dering fleet of the Treasury, is whirling the specie over the country in pursuance of his way of executing the surplus revenue law. This contraction of Bank loans disenables the country merchants from meeting their contracts with the city merchants—the credit of the latter is impaired, in Europe—the open avowal of the Dallas doctrines by our Government in the appointment of Dallas to represent it at one of the most important courts of Europe, tends still farther to impair the confidence of foreign merchants in our institutions—an extensive suspension of credits by them takes place with a demand for dues already owing from our country. By these causes, mainly, increased by mutual reaction we are reduced from a state of the highest prosperity to the very verge of a general commercial bankruptcy—a state of things that has already ruined hundreds, and thrown thousands out of the labor that furnished them their daily bread at the North and has prostrated, for a time at least, the great staple interests of the South—and all for what object? yes, for what object—let them answer who have supported Andrew Jackson in his headstrong tyranny, and Martin Van Buren in his serpent-like creeping into the executive chair of this country.

That I have not overrated the pressure in the West and South West, will appear when it is known that nine notes in ten of those due from merchants in that section to merchants of N. York, on the 1st January have been returned protested. I knew one house every note sent out was returned protested.

It is quite refreshing to hear the deep-toned execration a proceeding from throats that I am told, were a few months since equally wide open in bellowing demagoguism and adulation to the powers that be.

I attended a meeting of the Loco Focos or Agrarians a few weeks ago in the Park. But I forbear to speak of this party at the present time, as well as of the Abolitionists, fearing you have had a surfeit of politics.

Do not suppose from what I have written that N. York presents a spectacle of general gloom. Quite the contrary. The Theatres I am informed, are crowded. Power and Ellen Tree draw overflowing houses. I have not yet seen either,—for I observe no longer force than a hand-bill announcing—and let it wonder in Welt are—I never expect to be possessed of his passion [illegible] lacteous trolly—Broadway is [illegible] the most amusing figures—male and female. I [illegible] to the ladies first. The very tight [illegible] down to the hips is all the rage now. They appeared so excessively tight and rendered so small that a bachelor philanthropist, a friend of mine (under continual apprehension) lest the dear creatures snap asunder. One occasionally meeting ladies so severely corsetted that they can scarcely walk without pain. Sometimes they remind us of a grasshopper, or of the prime old fashioned portraits of our grand mothers, but in, those of us who had grand mothers to be painted. Some fine busts are splendidly set off by the tight bodices. But after all, the bust of a lady is like the uncle, not one in five hundred will bear close examination, for beauty of form. And let me recommend those ladies who admire small waists to examine the Venus de Medicus and see if that matchless delineation of human symmetry in the softer sex, resembles an insect. The hair is parted at the center of the forehead and carried close by the corner of the eyes, thence smoothly laid over the cheek, and carried behind the ear to the back of the head where it is secured by a low silver comb. A few long ringlets are suffered to hang down in front of the ear nearly to the collar bone. Young gentlemen of fashion too "about town" affect a profusion of hair about the face. Whiskers are decidedly the go, and the moustache is maintaining a fierce conflict with decency. The hair is suffered to grow long and then frizzled about the face. A friend of mine [illegible] his hair grow to enormous length, but he turns it up like a hedge hog, not daring, he says, to trust his poll to a barber, through fear that he will frizzle and transmogrify him out of a knowledge of his identity. For my part, I yield my poor head to the absolute control of the barbers—except for the moustache. I cant bear any consideration one since I caught the glimpse of a jetty silken fringe that curled on the upper lip of a free negro that I saw a few days since passing Waverly Place. But good bye.—You see I am at the end of my sheet. You shall hear again from

Your., ——.

MORE FRUITS OF THE "EXPERIMENT."

It is stated on good authority that the President of the United States Bank, has declined the acceptance of the liberal offer of the Bank of England, made a few weeks since, viz: to draw upon that institution for two millions pounds sterling. The reasons for declining are thus stated:

"The President of the United States Bank could not accept the proposition unless the Government either repealed or so modified the Treasury Order, as to enable the Bank to obtain the requisite amount of gold and silver.

"Mr. Biddle has recently been to Washington, and probably communicated with Government on the subject; but, whatever was the result, it cannot be known, until officially communicated to the public; so that every thing in relation to it, must be rumor merely. It is quite clear that no such arrangement *could* be made with the Bank of England, without such measures on the part of Government as would let the specie of the country take its natural channel—and, as the rumor farther bears, that the Executive gave no encouragement that the Treasury Circular is to be repealed or modified; all is gloomy yet, if there be any foundation for the rumor."

