THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, { SALISBURY, C. N., DECEMBER 31, 1836. { *Number* 30, *of Volume* 17.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit it how through the Mail* at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. A number of its will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 62½ cents per square for the first insertion and 37½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable reduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To ensure prompt attention to letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

New Cheap Store.

DAVID FRALEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has entered into the Mercantile Business, at the house lately occupied by Samuel Lemly & Son, where he is now receiving an entire

NEW AND FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Suited to the season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Circassians, Merinoes, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Gingham, Fancy Prints.

Together with most other articles in the Dry Goods line. Also, an assortment of

Hardware, Queen's Ware, Cutlery and Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c. Likewise, Tea, Coffee, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Powder, Shot, Drugs and Medicines.

Rendering his assortment as nearly complete as is usually found in retail stores.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of Produce bought at the highest market prices, in exchange for goods.

DAVID FRALEY.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1836. m

TAKEN UP,

ON the 2nd instant, in the subscriber, living five miles South of Salisbury, a Bay Horse, and there has a white star on his fore head. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec. 10, 1836.—tf JOHN BIRD.

Bonnet Bleach.

THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Meal or starch) of a very superior quality.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. t—f

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....December 28, 1836.

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Molasses,	75
Beeswax,	25 a 30	Nails,	10
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	do. cut,	20 a 22
apple,	40 a 42	Pork,	800 a 850
Butter,	15 a 20	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
Candles, (tallow)	a 30	loaf,	20 a 25
Coffee,	12 a 15	Salt,	125 a 150
Corn,	45 a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	700 a 800	Wheat, (bushel)	a 125
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....December 22.

Bacon,	16 a 17	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	25	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	15
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt,	60 a 90
Flaxseed,	150 a 168	Wheat,	150
Flour,	850 a 937	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45	Wool,	30 a 35

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) December 25, 1836.

Bacon,	a 17	Nails and Brads,	8½ a 9
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	14½ a 16	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, per sack,	3 00
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	do. bushel,	87
Flour, country,	800 a 1000	Cotton Bagging,	18 a 25
do. northern,	1250 a 00	Bale Rope,	12 a 14
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	100
Iron,	5 a 6½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	45 a 55	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....December 21, 1836.

Bacon,	18 a 20	Lard,	14 a 18
Brandy, peach,	75 a 87½	Molasses,	50 a 62
apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel,	850 a 1200
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	300 a 350
Butter,	25 a 30	bushel,	75
Cotton,	15 a 17	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	87 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	14 a 16	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour	1000 a 400	Teas,	11 a 1550
		Whiskey,	45 a 50

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND

ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, $1,25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS, FOR THE

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, *$2 per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, OR

MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in fact it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜ AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly an unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having **Negroes** for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NEGROES, for which I expect to pay liberal prices. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf

BLUM'S CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA *ALMANACKS* FOR 1837:

JUST received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

Poetic Recess

FLIRTATION.

[N. P. WILLIS.

They talk of love in a cottage,
And bowers of trellised vine,
Of nature bewitchingly simple
And milkmaids hair divine;
They may talk of the pleasure of sleeping
In the shade of a spreading tree,
And walk with a nymph at morning,
Who trips with a footstep free

But give me a sly flirtation,
By the light of a chandelier,
With music to play in the pause,
And nobody over near;
Or give me a seat on a sofa,
With a glass of especial wine,
And mamma too blind to discover
The small white hand in mine

Your love in a cottage gets hungry,
Your vine is a nest of flies,
Simplicity cuts the graces,
And your milkmaids talk of pies;
You sink to your shady slumber,
And wake with a flea in your ear;
And your damsel that walks in the morning,
Is shod like a mountaineer.

"True love" is at home on a carpet,
And mightily likes his ease;
And true love has an eye for capon;
And starves in your "shady trees;"
His wing is the fan of a lady,
His foot's an invisible thing,
And his arrow is tipped with a jewel,
And shot from a silver string

STATE CAPITOL.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol.

