

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, October 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, HUGH L. WHITE OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA. WHITE ELECTORAL TICKET.

- List of names for the White Electoral Ticket: Alfred Webb, Andrew Mitchell, W. J. Alexander, John Giles, John L. LeSeure, John D. Moorehead, John D. Toomer, James S. Smith, Charles Manly, Willie Perry, William W. Chubb, John L. Bailey, J. O'K. Williams, Blount Coleman, Jeremiah Pearsall.

Salisbury Papers. We stated some time since that the Salisbury papers, which were due in this district on Monday previous to the election, and which contained matter calculated to assist the citizens of this district in coming to correct conclusions, were not received at this place nor at Brantletown until after the election. We at the same time asked if it was the same case over the District. Mr. McElvath, the P. M. at Brantletown, wrote to us some time since that the "Watchman" was received in due time. A subscriber to the Carolinian at that office informed us that he did not receive his paper at the proper time. We have not learned how it was at other post offices in the District.

We have this explanation of the affair from one of the Stage contractors between this place and Salisbury. On the same evening that the papers were allowed to be published, they were brought out to Mt. Mourne, P. O., 25 miles on the road to this place, in a separate bag, and there the stage driver threw them out, and said he was directed to leave them there. We should not have noticed this matter had it not been for the contents of the papers. The Carolinian contained an extract from Mr. Graves' speech on the contested election from this District. The moment we saw it, we suspected it had been suppressed until after the election. This statement shows that they were suppressed. Will Messrs. Jones & Hampton take the pains to ascertain by whose orders they were left at Mount Mourne?

We are obliged to friend Bynum, for his repeated vigilance in ferreting out a supposed abuse, in regard to the transmission of our paper. We observed a similar notice to the above in his paper, immediately after the election, and made the enquiries of the Postmaster here, who explained the failure as follows: it seems that the paper previous to the 6th August, the Postmaster at Mount Mourne, through neglect we suppose, failed to send down a small mail bag, to contain the papers for the intermediate offices, as was customary, which compelled the Postmaster here to put all the papers and letters for West of Salisbury into one large mail, and direct them to Mount Mourne, giving the driver directions to tell the Postmaster at Mount Mourne, that the papers for his office were in the large mail, which he must open and send on; but whether this was done, or whether the mail and papers remained at Mount Mourne, and thus occasioned the failure, the Postmaster here does not know, but the driver says that the latter was the case. Now, if this be the case, the failure is attributable to neglect of the Postmaster at Mount Mourne, and a misunderstanding between him and the Postmaster here, as to which mail was to be opened at the former office. But if the large mail was stopped at Mount Mourne, in which were our papers, we would like to know how it came that the Watchman reached its destination in Burke, in due season? There is something wrong between this and Rutherford, for we know to a certain observation, that the office in this place is conducted faithfully and correctly. The corruption or neglect is somewhere on the route, and we shall take measures to correct it.

Guilt, hatcheth lies underneath to hide its shame. A most diabolical attempt is now being made by the leading presses of the Van Buren party in the South—headed by the Globe at Washington city, the Richmond Enquirer, the Raleigh Standard, the Charleston Courier, the Federal Union, Millsgoville, Ga. the Flag of the Union, Tuscaloosa, Ala., &c., to mislead the public mind as to the movements of the abolitionists, and the relation which the two great political parties in the Union now bear to that band of deluded fanatics. That the abolitionists will ultimately give their support to one or the other of the candidates who are now before the People, no one will pretend to doubt; as there is no probability of another's coming out. Seeing this, and being urged on by the spirit of fear which always attaches to guilt, these organs of Mr. Van Buren, or rather creatures of the President, have raised the cry, that the abolitionists have intrigued with the bank whig nullifiers, as they have been ordered to call the Whigs of the Constitution, to defeat the regularly nominated democratic candidates, Mr. Van Buren, and Col. Johnson, and dissolve the Union; and attribute all the excitement in and out of Congress during the last session of a concerted plan between the Southern opposition members of Congress, and the Northern abolitionists.

