

We have, by the late New York papers, news from England in the 19th ult. The political news is of very little interest; and the approaching convention seems to engross public attention in England.

**London Money Market.**—The great abundance of money and the consequent low rate of interest is the most interesting feature of the money market. The English funds have risen to an extraordinary price; the 3 per cent. consols being at 95. The Deposits in the Bank of England alone amount to £10,000,000 sterling, and notwithstanding the export of Gold to the United States, the Bank is still overstocked with this article; and the fact that bonds of the East India Co. to the amount of 1,700,000 sterling are soon to be paid off, will tend to make money still more abundant, unless profitable investments to a considerable amount should offer. This abundance of money in England is most fortunate in the present state of things here;—nothing could be more propitious for a general and lasting resumption by the banks in this Country, and should any of them still refuse to resume, we may safely infer their unsoundness, or that they are influenced by sinister motives.

**Cotton Market.**—The price of cotton remained about the same, and a disposition to speculate on higher prices was evinced in London and Liverpool. The stock in England was small, but unusually large in France.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts in England are all favorable.—Several large failures had occurred in Rouen, which would tend to diminish the demand for cotton in France.

**Grain.**—A decline has taken place in this article, owing to the favorable prospect of good crops throughout Europe, as well as in England.

**Tobacco.**—The stock on hand was small and prices on the rise, holders not being disposed to sell, as an advance was anticipated, owing to the small quantity on hand.

#### OPPOSITION TO GOV. DUDLEY.

Whether Mr. BRANCH has, or has not consented to run for the office of Governor, it seems to be taken for granted on all sides that he is in the field. We can only say, we regret extremely that he has consented to give the use of his name to his old political enemies,—his political friends have not asked him for it;—the public meeting that nominated him, and the committee that addressed him alike, belong to that party, which heretofore had denounced him in the bitterest language for refusing to bow to Mrs. Eaton at the bidding of the "greatest and best." He may indeed deem it a triumph that his old enemies are driven to the necessity of rallying on him, but they may take another view of the matter, and laugh in their sleeves at the idea that they are making an instrument of him. In either point of view, it is an awkward position for him, and then, and Mr. Branch must have felt it so when he penned his reply to the Committee; for in that, he does not directly say that he consents to become a Candidate.

For ourselves we cannot, for a moment, think of supporting Mr. Branch against Gov. Dudley, for this, among other reasons. We were not only friendly to the election of Gov. Dudley, but in our humble sphere, assisted in electing him. Since he was elected, he has done nothing that we can hear of, in office, or out of it, to forfeit the confidence of his friends;—on the contrary, he has discharged all his public duties faithfully and with ability. This being the case, it would be ungenerous, and inconsistent in the party, now to drop him and take up another. If he was fit to be run for the office two years ago, he is equally so now, he having done nothing to forfeit the confidence of his friends. We note what Gov. Dudley's opinions are on certain agitating subjects; but we know that he has always been considered as belonging to the Republican party, and has acted with us steadily and faithfully from the time of the last war to the present hour. He may, or he may not, differ with some of us on certain measures, but in either case, it is no ground for abandoning him, and with us, there shall be none.

As to Gov. Branch, although we cannot support him under existing circumstances, we are not disposed to abuse, and charge him with apostasy as some of the Whig papers are doing. His having consented to run for the office of Governor, is no proof that he has gone over to Van Buren. He may agree with Mr. Van Buren on the measures referred to in his letter, but, notwithstanding that, he is no Van Buren man, and probably never will be. Gov. Dudley can succeed without placing his friends under the necessity of misrepresenting his opponent. All that we have to do is to rally, and all will be safe.

