

STATE SOVEREIGNTY—No. 4.

We gave, last week, some extracts from a speech of the Hon. John Sergeant, on the Missouri Question, in support of State Sovereignty. We now give some from the speech of another distinguished Federalist, on the same occasion, who, though a Northern man, ably espoused the Southern side of that controversy, and, though a Federalist, contended for the Sovereignty of the States.

The gentleman to whom we allude is Louis McLane, who, at the period referred to, was a member of the House of Representatives, and has filled three of the highest offices under the present Administration, having been successively Minister to England, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State.

The following are extracts from his able speech, a speech that rendered him highly popular at the South: "The fundamental principle of this and of every Republican Government, is, that the sovereign power resides, and is inherent, in the People, and not in the Government."

"Upon the principles of our Government, all the sovereignty is in the People; they are the fountain whence it all flows; and the General Government has no other power than what the People have delegated to it for Federal purposes. These are the rights asserted in our Declaration of Independence; they are those for which our fathers contended with Great Britain; and wherever man is found, he is found in possession of them. In the establishment of the public authority, a greater or less portion of power may be delegated by the People, by voluntary engagement; but, whatever may be the power delegated, the Sovereignty is not impaired, since it is by their will, and may be recalled or modified by the same will, when the ends and objects of their association require it. Before the formation of the Union, the People of each State were sovereign and independent; they had exercised their sovereignty in the formation of State Constitutions and Governments; they not only retained all power not given to these Governments by their Constitutions, but they possessed the right and power of altering and changing their Constitutions at will. In virtue of this Sovereign power, the People of the old States consented to form a compact of Union for their mutual safety and equality of rights, and they consented to vest in the Government of the Union certain powers, the better to guarantee to the People the enjoyment of the remainder. The powers of the General Government are, therefore, limited; and all the power not delegated remains with the STATES, as far as their Constitutions give it, and with the People. In all other respects, the States and the People are completely sovereign as they were before the Union. It follows, then, from these principles, that a STATE is a body of men united together for their common interest; the term (States) imports Sovereignty."

The substance of the foregoing is simply this: The sovereignty is not in government, but in the People who form the government. The Government of the Union was formed, not by the People of the whole territory as one community, but by the compact of thirteen sovereign independent communities called States. That, although these communities of people voluntarily agreed to delegate certain powers to their common Government, they did not thereby surrender their Sovereignty, but retained it, only parting with some of its attributes, for their own benefit. That they delegated to this Government no powers but what they considered necessary for Federal purposes—that is to say, for purposes that related to all the States in their character of confederates.

This we consider a most clear and candid illustration of State Sovereignty; and, when we reflect on the circumstances under which it was given, and the character of Mr. McLane, we cannot for a moment believe that he had any agency in writing the Proclamation, as some have charged him with.

It is true we have witnessed many surprising changes in the sentiments of public men—changes, some of them, that charity will impute rather to the maturity of reason, and to the yielding of hastily-undisputed principles, than to corrupt motives; but we believe that Louis McLane was too deeply convinced of the truth of the principles avowed in the above extracts, to renounce them in the absence of all possible facts and arguments to confute them; and he was too honorable to renounce them without a conviction of their fallaciousness.

The Proclamations are totally repugnant to this explanation. Mr. McLane's views relative to the origin and nature of the General Government, irreconcilable with all the other authority we have cited, and incompatible with the universal understanding of every Republican, and a large portion even of Federalists.

It will be observed that Mr. Sergeant and Mr. McLane both expressly call the Constitution of the United States a compact—a compact between Sovereign States.

We do not remember having ever seen this phraseology objected to as incorrect, until Mr. Webster took exceptions to it, a few years since, in the Senate. Mr. Webster is unquestionably a great man, and we think an honest politician;—give him a good position, and no man can defend it more skillfully; indeed, so great are his resources, that he can maintain even a weak position against more than ordinary force—but, in the debate of 1832-'33, on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, he was driven from every ground by that unrivalled statesman; and even of his warmest admirers admitted that when Daniel Webster was driven to a quibble—to a dispute about the meaning of simple English words—in order to defend his position, his cause must be a bad one, his doctrine indefensible.

