

know that such things will be attended to in due time. All that is necessary to be done, is the selection, in their nocturnal caucuses, of proper delegates in each District of the State; have them appointed by a meeting in this place, or at meetings elsewhere, composed entirely of the faithful and true; and all that is required for the accomplishment of this preliminary measure of the Caucus managers will have been performed. The Grand Baltimore Convention, thus constituted, then assembles, nominates Mr. Van Buren, and the people have no other task imposed upon them than to vote for this candidate of "the Party." The People of North Carolina will not submit to such a bare-faced attempt to defraud them of their suffrages!



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1835.

We invite attention to the following letter from a friend at Raleigh, conveying intelligence a day later than that received through the papers. We congratulate the People of Western North Carolina upon the PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL! For a notice of its provisions, as well as other matters of interest, we refer to the letter, dated

RALEIGH, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1835.

Dear Sir: The intelligence of the proceedings of this day in the Legislature will be received with much satisfaction in the Western part of the State. The Bill providing for the call of a Convention has finally passed both Houses of the General Assembly; and, though the measure is not, in its details, altogether consistent with the wishes of the friends of Reform, the great objects for which they have contended for so many years will be effected. After passing the House of Commons by a majority of 4 votes, the Bill was sent to the Senate, and on Saturday night passed its third reading by a majority of one vote, with several amendments. The Bill and amendments were this day received in the Commons, where the amendments were concurred in, and the measure finally adopted.

As the Bill now stands, its leading provisions are: That, on the day of April next, the vote is to be taken, throughout the State, whether the People desire to have a Convention, limited to the consideration of the Amendments to the Constitution suggested in the Bill. If, upon a return of the votes, it should appear that a majority are in favor of a Convention, thus limited, the Governor is to issue his Proclamation, directing the Sheriffs in the State to open polls for the election of two Delegates from every County, to meet in Convention in June next, in the City of Raleigh. The Delegates, when assembled, are to take an oath to confine their action and deliberation to the amendments then recognized by the People at the polls. Their powers in relation to the amendments are all discretionary, except as to the basis of representation: upon this subject the range of their duty is prescribed, and they are bound to act. Representation in the Senate is fixed on the basis of taxation—in the Commons, on Federal population: in the Senate, there are to be not less than 24, nor more than 50, members—in the Commons, not less than 90, nor more than 120, exclusive of Borough members—which latter the Convention may, in their discretion, exclude in whole or in part. When two or more counties, contiguous to a small county, have a surplus, if this surplus, added to the small county, will take up the requisite ratio, the small county is entitled to a Senator. Each county in the State is entitled to at least one Commoner. Biennial sessions—the election of Governor by the People—and some minor alterations—are within the discretionary powers of the Convention. The whole to be submitted to the People for ratification.

There was an animated and interesting debate in the Commons to-day, on the resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, declaring the right of North Carolina and the other old States to an equitable proportion of the proceeds, according to the several deeds of cession. Every possible effort—by motions to amend, to adjourn, to lay on the table, &c.—was made to evade the main question, and prevent a final vote on the resolutions; but the majority in favor of a fair distribution prevailed, and the resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 82 to 32—Gen. Jackson's Veto to the contrary notwithstanding. An amendment was proposed, approving the Bill; but it was lost by a considerable majority. Mr. Senator Brown may now consider himself as misrepresenting the People of North Carolina in his opposition to an equal distribution of the Public Lands. The whole-log men are completely discredited by this vote; and every means were used by them to prevent it. They were afraid of the People on the one side, and of their party on the other. In the Commons the resolutions were advocated by Messrs. Henderson, Barringer, Graham, Hoke, Battie, Craig, Outlaw, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Bragg, Haywood, and others. They will probably pass the Senate.

We refer the reader to the Journal of Legislative Proceedings, inserted at considerable length in to-day's paper, where will be found a good deal of interest and scope every North Carolinian with a hope of better days for his native State.

No day for adjournment had been fixed by the Legislature at our latest accounts from Raleigh; but our friends there concur in the opinion that the session will be brought to a close either to-day (the 10th) or on Monday next, at farthest.

The reader will find, on our first page, a Report made by the Committee of Finance in our Legislature, on the subject of the Stock reserved for the State, in the new Bank. We perceive that the Bill accompanying that Report, providing a fund for the payment of the remaining instalments on that Stock, has been rejected by the Senate.

