

CANDIDATES IN ROWAN AND DAVIE. ROBT. N. FLEMING, and SAMUEL RIBBINS, -Senators. JAMES A. CLEMENT, ADAM ROBINSON, RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, HAMILTON C. JONES, WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD, -Commons. J. H. HARRIS, and JOHN JONES, -Sheriff for Rowan. IN DAVIDSON. Dr. Wm. R. HOLY, and JOHN W. THOMAS, -Senators. CHARLES BRUNNEN, Dr. R. L. BELL, and HENRY WALKER, -Commons. Col. JOHN M. SMITH, -Sheriff. Dr. JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, -Senator, for Moore and Montgomery. MONTGOMERY. WILLIAM HARRIS, Wm. SWANSON, Esq. THOMAS PENNINGTON, -Commons. EMERY HEARNE, -Sheriff.

Increase in Government Expenditures.—In this week's paper will be found a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, for each year from 1824 to 1828. From this it will be seen that the expenditures of the Government are rapidly on the increase, and it deeply behoves the people to look to this matter.

It is fully to be talking about the abuses of the Executive alone, while Congress continues to go on increasing the appropriations. Congress requires a reform as much as the Executive. The whole Government in all its branches and departments needs reform. Extravagance in individuals always leads to ruin, extravagance in Government must lead to the same end; its first consequence is in taxation, and unless the people will arouse themselves, and call for thorough reform, and retrenchment, they may soon begin to look out for an increase in taxes in some shape or other. In fact, there is a party in Congress composed of Whigs, as well as Administration men, who desire nothing so much as to see the taxes increased. To create a necessity for doing this, they vote away millions under any pretence whatever. The estimated income for the present year is 22 millions of dollars, and Congress has appropriated at least thirty millions. Where is this deficit of eight millions to come from? Congress may certainly borrow it for a while,—but in the end the impost duties will have to be raised, and then of course it comes out of the pockets of the people.

Let the people look to these things now; instead of suffering their attention to be drawn off from important points by idle, and premature cavillings about the next Presidency, yet nearly three years distant; let them hoist the flag of Reform and declare that they will vote for no man for Congress, nor any Candidate for the Presidency, who is not an open advocate for retrenchment and reform.

At the late Commencement of our University, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow of Davidson College, and the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, President of the same Institution, and upon the Rev. George Howe, of the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. Carolina.

The "Register" says, that an official letter from Gen. Scott to Gov. Dudley, had been received, and states that, "almost the whole of the Cherokee Indians in N. C., had been already collected for emigration, and the remainder could not continue out more than a day or two longer."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Gov. Lumpkin, and Hon. Mr. Haley, of Georgia, passed through this place a few days since, on their return from Washington City.

Increase of the United States Army.—Congress has passed a law for adding 4,500 men, rank and file, to the present army of the United States; that is, nearly doubling the establishment as it now exists. Where is the necessity for this great increase of the standing Army? We cannot for our life see any. The Seminole war is finished, we are told;—the Chickasaw Indians have all gone West; and by Fall the last of the Cherokee tribe will have crossed the Mississippi. In removing these Indians, it is well known that the Volunteer militia have proved at least as efficient as the United States troops—and we are well assured that at any point where a military force may be required, it is only necessary that a demand should be made, and thousands will flock to their country's standard. Where then was the necessity of adding 4,500 men to the Army? It was a maxim with our forefathers that large standing armies are dangerous in times of peace; but the maxims of our forefathers are growing out of date. The danger of large armies in our Republic, consists not so much in the bayonets of the soldiers as in the extravagance, and corruption resulting from large expenditures.

One of the objects in increasing the Army, no doubt, is to provide another means for squandering the public money, and in this way to create a necessity for increasing the taxes, and getting up another National debt; this is to the interest of certain parties, but it is not for the interest of the people, and least of all for the interest of the Southern people. This act of Congress has not only increased the Army 4,500 men, but it has also increased the pay of Officers, and men. These are things that many of the newspapers do not consider worthy of notice, but according to our judgment they are matters that deeply concern the people, and if the people are true to their country, and themselves, they will not forget them when the next Congressional election comes round.