MASSACHUSETTS RESOLUTIONS.

The press of the South have been grossly deceived in regard to the course of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Abolition Resolutions introduced into that body. The following is the original preamble and the Resolutions adopted in the House by a vote of 378 to 16, and in the Senate *unanimously*, viz:

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, did adopt a resolution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, should be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever should be had thereon; and whereas, by the resolution aforesaid, which is adopted as a standing rule of the present House of Representatives, the petitions of a large number of the People of this Commonwealth, praying for the removal of a great moral and political evil, have been slighted and contemned; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution above named is an assumption of power and authority at variance with the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States, and injurious to the cause of freedom and free institutions; that it does violence to the inherent and inalienable rights of man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental principles of natural justice and natural law which are antecedent to any written Constitutions of government, independent of them all, and essential to the security of freedom in a State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in maintaining and advocating the full right of petition, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good.

To these resolutions, the Senate added an amendment, and another Resolution, going still stronger for abolition, but which did not pass the House, and were afterwards permitted to die in the Senate. Thus the above Preamble and Resolutions stand as the recorded sentiments of the People of Massachusetts; and we certainly can see nothing in them that should cause Southern men, and the Southern press to rejoice at the "returning good sense of Massachusetts."

The United States Court, for the District of North Carolina, commenced its session in Raleigh on Friday last, the 12th inst. We understand that the mate and part of the crew of the ship Wm. Gibbons, wrecked last winter, will have their trial at this session of the Court.

☞ The Virginia Elections have again resulted in the triumph of the spoils men. Parties in Congress and the State Legislature stand about as they did last year.

Is it not melancholy and lacerating to the feelings of every lover of liberty, to see Virginia—once the proud and the free,—the Republican "Old Dominion," at the mere mention of which corruption and tyranny once trembled—thus tamely and ignominiously submitting to the dictation of party demagogues, and quietly bending under the yoke of oppression, laid on by mercenary hands,—to see her leading and supporting measures the enormity of which has even opened the eyes of corrupt New-York! "How the mighty has fallen!"

"AN EXAMINER"

A series of communications has been published in the *National Gazette*, at Philadelphia, over the above signature, in which the causes of the present deplorable state of our country are plainly proved and fully discussed. These papers are too long for insertion in our columns, entire, but we shall endeavor to make a synopsis of their arguments and conclusions for our next one—only remarking now, that the writer proves, *beyond a doubt*, that the causes which have produced such wide spread ruin, are solely attributable to the unauthorized, unwise, and wicked interference of the Federal Government, with the trade and currency of the country.

Arthur Tappan gone by the board.—This notorious incendiary and wealthy silk merchant has certainly failed for a large sum, and gone down irretrievably, carrying with him many of his friends. We rejoice in the distress of no man, but *Arthur Tappan's* misfortune, certainly does not excite our sympathy.

The Columbia (S. C.) Times, of May 5th states that "the Baptist Manual Labor School, located about six miles from Winnsborough, in this State, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. We believe the Institution has just gone into successful operation—therefore the loss must be severely felt. The fire is ascribed to accident."

A new Post-Office has been established in Randolph County, called Sandy Creek, and Geo. Brewer appointed Postmaster.

THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1837.

Arthur Tappan failed yesterday. He is said to be worth half a million clear; but if a man is worth ten millions in these times, and even has a million in deposit, say in New Orleans, he must fail in New York, if he owes $40,000 only, which he cannot get here in money. It is feard his failure will drag down others.

The house of Bently & Co. has failed in Liverpool. The London Times in the city article of April 1st, talks of an arrangement which the Bank of England has made with the Bank of the United States, by which the Bank of the United States will be permitted to draw *without a remittance in specie*. If Mr. Biddle can bring this to pass, every body will be fascinated with "the monster."—I have not time to inquire about this before the Express mail is off; but it is an important rumor.

NEW YORK, May 3.

Things are gloomy, and, if possible, more melancholy than ever. The failure of one who was considered one of the soundest brokers in Wall street has created great alarm. Another important house failing has also added to the alarm.

Safety Fund notes are a drug in Wall Street today. They cannot be sold to any extent. Thus a man may fail with an armful of money in his hands.

NEW YORK, May 3—3 p. m.