Now, these are all false issues made up for the time being—as false in fact, as they are base, wicked, and hellish in their purpose, and are easily exposed. To all who wish to arrive at the truth as to the motives of these charges, and their correctness, we will direct a few remarks. In the first place, we would direct the attention of the reader to the fact—and a most conclusive one, too, that previous to the meeting of the last Congress, the New-York Evening Post, the chosen organ of the Van Buren party in New-York city, was also a most active organ of the Abolitionists, published the proceedings of all their meetings, reports, &c.; and also the Van Buren organ in Boston, was touched with abolitionism—the Post; and in like manner, a large number of the presses of that party, especially those edited and supported by foreigners and foreign influence, were, and are still favorable to the abolitionists;—while the New-York Courier & Enquirer, the leading Whig paper in

that City, the Boston Atlas, and all the leading Whig papers at the North were, and are still the uncompromising opponents of the abolitionists, and have actually refused, for PAY, to publish the proceedings of their meetings. By these facts—indisputable facts—it is evident that the Whig press of the North, and of course the body of that party are opposed to the absurd, wicked, and dangerous doctrines of the abolitionists, while on the other hand, all the support they receive from the press of any political party, is from the Van Buren presses.

And how is it, as regards the public press in the South? Who were the first to raise the voice of warning to the Southern people on this question? Was it not the presses opposed to the Baltimore Caucus? We dare the Standard, or any of its allies, to point out a single press of that party that has, ever as yet, taken a bold stand in favor of Southern principles and in opposition to the abolitionists. "Don't disturb the public mind!" "No need for agitation!" has been their cry, while the Whig presses, with a voice sufficiently feint, "but true, have been sounding the alarm in the ears of the Southern People—have been warning them of the dangerous consequences of longer viewing with folded arms the onward march of abolition principles.

And now let us turn to the last Congress: Who stood by the South and her rights in either House, when petitions for the abolition of slavery were flooding in from the North? Was it not those members who have been most conspicuous in their opposition to the Baltimore caucus and its nominees? Who moved to kick out of the House of Representatives the abolition petitions, and to refuse ever to have them read? Mr. Wise, the active enemy of the chosen successors; and in this motion he was supported by the whole of the opposition members from the South—with the exception of one or two renegades—and opposed by the Van Buren party en masse. These are facts which can be substantiated by the printed records of Congressional proceedings. Especially, the State rights, or nullification party of the South, to a man, have been most unceasing in their opposition to the abolitionists, and all their movements—and would it be reasonable to suppose—would it not be downright folly to credit the assertion—that the nullifiers of the South who are supporting a President himself a slave-holder, are league'd with the abolitionists to put down Mr. Van Buren? Which would be the most plausible—to suppose that the abolitionists would unite with slave-holders to elevate a slave-holder to the Presidency, in order to effect the abolition of slavery;—or that they would unite with a party who are identical with them in feeling and principle, in the elevation of a man from their own section of the Union, who is avowedly opposed to slavery, and who has more than once by his acts went to the fullest extent of his doctrines, and who now openly sanctions the doctrine, that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? These are facts which it would be well for the People of the South to look well to. They should not permit themselves to be duped into the support of a cloaked abolitionist by the false issues and cunning arguments of the organs of Mr. Van Buren in the South, which were brought into existence (vide the Raleigh Standard) solely to do the dirty work of deceiving the People, for the benefit of their great leader and patron.

MORE DISCLOSURES!

The following article from the Knoxville Register, the organ of Judge White in Tennessee, still further lays open to the view of the American People, the system by which the great principles of our free institutions are to be converted into the most accursed of monarchies. Let the People reflect calmly, and then say whether they are willing to surrender up their vital privileges as American freemen to gratify the ambitious overbearing spirit of Andrew Jackson. The statements of this article are—doubtless drawn up with the approbation of Judge White, and we should have transferred the article to our columns at the time of publishing the speech of Judge White at the Knoxville Dinner, but it was mislaid. Here it is:

DINNER TO JUDGE WHITE.

