

wards to peasant industry. Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance; and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, the burdens which bear so heavily upon all other countries, have passed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one engaging alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation, and the rights of our citizens are everywhere respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensitive, and watchful people.

To the practical operation of our institutions, so evident and successful, we owe that increased attachment to them which is among the most cheering exhibitions of popular sentiment, and will prove their best security, in time to come, against foreign or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation—should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung; constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure—strict forbearance on the part of the Government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious abstention from all interference with concerns which properly belong and are best left to State regulations and individual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently, on different occasions, submitted to Congress, it seems necessary now to bring to your notice only such events as have subsequently occurred—or are of such importance as to require particular attention.

The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the Government and citizens of the United States have an intimate intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two nations. This important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which, when ratified will refer to the arbitration of a friendly power all the subjects of controversy between us growing out of individualities. There is, at present, also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northeastern boundary of the United States, no official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration, I am, however, assured will be met by her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regulation for the peace and honor of their own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the Territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the United States have associated together to make hostile incursions from our Territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens.

This information has been in part confirmed, by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them; have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or emboldenings for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law—principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or more respectfully guarded than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established, the independence of our own country. They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history; they were subsequently embodied in le-

gislative enactments of a highly penal character; the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will, I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintenance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be, is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an unobscured expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honor of the United States require, that they should be made a party to any such struggle; and, by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our Constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is, by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offensiveness of this character, in addition to their criminality as violators of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our own citizens a large multiplied evil of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of our fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

[To be continued.]

CONTENTS OF SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, Dec. No.

Original Papers.—Thoughts on Slavery. By a Southerner. Addressed to the Hon. Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina. Maintaining the proposition: 1st, That Slavery is co-eval with society, necessary for its formation and growth, and was in the primitive ages a natural condition of a large portion of the human family. 2d, That it is universal, and has existed in all ages. 3d, That it is neither prohibited by the moral nor the divine law. 4th, That Christianity alone, by its exalting influence, and by its peaceful and gradual operation, can abolish it. 5th, That its sudden abolition by any people, either by a fanatical perversion of the mild principles of christianity, or by any intemperate agency, must be necessarily attended with frightful social and political revolutions, destructive alike to the bond and free.—New view of the Tides. That the sun throws off the planets, and the planets their satellites, as one magnet throws off another. That this resistance between the sun and the earth, and the earth and the moon, gives rise or rather produces that phenomenon we call the tides. That the winds do not attract the water. That the moon raises tides in the same way that the winds do, by depressing the convex surface of the water under her.—Benevolence and modesty. An Essay. By the author of "Adventures of a Bachelor." A lesson with a vengeance.—Lucifer—A Novelle. By the authoress of the "Cure." Chapters XII, XIII, XIV, XV. (Concluded.)—Gratitude—Its power in a heart of sensibility; its coincidence with the inclination, and its charms. (Selected.)—A Discourse on the Genius of the Federative System of the United States. By Professor Beverly Tucker, of William and Mary College.—Conscience. (Selected.)—New View of the Solar System. That mathematicians are not only in error as to the distances of the planets from the Sun, but that they are most egregiously so as to the different velocities they have given them in their paths. That the earth is not more than five millions of miles from the sun, nor is Jupiter more than fifty-five millions, and that no one planet has a greater velocity in its orbit than another.—Benefits of Knowledge on Morals. A continuation of the reply to the author of the essays on "The Influence of Morals." By a Native of Goochland, Va.—Fame. (Selected.)—Letter from Malta, to the Editor of the "Messenger." Malta—its first settlement by the Phoenicians—afterwards by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals and Goths, Arabs, Normans, Germans, French, and Spaniards—cruelty of Charles V. to the Knights—taken possession of by the order.—Scientific Miscellanea. No. V. Tendencies. No. VI. Superiority conferred by Science.—Duty of Mothers. By Mrs. Sigourney. "Unless women are brought up with industrious and religious habits, it is in vain that we educate the men; for they are the ones who keep the character of men in its proper elevation."—Falkland—by E. L. Bulwer. Remarks upon Bulwer's Falkland, written several years since, and now offered for publication from a belief in the mind of the writer, that a noble applause has been awarded to the imaginary productions of the distinguished novelist.—Cincinnati Address. By Henry Rufner, President of Washington College, Lexington, Va.; delivered in the Chapel of the College on commencement day, June 25th, 1838. Published by request of the students and auditory.—The Last Tree Article: with appropriate poetical extracts from admired authors. By J. F. Otis.—Botanical Notices of Interesting Plants. Dionaea Muscipula, or Venus Fly Trap—Hex Vamitoria, or South Sea Tea. By a Backwoodsman Botanist.—Baptist Vincent Levall. An Inquiry.