It will have been remarked, that most of the authorities we have hitherto quoted to support the doctrine of State Sovereignty, have been taken from that party which has always been most in favor of a strong central power. The reasons for adducing testimony from so many of the Federal party have, if we remember rightly, been already assigned; but they are obvious to any one, upon the slightest reflection. In a controversy of any kind, the admission of a fact in reference to it, by those who are contending against us, is invariably regarded as the strongest evidence of the truth of that fact.

Now we have given evidence enough, of this kind, to convince any man but a prejudiced partisan or a weak sceptic. The latter are not worth the pen that records a fact; and as to the former—those obsti-

nate adherents to particular opinions because they are hereditary, or, perhaps, merely because they have been once avowed hastily, without consideration—we have no hope of changing them.

"Convince a man against his will—He's of the same opinion still."

But there are many honest inquirers after truth, who are ready to receive it when their judgment is convinced. For such our humble efforts have been, and shall continue to be exerted.

The subject shall be resumed hereafter; at present we must intermit for a few weeks, as our attention is required to other matters.

INGRATITUDE OF A STATE.

Every body knows how much President Jackson and the State of Tennessee got in debt to Mr. Van Buren for bringing the State or New York to the support of the General, after it was satisfactorily ascertained, by Van, that the General would be elected in spite of New York.

The General has long since discharged his part of the obligation, by permitting Van to serve under him, which, Van says, is "glorious enough." But Tennessee does not seem to be as willing to pay her debt of gratitude. Our western daughter is pretty smart at a bargain, from a horse-sweep to an office of \$20,000 per annum. Yet she is, after all, as disinterested as most people: for, she can't get the bargain herself, she has no particular objection that it should be had by one who has befriended her.

The following extracts from the Knoxville Register, a leading Tennessee paper, when taken in connexion with some that we have given from other papers of the same State, will explain our meaning, and show that the New York Magician may yet miss the figure in Tennessee.

Probably the signs that shall appear in the Empire State on the first Monday in November, will be the sure prognostics of his luck in Tennessee. A disinherited son is not apt, in this cold world, to find much favor, even with those who partook of his hospitality while he was the darling of his sire.

If New York deserts Mr. Van Buren next Monday, which is the election day, we predict that some States of less magnitude will soon discover that the little Dutchman "is not what he has been cracked up for."

[THE EXTRACTS.] We have seen a suggestion that the nomination of Judge White in a Tennessee and an Alabama paper, is a manoeuvre of Mr. Van Buren. We do not believe a word of it. We are satisfied such an object could not be accomplished without detection. Those who choose to be gulled, may be if they wish it, and it is only such who will pretend that there is any ground for the statement. The truth is, the nomination is the ebullition of public sentiment, in spite of the efforts of politicians. Judge White is decidedly the choice of an overwhelming majority of the people of Tennessee. But, they are neither bigotted nor foolish. If they cannot get their first choice, they will give their vote for some man who professes the same principles, and will administer the government on the plan of Jefferson.

"Several of the Tennessee papers are pressing the claims of Judge Hugh L. White, now a Senator from that State, as a candidate for the Presidency. This looks as if Van Buren's stock was low in that quarter. The President is thereabouts now, and will soon set the disaffected right upon that point. Van is his darling, and he cannot think of any one else intruding upon the line of succession long since arranged. Judge White will have to back out. And the presses making the demonstration will find plausible reasons for dropping him, ready at hand, whenever the command is given them."

On the above, which we copy from the Virginia Free Press, it may not be amiss to bestow a passing notice. Without reference to the standing of any other gentleman, we may, we think, safely say that Judge White is decidedly more popular in Tennessee, than any other man in the nation, (if we except Gen. Jackson) and, entertaining, as we do, the highest opinion of his capacity, firmness, and integrity, we would greatly prefer him as the successor of the present venerable incumbent. We, therefore, heartily and sincerely desire to have an opportunity to support him. This we will do, because we believe his chance for success better than that of any other individual spoken of, and because we are satisfied that he would administer the government on pure republican principles—that in his hands the nation would be perfectly safe from corruption and free from danger of dissolution.

OUTRAGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The reader will find, in a preceding column, two statements of the principal one of the diabolical scenes which took place in Philadelphia on the night of the General Election. These articles are copied from papers in the interest of each of the adverse parties; we have done this, not because we doubt the statements of the highly respectable Whig paper from which the first is taken, but for the purpose, if it be possible, of disconnecting such disgraceful doings from the party feelings of the times, and holding them up to that scorn which they so richly deserve at the hands of every human being in its most degraded and degraded nature.

They excited in every thing that makes man honorable among his species—intelligence, and civil as well as political liberty—the spirit that is abroad in truth to be deprecated. Where is it to stop! Is it contemplated, by a course of this kind, to subvert the institutions of the country, and to deprive our citizens of the only mode they have left in which to make known their opinions of the conduct of their servants, viz. through the ballot-box! Or are these disgusting scenes got up and acted by a low rabble, who glory in turmoil and revolution, and who take these public occasions to satiate their hellish appetite?

We would be glad if we could conscientiously give an affirmative answer to the last question; for that would rid our country of a stigma on its free institutions and its intelligence. But we are constrained to say that our belief is the reverse, and that we are of opinion that the Philadelphia Riots were conceived and planned previously to their execution, and were connived at, if not prompted, by men who call themselves the friends of good order and equal rights, but whose perceptions of the beauty of these two qualities have been altogether perverted by the emoluments of office, and blind worship. As a proof of the correctness of our convictions, we refer to the following paragraph, which was inserted in all the Whig papers of Philadelphia some time before the election. We did not at the time give it a place in our columns, because we really did hope that no one could be guilty of uttering such monstrous advice; but as events have shown that it was acted out on the day of election, and as the Postmaster of Philadelphia has not contradicted it, we feel at liberty to lay it before our readers, as a sample of Jacksonism in the "city of brotherly love."

From the Philadelphia Com. Herald.

During the last week a Jackson meeting was held in the Kensington District, which was addressed by Col. James Page, the POSTMASTER of Philadelphia, who, in the course of a most inflammatory and disgraceful appeal to the worst passions of an auditory, advised the

meeting to have recourse to violence on the election-day.

"My friends," said he, "take a HICKORY-CLUB IN ONE HAND, AND AN ASP-CLUB IN THE OTHER, and go to the polls and drive your opponents from the ground. And when you see a man with clean hands, and gently dressed, make him stand back—DRESS HIS WIG WELL FOR HIM."

[\* One of the Jackson candidates was named Ash.]

ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Full returns have been received of the recent elections in this State; the Administration will have, in the next Congress, 17 friends from the State, and the Opposition will have 11. In the present Congress, an equally large majority from Pennsylvania support the measures of the Administration in all particulars, except in the crusade against the Bank; but, in the recent contest, the collar has been drawn one hole tighter, and the 17 Jackson-men have pledged themselves to be "obedient in all things."

NEW JERSEY.—The recent elections in this State have terminated in favor of the Administration Party; we are glad to perceive, however, that they have a much smaller vote than at the last elections, and that the Whig cause is increasing. An unfortunate dispute between the Quakers of the State, about the right to certain property, in which Mr. Frelinghuysen acted as counsel for one of the parties, is said to have had an important bearing upon the recent elections in N. Jersey—namely, that three entire counties, inhabited by "Friends" attached to the sect against which Mr. Frelinghuysen was employed, and who previously had supported the Whig cause, have this year elected Jackson-men, for the purpose of ousting Mr. F. from his seat in the Senate of the United States.