On Friday last, John R. J. Daniel, a Member of the Legislature, from Halifax County, was duly elected Attorney-General of this State, in the room of R. M. Johnson, whose resignation will be found among the legislative proceedings. The joint vote stood thus:

For John R. J. Daniel,	103
For James Iredell,	68
Blank and scattering votes,	14

Our Town.—We lately heard it remarked, not by the "oldest inhabitant," but by one who is sufficiently advanced in years to claim great reliance upon what he utters, that he had never seen the spirit of improvement, in Salisbury, so prominently exhibited as at this time. In addition to Mr. Cowan's splendid block of three-story brick buildings in the heart of the town, numerous frame houses have been and are now being erected in other parts; besides which, old piazzas have in many instances given place to new ones, and some of our more tasteful and sensible citizens have brought about an acquaintance between the painter's brush and their houses, garden fences, &c. Paint is one of the greatest preservatives against the effects of the weather; and, upon a consideration of the beauty, healthfulness, and durability, which its frequent use would impart to wooden buildings, we marvel that it is in so little favor with our citizens generally.

But what shall we say in relation to our Streets?—Shall we—but stop, we had better be silent on the subject; because talking will not make them any better—and because, too, being ourselves in no very amiable temper this week (from an attack of a "malign influence") we might say some ill-natured word, that would deter our Town-Commissioners from doing even what they have promised.

Farical.—"Variety is the spice of life," with the wise saw; and, under a belief of the truth of the saying, we endeavor to serve up to our readers, as occasions offer, such a modicum of the said "spice" as it may be in our power to add to the less palatable everyday sameness of existence. We lay before them to-day quite a tit-bit in the way of political intelligence, which they will find embodied in the article from the Globe, under the caption of "Republican Celebration of the Extinction of the Public Debt." The whole proceeding must have been inimitably farical; and we only regret that we were not "there to see" the gravity—compulsory tho' it must have been—with which Colo. R. M. Johnson presided over a meeting where it was voted that Gen. Jackson had paid off and extinguished the National Debt!!!

But, to be serious. The fact that the United States no longer have a National Debt on hand, must be a gratifying reflection to every friend of our Government; but, to attribute to Gen. Jackson any agency in that consummation, as is openly done by the meeting mentioned in the article referred to, is just as absurd as it would be to give him the credit of ridding the country of the Asiatic Cholera. The project, too, of connecting the extinguishment of the Debt with the Victory of N. Orleans, by celebrating both events on the anniversary of the latter, is but another act in the great drama of "The Humbug," which has had such an unprecedented run of success during the last six years.

Gen. Jackson has had no more immediate agency in paying off the Public Debt, than the Emperor of Morocco has; for the arrangements with that view were made by Congress long before he was even thought of for the Presidency, and the final extinguishment of the Debt was as certainly looked for on the 1st of January 1835, as was the eclipse of the sun on the 30th of November. And he had about as much to do with the one as with the other of these events, in the way of bringing it about. Indeed, if the payment of the Debt had not been so fixed previous to Gen. Jackson's Administration, we are decidedly of opinion that it would not now have been settled—so extravagant has he been in rewards to political favorites.

When will the reign of husbandry cease!

Major Downing.—This worthy gentleman established a newspaper "away down East," in the city of Portland, Maine, sometime during the past summer, and is prevented, by his editorial duties, from taking up his residence in Washington City during the present session of Congress. We lose nothing, however, by the Major's absence from Washington, as we perceive he has an able representative there, in the person of his cousin Joel Downing, Sergeant of the Downingville Militia, who is in the Washington Correspondent of Major D's Gazette. The Sergeant is already a great favorite with us, as well from the unquestionable honesty of the family from which he is descended, as on account of the soundness of head he displays in discussing matters with the General, and his ability as a letter-writer—in both of which latter particulars he is not a whit behind his cousin the Major. We have made room for one of Joel's letters in a preceding column; and would refer the reader to it, as a rich repast; he treats the French business in a masterly style, and his views will be none the less forcible for his quaint manner of expression.

Counterfeiting.—It appears, by the following extract from the Charleston Patriot, that the counterfeiters are disposed to assist the New Bank of this State in extending its circulation. The rogues must be very small fellows, or very hard run for change—else they would surely have earned their ingenuity by making \$1 notes upon a Bank that has never issued any of that denomination.

