ont as for felony, for energy hunch of trust, og of the public ment-yn, under the arritem glot be placed as a survey from lation about it ed sunce the aptablishment of the Gov-

tary of the Trongery will try before you ng now details on this inadditional informative containing your details on this inlemoting subject. To these lask your early afterior.
That it should have given rise to great diversity of opinion cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and quality of the public moners had been for so
many years connected with and made unbifary to, the
advancement of private interest, a return to the simple
and self denying optimizes of the constitution could
not but be didinglit. But time and free discoveries obpiling the materiors of the people, and midst by that
exactlinatory spirit which has ever characterized their
course on grint denyigencies, were relied upon for a co great courgencies, were relied upon for a lory settlement of the question. Already has beingstion on one Important point at least—the cinty of directing public manny to private purposeen fully realized. There is no resson to supsee that legislation upon that branch of the subject could now be embarraned by a difference of opinion, that to receive the cordial support of a large majority or thit to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents. The con-section which formerly existed between the Government and hanks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interest of the community at large. It approvates the disaster of trade and the data agreement of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitonent and additional means pild administered new excitoment and additional means to wild and recident speculations, the despitionants of which threw the country into convulsation of canic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed. The imputational appears of back credits, which was the natural result of the command of the resources of the State, furnamed the resources for automatical Recease in every appears of adventure, acquered industry from its regular and solutary occupations by the loops of abundance without labor, and deranged the metal state by tempting all trades and professions into the cortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same with aprending influence impeded also the courses of the Government, curtailed its useful operaembarraced the fulfilment of its obligations, and my interfered with the execution of the laws. appropiations and oppressive taxes are the nateconsequences of such a connection, since they inblic funds, and make it their interest that money outli be accumulated and expenditures multiplied.— It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all gust experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We decrive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever by found asserting and supporting the ghts of the community at large, in opposition to the

In a government whose distinguishing characteris-tic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the adventage of individuals will be auged at the expense of the mass of the people. No It the hature of combinations for the sequinition of gislative influence to confine their interference to the agle object for which they were originally formed.— The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrery, not unfrequently too strong to be resisted.— The influence, in the direction of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously affected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a por-tion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates apon private intercels cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of moneys. If laws acting a associations, foster an influence necessarily and turn the fair course of legislation to since er ends, rather than to objects that advance public lib-

erty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be

dopted at the present session.
It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me it will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositorized in the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hospility, official or personal, to those astitutions; or to repeat, in this form, and in connexts with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly intertained, and on all proper occasions expressed.—
Though always opposed to their occasions expressed, in the form of technical privileges, and, as a State magnifizet, siming y appropriate legislation, to secure the community gainst the consequences of their occasions mismanare. and the consequence of their occasional mismanages, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in ment, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in pro-moting the interests of trade, and through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other State petablishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the Government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require.— The only safe or proper principle upon which their inwith the Government can be regulated, is the regulates their intercourse with the private citithe conferring of mutual benefits. When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at iberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a priyate banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best torms. preference to those who will serve it on the oest toring. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State Banks any more than to near the hostility of any other class. stility of any other class of State instituons, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of a when they thouselves depart from the objects their creation, and attempt to usure powers not con-red upon them, or to usure the standard of value es-blished by the constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the Government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public af-hirs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it over will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that, in he late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the partions to extend their paper issues. apparently sustained in a suspension of specia ents by public opinion, even though in some cases d by legislative enactments. To this honorable of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound
state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same
mic course, and be content in their appropriate sphere. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon
to avoid all interference from the General Government,
and to derive from it all the protection and benefits
course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been
which it business on other State establishments, on the

which particules at the different foreign confidence in handred thousand dollars for their interest in imposed which particules a standard hope for an early change in their pulicity, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolius in the fabrication and sale of their power to become one of the most wealthy and inthis article, yet, as those monopolius are rarely injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue to be people where they are established, and the revenue to the people where they are established, and the revenue to the people where they are established, and the revenue to be come or of the most wealthy and inthe world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Mismies, equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system. tem of administration, we cannot doubt that our offerts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legis-

In renommending to Congress the adoption of the ne-States, the auggestion presents itself whether the scope of the meneure might not be usefully extended by caus ing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially intrinsted to, or necessarily effected

by, the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confi ded to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military es ablishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and emential to the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the lest seadon! but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the sollida on the maratime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that | 056, in permanent annuales, lands, reservations for Init will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the hous for a general system of organization for the entire militim of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms. the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleglany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. With this view, likewise, I economical the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow-citi zens who are settled upon that border country, as well be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their proach to a happy and certain consumnation. own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted apon without delay, and the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against | They have for the most part, abandoned the hunter state. an assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All are congregated on that border.

you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of Indans to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session, with s view to the long standing controversy with them, have living in comfort upon the produce of their farms had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding General in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important obect; the removal, also, of the entire Creek Nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Plorida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickesaws, the Choctaws, the Pottawatamies, the Otawas, and the Chippe was, with the extensive purchsses of Indian lands during the present year, have ten-dered the speedy and successful result of the long established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian effuirs, entirely certain. The occasion is, thereore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United Status from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a diference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike emonstrated its impracticability.

The hitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been extruction, both physical and moral, to the Indians; angerous conflicts of authority between the Pederal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as the general improvenient of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title of all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their re-

moval to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition than that on which they reside; the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of tout country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white nen, with ample provisions for their security agains external violence and internal dissensions, and, the ex-rension to them of suitable facilities for their advance ment in civilization. This has not been the policy of particular administrations only, but of each in success since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time to time, given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in

respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself. there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its ited by legislative enactments. To this honorable own account, and guardian for the parties contracted by legislative enactments. To this honorable own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the string in obedience to the constitution and laws the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would be United States, to the introduction of an irredeem-escape misropresentation. That there occurred in the contraction in a great deception settlement of this country, as in all others,

The proper will be a first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and the first the second point of the proper and p Every proper exertion has been made, and will be sippl, eligibly elimated, in a healthy climate, and in all continued, to vary out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tabacca trade, as indicated in the several respects better suited to their conditions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, have in addition simulated to my then five million sign said that our commerce should receive to bundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvethat our commerce should receive proceeding in the contract of the two branches. A favorable impression has, have in addition simulated to my then five million sign saids that our commerce should receive proceeding in the force of the countries to bundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvethat the different foreign countries to bundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvethat our commerce about respect to the foreign countries to bundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvethat the first and the seven that no reduction of the first state of a portion of South America renders it indispensables to make the first our commerce and the force of the seven that our commerce and the first our commerce of the first our commerce and the first our commerce and the first our commerce and the first our commerce of the first our commerce and the first our commerce of the first our commerce and the first our commerce our commerce of the first our commerce our comm

> Winnebagors, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen million loar hundred and fifty-night thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Iudian expenses, borne very commy provisions at this session for taking the next cen- heavily upon the Treasury. They have, however, bu sos, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope States and Territories; and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which were, with a single excepton, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress tintions were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Iodians, in the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be gold for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, tully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116.349, 97 acres sequired since the 4th of March, 1929, the United States have paid \$72,560, disas, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandize, mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements. When the heavy expenses incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the enure territory will be forever unsaleable, are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands. no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indipeace, is well calculated to promote regularity and any have been characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that, not withstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and undeviating policy of the Government in this the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, as the existence of the Indian population, which might has at length be a justified to the world in its near ap-

> > The condition of the tribes which occupy the coun try set apart for them in the West, is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. those who have been established for any length of time gestions and recommendations submitted at the last seain that fertile region, maintain themselves b industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to som extent; but the great number are small agriculturists, The recent emigrants, although they have, in some in stances, removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes by the circuit court of this District. are friendly in their teelings towards the United States and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the infriisions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent home, and guarantied to them its peaceful and endisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The ear liest effects will be to dominish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselvas assented, and to multiply the securities of proper ty, and the motives for self-improvement. Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defences recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating ladians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Saminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned then West of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribs emigrated in 1836, and officen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of thes people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the set-tiers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex. and making their way into the centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their rayages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coost; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crew of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reel and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them un-til they are totally expelled from Florida.

one part, but be of evil example and many difference has shown that but little is to be grained by the march o armies through a country to the little sections of the little sections o There are other motives which could urge the Go

is conserve, and honorable to the fittien.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the force that quarter; the vest and increasing interests embarked in the traff of the Indian and China seus in the whale fahrries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of while fisheries at the Pacific ocean, and in the Galf of Mexico, require equal attention to their milety; and a small squadrun may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the re-inforcement of other stations, in airing merchant vessels in distress, in afferding active service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different away from the circuit courts of the United States. ports of the United States, an accorate knowledge of

which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and to other suggestions. contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new syemies of profitable adventore; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a dae regard to the national rights and honor; the recollection of its increase are in one respect, the same. The force of the extension of its increase are in the different the United Street, and the authority of the force of the same. former exploits, and the anticipation of its future tri- | tioned in different parts of the United Ma umphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past, to different laws and a different supervision by the appropriations necessary to carry them into ef-tect. Of the terms upon which these important nego-our national defence, and a proper object of legislative lumbia to another and a very different one. encouragement. The progress and condition of the Post Office De-

partment will be seen by reference to the report of the

Postmuster General. The extent of post roads, covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 34,580,202. number of post offices in the United States is 12.553 and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was \$1,202. 145. The accruing expenditures, \$4,680,068, excess of expenditures. \$117,923. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the first instant, was \$314,068. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was \$161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had been graduated aponthe anticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently bescame necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its nward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the nails upon railroads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that serrice, now become almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the department from ombinations and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this lepartment. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is sguin earnestly invited to the sugson in respect to the District of Columbia