It is but justice to the subject, to present to our readers Mr. Branch's answer to the Wake Committee. We shall close this article by doing so:

STAMBOAT CHESAPEAKE, July 7, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I was honored by the receipt of yours of the 4th instant, after I took my seat in the cars, at Halifax, and availed myself of the earliest moment to respond to the enquiries you have made, as to my opinions on certain political matters, of high import. Having far more than the third of a century contended for a strict construction of the Federal constitution and believing as I do, that the existence of our Southern Institutions vitally depend, on a rigid adherence thereto; I have no hesitation in frankly avowing to you, and through you to my fellow citizens of North Carolina, that my opinions have undergone no change; but on the contrary have been confirmed by time. It follows therefore as a matter of course, that I am now, as I ever have been, opposed to incorporating a United States Bank. For which opinion I will assign but one reason. It is, that the power to grant incorporations was expressly withheld, or denied by the convention which made the Constitution. All of which will more fully appear by reference to the Journals. I will go further, I am equally opposed to the exploded deposit bank system—may more so. Hence you will perceive, that I must be in favor of a Constitutional Treasury. Could I believe that the banks were calculated to make men more honest, I might be induced to think more favorably of their agency, or could the ingenuity of their friends satisfy me that they possessed less patronage, or influence, than individuals, I might pause and re-examine the subject. But it seems to me that no candid and intelligent man will affirm either proposition. Thus, much for my political sentiments. As to men, I feel that "the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance" and I wish it to be explicitly understood that I commit myself, in advance, for or against no man, further than he can be made useful, in perpetuating the great principles which I trust I have ever been sincerely attached and which I am now (overlooking personal considerations) assisting to re-establish. For Governor Dudley

and nothing more, and to support him, and to support the present constitution above all else, I am, with much respect,  
Your's &c.  
JOHN BRANCH

To Messrs. W. WHITTAKER, Wm. W. WATSON, and WILLIAM POPE.  
**Bank of the State of North Carolina.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the 15th inst., they adopted the following Resolution:  
*Resolved, unanimously, That this Bank and its branches will, in the first of August next, resume the payment of their respective LIABILITIES in specie.*

**A Great Printing Press.**—The Editor of the "New York Courier & Enquirer," has recently received a Printing Press from Napier, of London, the power of which is adequate to print six thousand copies in an hour, or one hundred in a minute. This seems almost incredible, particularly to those who never have witnessed the perfection to which machinery may be carried. The fact, however, is vouched for by Mr. Webb, the Editor and proprietor, and we have no doubt of its truth. The size of the *Courier & Enquirer* is also materially increased; and it is now not only the largest daily newspaper in the United States, but in the world.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. B. ARISTE, Senior Editor of the "Western Carolinian," dated Lawrenceville, July 5, 1838.

I believe that Montgomery county, with her "hills and dales," is one of the richest counties in gold, in all the gold region; however, many of her best deposits are not valuable for the want of sufficient water convenient to work them. Several fine veins have been discovered in the county and profitably wrought, but the mines of this county are chiefly of the deposit character; and to work these profitably, requires more water than is usually found near them for convenient and profitable operation.

Montgomery is a green stone and slate formation (with here and there a vein of Quartz) and in that formation water is generally scarce, especially in the summer season.

Notwithstanding this drawback, much gold has been found in this county, and several of the richest deposits known in the United States are here located. Parker's Mine is one of them. I had often heard of this mine, but never visited it until the other day. It was one of the first mines discovered in North Carolina, save that of Reed's in Cabarrus county, and has been worked constantly for about thirty-five years with more or less success.

The gold is said to be the finest in the State. The pieces found in this mine vary, from the size of pin heads to lumps, weighing three, four, and even five pounds.—From the best estimate that can be made, it is supposed that upwards of 200,000 dollars worth of gold has been taken from this mine.

It has always been worked as a deposit mine, but within the last few months, one of the veins, which, no doubt, once supplied these extensive deposits with gold, has been penetrated and found, so far as tested, to be very rich. Good workmen have worked at this mine, and that too with a small hand rocker, 20 dwt. per day to the hand for the whole season; and 5 to 10 dwt. per hand has been very common working at times.

When I was on the ground, I saw two or three persons still washing, and making good wages out of grit several times called.