Money Market.—Some descriptions of Stocks, particularly rail roads, were more firm to-day, while others have experienced very heavy declines. United States Bank closed five per cent. lower than the last sales of yesterday; Delaware and Hudson opened at fifty-one, and went up to fifty three; Farmer's Trust also rose one per cent. Boston and Providence two and a half, and Boston and Worcester two. Utica rail road declined two and three quarters per cent.

The run on the Mechanics Bank has continued through the morning, but we are told they have more specie on hand than will be able to pay every dollar they have in circulation.

Uncurrent money remains about the same as yesterday; with the exception of four kinds, the notes of all the Western Safety Fund Banks are unsaleable. New England money, however, is freely purchased at one and a half per cent. discount; and Philedelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, are also taken by the brokers, but at different rates. The bank paper of Michigan northern Ohio, the interior of Pennsylvania, and all south of Virginia, is totally refused.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

Stocks.—United States Bank is down to 103.—Boston and Providence has advanced; also, Boston and Worcester. There is a terrible panic in the market. Southern and western money cannot be sold any how, and the brokers take nothing west of Albany. The banks take nothing for collection on the south.

The run on the Mechanics bank has ceased.

[*Evening Post.*

By the last Mail, we learn that the affairs at the North are becoming more and more gloomy.—Fresh thousands of laborers have been thrown out of employ in the City of New York, and no prospect of relief appears. *Arthur Tappan* has now failed to a certainty, and involved many others in his fall.

The tidings from New England are of a piece with the City news. Factories every where stopped, and laborers, without number discharged.—This is plain fact—no extenuation or exaggeration.

Raleigh Register.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

From the Texas Telegraph of April 11.

Information has been received from Matagorda, that the schooner Bonny Boat, Captain Thomson, had arrived at that port. Capt. T. states, that off Velasco, within sight of land, he was hove to, by a Mexican brig, mounting 16 guns. At this time there were two other brigs in sight. After being detained for some time, and recieving six passengers from the schooner Louisiana, which was captured at the same time, he was allowed to proceed on his voyage, having no articles contraband of war on board, and arrived yesterday in Matagorda.—Capt. T. was informed by Davis, the commander of the Mexican squadron, that he had previously captured the schooner Champion, laden with provisions, arms, ammunition and emigrants, which he had sent to the westward. Davis also informed him that the Mexican army were at or near San Patrico, advancing to attack us.

Let none be frightened at the above intelligence. But it is hoped that every citizen will prepare himself, and, in the event of another attack, to be ready. Let there be no bustle, no precipation or confusion. If there be a necessity for a turn-out, we shall have due notice—but let none move until we hear something more definite. Deaf Smith has gone to the west, and we are persuaded he will give us notice if danger should be near. It is hoped all will look for the star in the west. Last spring many fancied it was in the east.

The New Orleans papers, of Monday, brings us the subjoined important intelligence in relation to the recent naval exploits of the Texians and the war between their *mighty* little fleet, and that of Mexico. Success to ye, "busters," until you "bust" *Bustamente*, and all his and Santa Anna's hostile forces:

The schooner Wm. Bryan arrived yesterday from Velasco, whence she sailed on the 14th inst., bringing a large list of passengers.

Through the politeness of Mr. J. A. Parker, U. S. Consul at Matagorda, we have been furnished with some interesting intelligence of the occurrences, movements, &c. in Texas.

The British armed brig Racer arrived at Velasco a few days previous to the sailing of the Wm Bryan, having on board Mr. Crawford, British Consul for Tampico, who proceeded immediately after his debarkation to Columba on a special mission as it is supposed from the British government to the new republic.

An express reached Velasco before the departure of the Wm. Bryan from Matagorda, bringing information that the schooner Champion, Louisana and Vigilance had been captured by the Mexican fleet and carried to Matamoras. They are laden with provisions, arms, &c. and had on board a large number of passengers bound from New Orleans to Matagorda and Cox's point.

The Bonny Boat from Mobile bound to Matagorda with lumber was likewise taken shortly after off the Brazos, and after being detained a few hours, was released and six of the passengers of the Louisana put on board of her. The Bonny Boat had reached Matagorda before the express left, but could tell nothing as to the fate of remaining passengers belonging to the Louisana.

Matagorda was in a state of blockade.

The Mexican fleet, consisting of two brigs and two schooners badly manned, anchored off Velasco on the 4th inst. An express was immediately despatched to S. R. Fisher, Esq., set out without delay for Galveston, where the schooners Invincible and Brutus were lying for the purpose, it is presumed, of preparing them for an engagement with the enemy.