The proceedings at the dinner given to JUDGE WHITE occupy so much of our paper that we have but little room left for comment. The Judge's speech was listened to with great attention, and its startling truths with no small degree of astonishment. From it we see that so early as the fall of 1834, more than two years before the expiration of his term, the President was dabbled in the succession. He had at that early period in his own mind nominated his successor, and had fixed upon Mr. Van Buren as the proper person to carry out his administration. To lure Judge White into this arrangement, his name was to be run for the Vice Presidency; and this arrangement was made known to some of Judge White's friends in East Tennessee. Upon his arrival at Washington in 1834, the President, finding that Judge White could not be induced to enter into any plan other than that devised by the people, changed his original purpose of running the Whig, and Gov. Dudley the Van Buren candidate! Verily, what a slander upon Gov. Spright, to say that he is a Whig and friend to liberty! and what a compliment to the honest jealousy of the country, to say that they do not know the principles by which they are governed!

The Cholera is declining in Charleston. But six cases, and no deaths, on the last day of our advices. At a called meeting of the State Rights party of Charleston, to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Henry L. Pinckney, Dr. ISAAC E. HOLMES, was unanimously nominated. The Elections in Maine and Vermont, have resulted in a manner which has more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of the Constitution. In Vermont, the Whigs have carried all before them, and in Maine, hitherto the most slavish to the hier apparent the Whigs have succeeded in electing an increased number of members to the Legislature, although they are still in a minority, and what is more cheering, they have defeated the Hon. F. O. J. Smith for Congress, one of the most corrupt of the abandoned crew who fawn around the palace at Washington. The vote stood thus: Brooks, (Whig) 3,286 Smith, (V. Buren) 3,580 Scattering, 555 Entire opposition, 3,841 3,580 Opposition maj. 261 A majority of all the votes polled being required to make an election, another trial will have to be made: No doubt is entertained by the Whigs of Smith's final defeat.

New Bank.—The Bank of the State has determined to establish a Branch of that Institution, at Elisabeth City. JOHN C. BRUNNEN, Esq., has been appointed Cashier.—Raleigh Register.

can party—after using all the power and patronage of his office to buy the timid and dependent into the support of the nominees of this convention, and to denounce and destroy the refractory, he is now in his own proper person travelling among Judge White's constituents, and charging him with an abandonment of his principles, and a delinquency of duty as a Senator. Against these charges, made to his constituents, to whom alone he is responsible, Judge White has the undoubted right to make his defence. Aside from any connexion which his name may have with the Presidency, Judge White stands before the people of Tennessee as one of their Representatives in the Senate of the United States. To them he owes, in this capacity, a high responsibility; and before them it is his duty as well as his privilege, to defend his official conduct from misrepresentation and obloquy. His speech was delivered to his constituents, and the sentiments, drunk with such cordiality and unanimity by them, pronounce a verdict of triumphant acquittal.

EXPIRING AGONIES OF VAN BURENISM IN MARYLAND.

No act of desperation, recklessness or corruption by the partisans of Mr. Van Buren can excite much surprise in the mind of any one who has narrowly observed these bloated minions of Governmental patronage. The audacious attempt of the Van Buren faction in Maryland to thwart the laws and Constitution of their own State, as related below, does not however the less merit the deep indignation of every un Bought freeman of our Republic. But disgraceful as is the conduct of these Van Burenites to themselves, and discreditable to the constituents who elected them, it is nevertheless in one important point of view, a source of real rejoicing to the lovers of uncorrupt government. It is a proof that the actors are beginning to regard the cause of Van Buren and spoil as desperate. And it was to be expected that the leeches which have so long gorged themselves on the public treasury would not relinquish their hold quietly.

MADNESS OF PARTY.

From the Annapolis Republican, September 20. It becomes our most painful duty to announce to the people of Maryland, that the ungodly Electors of the State Senate that are attached to the Van Buren party, although all of them were in the city yesterday, yesterday was the day on which the Constitution requires that they should meet to consummate the object for which they were elected, all of them failed to attend the meeting for that purpose. It was understood, out of doors, that they held a private session at the City Hotel—and report aside, that a deputation had attempted to approach, at first, some member individually, and afterwards the attending Electors, with propositions; which, however, were returned in the first case, and its reception was declined in the second case. It will be seen that the State is actually brought to the very brink of the most fearful precipice, by the measures which a disappointed minority are resorting to, to destroy the State Government. The Government—the Laws—the Constitution—our existence as a State—what is more than all, the honor and character of Maryland, are in imminent jeopardy.