Money is so abundant in England, that holders are actually at a loss for schemes of investment, and in consequence interest has fallen as low as two and a half per cent.

We observe in the proceedings of the Mocksville Internal Improvement Meeting that their publication is requested in the Salisbury papers. We should certainly have complied with the request if a copy had been furnished us.

King Philip, one of the Seminole chiefs, has lately died on board of a Mississippi steamer, whilst on his way to Arkansas. The two boats containing the emigrating party were brought to the body of Philip was borne ashore and buried with the honors of war. One hundred guns were fired over his grave.

A List of the Steam-boats at present navigating the Western and South Western waters, has been recently published in Cincinnati. The estimated number is 401. The first Steam-boat that ever boomed over the bosom of the Ohio, was launched in 1811;—in the year 1828, their number amounted to 143;—in 1838 to 400.

It has been predicted that the present would be a Locust year; it seems that the insects have made their appearance in the Western Country; they are said to be of a poisonous, and destructive nature;—two children have died in the neighborhood of Lexington, Kentucky, in consequence of their stings.

Farmers' Register.—The July number of this valuable Agricultural Journal has been received, its contents shall be noticed in our next.

CONGRESS.

The twenty-first Congress of the United States has closed its first session after a long term of seven months. From the great length of time consumed, we should naturally enough conclude that much important business had been transacted, but we are sorry to say that upon looking back in review, we are able to give them credit for but few enactments of any importance to the Country,—its financial concerns stand precisely as they were before the session; no plan has been adopted for establishing the Currency on a fixed, and permanent basis; the time has been spent in the discussion of propositions, all of which have been rejected, and we are now just where we started. The different branches have, however, been entertained at times with amusing personal altercations between honorable members in the course of debate, and on several occasions by actual boxing encounters on the floor of the House.

As to the Currency, a subject upon which they have talked much, and acted little;—the question is returned back, and the issue rests in the people, who are now called upon to decide which of the plans submitted for the keeping of the Public Money, they approve as best:—Whether it shall be under the immediate control of the Government through fiscal agents appointed by itself;—Whether it shall be in the keeping of a National Bank, and under its control,—or whether the "Experiment" of the State Bank system shall be tried a gain.

Another attempt has lately been made to fire the city of Vicksburg. No doubt is entertained of its having been the work of an incendiary.

A new Bank of \$5,000,000. Capital is now in the process of organization in New York City under the general banking law. It is said that Capitalists are rather shy of going into the scheme.

A large supply of arms, and ammunition has been ordered to Arkansas for the protection of the Frontier.

The Express mail has been robbed on the road between Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky. A provision has been inserted in the Post Office Bill lately in Congress, directing the Post-Master General, to put a stop to the Express Mail, as soon as practicable.

A royal edict, in China, has put a check upon the cultivation of Tobacco;—because it is of no value in sustaining life.

American Rail-Road Journal, & Mechanics' Magazine.—We have received the first number of the New Series of this scientific, and useful publication; we can safely recommend it to the patronage of the public as containing matter useful and interesting on subjects in which all are concerned: the progress of Internal Improvement, and the improvements in Mechanics are particularly remarked:—It is published semi-monthly at \$5 per annum, in advance.—We will forward the names and transmit the money for any who may desire to become subscribers.

The Yellow Fever has again made its appearance in New Orleans, but has so far been confined to the transient population.

G. A. Miller of Davie has been admitted to Superior Court practice, and Junius M. Clemmons of the same county, to County Court practice.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the July number of this excellent, and interesting magazine; its table of contents presents as usual many interesting subjects,—they will be noticed on our next. We publish this week a Card of the Editor to which we invite the attention of those who desire to become subscribers to the Messenger.