The progress of the work in rebuilding the State Capitol, during the present year, has not been as was anticipated by the Commissioners, while the expense, operated on in the meantime by circumstances, not within their control, and which could not have been foreseen, have increased the amount of disbursements beyond their expectations,

The difficulty which was apprehended in arriving at any thing like accuracy, as to the time it would take to complete the Portico, and main the tablature of the Building—embracing carvings extensive and intricate, upon which the hands for the last fifteen months have been principally engaged, has been fully realized in the result; while the severity of the last winter, and loss of hands in the spring, tended still further to retard the advancement of this part of the work to the point, at which the Commissioners had indulged the hope of its arrival by this time. The demand for Rock Cutters to the North, particularly in the city of New York, at the close of the winter was so great, as to compel the Commissioners to commence the summer pay as early as the first of March, at Two Dollars and twenty-five cents. And even at this rate, so large a portion of the hands, enticed by the prospects in that quarter, left the Job in May, as to threaten an entire suspension of the work. To supply the deficiency, it became indispensible to Commission the Superintendant to proceed to the North, and to employ hands, and pay expenses of their transportation to this place. The object was effected, and the service performed in a most satisfactory manner to the Commissioners. By the time of the arrival of the new hands, a further increase of wages had taken place in New York, when the Board, to avoid a similar dilemma, to that from which they had just escaped, and which would undoubtedly have been experienced, were under the necessity of making a further increase of twenty five cents per day, from the first of June to the first of November, the time of the termination of summer rates—being the same allowed in New York, including the extra hour in the day over the time of working there. A raise of the pay of labouring hands from fifty to sixty two and a half cents per day, both at the Quarry and Capitol, had also become indispensible to retain a competent force at these places, in consequence of the demand for hands of this description upon the rail road, now constructing between this and the Roanoke, together with the high price of provisions in the neighborhood

Upon reference to the facts and circumstances connected with the operations of the work as detailed in the preceding lines, its progress and cost within this year, compared with the last, exhibit no essential differences not accounted for according to the above views of the subject.

Towards the close of the winter, the Commissioners were notified by the Raleigh Rail-Road Company, of their unwillingness to continue longer to transport Rock to the Capitol, on the terms at which they had been performing that service since the commencement of the work, and proposed that the Commissioners take the entire control of the road, and allow them a given sum by the year for its use; fortunately for the State, no contract had been entered into at the beginning, which would put it out of the power of the company, had they been so disposed, to exact whatever price for hauling they might require. Thus circumstanced, the Commissioners did not hesitate to make the best terms they could, to avoid such contingency. They accomplished, finally, a permanent arrangement with the company, allowing them at the rates of one thousand dollars per annum for the use of the road, as long as the commissioners should deem its use essential to the interest of the State, in the prosecution of the work on hand.

The State had in the first year paid the company for hauling $3200 (three thousand two hundred dollars.) By this arrangement, it is believed, there will be a considerable saving to the State, as the hauling can be performed by the horses attached to the Quarry, and the repairs to the road, which may be required to keep it in condition to answer the purposes of the State, can be done by the hands of the State, and principally by the common laborers, of which class, the Commissioners are compelled to keep, for handling the rock of immense weight, required on the part of the building in execution during the present year, a larger force than can be constantly employed; while the work will be freed from risk of exhorbitant exaction, which at any time could have been enforced by the company,

The Commissioners regret that the article of copper, a material which from the begining, was intended to form the covering of the building, has for some time been far above the usual rate. This article, under any circumstances, will constitute a heavy item in the cost of the building, the engagement therefore was suspended, as long as the work would admit, with the hope of a fall in its price.—But being advised that there was no probability of a decline, and the advanced state of the work requiring an early commencement of its preparation, a purchase was lately made at the current rate, and an experienced Artist engaged for the execution of that part of the work. Tin or zinc would have cost about half the price of copper, but being far less durable in their nature, and of course less appropriate covering to a building composed of the material of this, and of its character of workmanship, from considerations of expense, to attach an idea of meanness to the whole or any part thereof, believing that in acting upon this principle, the completion of this great work, identified with the pride and character of the State, they will more fully accomplish the wishes and expectations of the Legislature than by a course, which for the sake of saving the building would, when done be looked upon as a piece of mere patch-work.