The probability of this surmise is rendered much greater from the fact, that on the 16th, when the Wm. Bryan was bearing to the South of the Sabine about twenty miles, eight distinct broadsides were heard by the passengers in that direction.

The firing which was heard lasted for about forty minutes.

On the 14th, the brig Sam Houston, while crossing the bar at Velasco, broke her rudder and was driven on the beach. The passengers and cargo were all saved, and strong hopes are entertained of being able to get the brig off.

No account of the Julius Caesar had been received when the Bryan left, and fears were entertained that she had also been captured.

The main army under the command of Gen'l. Johnson, was still in the La Baca, in fine health and spirits, and anxious to encounter Bravo and his army. This is the prevailing desire of the country. If they cannot have peace, they are ready for fighting, and prefer it to inaction and suspense.

Large crops of cotton and corn have been planted, and bid fair to yield an abundant return.

Since the first of March, it is supposed that on an average a thousand emigrants have arrived in the country every week. Business of all kinds is of course very brisk, lands are rising rapidly and money is becoming very plenty. The country is completely stocked with goods of all kinds, and some have been reshipped in the Wm. Bryan.

Since the above was written, we learn that the Louisiana has arrived in part from Matamoras, where her release was obtained by a demand from the commander of the U. S. Sloop of War Natchez.

Strong Necessity for an Office.—The Exeter (New Hampshire) News-Letter relates the following excellent anecdote:

"A countryman from the northern part of the State once called upon Governor WENTWORTH, at Portsmouth, and begged his acceptance of a saddle of venison.—The Governor loved venison, and smiled most graciously upon Jonathan as he accepted the present, and thanked him for so acceptable a mark of his respect. But the man hemm'd and scratched his head, and was in no hurry to depart. The errand was but half done. His Excellency inquired of him if he could in any way be of service to him? when Jonathan informed him that there was no Ensign in the militia company at ——, and he would be dreadfully obliged to his Governorship for a commission. The Governor would be very happy to oblige him if he had the proper recommendations, and asked if the company had elected him for their Ensign, or sent any evidence of their wish for his appointment? 'Why, no, may it please your Excellency's honor,' said Jonathan, 'there are only two other men in town but myself, and one of them is the Captain and the other Lieutenant, and they exercise and manœuvre me so much, that I am really afeard if I'm not made an Ensign pretty soon, they'll drill me to death."

—"I say, Pat, your horse stumbles very awkwardly." "Reason a plenty for that same yer honor, the crathure isn't used to it."

Wilmington has first availed herself of the Two-Fifth Principle.—The Executive gives notice that "agreeably to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, a subscription of 6000 shares has been made by the Board of Internal Improvements on behalf of the State, to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and that 25 per cent has been paid thereon." We take great pleasure in announcing to the State, that the citizens of Wilmington have been the first to entitle themselves to the aid of the State, but sincerely hope our brethren of Fayetteville, and the West may soon do likewise. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

Dreadful Slaughter and Cannibalism in New Zealand.—Late accounts state that the flax establishment of Mr. Jones, at Sydney, was attacked by 800 of the natives of Wakatton, Matamata and Tourangs. Of 120 in the establishment, every man was killed, and the women and children made prisoners, which latter were savagely butchered with tomahawks, their heads and limbs scattered about in every direction. On their return, they fell in with 18 of a hostile tribe, whom they murdered and then feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens.—*N. C. Standard.*

Law Eloquence in Kentucky.—The following powerful, elegant, and classic appeal was made in a court of justice somewhere in Kentucky, by one of the "learned heads" of the bar. "Gentlemen of the jury, do you think my client, who lives in the pleasant valley of Kentucky, where the lands *is rich* and the soil *are fertile*, would be guilty of stealing *eleven* little skains of *cotting?* I think not, I reckon not, I calculate not. And I guess, gentlemen of the jury, that you had better bring my client in not guilty, for if you convict him, he and his son John will lick the whole of you."