A fatal duel took place on the 23d of June at New Orleans between two respectable young men of the City;—it resulted in the immediate death of one on the second fire.

[FOR THE WISCONSIN CANDIDATES.]

Wisconsin Express: For several years past the people in the Western Country of this State have been subjected to great inconvenience in procuring the right sort of money to pay their taxes. In truth but for the kindness of our Sherriff in receiving the common currency, not one citizen in ten in the Western Country could this year pay their taxes except at considerable sacrifice. What is the wrong? It is simply this: The law regulating the Treasury Department makes it the duty of the Public Treasurer to deposit all the money he receives in the Bank of the State.—Now as it has to deposit this money in the Bank, he can receive only such money as the Bank will take from him, otherwise he cannot deposit it. It is evident therefore that neither the Sherriff, nor the Public Treasurer is to blame in this matter,—the blame rests on the Banks in the State who refuse to receive South Carolina notes. We say the Banks are to blame, but in truth the "Bank of the State of North Carolina" is most to blame if not altogether. The Cape Fear Bank has always been disposed to pursue a different course if the other Banks would co-operate. It is high time that the people of the Western Country should take this grievance under consideration. It has been a grievance for several years, and will continue so far years to come unless some movement be made on the subject. When a Government imposes public taxation on the people, surely they ought to be allowed to pay their taxes in the common currency. Now the common currency of the Western part of the State is made up of South Carolina and Georgia notes, and we cannot pay in any other sort of money without inconvenience and loss. If the Banks would receive such payments, and let some of the silver out of their vaults, the evil would not be so great,—but they keep the specie hoarded up in their vaults, and still leave the people to pay silver, or their own notes, few of which are in circulation among us. If General Jackson's specie circular was any worse than this, I confess I cannot discover wherein. This state of things cannot continue:—the Banks must either take such money as we have, or they must furnish us with a medium that they will take. If they do not act voluntarily on this subject, the next Legislature ought to adopt measures to force them to a change of their policy. It is not only as regards this subject, but others, that the policy of the Banks is very injurious to the people of the Western Country. The true course for the Banks to pursue is to receive South Carolina bills, but not to pay them out. As fast as they collect them, let them be sent home, and force the South Carolina Banks to redeem them in specie, or Northern funds. This course would save the state of things and be the means of saving thousands of dollars to the people of the Western counties of North Carolina. I send you these few remarks with a view of calling your attention, and that of your readers, to the subject.

ONE OF THE TAX-PAYERS.

From the Raleigh Register of July 2.

OUR UNIVERSITY. The time has at length come, when few articles appearing in the papers, are read with deeper feelings of interest than those relating to our University, and, especially, notices of its Commencement days. In the minds of many persons, the remembrance will be awakened of this Anniversary, as it occurred some ten, twenty or thirty years since, when, in the hey-day of youth, they, too, received the honors of the Institution and participated in the exercises of the occasion. Or, without having completed the regular Collegiate course, they may, as members of some one of the Classes, have shared in the general excitement, as the welcome manifestation of fair forms and bright eyes came gushing in to give a new impulse to the diligence of studious youth.

We understand that the late Commencement was, in every sense of the word, a brilliant affair. The number of visitors was much greater than usual, and the exhibitions seem to have left a deeper impression on those who attended, not only of the intellectual acquirements of the Students, but of reflected honor worthy of the distinguished literary reputation, and intelligence of the heads of the College.

SPEAKERS FOR MONDAY EVENING.

- 1. C. W. Graham, (Duplin county).—Tyler on the Tariff.
2. E. A. McBeec, (Greenville, S. C.).—Clay on the Expanding Republic.
3. W. J. Clark, (Raleigh).—Gaston on Nullification.
4. Francis M. Pearson, (Anson).—On the intellectual character of Woman.
5. Jos. J. Norcott, (Greenville, S. C.).—Dickens on the Fortification Bill.
6. Atlas O. Harrison, (Raleigh).—McDuffie's Inaugural Address.
7. Thos. H. Scott, (Raleigh).—J. T. Brown on Mr. Leigh's Election.
8. Samuel Hall, (Wilmington).—On the pleasures of College Life.