Original Poetry.—Stanzas. From a Lady's Part Folio.—"Sic Transit Gloria Mundi."—Parting Song. By B. W. H.—Musings of Napolcon Greece—a Sonnet. (Selected.)

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Randolph County on the 3rd of October, Mr. JOHN LOPLIN, of Davidson County, to Miss MARGARET STRIDER.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on Sunday evening the 9th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. Allen Brown, late of Cumberland County.

Several Obituary Notices unavoidably crowded out, shall appear next week.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, December 1.

Mr. Williams (of Rowan and Hyde) presented the following resolutions, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and the Lottery Fund, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Free Schools in each and every County in the State, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House to raise a Joint Select Committee, of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the expediency of building a Penitentiary in this State.

The Senate then went into an election for Counselors of State, and the following gentlemen were elected:

Messrs. Anderson, Goodwin, Leak, Busbee, McGeehee, Perry, and Avery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, without amendment. The said bill was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Guthrie amended by adding the following section viz:

"And be it further enacted, That the private property of the individual Stockholders shall be liable for all debts, contracts, and liabilities of incorporation."

On motion of Mr. Crawford, said bill was laid on the table.

The House adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Herod Faison, one of the members elect from the County of Northampton, appeared and was qualified according to law.

On motion of Mr. Hoke the House reconsidered the vote of yesterday on Mr. Eaton's motion to indefinitely postpone Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Williams' resolution on the Governor of Vermont's communication, and offered a resolution, when on motion of Mr. Crawford the whole subject was committed to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Hoke, Paine, and Caldwell.

Mr. Britain called up for a consideration the Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson, when said Bill was read the second time and passed, yeas 78 nays 37, and on his motion it was read the third time and passed by a vote of 79 to 36.

Mr. H. C. Jones called up for consideration the Bill to establish a Toll Bridge over the south Yadkin river near Hall's Mills in Davie County which was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned over to Monday morning ten o'clock.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 3.

Amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. Edwards presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were ordered to be laid on the table and printed:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That it is expedient so to amend the first and second sections of the first articles of the amendments to the Constitution, as to restore to the people the right of choosing annually the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That a select committee of—members be appointed to report a bill agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Moody, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon his excellency the Governor, requesting him to lay before this Legislature, at an early day as convenient, the resolution of the last Legislature and all papers relative to free schools in this State.

Currency—Banks. Mr. Shepard presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Whereas, the exchanges of the currency of the country are much deranged, and it is indispensable, for the general prosperity, that this state of things should be speedily corrected, and the industry of the country placed upon that steady and permanent footing, that hereafter its exertions may not be periodically paralyzed in any way by the action of the Federal Government; and whereas, there are conflicting opinions among the people of the State of North Carolina upon the subject of a national bank, and upon the policy of an independent treasury, under the exclusive control of the Federal Executive: Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That it would eminently conduce to the prosperity of the people of the U. States, and tend much, for the future, to withdraw the business of the country from those entangling alliances with national politics which have been found injurious to both, that the Congress of the United States should charter three separate distinct and independent banks, to be located, with their branches, in the three great sections of the Union, North, South and West.

And be it further resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the united capitals of these banks should not exceed fifty millions of dollars, to be distributed in such portions, to the different sections of the Union, as to Congress might seem just and proper.

Mr. Bidle presented a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to report a bill amending the law respecting the election of Constables, which, on motion of Mr. Wilson, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of J. Gilreath, Read and referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Trullinger presented the petition of Citizens of Orange, praying that said county be not divided. The bill to establish the county of Jefferson was then taken up, Mr. Hill moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion was negatived 64 to 45. Mr. Roberts moved to amend the bill by striking out Jefferson and inserting Blakely. Negatived 66 to 50. The bill then passed its second reading.