I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the same of the United States, on the relation of Mesers, Stockton and Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once the National Treasury, for the first time since the esexercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued

> The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may 8 and 5 years old last Spring. Terms, 12 man desire will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated - | good two horse waggon for sale. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was o compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain clams of the relators or the Post Office Department. which award the Postmaster General declined to execute in full, until he should receive farther legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as me of official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the Judicary to direct and control him in his discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imp sed on the Postmaster General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this district had authority to interfere by mandamus-such a power having never before been asser ted or claimed by the court. With a view to the settle ment of these important questions, the judgment of the eircuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Su-preme Court of the United States. In the opinion of hat tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official, executive duty, but one of a merey ministerial nature. The grave constitutional ques ions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, express-ly admitting that, with powers of duties properly belongng to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of muotamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon he circuit court of this District the power to issue such writ to an officer of the General Government, comnanding him to perform a ministerial act ? A majority of the wart have decided that it has, but have founder their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispenable to the public interests and the equal administra-

competent to exercise this power, and court of this District is a court of group in cases at common law, and the highest inal jurisdiction in the District, the case writ of manufacture is incident to its common to the common t Another ground relief upon to maintain question, is, that is was included, by fair in the power it granted to the electric course to States, by the set "to provide for the nient organization of the course of the Unpassed 15th of February, 1991; that the n ing the circuit court of this Dotriet, per-day of Felmary, 1801, conferred upon their judges thereof the same powers as were by in the circuit courts of the United States

the repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801.
Admitting that the adoption of the laws of for a portion of this District confers on the su thereof in that portion, the truescende prerogative powers of the Court of King's England, or that either of the sets of Courts spect to the performance of their official in trict their official conduct is subject to a troi, from which in the States they are ex-Whatever difference of opinion may exist expediency of vesting such a power in the ja a system of Government constituted like the United States, all quest agree that these s discrepancies in the law and in the adminis-Congress alone can provide the remedy, the

unavoidably presented to your conside Washington, December 3, 1839.

New Goods

Just received and for sale, wholesale or real, a lowing articles:

200 mcks Liverpool Sult, large sine. 2 do N. Orleans Molasses

2 casks Rice. 48 bage Coffee.

20 boxes best hunch Raiseon. 16 canks Choese. 50 boxes giass, 8 by 10.

500 ltm. Putty. 75 kegs white Lead. 1 bbl. Dutch Madder.

12 Mill Saws.

10 cross out do, 50 bottles Rowan's Tonic Mixture. J. & W. MURPINE

EXECUTORS' BALE.

TATILL be sold at the Courthouse on Tuning the 1st day of January next, a like BOY, belonging to the estate of Ann Dun, in on a credit of mine months, the purchase gon bond with approved security.

JAMES OWENS En.

Dec. 20, 1838.

Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1838

HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL sell at the Courthouse in Salisbur, w Tuesday the 1st of January next, (unless p credit with bond and approved security. Miss T. P. ALLEN

December 20, 1838.

GROCERIES, &C.

THE Subscriber has just received from C Cognec Brauly, first quality, Old Whiskey, very superior, by the galles as

Madeira Wine,

Loaf and brown Sugar, of different que Coffee of first quality,

Spanish Segars, Pilot Bread, Soda Biscurt, and

Crackers,

Rasins; Sallad Oil, &c.
All of which he offers for sale upon very terms - Beeswax taken in exchange for good market price paid in cash. ANDRE MAT Salisbury, Dec. 20.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Iredell county, on the 29th alt., by Amai Landsey, Mr. SAMUEL GREEN, to Must VANILLE LAZENBY.

In Stokes county, by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. P. STEELE, of Statesville, to Mass ELIZA A STOCKTON, of Stokes.

In Davidson county, on the 12th inst., by M. Paston, Esq., Mr. B. D. HADEN, of Davie ca. to lies CAROLINE, daughter of the late Morris Davis Esq.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town on Tuesday evening 4th inst. M Mrs. Y. had resided in this place for 40 years or and was loved and respected by all her acqua In this County on the 20th of Nov.. Mrs. C RINE WEBB, consort of Daniel Webb, in year of her age.
Mrs. Webb was a member of the Methodist

she possessed an amiable disposition, a bent was kind to the poor, a friend to the orph tionate wife, a good mistress, and a devo