In following out this rule, one of the most prominent cases showing the propriety of its general bearing and necessity of its observance, will be seen in the basement of the building, where the sides of the passages, partly put up in rough rock during the first year of the work, and intended for pasteer, are now designed to be superseded by walls of faced rock as high as the springing of the ground arches: if of paster, as originaly proposed, it would be easy to foresee that the sides of these walls, flanking the public high-ways of the building, in a short time would become defaced and mutilated—and when taken into consideration, their immediate connection with the basement rotunda of hewn rock, the incongruity would be so apparent, as to render them forever objects of painful contemplation.

The general design and plan of the building is now settled, and its execution made out to the extremities of the work accordingly, which upon examination will be found that the interior arrangement of its various apartments, with a view to the different objects of the building, are appropriate and harmonious. On the principal floor is located all the rooms necessary for the accommodation of the Legislature—in the North end, the Senate-chamber—in the South end, the hall of the House of Commons, with suitable offices for their clerks; on each side of the passage ways connecting the Porticos with the Rotunda, are the committee rooms. In the Basement the offices for the different departments of the State—on the upper floor, in the East and West centre projections, the Supreme Court and Library rooms; the former thus situated, will be removed from the bustle and intrusion, to which it would be exposed, if pleasantly contiguous to the public Halls; while the latter will be suitably secured, and where a height of ceiling may be attained to admit of the introduction of an order of Architecture appropriate to the objects of these rooms.

The great Stair ways have prominent starting points, at the entrance of the Porticos in the Basements, and an easy and uninterrupted continuance to the apartments and galleries above.

The Board have spared no pains in settling the plan of this edifice in all its parts, with the strictest regard to the principles of Architecture, and rules of Architectural taste. In accomplishing this important object they have been guided by the highest professional skill, not even adopting the design upon the recommendation of Mr. Paton our Superintendant alone (who has displayed unexampled skill in carrying this work through nearly all of its difficult and most intricate parts of its most difficult and intricate parts of execution with extraordinary accuracy and precison,) but in accordance with his wishes, it has been submitted to Architects of the first character, in the United States, who have examined and given their most decided approval and strongly recommended its adoption.

When the building shall have been completed as contemplated, notwithstanding its cost will be great, yet taking into consideration the rock of which it is constructed, is out of the States' own Quarry, and the facilities afforded in its transportation for the magnitude of the work, the materials of which composed, and the style of its execution, it will be one among the cheapest buildings of its character in the United States, and will perhaps present one among the finest specimens of classic taste in Architecture.

The commissioners knowing, from experience, the uncertainty of arriving at any thing like accuracy, in estimating the time it will take to complete the building, or the amount of its final cost, and doubting whether such estimates now will be deemed by the Legislature of any importance in the advanced state of the work, decline any calculation on the subject, except merely to ask an appropriation for the ensuing year of the same amount, as was appropriated for the last, to enable them to carry on the work to its completion. But should there be no session of the Legislature in the ensuing fall, and this sum fall short of finishing the building and procuring the necessary furniture, to place it in condition to accommodate the Legislature at the Session of the fall next thereafter; in this case, then provision should be made to avoid such a contingency.

The funds heretofore appropriated for this object have been drawn from the Treasury of the State, to meet the expenses as they occurred. There will remain on hand on the first of next month, of the amount unexpended, thirteen thousand dollars.

The accounts exhibiting the disbursements of the present year, are arranged by the Clerk, and in readiness at the Superintendant's office, for examination, where any committee appointed by the Legislature, are invited to hold their meetings, and where every facility will be afforded, to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory understanding of the subject, to which their attention may be directed.

I have the honor to be, very respectively, your obedient servant,

BEVERLY DANIEL,
Chairman of the Board Commissioner's of the State of N. C.

CONGRESS.

But little of interest has been done in Congress. The appointment of Committees, cutting out, and referring the business of the session has been the principle occupation of the two Houses so far.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Loyall, Corwin, Johnson of Tenn., Smith, Lawrence, Ingersoll, and Owens.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Boon of Ind., Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Kennon, Dunlap, Thompson, Harrison of Mo., and Yell.