European Adverses.—The ship Washington arrived at New York on the 24th December, bringing English papers down to the 24th November. The British Ministry had been again dissolved; and the King had called the Duke of Wellington to be Premier, who will of course form a Tory Cabinet. Liberal principles appear to be retrograding in England, if we are allowed to judge from this indication.

From France we learn that the Ministry has been twice changed within a short space of time. It is said that the King was desirous to get a Cabinet that would go with him in his desire to secure the necessary appropriations for fulfilling the treaty with this country.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 21. From the appearance of the Market at the close of last week, it was evident that we should have a good deal doing this week, and at higher prices; and, altho' the unlooked-for change of Ministry did for the moment, on Monday, damp this expectation, confidence was resumed, and since Tuesday has been strongly manifested. Speculators have come forward with less reserve, and the market has closed healthy, at an advance of 1/4 to 3/4 per pound on American descriptions. The import is 2,640, and the sales 21,830 bags—Sea island 10 to 23d.; Stained, 15d.; Bowed, 8 1/2 to 10d.

Nov. 22.—A spirited and very animated demand has been experienced for Cotton to-day, both from the trade and speculators. The sales amount to nearly 10,000 bales, at an advance of full 1/4 per pound on the prices of yesterday.

Old Father Winter returned upon us last Saturday in all his coldness. He had been rusticing in the North for some weeks, and his locks were stiff with the breath of the frozen regions. Our citizens, we are bound to acknowledge, did not generally like the unceremonious manner in which he called upon them; but nevertheless their feelings prompted them to give him the usual hospitality of a warm reception.

While coldly discussing the venerable father, let us not forget to mention the recent visit of his eldest son, Jack Frost. This worthy lately spread himself over our houses and gardens to an extraordinary depth; and, instead of taking to his heels in the morning, as is his wont, after stealing upon us at night, he was seen skulking about under the bushes and in the shade of houses during the whole day, lying in wait to take hold of the hands and toes of the unwary.

One of the Jackson Editors in Massachusetts, in commenting upon the overwhelming majority given to the Whig Candidates in that State, remarks that the Jacksonians have been "roared up Salt River" so completely, and to such an unheard-of distance, that he and others intend to lay claim to the country along its banks, by right of first occupancy.

No doubt our readers are curious to know something about the topography of this political "water-course," of which they have so often heard talk; and we take this opportunity to lay before them the following account of it, extracted from a New York paper, the Editor of which has recently been compelled to take a journey up the "poetical stream," as he facetiously calls it. He says: "It is situated in a 'section of country' where they are in the habit of 'rowing up' all disappointed demagogues—a river, upon whose 'translucent wave,' all discomfited politicians are treated to a pleasure party; and where he who gets the worst of a fight, whether at politics, or at fist-cuffs, is doomed inconspicuously to swim."

Going the "Hall."—The town of Hull, in Massachusetts, gave a unanimous vote for the Whig Ticket at the recent elections in that Commonwealth. To be sure, Hull is not such an overgrown concern, to make the best of it—the whole town being able to cast only two votes; but it certainly has secured for itself political immortality, by its unanimity in a good cause. Be it known, too, that the community of Hull is a growing one—for last year its voting inhabitants amounted to only eight. "Great trees from little acorns grow."

True for you, Brothers!—The Editors of the "Newbern Spectator," in lecturing their delinquent subscribers, closes their article with the following sentence, which we take to be the very essence of truth: "If such persons desire to promote the interests of the Press, they will do it effectually by withdrawing their PATRONAGE." We say to each of our delinquent patrons, "Do thou likewise!"

Bad Manners.—A Northern Editor, in describing a Zoological Institute, *alias* a menagerie of wild animals, that he had visited, closes with the following hint of the beastly recognition which took place between a member of the party and a Heroine from the "Salt River" country: "As for the Hyenas, they get no compliment from us; for one of the varieties set up a 'horse-laugh' at a Jackson-man from Massachusetts, in our presence. This indecorum among friends ought not to be countenanced."

NEW BANK OF THE STATE.

An Exhibit, showing the Situation of the Bank of the State of North Carolina on the 29th day of November 1834—(referred to in the Report of the Finance Committee, published on our first page.)

