with sell to the country. He was compelled to declare ! at he could conceive no remady in the existing dis-ders but the establishment of a Bank of the Lufted

Mr. King of Georgia moved to postpone the whole subject, until the first Mouday of Dec. next, it was decided in the negative—year 10, mays 27.

The bill to result duties on certain goods decreyed by fire in New York; and the bill for the suppression of tolian hostilities were taken up, read a second and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration

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The Benale trees proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mesers. Parinentes, M. Morris, and Allen of Vermont, prosented several memorials against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of Elections, case a detailed report on the subject of the Mississippi elections, accompanied with the following resolution Resolved, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Chiborne are duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and as such are entitled to take their seats.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the report be made the

Cambreleog, Mr. Buchanan modified his resolution by noring to postpone the further consideration of the mbject until Wednesday next, and that the report be unted; which was agreed to without a division,

ing resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a Nation.

to the House, merely for its decision without debate .-My Everett after making some observations, moved to in favor of such an institution." lay the resolution on the table, which was negativedvens 69, nays 122.

Without taking the question on the adoption of the resolution, on motion of Mr. Cambridge, the House passed to the order of the day, and resolved itself into a the Senate proposing an adjournment of Congress on committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Monday the 9th of October.

Mr. Havnes in the chair, and reguined the considers.

Mr. Bell moved to lay the resolution on the table

The question pending was Mr. Picken's amoudment. Mr. Garland of Virginia, addressed the Committee at lution till Monday next, to be the special order of that leigth, in support of the proposition submitted by him day at 11 o'clock. Agreed to. some days since, (the same as Mr. Rives bill introduced

in the Senate.)
Mr. Williams of Tennessee, spoke in opposition he bill as being a Violation of contract,

He condemined the plan proposed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury; and considered the esstug evils.

Mr. Underwood proposed that the deficit be made up by selling the bonds taken from the Pennsylvania U. S. flask. Mr. Raridon was opposed to the till. He conidered it expedient to pay the money due to the States eacther the Treasury was full or not Mr. Cushing moved that the Committee rise, which

notion the chair declared to be out of order. Mr. Cushing then spoke in opposition to the bill as relation of contract. He instited that nothing had been proven to justify the convening of Congress; and

a his judgment a loan in the shape of continental moasy should have been recommended.

Mr. Pope moved that the Committee rise: hel-year th anys 79, and Mr. Cushing proceeded at some length. Mr. Williams of N. C., opposed the bill as being a solution of public faith. He saw no necessity for with-

olding this metalment. Mr. Cambreleng said that he only washed to report this bill to night. On to-morrow it would come up in the House, when gentlemen might discuss it.

Mr. Filmore moved that the Committee rise: lost, 87 97. He then addressed the Committee at length in sposition to the bill as impairing a contract. Mr. Graves moved that the Committee rise : lost,

r expressing lumself in tayor of a Bank of the United

Mr. Brousun rosse in favor of Pickens amendment

Mr. Martin expressed his astonishment that gentlenen should contend that the deposite act made a gift of the surplus revenue to the States. The idea of mang a donation of the surplus to the States was not whispered in this hall at the time of the passage of the

eposite act, if secretly intended by any individual . nember. He contended that the act of 1836 obviously proved

but the return of these deposites was intended. Mr. Adams submitted the following amendment.

He considered that the United States was bound to willing to indulge the Government with time-to inpayment, with time; and he was willing to take the me proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina. Mr. Johnson of Maryland, said he should vote against he bill. If the Government was bankrupt, he would

ote for a loan of from 10 to 20 millions. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes, as producing a gold and silver. purpous currency. It did not follow as a matter of surse, that because they made a loan they must in-

Ur. Pope was opposed to the original bill, but would upport it as amended by Messra. Pickens and Adams, Mr. Chambers opposed the bill.

Mr. Underwood deprecated the course of the majoriy of setting all night to force it through a Committee the whole; and moved that the Committee rise; lost M to 84; the chair voted in the negative.

Mr. Mercer moved that the Committee rise, which was carried. The committee then rose and reported, and the

Speaker having resumed the Chair, On motion of Mr. Reed, the House adjourned, at a

guarter before one o'clock.