No doubt remains in my mind, but that all the gold here found, came from veins located in the hill near the head of the two streams where the washing has been done.

These veins will, in time, no doubt, be developed and profitably worked. Some very rich ore and beautiful specimens of gold in quartz, have been found by Mr. Howell Parker, in the vein alluded to, and we are to judge from the appearance of the vein and the specimens he showed me, he will do well to pursue this vein farther.

This valuable mine is situated four miles South of the Yadkin in the North-West corner of the county, and owned by Mr. Howell Parker & brothers. Besides Parker's mine there are a number of others in Montgomery. The famous Barringer mine and the Beaver Dam deposits are in this county.

Much gold has been found at various places in the vicinity of this village, owned and worked by Mr. Duncan McKee and others.

Island Creek, which empties into the Yadkin at a place called old Henderson, has yielded large quantities of gold from its source to its mouth, and I have no doubt that this stream enters the river there is a rich and extensive deposit. This place is owned by Dr. HENRY DELAMONTE, a gentleman of wealth, who, no doubt, owns one of the richest deposits in the county, if he would but test and work it.

The picturesque scenery at and around this place (Henderson) is fine beyond description. I intend, at some future period, to revisit this delightful spot, traverse the mountains in its vicinity, which are famous for deer, and, if possible, to discover more of the resources of this part of the county, which, to all appearance, is rich with minerals.

In my opinion, the people of Montgomery would greatly promote their interest by attending more to the raising of sheep and cattle. This is one of the finest regions for raising sheep I ever saw. There are large districts of waste land which, if properly attended to, would produce great quantities of good grass without much expense. Thousands of sheep could be raised here, the wool improved, and the business made very interesting and profitable. Time and paper will not permit me to discuss this subject further at present. I intend, however, at some future period, to submit some views and calculations which, if not now, may confirm those already known.

There exists at this time, quite an excitement among the people of Montgomery on the subject of a Division of the County. All the Candidates here have declared in favor of the measure, and from the unanimity of sentiment on this point, it would appear that no other candidate could be elected.

The Pedee, which runs through this County, divides it into two equal parts, or nearly so, and from an examination of the map, each Division would make a very respectable county. So think the citizens of Montgomery, at least.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: Have you heard of the glorious times we had in old Lincoln on "Independence Day"?—If not, I advise you to inspect the *Lincoln Republican*, and there you will see all about it. The Editor of that paper found it necessary to apologize to his "friend who participated in the festivities of the day," for not publishing more than one toast to each man—as some gave three, some four, and some even five toasts apiece. I was not on the spot, but I may say if the same was as plenty as the toasts, they must have had a jolly time of it. As some of your readers may not be readers of the *Republican*, I will send you a few specimens which I wish you to publish for the benefit of future generations. Out of the five first volunteers given, four were drunk in the honor, and glory of Martin Van Buren. Here is one of them:

By Israel P. Decker.—Martin Van Buren; In his public career, may he ever be guided by the main-spring of Independence, may his name be borne on the pinnacles of fame, to earth's remotest verge, and regulated by the balance wheel of truth, and in 1840 take the Presidential chair in spite of all the efforts of Federalists, Bankites, &c.

This is sublime!—In fancy see little VAN sailing through the air on "the pinnacles of fame;" with the "main-spring" of a Yankee watch in one hand, and the

main-spring of the other in the other, and good feelings and the sentiments of every one united that it was indeed a day of jubilee." To show you that this was really no place to compare the above toast with the following one:

By J. B. Hooton.—Martin Van Buren the demagogue, who was to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious Jackson, has plunged a nation in ruin.