Specie on hand,	\$117,375 16
Bills of Exchange,	185,400 50
Notes of other Banks,	133,273 00
Due from other Banks,	400,825 06
Due for Bills and Notes discounted,	520,630 79
Real Estate,	15,332 89
Total means,	\$1,402,624 49
Capital Stock,	675,938 00
Notes in Circulation,	379,900 69
Vis: Issued at Raleigh, \$292,880 60	
at Newbern, 44,115 00	
at Tarborough, 42,115 00	
Due to other Banks,	196,090 64
Due to Depositors,	115,001 36
General Profit and Loss—net gain,	7,328 50
Bills and Checks in transitu,	4,175 30
Total,	\$1,402,624 49
C. DEWEY, Cashier.	

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Cabarrus county, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Greber, Mr. JOHN RIDENHOUR, to Miss SOPHIA CRESS.

In Charlotte, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. D. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM H. SPECK to Miss DELITHA C. MURPHY.

In Franklin county, by the Rev. William Arestell, NATHANIEL R. TUNSTALL, Esq. to Miss MARTHA HARRISON, daughter of the late William Harrison, Esquire.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

Near Salisbury, on the 1st inst., Mr. SILAS SANDERS, aged about 40 years.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. JANE LEES, aged 66 years.

In Stokes county, on the 26th Nov'r, Miss NANCY WILSON, daughter of the Rev. John Wilson, aged 23 years.

From the Raleigh Register of January 6.

Pleasant W. Kittrell, of Anson County, was elected a Trustee of the University of this State, on Thursday last.

Gen. Cameron and Mr. Moon have resigned their situation as Commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the Capitol.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal commenced its Winter Term in this City on Monday last; all the Judges present. Wm. E. Mills, of Rutherford, William Williamson, of Lincoln, Robert T. Paine, of Edenton, and James Allen, of Bertie, have been admitted to County Court practice.

From the Raleigh Star.

By no class of individuals is the introduction of the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, so much regretted, as by the leaders of the "moderate" democratic party. Not because they are calculated to bring disgrace upon the State; nor because of the time and money consumed in the consideration of them. No such thing! Considerations of that character never enter into the minds of those whose eager eyes are directed only to the "spoils of victory." They set out to show that the State was in the hands of the great majority; and what is the result! A bare majority in each House has been induced, by a system of drilling hitherto unknown in this Southern State of "stealy habits" to

maintain the instructions. Unfortunately, however, accurate calculation shows that the majority in the Senate represent a minority, by 7000, of the federal population of the State, and a still smaller proportion of our free citizens.

We repeat, that to the leaders of the party, this development is the subject of painful concern; and the mortification of the two or three who fancied they were voting Mr. Mangum out, and themselves in the Senate, is deep and visible.

[From the Globe.]

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION

Of the Extinguishment of the National Debt!
At a meeting of a number of Republican Members of Congress, holden at the Capitol, on the 27th instant, to take into consideration the expediency of a Public Celebration of the final extinguishment of the National Debt, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, was appointed Chairman, and H. A. MULLHENSSEN, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, and also the fact that, on Friday last, the Secretary of the Treasury had drawn the last warrant required to discharge the national debt of the United States, Mr. Smith, of Maine, submitted a series of Resolutions, which were considered, and then committed to Messrs. Smith of Maine, Polk of Tennessee, Mason of Virginia, Cambreleng of New York, and Thomson of Ohio, with instructions to report upon the same on Monday next, the 29th instant, to which time the said meeting was adjourned, to meet at the same place.

MONDAY, December 29, 1834.
Said meeting met according to adjournment. Mr. Smith, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

1. Whereas, THE FINAL EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, which was consummated on the 28th instant, by the issuing from the Treasury Department of the Government, the last warrant required for that purpose, is an event unprecedented in the annals of nations, and calculated to excite, in the breast of every patriotic freeman, enthusiastic admiration of the power, economy, and justice, of our republican system.

Resolved, therefore, That said event deserves to be proclaimed and commemorated with public demonstrations of exultation and gratitude by the Democracy of the Union, who have steadily sustained the present National Administration, through the fidelity and persevering energies of which it has been so early accomplished.

Resolved, That the republican friends of the National Administration, in the two branches of Congress, regarding the present absolute freedom of the country from a National Debt, in connexion with the extent of its population, territory, and varied resources, as an exhibition of political strength and grandeur to which no other generation of mankind, under any climate, supporting an organized government, has ever before attained, they will, with one accord, publicly commemorate the occasion, in testimony of the mutual congratulations which it inspires.