Tuesday, Sep. 26, 1837.-In SENATE. Mr. Allen presented a memorial from 241 ladies of Ohio against the appreciation of Texas-laid on the ta-

de and ordered to be printed. The joint resolution of ered yesterday, by Mr. Niles was taken up and agreed to. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, called

up the report in relation to the petition for a national bank, which was Resolved. That the prayer of the respective petitions

ight not to be granted. Mr. Clay moved to strike out all after the word retolved, and insert, that it will be expedient to establish the Whole. a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear impority of the people of the United Messrs. For States desire such an institution; and asked for the year in favor of it

and mays thereon; which resulted,-year 15, mays 30. Mr. Tallmadge then moved to smend the amendment by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inerting, that in the opinion of the Senate a clear maprity of the United States are opposed to a national House. bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of

petitioners.* Mr. Benton asked for the year and nays-year 29,

A dusultory debate then took place, in which Messrs, Clay, Calboun, Wright, Smith of Conn., Roane, and Allen participated. on the table.

Mr. King of Ala., asked for the yeas and nays-yeas 20, navs 27.

The question was taken on Mr. Tallmadge's amendment, by year and nays, and decided in the negativevens 3, navs 40.

After some discussion the question recurred on Mr. Clay's amendment, and decided in the negative-year 16, mays 24.

The question was then taken on the resolution as re-corted from the Committee of Firmers, on which Mr. Suchanan had saked for the year and mays, and the

resolution was adopted—year lift, mays 15.

The Benste then proceeded to the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases. The question pinding benne Mr. Calbana's approximent. Mr. Calboun's amendment.

Mr. Calhoun, at the suggestion of Mr. Morris, madslight modification of finamendment.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the Senato proceeded to the

consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House took up the
Resolution reported from the Committee of Ways

and Means yesterday, Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a nation Mr. Reed thought the resolution extraordinary. Was

it intended by if, to present opinions to the country in advance, and thus endeavor to lorestall public opinion He protested against taking opinions and recording votes of gentlemen in advance, without argument or Mr. Buchanan marrow during the morning till the first Monday in Dec. next,
Mr. Sergeant spoke at length in opposition to the nformation; and moved to postpone this resolution un-

doction of the resolution. He never had and never could agree to this resolution; and even if he had doubts on the subject, he should still healtate as to the propriety of adopting this resolution at the present time. He contended that it was impossible to have a sound Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee of Ways and and uniform currency without some great controlling means, to which had been referred several memorials institution, and he thought the people ought to lead the so the subject of a national bank, reported the follow- Government, and not the Government drive the people

Mr. Wise moved to amend the resolution by adding Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank; Mr. C. said that this resolution was presented will be expedient to establish a national bank, whenever there is a clear manifestation of public sentiment

Neveral other amendments were proposed by Means. Bell and Pope; when the House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day.

The House then took up the joint resolution from

Mr. Haynes in the postpone the Poorth Instalment with which was decided in the negative—yeas 14, nave 121.

Mr. Cambreleng called for the previous question, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the resp-

Mr. Robertson laid on the table a project, as a substiture for several of the hills before the House. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then re-

solved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ar. Haynes in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the Fourth Instalment with the States.
The question being Mr. Picken's amendment, with

the amendment of Mr. Adams. Mr. Mercer opposed the bill,

Mr. Rencher said that if the emergency required the passage of the present bill, we had a right to do it; but must be satisfied it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country, before he would vote for its

He could not vote for the bill, because he considere it uncalled for by the present condition of the country. and if adopted would not answer the purposes for which it was designed.

Mr. Taylor defended the bill.

ar. Bond opposed the bill, and contended that the people were being experimented on in the same wa that philosophers experimented on dogs and rabbits, al though they frequently died under such experiments. He thought the object of the present Congress was the benefit of the people; but he considered the bill be-

fore them as affording no manner of relief. ur. Cambreleng spoke at length against the bill The question on the amendment of Mr. Adams' to that of Mr. Pickens' was taken, and the amendment lost-80 to 104.

The question was then taken on Mr. Pickens' amend ment, and was rejected-yeas 65, nocs not counted Mr. Underwood then proposed an amendment which vas also rejected.

On mution of Mar Cambrelong the Com-

nd reported the bill without amendment. The Speaker presented a Message from the President, forwarding to the House, a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the diplomatic corres pondence between the United States and Great Britam on the subject of the North eastern boundary.