OHIO.—Returns from this State come in quite slowly, but are exceedingly cheering to the Whig cause. Counties that last year supported Jacksonism with overwhelming majorities, have lately given majorities for the Whigs; and in others, where the good cause could hardly raise its head, for the want of supporters, the Jackson tickets have barely succeeded. The candidate for Governor, on the Whig ticket, is a Roman Catholic in religion, which fact will materially affect his chance of success, as is evident from his receiving quite small votes in many counties where the Whig candidates for Congress and the Legislature succeeded by large ones. We are as yet unable to say what will be the final result in Ohio, but our friends everywhere are confident of success; be the present contest decided as it may, we can clearly see, in the revolution in public sentiment there, sure signs of the dissolution of Jacksonism and its attendant evils.

CHOLERA IN WASHINGTON, N. C.

From the Raleigh Register, of the 29th ultimo, we copy the following paragraph, by which it will be seen that the hopes expressed in our last paper, that the Cholera would subside in Washington, have proved fallacious. The Register says:

"We are pained to state that the deadly foe to human life has re-appeared; at Washington, in this State, after an interval of nearly a week, in a form more malignant, if possible, than in the first instance. We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter, which states that on Sunday last there were in that town six unburied corpses, all but two of whom were colored. The letter mentions, however, that the weather was again turning cool, and strong hopes were again entertained of the disease being arrested."

It will be seen, by an extract from a Petersburg paper, published in a preceding column, that this dreadful scourge has also reached that town. And the Norfolk papers speak of it in a similar manner. Only eight persons having died, out of 150 who had been attacked.

HORRIBLE BLASPHEMY!

We are fearful that the dark days which preceded the French Revolution are gathering over our devoted country, and that the same up-roaring of all the institutions of society—social, civil, political, and religious—is destined to be acted over in this once happy and prosperous nation!—We are led to this opinion by the many indications which we have seen of a disposition, on the part of the deluded supporters of Jackson and his minions, not only to defy their patron-saint, but to bring in, as a weapon of ridicule against their opponents, the sacred principles and forms of the religious worship consecrated to the glory of the King of kings.—Indeed, as is justly remarked by a Northern paper, "Blasphemy appears to have become one of the daily weapons of the Tories, as will appear by the following Parody on the Lord's Prayer, which has recently been issued from the office of the 'Jeffersonian,' one of the Tory Organs, (in New York,) and hawked about that city in handbills:

"WIG'S PRAYER.—Henry Clay, who art in the Senate, glorified be thy name. Thy Presidency come. Thy will be done here as it is in the Senate-house at Washington. Give us daily the delight of thy speaking in our favor, as our former opposition, as we forgive thee thy faults, so we forgive thee thy faults, and deliver us from Jackson and specie-payments. For art thou art to be President, with power and with glory! Gammom."

"CATECHISM.—Q. What desired thou of Henry Clay, in this prayer? A. I desire of Henry Clay, who, when he becomes President, is to give offices to all Wigs, not to forget me! or my brethren of the Wig cause—that we may be inclined to serve him and obey him as we ought to do. And I pray unto Henry Clay that he will give us all (especially myself) good appointments; that he will remember us and our services; that he will save and defend us from all the dangers of our ways, and from popular indignation; that he will preserve us from our deadly enemy Jackson, from hard-money, and from political damnation. And this I trust he will do, through the merits of Calhoun, Webster, and Poindexter, and therefore I say, Gammom. So be it."

MORE!—We find the following statement in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 21st ultimo. Really it chills our blood to hear of such monstrous profanity, and we could not bring ourselves to record it, but with the view of raising our voice against it, and of praying for the pardon of the miscreant who could utter it.

"Mr. Hall, of the Eleventh Ward, one of the Tory Electioneers, in exhibiting 'Jackson Gold' to a voter yesterday, made use of the following blasphemous language.—'This money belongs to the Bank of Heaven, of which God ALMIGHTY is President, JESUS CHRIST 'Cashier, and ANDREW JACKSON First-Teller.' [!!!!]

JUDGE WHITE, OF TENNESSEE.