Mr. Siler submitted a Resolution directing the Secretary of State to issue grants of lands sold at the late of Cherokee Lands. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Hoke, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford, reported a Bill to establish a new county by the name of Cleveland, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Roberts moved to amend the bill by striking out Jefferson the name of the county, and by inserting Blakely. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 50—nays 53. The bill was amended on the several sections of Messrs. Roberts and Trullinger, and passed its second reading.

The House then proceeded to call its roll and sent for seven Commissions of State, and selected the following gentlemen:

Messrs. John A. Anderson of Guilford, Allen Goodwin of Chatham, James P. Leak of Rockingham, Johnson Busbee of Wake, Thomas M'Nair of Person, Dr. Willie Perry of Franklin, and Isaac J. Avery of Burke.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1838.

LEGISLATURE.

Not having room for the proceedings of the Legislature at length, we give a few items:

House of Commons on Tuesday. The bill to establish the new county of Jefferson, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, in Senate, engrossed bills from the other House, read the third time and passed.

The bill to establish a toll bridge over the South Yadkin river, and the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Henderson.

House of Commons. The bill to establish a new county by the name of McDowell, was indefinitely postponed.

In Senate, on Thursday, Presented by Mr. Holt, a bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company, and passed the first reading.

The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Henderson (from a part of Buncombe) was read the second time and passed.

The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Jefferson, (from a part of Orange), was read the first time and passed.

House of Commons, the bill to lay off, and establish a new County by the name of Stanly, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

In Senate, Friday, the engrossed bill, to establish a toll bridge over the South Yadkin river, passed its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

House of Commons, the bill to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

House of Commons, the bill to establish Cleveland county, passed its second reading.

In Senate, Saturday, the bill to establish Henderson county, passed its first reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

CONGRESS.

Met on Monday, the 3rd instant.

In the House of Representatives, after several adjournings, Hugh A. Garland, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, to fill the vacancy, for the balance of the present Congress, occasioned by the death of Walter S. Franklin.

On Tuesday the Message of the President was communicated to Congress,—as our readers will be anxious to see it, we make room for part this week, by the exclusion of almost all original, and much other matter.—It is little more than a plain detail of the present state of our relations at home and abroad.

The recommendation of the Sub-Treasury is renewed, recent events, says the Message, have strengthened the conviction as heretofore expressed on the subject of the currency.

The state of the Country in its Foreign relations is very happy,—at peace with all the world,—we have full leisure, and opportunity afforded for the perfection of our own systems, and the development of the immense resources of a vast Territory.

Our limited space will admit of no further notice of it;—the conclusion will be given next week.—Congress has transacted no business of importance as yet.

Harrisburg, the Capital of Pennsylvania, has lately been the theatre of some equally disgraceful, and lamentable scenes.—It seems, upon the meeting of the Assembly on the 4th instant,—the House disagreeing on the subject of the Philadelphia return—a division took place,—each party having an acting Speaker,—after some confusion there was an adjournment.—The Senate was organized, but on the same question a scene of violence ensued which resulted in a mob taking possession of the chamber, and driving the members from the House.

At last accounts,—the whole town was in a state of confusion,—mob law prevailing—the State authority defied,—and bloodshed looked upon as inevitable.

Our statements are all one,—and as such, we make allowances for party shades and coloring.—Doubtless there is much of blame due both parties,—but it is not ours,—what a picture is here presented for the contemplation of the enemies of a free government!—this is your republicanism, say they;—the law defied, and brute force prevailing.

A few more such practical illustrations, and will it be strange that our republicanism should seem shrouded in a veil of imbecility?

TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph, of November 3rd, says:—"Sweet potatoes are now selling in this city at 45¢ a bushel; chickens 42¢ a pair; butter 31¢ a pound; corn meal 44¢ a bushel, and other articles of this description proportionably high."

Letters from Houston, say the New Orleans papers, state that the Cananches have collected in large numbers near San Antonio,—they have sent a message from their Camp to the inhabitants of that region, that they were at liberty to depart in safety within a given time, but that all who remained after, would be indiscriminately massacred without regard to age or sex. The news had created a great sensation, and the citizens were arming in every direction to proceed against the invaders.