Wednesday, September 27, 1837. Mesers. McKean and Prentise presented several me morials against the annexation of Texas. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill im-

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the House adjourned.

in certain cases—the question was Mr. Calhoun's amend-Mr. Walker spoke at length in favor of the Submy the fourth instalment to the States; but he was Treasury system as calculated to relieve the country. Mr. Morris objected to Mr. Calboun's amendment as

colors the denosite books who are missile to make the inflowing the Covernment to receive book notes of any description, which he was opposed to in toto. Mr. Calhoun made a slight modification of his amend-

> Mr. Benton offered an amendment to prevent drafts on the Government being circulated as a currency like

Mr. Calhoun disapproved of the time for the adjournment of Congress being fixed at so early a day.

Mr. Crittenden then rose and opposed the bill a

House of Representatives.

Some time having been occupied with masters of inonsiderable interest; the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 25th inst. it being next in order. Resolved. That it is inexpedient to charter a Nation-

al Bank. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the consideration of the above resolution was postponed till Saturday mor- of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

the resolution accompanying the Report of the Committee on Elections Messrs. Maury and Pennylac ker spoke at some length, when Mr. Cambreleng interposed, and called

for the orders of the day. The bill from the Senate, entitled an act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, having been read twice, was, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, reterred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the "bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," as reported from the Committee of

Messrs, Jenifer and Menifec opposed the bill. Mesers. Fry and Potter spoke at considerable length

Mr. Wise opposed the bill as being a fraud upon legislation; for the word "postpone" was intended to ean "repcal."

Messrs. Hamer and Dawson then addressed the

IN SENATE - Thursday, September 28, 1887. sir. Swift presented a memorial from 117 women of Vermont against the annexation of Texas; which was

laid on the table. Mr. Calboun offered a resolution proposing to amend the 47th rule of the Senate, in order to admit Judges Mr. Tallmadge then moved to lay the whole matter of the Supreme Courts of any of the States on the floor of the Senate, which was so modified as to read " judges in law and equity" and adopted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on certain officers as depositories certain cases-ur. Calhoun's amendment.

Mr. Webster spoke against the bill for several bour Mr. Hubbard was in layer of the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the Senate adjourned.

Brang or REPARSENTATIVES.

ar Coary presented a petition from 84 citizens of dishigns against the annexation of Tesas, ar. Sherred Williams of Kentucky, submitted resolutions in favor of a United States Bank; which were

faid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

aid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of he report of the Committee of Elections.

A second Herian and Bronson spoke at some length.

On motion of Ar. Cambreieng, without taking the coestion, the House passed to the orders of the day.

The House then proceeded to consider that bill to compone the fourth instalment with the States.

sers. Dawson and Graves opposed the bill. ar. Philips moved that the House take a daily of one hour from 3 to 4.

Mr. Martin moved to change is from 1 page 2 to 4 o'clock which was agreed to, and the House took a

EVENTSO SERMON.

Deposite Low.—Mr. graves concluded his remarks in opposition to the Bill for the postponement of deposites; when Mr. Cushnaid moved the prayious question, which was -shell the main question now be put on or-dering the Bill to a third reading. The previous question was sustained-year 124, nays 102; The main question was then put and the Bill ordered to a third reading—year 119, nays 117. The North Carolina Delegation voted-year, Meurs, Comor, Hawkins, McKay, Sawyer, and Bynum, -nays, Mesars, Mont-

Friday, September 29, 1837. IN SENATE. Mr. McKean presented four petitions against the annexation of Texas; and also two petitions from Pennylvania, praying the immediate abolition of slavery in he District of Columbia. Mr. Cathoun objected to receiving these petitans, and on his motion they were laid on the table. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill imposing additional duties on public officers, &c. (the sub-Treasury Bill.) Mr. Bochanan spoke in favor and Mr. Preufon against the Bill.

House of Representatives .- Mr. Manly's Resolution was then taken up and agreed to-it calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the number of sub-Treasuries that will be required if that still the answer was "No." It was, I think, on system be adopted by Congress, and the expenses, &c. Wednesday morning that the report was at length subject of the Mississippi election, and after some time spent therein, passed to the consideration of the Depo-site postponement Bill. Mr. Pickens having voted in affirmative on ordering the Bill to a third reading yeaterday, moved to reconsider that vote, and spoke at and a question arose on that point in the commit-some length and with great force in favor of the Bill as amended by himself.