Still Later from Maryland.—The Baltimore Chronicle of the 22d ultimo, says: "The State is without a Senate.—The election at Maryland came up at 8 o'clock last night from Annapolis, having on board eighteen of the nineteen Van Buren Electors—the nineteenth being left behind sick. There has been no election of a Senate. We learn that no other communication than those of Monday passed between the parties. The twenty one Whig Electors were in session yesterday, as on the two preceding days, and the Van Buren Electors, as before, failed to appear in the College."

The Electing meeting tour.—The Nashville Banner of the 20th ultimo, states that the President had left Nashville a few days previous, and crossed the Mountains into Kentucky, intending to proceed on to Washington through the States of Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania! Was the like ever witnessed in this country.

We have received the account of the great Whig festival at Hillsboro' on the 15th ultimo, and will give some extracts next week.

Compliment to the People of North Carolina.—The Editor of the North Carolina Standard, must think the People of North Carolina a very pretty set of folks. He says in his last paper, in latching up reasons for the defeat of Dobbs Spaight, that the Whigs took advantage of the ignorance of the People, and where they were not well informed in political matters, and not well acquainted with the politics of the candidates, told those ignorant North Carolinians that Gov. Spaight was the Whig, and Gov. Dudley the Van Buren candidate! Verily, what a slander upon Gov. Spaight, to say that he is a Whig and friend to liberty! and what a compliment to the honest jealousy of the country, to say that they do not know the principles by which they are governed!

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a large meeting of the citizens of the county of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Mountains—Col. James Welborn was called to the Chair, and H. M. Stokes, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following proceedings were had: On motion of H. M. Stokes, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, the citizens of the county of Wilkes deeply impressed with the spirit of improvement, that is pervading the United States, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and sensible of the importance of affording every facility to the Agricultural and commercial interests of the country, by such means as are best adapted to the wants, and suited to the localities of that particular section of North Carolina, which Wilkes county forms a part; do sincerely enter into the views of the citizens of Fayetteville, with regard to a Rail Road, from that place to the Mountains. The peculiar products of the intervening country, as well as that which lies North and West of the Valley of the Yadkin, (consisting of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax seed, Bacon, Distilled Spirits and Iron, &c.) must necessarily pay a heavy and unavoidable tax upon transportation, while the citizens thereof possess no other than the ordinary means of Land carriage, by wagons or similar vehicles. Believing, as we do, that in addition to the great trade, which might be concentrated at Wilkesboro', Salem, or Fayetteville, a very large portion of the North Eastern counties of Tennessee, and the South-western ones of Virginia, would naturally seek an outlet for their surplus productions through this Valley, in preference to the Charleston and Cincinnati, or the Great Western route, through the Valley of Virginia; should either of those contemplated rail ways, be at any future time effected. A direct line of Rail Way, from Wilkesboro' to the Ocean, would hardly exceed two hundred and fifty miles, passing through a country, where provisions and labor are cheap, and the most ample supplies of material (of a desirable kind) for the Rail, consisting of pines or hardwoods, can be readily and cheaply obtained. It would not be hazardous to assert, that should a permanent and central rail way be opened from the sea board to the mountains, terminating at or near Wilkesboro', that the vast and inexhaustible beds of Iron Ore, with which the spurs of the Allegheny and Iron Mountains abound, would furnish supplies for ages to come of a material, indispensable to every branch of the mechanic arts; and in all human probability, lay the foundation of a manufacturing town, which in the course of time would rival Birmingham, in her endless variety of Cast-iron and Hardware. This last source of wealth if it exists at all, has not yet been developed, upon either of the proposed rail ways heretofore attempted to. In furtherance of the objects of this meeting, be it therefore resolved:

1. Resolved, That we heartily concur in the efforts now being made to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Mountains in a central direction, within the limits of N. Carolina, and extending North Westward to the State line. 2. Resolved, That fifteen delegates be appointed to the Rail Road Convention to be held in the town of Salisbury, on the 10th of October next, to consult upon the practicability of constructing said Road: to fix upon its locality, and to represent the views and interests of this section of the country. 3. Resolved, That a Committee of four persons be appointed to draft a memorial to the next Legislature of North Carolina, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly at an early period of its session. 4. On motion of Maj. Enley, and amended on motion of Maj. Wm. C. Enmit, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the Salisbury Convention, to wit: Col. William P. Waugh, Col. John Martin, Doct. L. G. Jones, Richard Allen, Esq., Maj. W. C. Enmit, Doct. T. S. Bunchele, Capt. Joel Vannoy, Maj. John Enley, Col. H. Brown, Col. J. J. Bryant, Maj. Lytle Herberson, Doct. J. Calloway, Col. A. Mitchell, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., and on motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation, with power to appoint, or aid to the same.

The Chairman in pursuance to the 3d Resolution, appointed Col. H. Brown, Col. A. Mitchell, Col. William P. Waugh, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., a Committee to draft the proposed memorial. On motion of Captain Joel Vannoy, Colonel William P. Waugh, Col. A. Mitchell, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., were appointed to answer the Fayetteville Letter.

On motion of Wm. C. Enmit, Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Salisbury and Fayetteville papers. The meeting then adjourned. A true copy from the minutes—Sept. 13, 1836. J. WELBORN, Chm. H. M. STOKES, Secy.

APPOINTMENT OF FRENCH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Prize paper of August 19, says: "The King, by an ordinance of the 4th inst. has appointed M. SERVIERRE to be his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and M. EDWARD PORTETS, in the same quality, to the United States of America."—Globe Sept. 26.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BURTON.

Some time since a paragraph appeared in the Danville Reporter, stating that a letter from some high public functionary had been found among Gov. Burton's papers, informing him that Texas would be acquired by the United States and promising him he should be its Governor. R. A. Burton of Fishing Creek has recently published a letter, denying that any such letter has been found, and rating the opposition papers for giving publicity to any such rumor. Several correspondents of the Richmond Whig, in reply state that Gov. Burton informed different individuals that such was the intention of the President. The Carolina Watchman states that the same declarations were repeatedly made by him in Salisbury. Now we say, that he often declares in this town, that Texas would be acquired by this country, and that he had been assured of the Governorship. He also offered the Secretaryship to an individual of this place, and advised another, not to embark his capital in this country but invest it in Texas lands, assigning as a reason, that he had it from the highest authority that it would soon constitute a portion of the confederacy.

We have a word to say to R. A. Burton, F. C. No one has attacked the character of his father. He was emphatically a good man. No one has insinuated that his political principles were modified by this promised office. Let no undue reflections then, be cast upon the Whig press. We know their well, and we know Mr. Burton well; and we tell them, that if he treats them with injustice again, they will not leave one particle of his skin sound, when they let him out of their hands. Carolina Gazette.

A very interesting debate took place in the British House of Commons, on a motion brought forward by Mr. Hoyt, "to direct that such measures may be taken, may seem proper as to his Majesty, to secure the fulfillment of the existing treaty between this country and Mexico; and to prevent the establishment of slavery, and the traffic in slaves in the province of Texas, in the territory of Mexico." In the course of his remarks, Mr. H. said, that the war now raging, was not a war for independence, but for slavery, and asked "if the United States were suffered to west Texas from Mexico, Cuba would connect." The speech of Lord Palmerston, independent of its interest as a Lord Palmerston, showing the views of the British Government, as relation to Texas and Mexico, contains much information respecting the slave trade, that well deserves attention. The British Cabinet did not deem it necessary to interfere, and the motion was withdrawn.

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From the Raleigh Register of Sept. 27.

The "Standard" styles the recent Whig Festival at Hillsboro' a "great Federal Whig feast." There were from twelve to fifteen hundred Orange voters present, and if they are "Federalists," we can only say, that we wish the whole State was of the same stamp. The "Standard" however, had better take care how it speaks of the constituents of Dr. Montgometry, that great Apostle of the Van Buren, Democratic, Ruck party, or it may get itself into trouble.