And whereas, the approaching Anniversary of the memorable Battle of New Orleans, which was achieved by the commanding skill and valor of the American troops, headed by the same illustrious citizen who has, in the councils of the nation, been also chief in prosecuting the final extinguishment of the Public Debt of the United States, is an occasion most happily fitted to be commingled with that proposed to be commemorated as set forth in the foregoing resolutions:

Resolved, therefore, That on the EVENING OF JANUARY NEXT, the aforesaid commemoration of the extinguishment of the Public Debt shall take place, in conjunction with the celebration of the Battle and Victory of New Orleans.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of nine members, be appointed to adopt the necessary means to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That said Committee of Arrangements be instructed to extend to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Heads of the respective Departments of the United States Government in this city, invitations to attend as guests on the occasion designated in the foregoing resolutions; and make such further arrangements for the participation of other citizens in the celebration, as they shall deem expedient and practicable.

Messrs. Hubbard of N. Hampshire, Smith of Maine, Hall of North Carolina, Blair of Tennessee, Ward of New York, Manning of South Carolina, Thomson of Ohio, Mann of Pennsylvania, and Carr of Indiana, were appointed said Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Globe of Tuesday morning, the 30th instant. The meeting was thereupon dissolved.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Chairman.
HANS A. MULLHENSSEN, Secretary.

MULTIPLICATION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

We direct attention to the following quotation from the sanguine correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot at Washington: "WASHINGTON, December 26, 1834. There is now preparing here a plan, whether it be executed with politics or not I cannot undertake to say, but a plan, nevertheless, which demands something from the public voice before it is permitted to be carried into execution. It is proposed to carry out the recommendations in the President's Message, and in appoint hosts of Pension Agents—one, it is said, for each County in every State, whose duty it shall be to examine into the history, character, identity, life, &c., of all Pensioners in the United States, in order to ascertain whether any of these are on the Pension List, who ought not to be on it. It is further proposed to subject each Pensioner to a re-examination before the Agent, who will transmit all the facts concerning the examination to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington, who shall then decide whether he is or is not entitled to a Pension. If these recommendations be carried into effect, it will result, you see, in creating a new swarm of Office Holders to infest the country, and to pry into every body's business, who are to be made the judges of a man's life, character, history, &c. &c., and who will, no doubt, being appointed for party purposes, as all Office Holders are, by this Administration, so exercise their power as to perpetuate their dynasty. I will not undertake to say that the recommendation is made for this particular purpose; but that the plan, if permitted to be carried into effect, would be exercised for such a purpose, I do not doubt. The persevering ingenuity with which new Offices are carved out at Washington, must have struck every observer. It is the grand expedient for increasing the patronage and power of the Executive; for the President, we are told in his Protest, considers each and every Federal Office directly or indirectly in his gift; and all Federal Officers his Officers, by a party of reasoning, as well as by unequivocal declaration. This hopeful project would bring a reinforcement, of 12 or 1500 strong to the Grand Army of Office-holders (for we presume there are at least that number of counties in the 24 States) with a contingent of some ten or twenty thousand more, who would be always ready for duty, in the expectation of a pension agency. Every patriot would prefer a visitation of one of the Egyptian curses for a short season, a swarm of locusts, or a shower of frogs, to such a scourge as this. We put our trust in the Senate, to nip this scheme in the bud, if it be possible that one so extravagant is really entertained. That trust will not fail the country. [Richmond Whig.]

From the United States Telegraph.

The news from Europe, by the late arrivals, is full of interest to the people of this country, and especially so much as relates to the proceedings of Louis Philippe, on the subject of the \$5,000,000 indemnity. When we read the President's Message, we assumed that the dominant party in France might desire a war with the United States, as a means of getting up a national feeling which would unite her people to the Crown—we could infer nothing else. Knowing that we had an intelligent minister resident at Paris, and that this claim had formed a special object of his instructions, we supposed that he had kept our Government fully advised of the intentions of the King of France—that he did so, there can be no doubt; and the hostile and insulting imputation contained in the Message, led us to suppose that Louis Philippe was acting in bad faith, and that a war with the United States would be acceptable to him; if not popular in France. What then is our surprise to learn that this very indemnity forms the basis on which he has dissolved his late Cabinet, and that he himself considers his own honor pledged to carry out in good faith the treaty which he has signed? Could any thing more strikingly illustrate the incompetency or wickedness of our rulers, than the fact that they were about to involve us in a war under such circumstances? If they did not know the purpose of the French King, then were they most culpably ignorant—if knowing, as they should have known, that the King of France would make the payment of the indemnity a question of power, and of pledged faith, how wicked have they been to endanger the peace and friendly relations of the two countries by the insulting imputations of the Message! No one can suppose that these imputations were accidentally or inconsiderately inserted in the Message. How then are we to account for them?—The answer to this question is given in the History of this Administration.