The following nice hit at our Western daughter, for wishing to furnish the country with another President, in the person of Judge White, is from the pen of the witty and talented Col. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"The Nashville Banner, remarking upon the fact that the Tennessee papers are coming out almost unanimously in favor of the Hon. Hugh L. White for the Presidency, says, 'It becomes Tennessee to be modest

in this matter, as one of her citizens is at present Chief Magistrate, with a considerable part of his term unexpired.' We think ourselves, that it would neither be very modest or very amiable in Tennessee to offer us another specimen of her productions in the way of Presidents, just at this time. We are tolerably well satisfied with one 'experiment,' and it is quite possible, that, by the time we get fairly through with it, we shall want any more 'government' from Tennessee for some time."

Perhaps no City in the Union presents so many objects of classic association, so many attractions to the traveller of taste, as are to be found in Boston and its vicinity.

Some visitor has lately given a short sketch, in a letter published in the Baltimore Patriot, of most of those objects—and, among others, the following condemned but very inadequate picture of Mount Auburn, a new and extensive burying-place that was consecrated a year or two since.

"Mount Auburn, whose nature, in arranging its tranquil shades, its solemn dells, its sequestered valleys, forests of hemlock, placid lakes, and flowery paths, seems destined, by the fiat of Heaven itself, for the last repository of man. In the solitude of the tomb, you wander among obelisks, columns, and urns, consecrated by the affections, and embellished by the tastes, of the survivors. Spangheim, Adams, Webster, Story, and a host of others, have their appropriate sepulchres; but a chaste temple of pure Italian marble, as yet a cenotaph, designed for the family of Mr. A., is pre-eminent in beauty."

In the New England Magazine, for October, there is an article on the same subject, so beautifully written, and so replete with sentiments and meditations calculated to exercise a salutary influence upon the heart, that we publish it in to-day's paper, almost entire.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I think I now see through the tricks of the National Republican Whigs. I always had a notion that they were a sort of mixture, to make the best of both—something after the milk-order—and now I'm sure of it. And these Proclamation Whigs—bliss the mark!—are rejoicing that the Van Buren Proter Tories have beaten the Nullifiers! What wonderful regard this shows for us poor Nullies, who have been honored by them with the name of Whigs!

But, after all, there's not much love lost between us, for I'm in favor of nobody who justifies the Proclamation. I'd rather see a thousand Banks deprived of the deposits, than one State threatened with the sword; but these National Whigs seem to think the Bank is better than a State, for they rejoiced when the custom-house was ordered to be removed from South Carolina, and put on board a ship of war, but fairly raved when the public money was taken from the Bank. It's my opinion, if we were to put one of this mixed breed in the place of a whole hog man, it would only be "swapping the d— for a w—."

Your friend, DICK SHORT.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

At Slaughter's Hotel, in this place, on the 27th ultimo, the Hon. JOSEPH PEARSON, formerly a Representative in Congress, from this district. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and had lived, for a number of years past, in the District of Columbia; he was here on a visit, with one of his children, when the cold hand of death snatched him from among us.

THE HERMITAGE BURNT.

NASHVILLE, October 14. Yesterday evening about four o'clock, the roof of the Hermitage was discovered to be on fire, and all attempts to arrest the progress of the flames proving unavailing, the entire edifice, with the exception of a dining room, was in a few hours consumed. The valuable furniture in the lower story was fortunately saved, though much broken and otherwise injured in getting it out. That in the second story was, under standing, chiefly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the roof by the falling of a spark from one of the chimneys; and there being at the time a light breeze from the northwest, the progress of the flames was proportionally rapid. The numerous and valuable private papers of the President were probably all preserved.

NEW FASHION CARPETS.