The "Standard" says, that the Election of a majority of Whigs in the Electoral College of Maryland recently, proves nothing against Van Buren's chance of success in that State, because the aggregate Van Buren vote exceeded the aggregate Whig vote by some 2000 majority. And yet this consistent print denies that DUDLEY'S majority, rising 5000, affords any sort of ground for the hope that the friends of Judge WHITE will carry North Carolina. It is a bad rule that will not work both ways.

Robert Potter has left Texas, having disgraced himself in that country, by striking a feeble old man.

Our Governor elect, Gen. DUDLEY, arrived in this City on Saturday night last, with his family, on their way to the North.

Our University.—We were highly gratified by a visit to this Institution, a few days since, not having been there before for many years. The number of Students is near 90, and at no period of its history, we learn, has it been more distinguished for the good order and studious habits of the young gentlemen who compose it, than during the present year. This is doubtless owing to the kind spirit of friendly counsel which characterizes the discipline of the College.

Believing, as we do, that no Institution in the Union can boast of a Faculty possessing more distinguished talents, or greater industry, we are rejoiced to perceive that our citizens begin properly to appreciate this, our only College, as they ought. Why are the College Institutions of South Carolina and Virginia so well supported? Simply, because they are cherished as State Institutions by the people, who feel a patriotic pride in patronizing and elevating them. Let this feeling become more general in North Carolina, and there is nothing to prevent our University from becoming the rival of YALE in every respect. It has peculiar advantages in the quiet and retirement of its location, which necessarily exempt the youth from the temptations of idleness and dissipation; and but few places can afford an Education on the moderate terms by which it is secured at Chapel Hill.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK. In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., by Ashbel Smith, Esq., Mr. THOMAS RIMER to Miss MARY RIMER. Also, on the 29th ult., by Ashbel Smith, Esq., Mr. GEORGE ELLER to Miss SARAH HARTMAN.

DEPARTURE THIS EVENING. In this County, on the 21st inst., HENRY HELBORN, aged about 45 years. In this County, on the 22d inst., Miss MARY HELBORN, aged about 27 years. In Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., Mr. JOHN KESLER, aged about 23 years. Mr. Kesler was an honest and worthy young man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. In Election, on the 11th ult., Mrs. MARY CATHARINE CARNES, aged 34 years, without the Rev. William D. Graves, Rector of that Parish, after an illness of but seven days.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

\$5,000 FOR \$4! NORTH CAROLINA. STATE LOTTERY, To be Drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System. At Greensborough, N. C. on 29th Oct.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES. 1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS. 1 Prize of 5,000 do. 1 Prize of 2,000 do. 1 Prize of 2,000 do. 1 Prize of 2,000 do. 10 Prizes of 1,000 do. 10 Prizes of 500 do. 10 Prizes of 400 do. 10 Prizes of 500 do. 10 Prizes of 200 do. Besides many of \$100 \$50, &c. Amounting in all to \$100,000. 40 Whole Tickets 4 dollars Halfes 2 dollars Quarters 1 dollar A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only \$23. Halfes and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, of WHEELER & BURNS, At the Apothecaries Store, Salisbury N. C.

Administrator's Sale.

SOME Subscribers having taken on special letters of Administration on the Estate of Fielding Slater, dec., will proceed to sell at his late residence all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY of the dec., on the 20th O. C. next. Terms of sale, 12 Months credit. THOMAS CRAIG, Admrs. BURTON CRAIG, Admrs. Salisbury, Sept. 29 1836.

FIVE CENTS REWARD!

DANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th ult., a bound girl, by the name of TEANY PARMER. Said girl is about 15 years old, upwards of four feet high, well built, has light hair and gray eyes. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said girl to me, but will pay no expenses. I forewarn all persons not to trade with or harbor the said girl, as I will enforce the law strictly against all trespassers. LEVI GOODMAN. Rowan co., Oct. 1, 1836.—3t.