The Truth in a Nut-shell .- We have not seen the true position of Mr. Calhoun at present more strikingly defined than in the following extract from the Mobile

"The stand which Mr. Calhoun has taken, surprise oth parties, and occasions innumerable speculations as to the cause and consequences. People den't under-s'and mr. Calhoun-he is too honest for them-he acts according to the dictates of reason and this is so at war with party philosophy, as to become a source of mystery and wonderment to all."

Congressional Sparring. - A very animated and any castic Debate took place in the House of Representaby Mr. Wise, was under discussion. This Resolution proposes the appointment of a Select Committee to sit during the recess, to investigate the selays and extravagant expenditures incident to the grosecution of the war in Florida. Mr. Wise in his redarks on his Reso lution, took occasion to speak, pretty plainly, of the disgraceful manner in which the Committee was packed for examining, at the last session into the corrupthe still more disgraceful conduct of some of the membein on that Committee. Mr. Municiburg, the next day took Mr. Wise to task for handling Dutee J. Pearce, &cc. so roughly, when Mr. Wise rose and said :

He was happy, indeed, extremely happy, that the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, for whom he cherished sincere respect, had had time to sleep one night on what he had heard vesterday, and to come here prepared with thought and word for the occasion this day. By the observations of posing certain duties on public officers as depositories the honorable gentleman, Mr. Wise was called up, without preparation, but ready, notwithstanding, to reply. And what was the amount of the gentleman's statement? Did it in the least contradict what Mr. W. had said the day before? Unless, indeed, in the immaterial circumstance of the clerk's sickness; that it was a collateral question and of no manner of importance. I challenge contradiction (cried Mr. W.) as to the main point? neither you nor your majority could vote for the report as it was read to you; you furnished matter to Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Pearce did not draw up the

report. Can you deny it? Mr. Muhlenberg. Mr. Pearce was directed to draw up the report, and I presume he did.

Mr. Wise resumed. I call on my colleague on the committee from Massachus, its (Mr. Lincoln) to substantiate my stutement. Mr. Pearce did admit to me, I believe he made the admission to the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Campbell,) that the report was drawn up by flattett; and he gave that fact as an apology for the enormous false-hoods it contained. I pause to hear the statement

Mr. Lincoln here rose and expressed his regret that he had been called upon as a witness. [What he pext said was in so low a voice as to be unintelligible at the Reporter's seat; when heard he was understood to say:) In a subsequent conversation Mr. Pearce admitted that he was not the author of the report; said that he disapproved the language employed, and charged it on the gentleman who had been employed as secretary to the committee. Here again Mr. L. was for a few moments inaudible.] I do believe whatever of an unpleasant kind had taken place before, resulted, in a great degree, from an unfriendly feeling on the part of more from the officious, impertinent, and unparthe insertion of what was so offensive. I am bound, in cander, to say that when the majority of the committee became informed of the language contained in the report, it was as severely reprobated by the gentlemen of the majority as by those of the

tion, to say whether my heart or my head is de-serving of reproach for stating the truth. It must now be admitted, the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself must admit, that in stating the truth on the authority of Dutee J. Pearce himself, if any offence has been committed against his character, he has

his compliments.

Mr. W. It is true Mr. Hallett was sick; but,

mind you, it was not at the time when the materials were collected on which the report was to be founded: he got over his sickfless afterward, though his whole appearance plainly told that this his first sickness had not been feigued. He was attended, I think, by Dr. Sowall, and when he returned to the committee the fever blaster was on his lip-He was absent for a week or ten days, and after members had done his duty for him, at length an assistant clerk (brother to the postmaster of this gomery, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepard, Stanly, Rencher, House) was appointed at four dollars a day, while Hallet was receiving 8 dollars. And now I will tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania a fact. After the committee—but I must describe the whole scene. A week before the rising of the committee, I gave notice that I should expect the majority to prepare to most the report, and have it in readiness; a certain day was appointed on which our labor in committee was to cease; I think that was the Saturday immediately before the adjournment. Well .- On the Monday following, I asked whather the report of the majority was ready? The answer was "No." I asked again on Tuesday, (the House was to adjourn on Friday) and brought in ; but as it began to be read, the language was found so offensive that my colleague on the committee, from South Carolina, (Mr. Campbell) inquired whether the report was amendable ampority that the report should be read through, and the objectionable passages marked as we went