Natural Curiosity.—Prof. Emmons has the following in his report on the Geology of the northern counties of New-York:

"The Notch" about 5 miles from the iron works at Newcomb, is next to the falls of Niagara the greatest natural curiosity in the State, and is well worth a visit from the lovers of magnificent scenery. It is an immense gorge or chasm furnishing a passage through these high mountains. On the one side a precipice of solid rock rises perpendicularly by measurement 10 to 1200 feet, and on the other side a steep mountain attains an elevation of 5000 feet—the north branch of the Hudson, and the south branch of the Assable, both rise in the gorge, the former flowing south and the latter north, the two streams being so near to other at these sources that during freshets their waters mingle. Even the fragments of rock, says the professor, lying in the notch are wonderful for size, one measured 41 feet wide, and 35 feet high—it is quadrangular in form, and will weigh about 500 tons, and is only one among hundreds of the same size. It is from facts like these that we learn what mighty forces have operated in former times."

An American Gretna Green.—Garysburg, N. C., according to the Portsmouth Times has, thanks to the rail road, become another Gretna, where the thwarted votaries of Hymen may find another reverend Vulcan to forge for them the chains of wedlock. R. B. Gary is the gentleman who officiates for disconsolate lovers. The Times says, farewell to corduroy roads—the course of true love now runs smooth and fleet on iron rails. Fare to yourselves, ye fair, take care of the stand, pop and ma at home porin, over the papers, or preparing for breakfast, and your sweet selves with "somebody," tripping it breathless along, heart going pit-a-pat, monosyllables ever still, the bell ringing, just in time, in, off wheels revolving, steam hissing, eyes melting, parishes, counties left behind, old Virginia gone by, and glorious Rip Van Winkle awake with hospitable heart to make you blessed. Is it not delightful?

Boston Piggery.—About six miles from the city, in West Cambridge, is the Boston Piggery. At least 700 hogs are here constantly kept in pork condition, *entirely* on the offal from the dwelling houses in Boston, every one of which is visited in turn by the city carts. The offal increases, and the contractor calculates that it will be sufficient hereafter to fatten 1,000 hogs. He now receives four cart loads a day, and pays the city $3,500 a year, or about $2,75 a load. He receives three dollars a day for what the hogs leave. The city Treasury loses $1,000 a year by the operation, and it is said the man makes three times that sum.—The pig pen is an enclosure of fifteen acres, with places of shelter from the storm. As the hogs attain their size, they are slaughtered on the spot—the fat barrelled up, and the lean sold in the city. According to the rule in the country, the contractor should furnish each family in the city, once a year with a spare-rib, for the food furnished the piggery. *Springfield Journal.*

Mr. Cornelius Husted, of Pine Plains, in this county, fattened this fall, a "lady pig" and eleven "blooming responsibilities," the weight of which was twenty-four hundred and thirty-seven pounds.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

Dutches outdone by Tompkins.—We are authorised to state, that Mr. C. H. Morrell, of Lansing, has fattened a sow and her litter of twelve pigs, the aggregate weight of which, in a dressed condition, was 3,550 pounds. The pigs were 9 months and 10 days old.

This is the largest product from a single family, of the age, which we have any account of.

Ithaca Chronicle.

Two Sharps.—On Saturday an old man picked up half a dollar in the Park. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen looking rascal, "so hand it over." "Did your's have a hole in it?" asked the finder. "Yes it had," said the other sharply. "Then it is thine," replied the old man; "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time."—*N. Y. Times.*

The Hon. Robert F. Strange

HAS been appointed by the *Dialectic Society*, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina.

May 13, 1837. p3

*** The newspapers in North Carolina are requested to give the above 3 insertions.—*Standard.*

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Iredell county, N. C., on the 26th of March last, a bound boy, by the name of JAMES NORMAN, aged about nineteen years. The above reward will be given to any person for the delivery of said boy to the subscriber, at Cross Keys, Iredell Co., N. C. J. D. BURKHEAD.

May 13, 1837. p1*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this Town, on the 5th inst., by Richard W. Long, esq., Mr. WILLIAM S. MADRA to Miss EVE A. BEAVER.

Commercial Register.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

April 26. Steamer *Henrietta*, with boat Henry Clay in tow, with Goods for Gov. Dudley, W. Bisbick, Bodwick & Ray, T. Bostwick, J. Walker, F. Sellers, Y. R. Royal, E. Doherty, W. W. Bryson, T. L. Cowan, M. Brown, A. J. Hill, H. A. London & Co., of the interior.