SPEAKERS FOR TUESDAY EVENING.

- 1. Jas. H. Headen, (Chatham).—Wise on Investigation of Executive Departments.
2. Willis H. McLeod, (Johnston).—Webster on the "Sub-Treasury Bill."
3. Walter A. Huske, (Fayetteville).—Clay on the Removal of the Deposits.
4. J. H. Lillingston, (Wilmington).—McDuffie on do.
5. F. H. Harris, (Wilmington).—McQueen on the Right of instructing Managers.
6. Toxi R. Caldwell, (Bertie).—Preston on the Contested Mississippi Election.
7. Thomas D. Meares, (Wilmington).—On the "Prospects of the Union."
8. Edwin G. Thompson, (Orange).—On the Transcendental Philosophy.

On Wednesday, Addresses were delivered, upon the invitation of the two Literary Societies, by William B. Shepard and Charles Manly, Esquires, which are spoken of by those, who had the pleasure of hearing them, in terms of unqualified admiration and praise. We hope to be furnished with a more particular account of these Addresses for our next paper, the basis, with which this article was prepared, precluding a more extended notice of their merits. We understand that they are both to be published, however, under the direction of the Societies.

FORENOON.

- 1. Prayer.
2. Solitary Oration in Latin, by Green M. Cuthbert, Newbern.
3. Oration on the importance of an exclusive application to the prescribed course of Collegiate Studies, by Joseph W. Evans, Cumberland.
4. Oration on the influence of Steam Navigation on

- our relations with Europe, by James Beamanville, Rowan District, N. C.
5. Oration on the preparation of the United States to the advancement of Literature, by William R. Walker, Caswell county.
6. Oration on the pernicious influence of unprincipled Politicians, by Hester W. Burgwyn, Hillsboro.
7. Oration on the causes of the present prostration of our Country, by Neatham W. Herring, Lenoir county.
8. A Debate on the question, "Should the Oregon Territory be colonized by the United States?" by Colin Shaw, of Fayetteville, and Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake county.

AFTERNOON.

- 1. Oration on the causes which have retarded American Literature, by Albert G. Hubbard, Lenoir.
2. Oration on the influence of the American Congress on the eloquence of the Country, by Joseph J. Jackson, Chatham county.
3. Oration on the nature and tendency of Executive Power, by Kneels H. Lewis, Tarboro.
4. Oration on the propriety of educating Southern Youth at Southern Institutions, by William J. Long, Randolph county.
5. Oration on the mutual relations and interests of Virginia and North Carolina, by Benjamin M. Holson, Halifax, Va.
6. Oration on the spirit of the American Government, by Gaston H. Wilder, Wake county.
7. Valedictory Oration, by George R. Davis, Wilmington.
8. Report on the Public examination.
9. Degrees conferred.
10. Prayer.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Death by Lightning.—Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. William Low, of Spartanburg District, on yesterday evening, to gather sun-plums: while they were out, a thunder shower arose, and they took shelter under some trees that were near at hand. While they were there, the tree under which they stood was struck by lightning, and, as to relate, both the young ladies were struck dead on the spot.

A gentleman, who was standing about ten paces from them, was also knocked down, but soon recovered, and bore the heart rending intelligence to the parents of the young ladies. Medical aid was immediately called, and every exertion used to restore animation, but in vain;—the vital spark had become extinct, and their souls had winged their way to experience the realities of another world.—Rutherfordton Gas. H.

The Steamboat Tonnage, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. with 250 Seminoles and 30 negroes. Whilst off the Balize, on the morning of the 11th inst. she burst one of her boiler-boilers, by which accident, five men were scalded—the first engineer and a deck-hand, severely.

