours, very respectfully,
In behalf of the Chosophic Society,
WM. A. DOU.

Extracf from the Minutes of the Clicophic Society of Nassau Hall, Princeton, Nov. 30

Resolved that the members of this Society went the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in testimony of the high respect and esteem in which they held the late John T. Brown, and do sincerely condole with the friends of the deceased in their distressing beeavement.

Resolved, That the preceding resolution be published in the Richmond Whig, and Peterburg ntelligencer and Constellation.

ESCAPE OF LYMAN RATHBUN.

A handbill issued from the office of the Buffalo Journal on the 3d inst., announces the encape of Lyman Rathbun, who stands inducted with Benjamin Rathbun and Reuben Allen, for forgery. A reward of \$2000 is offered by the bail of the prisoner, for his apprehension and re-conveyance to the city of Duffalo. It was conjectured that he had gone cast, with a view to take passage to a foreign port from one of the Atlanuc

Albany Argus.

MARRIED

In Stokes County, on 20th inst., by the Rev. Steven Frontis, Mr. HENRY A. EMLY, of this place, to Miss AMANDA daughter of Jacob Conrad, Esq.

Died

At Statesville, on 8th of last month, of a vey stubborn case of Bilious Typhoid fever, Capt. DWIN B. YOUNG, a man of much worth and highly esteemed by friends, acquaintances & is sciates. His less is most deeply deplored by

PPocket-Book Lost

THE Subscriber lost on Sunday last his Pocket Book, some where near Rocky River, on the road to Salisbury ;-the Pocket-Book is of leather and closes with a class—it contained about three hundred and four dollars, in South Carolina money, Cheraw and Planters' and sechanics' Banks—the money was put \$100 in each bundle— a strip of paper round each bundle, and then tolded up in a piece of new-paper;—it also contained Notes to the amount of near seven hundred dullars, several were given by Morris W. Hunter of Darlington Court House, South Carolina, and one on E. D. Law for \$100, with several other notes I will give a handsome re-ward to any one who will give me information on the subject-information directed to either Salisbury or Darlington Court House, will reach

CHRISTIAN TARR Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1836