The President is surrounded by a set of sycophants and flatterers who live upon the "spoils of office." They have taught him to believe that his will is the supreme law of the land—that where he leads, his devoted partisans will follow; and they know that his popularity and influence cannot be transferred to them unless the public mind is kept in such a state of excitement as to render their depredations on the Treasury comparatively unimportant. With this view the Globe sounded the war note, called upon all the subordinate echoes to respond, "War!" "War!" "We must defend the national honor." But there was no response.—To use the words of the Globe itself, with the exception of a few "National (Bank) Gazettes," not a single response was heard—when, as in the case of the "Alabama War," the valiant, persevering, indignant chivalrous Government "backs out," and the Globe is commanded to rub out and begin again. The word now is "to the right about face." We congratulate the country that there is to be no war, and we hail the fact as auspicious to the cause of the people.

A REPRISAL.—A neighbor's boy has just thrown a pebble and cracked a pane of glass for us; on being questioned as to his motive for doing so, he replied, that our boy (we won't give the other title) had broke a pane of glass for them, and he thought reprisal was all fair.—Will our French reprisals turn out more profitable?—Bugle.

University Hotel,

AT CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of North Carolina. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the travelling public will call on him, as he assures them that every exertion will be made, by him, to please and to accommodate.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

January 10, 1835.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE

At Lincolnton, (N. C.)

JANUARY 1, 1835.

- A. Daniel-Acre, William E. Adams, Miles W. Abernathy.
- B. Col. E. Brevard, Christian Bollinger, A. J. Burton, Col. John E. Burton, William Blackburn, David Beam, Sarah Baxter, Levenia Black, N. G. Blunt.
- C. David Crouse, Moses Claininger, J. Jacob Casler, Richard Casner, Daniel Campbell, James Cobb, Peter Casner, Catherine Clark, Henry Caswell, John Campbell.
- D. Daniel Delinger, Jr., John Duky.
- F. Henry Fulewider, Daniel W. Forsanberger, William Fulewider, Hugh Fields, David Finley.
- G. Oliver C. Green, George Griforth and Jonathan Collins, Samuel Gale.
- H. R. W. Harris, Jacob Harry, Hoffman & Rayson, James F. Henderson, Lawson Henderson, Ephraim D. Harris, Jas. Harwell, Peter Howser, Sr., Lewis Hewitt, J. Samuel Jarrist, David Johnson, Wm. R. Johnson.
- K. Matthew Kirksey, William H. Keelors, John Kilian, Jane Kerr, Samuel Kyser.
- L. Frederick Lewis, Daniel Lofely, John Lantz, Francis J. Lawson, Isaac Low, George Leonard, Alfred Lindeberger, James Lewis, John K. Lawell.
- M. R. Moony, George Morrow, Movel Melton.
- N. Williamson Neill, Matthew Neagle.
- P. Anderson Peplin, John Parrott 2d.
- R. John Richards, John Rice, Thomas Reed, James Robertson, Alfred Ramsour, Michael Reinhardt 2d.
- S. Daniel Shuford, Morris Shiply 2, J. Stephens, Michael Sherrill, Jacob Seagle, Thomas C. Smith 2, John Shetley, John B. Stany.
- W. Henry Williamson, Thomas G. Williamson 2, William F. Webb, James Woodforce 2, George Wilksey, Maxwell Warlick, David Woice, Robert Mc. Night Wilson, James H. White, George Wecaser, Jas. Wells, John Wecaser, Sarah H. Williamson.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, Jan. 1, 1835.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE

At Lexington, (N. C.)

JANUARY 1, 1835.

- Jane Brinkley, John Calloway, Hubbard P. Douthet, Peter Easter, Joseph Evans, Samuel H. Farabe, Nancy Fields, William A. Gollinson, Abner Garrett, Henry Heitzman, John Jarrist, Nathaniel Lanier, George Miller, Matthew Macey, Christopher Owens, Jas. Palmer, Drury Peoples, Rebecca Peoples, Joseph Rothrock, Samuel Woodell, Daniel Warner, Dr. Washfield.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1835.