A most painful event occurred last evening at West Point.

Three daughters of Mr. Cozzano, who keeps the New American Hotel in this city, went to the river to bath. The tide was low, and at the place which they had chosen, the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current, too strong for them to resist, and were swept away from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling, and made an effort to save them. In doing this, she was also carried away by the current, and all three perished. They were very young, between the years of twelve and sixteen, as we are informed.

To how many has the week which closes this evening been a week of mourning.—New York Evening Post.

JACKSONVILLE, JUNE 21. 4 P. M.

Another Indian Fight.—By the steamer Santee, we have just received intelligence of a battle with the Indians, on the day before yesterday, within a few miles of Newnanville. Capt. Beal, of the Dragons, with 30 or 40 men, Lieut. Howe, of the same corps with 12 men, and Capt. Walker, a volunteer, fell in with a body of about 60 Indians; who gave them a warm salute. Walker was killed, and 5 of Beal's command were wounded. Five horses were killed—among them Beal's and Howe's. Several Indians said to be killed. Gen. Taylor, with six companies of men, arrived yesterday at Black Creek, and we trust he will soon teach the savages better manners than to crowd themselves thus into civilized society.

Great inundation, and destruction of the public works in Pennsylvania.—In consequence of heavy rains, a prodigious rise of the Juniata took place on Tuesday night last, which has done vast mischief to private property, and the Pennsylvania Canal, and destroyed several lives. Thirty-three miles of the canal, on this side of Hollidaysburg, are rendered useless, or almost totally destroyed. Three dams, three locks, three houses, aqueducts are destroyed, the canal towing path swept away in many places, and the canal completely filled up, besides other damage. The expense of repairing is estimated at \$400,000, and it will probably require four weeks. The railroad also is much injured.—Great mischief is likewise done to private property, and to the towns on the river.

PARRICIDE.

The public sensibility is but rarely shocked with this horrible crime. A late instance, however has occurred at Baltimore, the details of which are given in the papers of that city. It was the case of Benjamin Stewart of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., who was shot, stabbed, and hacked with a hatchet, by his son Wm. Stewart, on the night of Thursday last, in an unfrequented portion of the City. The son has been arrested. It appears that Benjamin Stewart, the father, William Stewart, the son, and his wife, had been in this city for some days boarding at the house of Thomas Stewart, the brother of the deceased. It was understood that the father and son, were to have left here for Cambridge in Friday's steamboat, for the purpose of closing their affairs there, and then to return and depart for the West, where they intended to settle. On Thursday evening the father and son walked out about eight o'clock, and between eleven and twelve at night the son came in alone. On the following (Friday) morning the son left in the steamboat, and Mr. Thomas Stewart, not seeing the father, was under the impression that he had also gone in the steamboat, according to the arrangement referred to. It was not until he saw the corpse in the afternoon and identified it to be the body of his brother by the clothes, that he was aware he had not left the city.

William Stewart, the son, was arrested on the return of the Steamboat on Saturday afternoon from Cambridge, and was carried before Police Magistrate W. A. Schaeffer, Esq. On examining his person spots were found on his pantaloons, to which

spirits of turpentine had been applied. A viol ball full of the same was found in his pocket, and he alleged that having spoiled his pantaloons on the steambot, he had obtained the turpentine to clean them. Several bullets were also found in his pocket, and in his pocket book was a paper containing an account and a bill of exchange. In the lining of his hat was found the will of his father, dated only on the 14th inst., bequeathing to his son a tract of 50 acres of land.

A pair of pistols was produced by the uncle, which William, the son, had left in his room, one of which was loaded to the muzzle, and the other as if discharged, with pan open and hammer down. Mr. Drake, hardware dealer, testified that William Stewart was the man who purchased of him on the afternoon of Thursday, the hatchet which had been found near the murdered body.