The report was read by Mr. Abijah Mano, and Mr. Campbell took his peo for the purpose of making a note of the objectionable passages; but when he had filled about a page, he threw down his pen, and soon added to Mr. Mann, "draw black lines round that passage-mark a black line down that margin;" and soon after cried out, " that whole paragraph is offensive. At length, as the reading proceeded the indignation of the South Carolinean became uncontrollable; he sprang up, and, strikin the table with violence, declared with an onth, (for which, said Mr. W., I was obliged to call him to order, but his vehemence was irresistible,) " tell you, that the man who dares to report that to the House of Representatives lies : I shall hold him personally responsible to me; and if he refuses to meet me as a gentleman, I will chastise him whereever I meet him." He then turned to the door of the committee, locked it, and put the key in his pocket, and protested that he never would take it out until the offensive portions of that report were expunged. Mr. Pearce then began to make apolothat this is often, nay, almost always the case, in the most emphatic parts of that gentlemen's speeches.]

The majority did express its dissent strongly. I remember my colleague from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lincoln,) rose to his feet and said that "if lightroom, he should not have been more astonished than he was at the language of that report ; it was nothing but a tissue of falsehood from end to end. County, N. C., on Thursday, 19th October, 1837. 7 Mr. Pearce, (said he,) I cannot believe that you ever wrote that report. I am very sure no member of this committee could have been brazen enough to put such lang age on paper." The minority the retired, leaving the document in the hands of the inagerity; and they did cleanse it of much of its falsehood, scurrility, and abuse leaving it, however, still the report of Hallet ; and that fellow had the impudence afterwards to complain that the majority had "quite spoiled his report; and all that was left was milk and water."

I will do the gentleman from Pennsylvenia the justice to believe that he did not know that Halfet wrote the report till I mentioned the fact yesterday. Be this, however, remembered, that this report was brought in on Wednesday, and Congress djourned on Friday following. No debate was

had on the report of the committee.

[Here again Mr. Wise's voice feil. A Rowland for an Oliver! Afraid of Dutee J. Pearce! Why no human being, nor any other being in creation but a worm, could fear-him. Atraid of him in a moral point of view I well might be; afraid of him io a committee-room I might be ; but it would be only as an amassin or a thief. And as to him, he fears nothing-but a horsewhip.

POR THE WESTERN CAROLISTAN

CONSISTENCY OF THE NORTHERN WHIGH MR. Eprron : I have been frequently struck with the course of the northern Whigs and their southern allies owards the southern State Rights men, and wondered how it were possible for the latter to act with a set of men who were so regardless of their feelings, and who cared so little for their own consistency, but I could never have imagined that a set of men, who in 1834 degree, from an unfriendly feeling on the part of sang hosannasto Mr. Calhoun for the opinions expressed the agent employed by the committee, and still in his speech (that the Government and Banks ought to be divorced) upon the currency, should now for advodouable interference of gentlemen not themselves cating the same doctrine, accuse him of cutting somernembers of the committee, who instigated him to set and of having gone over to Mr. Van Boren. It can only be accounted for from the fact that these men are more governed by party and the love of office, than they are by patriotism. In 1834, the Jackson party sure for connecting the Government with the Banks by placing the public funds in their vaults; Mr. Calboon and all the opponents of the administration, repreminority; and the report was in consequence sented this course as one fraught with the greatest changed; though the degree in which it was altered may perhaps be attributable in part to a distinct intimation that the facts would otherwise be brought into this House. Mr. Wise I hope, now, that I am fully corrobo- that the very state of things, which now exist, would rated; and I leave it to this House, and to the Na. be the effect of that bold and daring set of the Execuhas been committed against his character, he has property of the country will have no fixed value—that been himself the offender. He is my authority for it will be elevated and depressed as the one or the other

saying that the cleriff of the committee did write gets the secure mey, and that peccin will always And noweled me say to the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, that I have always entertained the highest respect for his "goodness of heart." I have known him since his first entrance in this House, and have ever respected him personally; but let me say to that gentlemen, that if he shall ever chance to be placed on another committee of investigation, unless he shall do his duty a little better them he did when on that of last Congress—capecially unless shall care to see that a report to which he attaches signature is his own—I cannot sentential the same degree of respect for his 'head.'

Mr. Muhlenburg. I thank the gentleman for his compliments.

FOR THE WESTERN CARGEINGAR.