How charmingly these toasts unite!—Ed. Mr. Priester, prepare yourself for something grand—here it comes:

By David Seagle.—Thos. H. Benton: The ruling Planet in the political firmament, the brightest luminary in our National Council, the brilliant morning star that aided President Jackson in the salvation of the country and Constitution, from the scorching flames of the fiery comet. The Father of the Gold Bill of '34, which has flooded the country with the many tens of millions of gold and silver coin, the noble statesman that tells the laboring man to stand forth erect in the glorious absence of the constitutional currency, to be cleansed of the filthy rags and shill-plasters that have infected the land.

Now, the man who would not drink a bumper to this patriotic toast, is no true friend of "democracy," and instead of the "yellow boys," should have his pockets filled with "shill-plasters" during the balance of his life. But your readers must not suppose that all were politicians who figured on that occasion. There were some who possessed a taste for music as the following toast will prove:

By D. Warlick.—A merry girl, a good fiddle and a glass of grog to every true-hearted American.

And what glorious times we would have if he were President of these United States. Benton may fill the land with "yellow boys,"—Nick Biddle, with resurrection notes,—but D. Warlick would do better than either,—for he would crown every true-hearted American with a merry girl, a good fiddle, and a glass of grog. What glorious times these would be for all the true-hearted Americans,—we would have nothing to do but march up and down through the land fiddling, dancing, and drinking of grog!! The next time they have a merry-making in old Lincoln "may I be there to see."  
OLD FOUNDERY.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: If the following imprints of the School Room, be not altogether unworthy a corner in your paper, it is at your service.

Respectfully,  
— A TEACHER.

#### MY REASONS FOR OBEDIENCE TO THE RULES OF SCHOOL.

'Tis duty to obey the living teacher's voice,  
When it accords with laws divine, reveal'd  
From Heaven, and written in God's word,  
(And they alone are blessed who do their duty.)  
'Tis thus, is shown the brightest ornament  
That e'er adorn'd a child of fall'n Eve,  
Even a meek and quiet spirit, which once  
From Heav'n itself, obtain'd high praise,  
And still obtains; for God is always one,  
Nor time, nor place, has power to change  
Aught that he speaks, but all is perfect.  
And abides in strength, throughout Eternity.

And is there one, who would not wish to be  
Approved, in the unerring eye of wisdom infinite!  
Full soon, all that the heart desires beside  
Will vanish, like the glories of the rainbow,  
Into empty air, and be forgotten; or worse,  
Will live, like the fabled Vulture, gnawing at the heart  
Forever! but whom the Lord approves will shine  
Resplendent as you brilliant mid day sun,  
Glowing and sparkling with eternal Lustre,  
Amid the wretched Hosts of the Redeem'd!

And who with such a joyous prospect,  
Opening wide before him, would not meekly  
Take the yoke of self-denial, and gladly  
Wear it till the day of promised Exaltation!

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: I herewith send you a newspaper containing the opinions of several distinguished Statesmen on the subject of a United States Bank; I hope you will publish the same;—by doing so, will gratify a number of your Subscribers in this County.

AN OLD PATRON.

Iredel county, July 23, 1838.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

I conceive the establishment of the United States Bank, as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American people."—Thomas Jefferson.

"I can never give my sanction to an institution which is capable in any emergency of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter a bank."—James Madison's Veto on the United States Bank.

"Banks and other vile fecks, have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were shapen in Toryism, and in British idolatry, did their mothers conceive them."—John Adams.

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves, at cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads, for they can fix the value of every acre of land, from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."—Niles' Register, 1819.

"For a long time, I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic moied institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us."—*Cent. Fayette*, 1834.

"The establishment of a National Bank not being Constitutional, and not in his opinion the proper remedy for the then existing evils, he proceeded to examine what it was."—*Daniel Webster*, in 1816.

"What an I to think of a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the resources of the nation, that tells the nation to its face, that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with Presidents as it would with felons, I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of extirpating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you, heart and hand."—*Richard Rush*, 1834.

"It (the United States Bank) is, in fact, erecting, within the States and the Union, a NEW GOVERNMENT; an imperium in imperio, UNKNOWN TO THE CONSTITUTION, defying its power, laughing at its restrictions, scorning its principles, and pointing to its golden vaults as the weapon that will execute its behests whenever it

is called upon."—*Courier & Enquirer*, Feb. 16, 1831.