William Stewart admitted that he had bought a hatchet of Drake, at the time specified, but that he had pledged it with Mr. Whiteley, in Pratt street. Drake testified that the hatchet sold on Thursday was the only one sold by him for some days, and that he alone sells that kind.

The examination was closed by sending William Stewart to prison.

We hear that the woman under arrest has made disclosures, implicating one or two others in the murder.—American.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Davie county, near Pleasant Garden, on the 29th ultimo, by Joseph Hall, Esq., Mr. THOMAS HENDRICKS to Miss KATHARINE SMOOT.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

At Kinderhook, on the 19th inst., Miss JANE VAN BUREN, sister of the President of the United States, in the 59th year of her age.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will commence at half past nine o'clock, on Tuesday 7th August, and close on the following day.

Parents, Guardians, and friends of the Pupils; with those of the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

Mrs. HUTCHISON begs leave to express her grateful acknowledgements for the generous patronage her school has continued to receive; and to say, it affords her unfeigned pleasure to inform the public, that the Department of Music, is now under the very able superintendance of Miss ESTER J. BAKER, from Columbia, who is prepared to give instructions on the Piano and Guitar, not only during the Session of the Academy, but also, during the Vacation, to such Pupils as may remain in Salisbury.

Being compelled by the long continued and distressing indisposition of her young son, to hasten to New York immediately after her Session closes, Mrs. Hutchison earnestly solicits all, who have not already settled their bills of Tuition, to do so, as it may suit their convenience, as any delay under circumstances so urgent, will be to her a source of poignant regret.

Salisbury, July 6, 1838. 44

STEAMBOAT ANSON.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Copper and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in case of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG, President of Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company. Cheraw, July 4th, 1838. 64

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Laurensville, Montgomery County, N. C. John Andrews, Samuel P. Benton, Jesse Brown, Mary Haxley, Thomas Butler, Sen., E. D. Burrage & Co., Benjamin De Berry, Jun., Reuben Deaton, Francis J. Deaton, Willis Elkins, Josiah Frazer, Angus Gillis, James F. Harrel, Leonard Hudson, Joshua Hurley, William Harris, Esq., John B. Kitley, Peter B. Lilly, Nathaniel Macon, William McLeod, Edith Mann, Duncan McRae, Wm. B. Oliver, Caldwell P. Pool, Jesse Prichard, M. W. Smart, Gilley Singletoe, Joseph Sherron, Benjamin Scarborough, Frederick Steed, John Saunders, Patrick Thompson, Rebecca Wilson, Thomas L. Young, Henry Yarbrough.

SAM'L. H. CHRISTIAN, P. M. July 4, 1838.

LIST of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. Jesse Albortson, Geraldus Anderson, George Bouris, Sandy Burkhead, John Barritt, Jacob Burly, Mack Chump, David Conrad, Elizabeth Currick, Elizabeth Darr, Willie Ellis, James Ellis, Isaac Greer, Isaac Grier, Joseph Gordon, Peter Gibson, Elizabeth Galtimore, David Hoffman, Gersham Hunt, J. F. C. Hutman, Jesse Holton, William Hedrick, Elizabeth Hedrick, John W. Jarratt, Daniel Kennedy, Enos Lanning, Jacob Lawrence, Alex. Michael, John Mikel, Henry Mikel, Daniel Noah, James Owen, Burrell Rush, Volentine Ratta, Hiram Rattles John Sowers, Philip Sowers, John Sanders, Jacob Shoaf, Casper Smith, Matthew Skeen, Thos. Stewart, Mrs. Suffronia Simpson, Huldah Sink, George W. Thompson, Christian Warner, Edom Wood, Jacob Waler, Grandison P. Wall, Thos. Webster, Francis Willings, Henry Waler.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M. July 1, 1838. 84

NEW FASHIONS.

FOR Spring and Summer of '38. HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.]