A lady writing from Paris to the Ladies' Journal, published in London, gives this information: "I must not conclude my letter, without telling you of the lovely carpets we make. I have already taken my part in two of them, and can going to commence one for myself immediately. The plan is this: you buy as many squares of coarse canvas as will cover your room; and you give a square to each of your friends to fill up for you, according to her taste. One does a dog, another a bird, a third a cat, another flowers, a fifth chooses a Cashmere or a Greek, or Persian pattern; another person does some other. Whether animals, birds, or flowers, the ground of each square is filled according to the fancy of the worker; so you have a square with black, another with white, blue, red, green, &c. &c. &c. and you have the greatest variety possible in colors and patterns. When all are done they are sewed together in a manner that the stitches are invisible, and I can assure you that you have the most bizarre and most beautiful carpet possible."

Blood Horses.—Six blood horses, selected from one of the best stables in England, have arrived in Boston. They are for Virginia.



Sweepstakes will be run over the SALISBURY COURSE on the 28th day of November next—three entries, \$50 each, and closed.

THE PROPRIETORS. Salisbury, November 1, 1834. tdr

DISSOLUTION.

By limitation, and the mutual consent of all concerned, (the ill-health of one of the partners requiring him to withdraw,) the concern of MACNAMARA, PHELAN, & Co., of Cheraw, South Carolina, is dissolved. Mr. RICHARD PHELAN continues to conduct the business on his own account, and will settle all claims against the concern; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to him. JOHN MACNAMARA, RICHARD PHELAN. Cheraw, S.C., October 1, 1834.—2t

Barber's Shop. ROWLAND COTANCH respectfully informs the Citizens of Salisbury that he has returned to this place, and will be happy to wait upon them either at their rooms or at his shop. He has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Dickson as a tailor's shop, a few steps below Mr. John Murphy's Store, and may be found in his Shop at all times when not professionally engaged elsewhere. Salisbury, November 1, 1834.—3t

Come and See, any how! NEW GOODS, AND ALL CHEAP!!! THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New York, his

Fall and Winter Goods, Which have been purchased from the latest importations, for the Fall of 1834, and consist of Fancy and Domestic Dry-Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

He will be happy to have his friends and the public call and examine his goods; and he hopes and trusts he will not fail in his attempts to please them.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

The Subscriber feels grateful for past patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of those favors heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MURPHY. N.B. As my sign says "New Cheap Cash Store," a liberal discount will positively be made to those who pay CASH on the delivery of the goods. Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1834.—4t W.M.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, all

Those Valuable Lands, Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all, About 2700 Acres.

There is a comfortable Dwelling, a fine Horse, and a valuable Grant and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.

The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable LOW GROUNDS.

These Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers. The terms will be a credit of 12 months.

The sale will positively take place on the day above named.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis. November 1, 1834. tdr

SPLENDID SCHEME.

LOTTERY, 5th CLASS, FOR 1834. To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh, On Friday the 28th of November, 1834.

ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL \$7,000! PRIZE

Table listing lottery prizes: 1 Prize of 7,000 DOLLARS is \$7,000; 1 " of 4,000 DOLLARS is 4,000; 1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000; 1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS is 2,000; 10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS is 10,000; 10 " of 500 DOLLARS is 5,000; 10 " of 300 DOLLARS is 3,000; 15 " of 200 DOLLARS is 3,000; 50 " of 100 DOLLARS is 5,000; 100 " of 50 DOLLARS is 5,000; 135 " of 30 DOLLARS is 4,050; 200 " of 20 DOLLARS is 4,000; 330 " of 15 DOLLARS is 4,950; 6,000 " of 10 DOLLARS is 60,000; 6,000 " of 6 DOLLARS is 36,000; 18,564 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00 And must draw with

\$23 00 A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be \$23 00 For 10 Half tickets, 11 50 For 10 Quarter tickets, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00 Halves, 2 00 Quarters, 1 00 To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office, SALISBURY, N. C.

Drawing of Fourth Class.

67 No. 41,483, which drew the Capital Prize of Five Thousand Dollars, was sold in a Package of Quarter Tickets, at Greensborough, on the day of the drawing; and the cash was advanced to the fortunate holder, (by the Managers,) on the following morning.

67 No. 37,454, which drew a Prize of Five Hundred Dollars, was sold in a Half Ticket, at Lincoln. S. & P. November 1, 1834. tdr