"The United States Bank is now altogether turned into a great POLITICAL MACHINE—organizing parties and governing measures for the DESTRUCTION of the DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT of the country. It is FULL TIME to look this monster full in the face."—*Courier & Enquirer*, Feb. 16, 1831.

"It (the United States Bank) is furnishing capital and thought at one and the same moment! BUYING MEN and VOTES as cattle in the market; giving a tone to public opinion, making and unmaking Presidents at will, controlling the free will of the people, and corrupting their servants, circulating, simultaneously, political theories destructive of the Constitution and paper money, injurious to every State bank, carting and expanding at will discounts and exchanges; COUNTERWEIGHING, by a SINGLE PERSON, the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS."—*Courier & Enquirer*, May 12, 1831.

"It is clear to every man, 'who runs to read,' that the nucleus of a most odious oligarchy under the deceptive pretence of the public good, is forming in every State, and maturing its plans to put the people, the working classes, under their power.

Another time mounts upon the monetary system of the nation, the UNITED STATES BANK; and by stimulating the feelings of avarice, continues its movements to power and authority. There is no scheme, no plan, no project which the oligarchy will not adopt if it can deceive and delude the working classes, CATCH THEIR VOTES and put them in a position powerless to their own interests and their own advantages."—*Courier & Enquirer*, Dec. 8, 1830.—N. O. Bee.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

ADDRESS OF MISS C. W. HOWELL,  
TO HER PUPILS,  
Delivered at New Chapel Seminary, Montgomery co., June 24th, 1838.

[Published by request of her Patrons.]

MY DEAR PUPILS: 'The benevolent designs of Education, is to instruct, to persuade, to please; to scatter the clouds of ignorance and error from the atmosphere of reason; to remove the film of prejudice from the mental eye, and thus to irradiate the benighted mind with the cheering beams of truth; to promote the innocent and refined pleasures of the fancy and intellect, and to display the attractions of glory. Speech and reason are the characteristic, the glory and the happiness of mankind.—These are the pillars which support the fair fabric of Education; the foundation upon which is erected the most magnificent edifice that genius could design or art construct.' To cultivate the mind, then, my dear Pupils, is to improve the noblest faculty of our nature. How rapidly are we leaving behind us the privileges offered to us for improvement. How much like the "silly vision of a dream" do the opportunities, so lately our real possession, now rise before us! Permit me, then, to seize the present moment to impress upon your minds the value of the blessings now offered to your acceptance and improvement. If you were learning to play on the Piano for public exhibition, what hours and days would you spend in giving facility to your fingers, and attaining the power of the sweetest and most expressive execution. If you were devoting yourself to the organ, what months and years would you labor that you might know its compass, and be mistress of its keys, and be able to draw out, at will, all its various combinations of harmonious sound, and its full richness and delicacy of expression! And yet you will fancy that the grandest, the most various and most profuse of all instruments, which the infinite Creator has fashioned by the union of an intellectual soul, with the powers of speech, may be played upon without study or practice. My dear Pupils, success in every art, whatever may be the natural talent, requires industry and pain. How many would have been lost in the undistinguished crowd that sink to oblivion, if they had never made their persevering efforts for improvement. Of how many more will the same remark prove true! What encouragement is there given to the industrious! With such encouragement, how inexcusable is the negligence, which suffers the most interesting and important truths to seem heavy and dull! My dear Pupils, let me beg of you to avail yourselves of the present advantages and go on to cultivate an acquaintance with every branch of female Education: you must also, faithfully and skillfully improve the studies you have commenced—think of the love of your fond parents and of the thousand comforts they have bestowed upon you! Now, your characters are forming, your minds are expanding, your principles are developing, and now your habits are fixing; but soon, like metal in the mine, the impression will be made too deep to be eradicated. Is it not, then, your interest, as well as your duty, to improve your present advantages for the cultivation of your mind, as well as intellectual powers!