Ms. Entron: Your neighbor of the Watchman in his last paper denies that there is any coincidence in the views of Mr. Calhoun as expressed in his speech upon the currency in 1834, and the views of Mr. Van Buren in his late Message. He must surely have forgotten what ground the whigs then took headed by Mr. Calhoun. Does he not recollect the predictions of Mr. C. and of all the leading whigs at that time as to what would be the effects of connecting the Banks with the would be the effects of connecting the Banks with the Government! Was not discore the watch-word of the whigs then ! And why shall it not be now! Because Mr. Van Buren comes out now, and acknowledges the evile that have resulted from the connection of the Banks with the Government! Would it be patriotism

to oppose a measure in itself right and expedient, because an eld opponent went for the same?

I shall say nothing Mr. Ellitor of the Billingsgate epithets applied to Mr. Calhoun by your neighbor;—they are not the first from that source.—When that Editor and his party were so eager to take the lives of southern men led on by the toothless tiger then at the head of affairs they were equally abusive of Mr. Calboun. They did him no burt then; they can do him none now. SANDY RIDGE.

Religious .- Brother Eli Philips and Daniel Shallock, of the Baptist Church, will preach in Mocksville, on Tuesday October 10th; in Salisbury, October 11th; at Pine Woods, October 12th; and at Kendall's church, October 17th, the funoral of Mrs. Elizabeth Stoker, widow of Robert Stoker, deceased. Sept. 29th, 1837.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Altar of Hymen.

"Restir the augiful particular that,
" The hard of Edon slage" Loung Lave his constant tamp attilight,
" And wave his constant tamp attilight,

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this Town on Wednesday evening last by Rev. H. H. Tippett, Rev. JAMES PURVIS of the M. E. Mim ELIZA J. M. BAKER, of this place. We thank our generous friends for the manner in which they remembered us in the above case :-- a large unty of the Barnat Carn! is a fee, though always richly due the post printer, he seldom receives. We hope they are happy, and may ever remain se.

Near Jonesville, Serry county, on Thursday evening 28th ultimo, by James Cellaway, Esq., Mr. JOHN I HUNT, to Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of A ron Woodruff, Esq.
In Charlotte, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. S. L.
Watsen, Mr. PIERRE SAUNIER to Miss HARRIET

DEPARTED THIS LIFE. In this Town, on Monday last, THOMAS COWAN, infant son of George W. and Harriett Brown, aged 2 years, 4 months and 4 days.

In this Town, on Wednesday morning last, SUSAN, infant daughter of Asron and Mary Woolworth, aged

L WILLIAMS

about 11 months.

In the remaining of this Town, on the 2nd inst., MARY
ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Craige, aged about nine months.
In Charlotte, on the 24th alt., PRANCIS IRWIN, eldest son of Mr John Irwin, aged 19 years, after a se-

in Davidson County, on the 29th alt., Mrs. SARAH RUSH, consort of James Rush, aged about 25 years.

TNOR the benefit of the Salisbury Academy-Clas 1837--to be drawn at Mockeyi Tickets.

		BC	MEH	11	-
1	Prize	of	\$10,000	is	810,000
1	Prize	of	4,000	is.	4,000
	Prizo	of	8,000	make:	3,000
. 1	Prize	of	2,500	is	2,500
. 4	Prize	of	2,000	ia	2,000
	Prizes	of	1,500	in	1,500
. 9	Prizes	of	1,000	- in	8,000
	Prizes	of	500	in	500
10	Prizes	of	400	is	400
10	Prizes	of	800	in	800
-10	Prizes	of	200	· in	200
15	Prizes	of	100	is	1,500
40	Prizes	ા	90	- in	3,600
40	Prizes	of	80	in	3,400
50	Prizes	of	60	18	8,000
	Prizos	of	50	is	8,500
100	Prizes	of	40	in	4,000
122	Prizes	of -	30	io	8,660
122	Prizes	of	24	in	2,928
122	Prizes	of	16	is.	1,952
5185	Prizes	of	10	10	51,850
25620		of	- 5	10.	128,100

Whole Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers either by the package or single ticket of WHEELER & BURNS,

Salisbury, N. C. A Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Lottery, . \$125 will cost And most draw nett. 59 50

A Certificate for a package of 25 Whole Tickets will cost, Certificate for a package of 25 Half Tickets will cost, Certificate for a package of 25 Quarter Tickets will cost,



THE Subscriber will furnish one of Salisbury with the best quality of BEEF, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings in each week, for the

season, at the following prices: For Fore-quarter, with neck or shank, Do without do 44 cts. Hind-quarter, with shank, 5 cts. 54 cts. without do

A share of custom is respectfully ALFRED C. McLELLAND. October 6, 1837.