Tiller Ropes, made of wire, are now in successful use on the Western waters,—the inventor is Mr. J. McCord, of Ohio. Those who have made the trial prefer them to hemp, or grass ropes, for several reasons,—as being altogether as pliable, more lasting, not subject to injury from fire, and water, and not stretching or giving in the management of the boat.

NEWS.

Mr. Garrison, General James Buchanan from Georgia, has resigned his seat, to-day, in Congress.

At a Convention of the Whigs in Salisbury, held in Salisbury, it was resolved to nominate a candidate for the 2d January seat.

Mr. Curtis, Governor elect of Illinois, has declined.

Gen. James P. Cass, formerly a Representative from this State, is in Congress, has recently died at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

The President's Message was received on the 13th inst, from Washington City to Salisbury, a General Delivery letter, in one hour, and contained some interesting items, at the rate of seventy miles an hour.—It was received at Salisbury City, a distance of 230 miles from Washington, in less than two hours, and a full hour.

It is stated in New York papers, that the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Texas, to place the ground of the disputed N. E. Boundary, have been entirely successful in their efforts. The boundaries of a range of mountains the identity of the line has been discovered, and further, the very line itself distinctly marked.—It was in the disputed point, a happy result.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The ground of contention has been settled. Some new evidence of the Country to the other side that the North Carolina line is that in its length, a dispute has arisen as to the whereabout of the South-Western boundary between Alabama and Texas. The county of Miller, in Arkansas, lies almost wholly in the disputed Territory,—the western of the County claims to come under the jurisdiction of the Arkansas State, preferring to be attached to Texas,—on the western side, and will continue until the boundary is definitely fixed between the United States and Texas.

CONGRESS.—The Administration party have also a majority in the Legislature.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.—This body assembled on Monday, the 23rd inst., at Raleigh in the Methodist Church, and was organized by the resolutions of Messrs. E. H. Saunders, of Person, and Messrs. Cook, of Davie, and Wadsworth, of Guilford, Secretaries.—We have received the proceedings of Monday, but the late for the week.—There were 120 members present, representing 27 counties—others were expected.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, Thursday 12.

TREASURY SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

The painful intelligence of the passing up of the bill on behalf the American General Brown is confirmed by accurate official yesterday morning. The resolution occurred on the 23d ult. at Raleigh, where the Brown was lying in the night or previous, and is attributed to the rupture of the engine in the last fitting of the steam in the engine room. The effects of the accident were fatal and instantly destructive. The face of the explosion was so great as to throw up of the boiler out of the top of the boat. The other boiler was torn to fragments and scattered in every direction; and the entire boiler deck, extending but a few feet from the main boiler, was carried away, and tossed into the river and upon the shore. The number of killed and missing, and the amount of the damage, are stated in the list appended. There are here another example of the effects of steam engines—no previous and attention given, which, however, to make better of human life, or our engines, by such of the materials and position required by the law and the determination of the public press. As the subject will become a subject of legal investigation, we refrain from further comment.

The amount of the bill of exchange, and the amount of a very small quantity of specie, was a very few hundred dollars.

[From our Fayetteville Correspondent.]

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1838.

Since writing you on the 2d, I have received information to the effect that the bill of exchange, which was payable in New York, has been cashed in the city, and the amount of the bill, which was \$100,000, has been paid in full.

A few paragraphs of the bill of exchange, which was payable in New York, has been cashed in the city, and the amount of the bill, which was \$100,000, has been paid in full.

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Look at This.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received the

CHIEF HUNTING SHOOTING

to the house formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson on a Calumet-Shop, on Main Street, near the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to supply all orders in the

CHIEF AND CABINET HUNTING SHOOTING

with promptness, and accuracy, with improved, every variety of Game and Cabinet work, or colored glass. Please, sending all orders, and enclosing the amount in exchange for work, at liberal prices.

W. W. BOWEN, Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1838.

THE annual Quarter of Mrs. Buchanan's School will be opened on the 1st of January, 1839, in the New Female Academy.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR THE QUARTER.