My dear Pupils, I consider a human soul without education, like marble in the quarry; which shows none of its inherent beauties, until the skillful hand of the polisher fetches out the colors, and makes the surface shine and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot and vein that runs through the body of it. Education, after the same manner, when it works upon a noble mind, draws out to view every latent virtue and perfection, which, without such helps, are never able to make their appearance."

My dear Pupils, we live in a favored age, and in a country blessed almost beyond any other; we have many talents committed to our trust, which we ought to improve. While I congratulate you upon the happiness you enjoy in the high benefits of education, I warn you at the same time, to bear in mind, that where much is given, much will be required. If you have had the privilege of learning the ornamental, as well as the substantial branches of Education, remember that their highest use and noblest end is not to make you the butleries of fashion during the gay Summer months of youth, but to fit you for cheering and blessing those who have so fondly watched over you in your infancy.

My dear Pupils, the design of our Seminary is to facilitate your progress in learning, and, at the same time, to impress on your minds principles of piety and virtue. I also, wished to assist you in cultivating your understandings, and providing for you a fund of rational employment—as employment calculated to exclude those frivolous pursuits, and that love of ease and pleasure, which enfeeble and corrupt the minds of many inconsiderate youth, and render them useless to society. Without your own best exertions, the concerns of others for your welfare, will be of little avail. With them, you may fairly promise yourselves success. I therefore, recommend to you, an earnest co-operation with the endeavors of your friends to promote your improvement and happiness.

Education, while it secures your own progress, will afford you the heart-felt satisfaction of knowing that you are cherishing the hopes and augmenting the pleasures of those by whom you are connected by the most endearing ties. I recommend you also to have serious and elevated views of the studies in which you may be engaged. Whatever may be your attainments, never allow yourselves to rest satisfied with mere literary acquisitions; nor with a selfish contracted application of them. When they advance only the interests of this stage of being, and look not beyond the present transient scene, their influence is circumscribed within a very narrow sphere. The great business of this life is, to prepare and qualify us for the enjoyment of a better, by cultivating a pure and humble state of mind, and cherishing habits of piety towards God, and benevolence towards our fellow creatures.—Every thing that promotes or retards this important work, is of great moment to you, and claims your first and serious attention. If, then, the cultivation of letters

is attended to, and in due season, will be the means of securing to you in youth and manhood, and in the future, the most excellent effects—effects which, with just and moderate views of improvement, and the Divine blessing attendant, will not fall in tender years, but only wait and good yourselves, but also the happy instrument of diffusing wisdom and knowledge in all around you. If you counteract the hopes of your friends and the testimony of these attainments, if you grow vain of your real or imaginary distinctions, and regard, with contempt, the virtuous, unlettered mind; if you suffer yourselves to be deluged in every curious or trifling speculation, if your heart and principles be debased and poisoned by the influence of corrupting and pernicious books, (for which no sign of compulsion can make amends,) you will lose the opportunities you now enjoy, and you will decrease to lose them.

Among the bright and encouraging examples of many excellent young persons, and the mournful deviations of others who once were promising, may you be so wise as to choose and follow that path which leads to honor, usefulness, and true enjoyment.—This is the morning of your life,—now, pursue it ardent, and obstacles readily give way to vigour and perseverance; embrace this favorable season—devote yourselves to the acquisition of knowledge and virtue, and humbly pray to God that he may bless your labors.

My dear Pupils, continue then to cultivate and adorn your minds with useful knowledge. I trust there is not one of you but that will try and recollect the instructions you have received from time to time, in our school, though of short duration. Love one another, do unto each other as you would have them do to you.

As it is the close of the school and as I will be absent a short time, I leave you, hoping you will go forward and try to improve the knowledge you have gained.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.  
In Randolph County, on Sunday the 1st inst. by Andrew R. Craven, Esq. Mr JOHN BRADY, to Miss ROBAINA CRAVEN.