April 28. Steamer *Clarendon*, Capt. Rodwell, with boats, Andrew Jackson and Transport in tow, with Goods for Dr. A. Shaw, J. C. McLaurin, T. Lincback, J. S. Purify, J. G. Hunter, Dr. J. A. Hanks, Cross & Boger, J. F. & C. Pfifer, Tucker, Ogieby & Shipp, E. M. Holt, J. Henshaw, W. & A. Bain, W. & J. Cowan, Wheeler & Burns, H. A. Lonton, Professor Mitchell, C. J. Williams, Womack & Dimukes, G. A. Mebane, McMasters & Hanner, Robert & Johnson, W. B. Cheek, Professor Philips, Humphreys & Gaither, J. H. Thompson, Robert Foster, A. & D. Marsh, Peter Evans, Evans & Nettle, E. W. Smith, McLean & Rankin, Saml. Lucky & Co., J. & W. Horne, James A. Mebane, A. Hanks, T. Loring, and John Haughton, of the interior.

The Weekly Messenger,

A Religious, Literary, and Family Newspaper, published every Wednesday, in Chambersburg, Penn., B. S. SOWNER, *Editor. Terms*—$2 *in advance, or* $2 50 *if not paid within the year, and* $1 25 *for* 6 *months, always in advance.*

This paper has been in existence little more than 18 months; and from the regular increase of its subscription list, the pleasing hope is indulged, that it has realized the expectations of the Christian public. Although primarily devoted to the interests of the German Reformed Church, it aims, at the same time, to be useful to all, without entering into the denominational controversies, so lamentably prevalent in our day.

The *Weekly Messenger* is designed to be a useful Christian Family Newspaper. Its aim is, to promote love to God and man, by disseminating the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion, and enforcing them, by its high commands, its alluring promises, and its threatening woes.

The fourth page usually contains selected religious matter, especially appropriate to Ministers, Parents, the Ladies, Students, and Children, besides a Temperance and a Farmers' Department.

The profits of this paper are secretly applied by the Board of Missions, (under whose supervision it is published,) to the cause of Domestic Missions.

☞ Any person becoming responsible, or paying in advance for five subscribers, ($10,) shall receive one copy gratis, or the amount of one copy in money. Postmasters are authorized to forward money, (at our risk,) for which a liberal percentage will be allowed.

Per the Executive Committee of the Bd of Missions,
JOHN SMITH, Treasurer.

Look at This!

WHEELER AND BURNS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Fresh Medicines,
INSTRUMENTS and
Shop Furniture.

Fancy Soaps,
PERFUMERY,
Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars,—Also, an assortment of
Choice Wines & Spirits,
Selected for medical purposes.

They feel quite grateful to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given them, and hope, by strict attention to their business, (and a determination to sell no spurious Drug,) to receive a like liberal patronage.

Salisbury, May 13, 1837. p4

MARSHALL COLLEGE,
(Mercersburg, Penn.)

THE Winter session has just closed, followed by an Examination of three days. The summer session, in the *Preparatory Department*, will commence on Tuesday the 16th May—in the *Collegiate Department*, the 25th of May. The expenses are—For Tuition the Summer Session, $12 00
For do Winter do 18 00
For Miscellaneous items the session, 3 00

Boarding is at present much higher than usual, owing to the high price of provisions; but the price of the best does not exceed $2 per week. In plentiful years, it may vary from $1 25 to $1 75.

The Summer session continues from the 25th of May to the last week of september. The Winter session commences six weeks after, and continues eighteen weeks, to the end of the year.

S. W. BUDD, Sec. to the Faculty.

May 2, 1837. 4c

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Abraham Nash, for thirty-five dollars, dated April 21st, 1837, payable nine months after date. Said note was given for a mare, which I find not to be sound; and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL WALKER.

May 13, 1837. p3

The Lions of Philadelphia.

The architectural beauty of many of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS of this city is proverbial.—They have not only been the pride of the city, but excite the attention of all strangers. Believing that it would be highly acceptable to our numerous patrons, scattered as they are from the Lakes to the Ocean,—to be presented with SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS, from the pencils of first rate artists—we have made arrangements to bring out a complete series. They will embrace a correct and well-executed view of all the PUBLIC EDIFICES, of our city and its vicinity, forming in the end a collection, that may well be termed THE LIONS OF PHILADELPHIA, and which will be presented to our patrons, without trenching upon the usual variety of our columns. Where it may be expedient, we will accompany the engravings with such descriptions of size and facts of history, as may be of interest.

We shall begin the publication as soon as we get several engravings from the hands of the artists, who are now at work upon them. On the appearance of the first view, we shall especially increase our edition of the Courier, to supply those who may wish to obtain and preserve these views.

The views will also appear regularly in the PHILIDELPHIA MIRROR.

Editors Philadelphia Sat. Courier.