Of Elections—Messrs. Claiborne of Va., Griffin, Hawkins, Bynum, Kilgore, Buchanan, Maury, Boyd and Young.

Of Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, Forester, Grennell, Davis, Calhoun, Chambers of Kentucky, Darlington, Graham, and Russel.

On Commerce—Messrs. Southard, Mercer, Pearce of R. I., Gilmer, Phillips, Johnson of Virginia, Cushman, and McKeon.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Colden, Hopkins, Lapham of Vt., Claiborne, French, Sutherland, Hopkins and Kilgore.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. W. B. Shepard of N. C., Hoffer, Bethune, Thompson, Evans, Rodgers, Fairfield, Arnold, and Chilton of Va.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, Crane, Chandler, Carroll, Bouldin, Craig, Chapin, Underwood, and Wardle.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Storrs, Pierce of New Hampshire, Rose Price, Peyton, Dickey, Mattocks, Vanderpoel, and Ripley.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hagar, Clark, McLene, Sawyer of Mass. Leonard, Haley, Wilde, Pearson, and Underwood.

On Private Pensions.—Messrs. Beaty, Peacock, Joyner, Harrison of Penn., Bell of Tenn., Howard, Junkin, and Williams of Kentucky.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Pearce, Mercer, Comstock, Webster, A. Lee of New York, Sergeant, Bynum, Fowler, and Whittlesey of Ohio.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Beeson, Bean, Shinn, Deberry, Barry, Logan, Phelps, Elmer, and Black.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Thomasson, W. K. Fuller, Wagener, Calhoun of Mass., Joshua Lee of N. Y., Carter, Graves, and Holt.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Lawrence, Cramer, Hall of Kennedy, Patton, Cushing, Jackson of Georgia, Dromgoole, and Roscher.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Kentucky, Wise, Thomson of Ohio, Bunce, Sevier, Anthony, Mann of New York, Coles and Glascock.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Jarvis, Wigant, Lansing, Ivey, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, and Grantland.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers of Pennsylvania, Mason, Huntsman, Lawler, Slade, and Garland.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Mercer, Everett, Ashley, Haynes, Hayes, Chaney, Montgomery, and Garland of Virginia.

On Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Brown, Pickens, Pearce of Maryland, Hall of Maine, Johnson of Virginia, Boyd and Miller.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Lee of Pen., Ley, James, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond and Fry.

Of Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Vinton, Lucas, Reynolds of Ill., Steele, Calhoun of Ky. Evans, McKennan, and Hard.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Lee of N. Y., Hall of Me., Johnson of Va., Turner, and McKennan.

On Retired and Unfinished Business.—Mr. Huntsman, Mann of Pa., Mason of Ohio, Harlan and Farlin.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Augustine Sheppard of N. C., Calhoun of Mass., Hunt, Morris, and Sickles.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vt., Harper, Spangler, Russell, and Barton.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs Jones of Ohio, Bryce, Johnson of Va., Love, and Hubley.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Sloane, Seymour, Pettigrew, and Mason of New York.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Bailey, and Reynolds of New York.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Darlington, Hazeltine, Pearce of Rhode Island, Gallaraito, and Beale.

THE TARIFF.

This question begins to be agitated in Congress. In the House of Representatives on the same day,

Mr. FRY submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the duty on foreign rice and breadstuffs of all kinds.

Mr. REED moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words the "Committee of Ways and Means," and inserting the "Committee on Agriculture."

Mr. FRY hoped the resolution would take the course named in the first place intended it should. He considered the Committee of Ways and Means the most appropriate committee to which the subject could be referred.

Mr. REED considered the Committee on Agriculture the most appropriate committee. He was in favor of having the subject examined and reported, but at the same time he would prefer that it should be by an appropriate committee.

Mr. REED'S motion was agreed to by the House; ayes 85, noes not counted.

Mr. Adam's moved a further amendment, so as to embrace a repeal of the duties on salt, steel and iron.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., moved also to insert sugar.

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone the further consideration of the Resolution till Monday next, which was agreed to.