In Davie County, on the 15th inst., by Thomas Chesler Esq., Mr. DAVID JOYNER, of Iredell County, to Mrs. SARAH COOK, of Davie County.

In Cabarrus County, on the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. James E. Morrison, Mr. LEVI CORRELL, to Miss MARY E. STREWALT, daughter of Adam Strewalt, Esq.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at South River A Church, in Rowan county; to commence on the 31st day of August. JNO. W. LEWIS.  
July 30, 1838.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Buffalo and Bear Creek Temperance Society, will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mr. Jacob Messinger. It is expected that an address will be delivered in the German language by the Rev. S. Rothrock, and addresses in the English language by Rev. Messrs. AVERY, LORRY and STRAUSS. The friends of Temperance and the citizens generally, are respectfully requested to attend. By order of Society,  
GEO. BERNHARDT, Sec.  
Cabarrus co., July 20, 1838.

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to close all his business will sell at private sale his TAN YARD, lying on the East-Square of the town of Salisbury, and four Lots attached thereto. The Yard is an excellent stand for business, being the oldest established Yard in Town. There is also, adjoining it, a first-rate situation for a Brewery, with plenty of excellent water. Also, about

THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES LAND,  
Lying in said East Square,

including about ten acres of good Meadow. Twenty acres of the above Land has been laid off in Town Lots, as may be seen by reference to the Town Plat.—A bargain may be had in the above Property by applying between this and our August Court next.

If desired, the Land can be had separate from the Tan-Yard. JOHN BEARD, Sen'r.

N. B. The above Property, if not sold at private sale, will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday of August Court, next.  
July 27, 1838.

#### SALE OF LAND IN DAVIDSON.

HAVING determined to move to the South, I will sell at the Courthouse, in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 14th of August next, my Plantation, situate on Abbot's Creek, near Fritt's mill, containing 154 Acres—about 100 Acres are in well timbered wood land.

Terms of Sale.—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—For further information, apply to Christian Stuckert on the place, or to me in Salisbury.  
T. P. ALLEN.

July 27, 1838.

#### LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, N. C.

John Andrews, Samuel P. Benton, Jesse Brown, Mary Baxley, Thomas Butter, Sen., E. D. Burrage & Co., Benjamin De Berry, Jan., Reuben Deaton, Francis J. Deaton, Willis Elkins, Josiah Frazer, Angus Gillis, James F. Harrel, Leonard Hudson, Joshua Hurley, William Harris, Esq., John B. Killey, Peter R. Lilly, Nathaniel Macon, William McLeod, Edith Mann, Duncan McRae, Wm. B. Oliver, Caldwell P. Pool, Jesse Prichard, M. W. Smarr, Gilley Singley, Joseph Sheron, Benjamin Seabrough, 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 Albertson, Gerald Anderson, George Bouris, Sandy Burkhead, John Barritt, Jacob Bury, Mack Cump, David Conrad, Elizabeth Carrick, Elizabeth Dase, Willie Ellis, James Ellis, Isaac Greer, Isaac Grier, Joseph Gordon, Peter Gibson, Elizabeth Gallimore, David Hoffman, Gersham Hunt, J. F. C. Hutman, Jesse Holton, Daniel Hedrick, Elizabeth Hedrick, John W. Jarrett, William Kennedy, Enos Lanning, Jacob Lawrence, Alex. Michael, John Mikel, Henry Mikel, Daniel Noah, James Owen, Burrell Rush, Valentine Batts, Hiram Rattles John Sowers, Philip Sowers, John Sanders, Jacob Shoaf, Casper Smith, Matthew Skeen, Thos. Stewart, Mrs. Suffronia Simpson, Huldah Still, George W. Thompson, Christian Warner, Edm. Wood, Jacob Walser, Grandison P. Wall, Thos. Webster, Francis Williams, Henry Walser.

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