HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Siler presented a Bill giving to the County Court of Cherokee jurisdiction over the State Road in said County.

Mr. Winston, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship, persons convicted of infamous crimes. These Bills were read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the annual income of the Literary Fund, among the several Counties in this State, in proportion to their Federal population.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether or not the laws on Usury in this State need amendment.

Mr. Young presented a petition from sundry citizens of the counties of Iredell, Mecklenburg and Lincoln, together with a Bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Graham. Said Bill was read the first time and passed, and, on motion of Mr. Young, referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Received from the Senate the engrossed Bill to purchase a Library, which was read the first time and passed.

Also, a proposition to refer to a Joint Select Committee of three, on the part of each House, a letter from the Hon. Wm. Gaston, on the subject of repairing the Statue of Washington. Concurred in.

The Bill authorising the several County Courts to provide for compensation to the Wardens of the Poor, was read the second time and passed.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Stanly, was read the third time and passed. Yeas 62, Nays 46

The Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Cleveland, was read three times and passed. Yeas 55, Nays 51.

The Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, was read the second time and rejected. Yeas 42, Nays 67.

SENATE.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Spruill was appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on Mr. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor.

Joint committee, on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature—Messrs. Shepard, Dockery, Orr, Clingman, and Pasteur.

Mr. Reid is added to the committee on Privileges and Elections, in the place of Mr. Evans, excused.

Hugh Waddle, Senator elect for the County of Orange, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Sorrell, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire and report what amendments are necessary to be made to the laws relating to the Sheriff's returns of the Governor's election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Boyden introduced a Bill for the establishment and better regulation of common Schools. Read first time and passed.

James Graham, the member elect from the county of Orange, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. A. Graham, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

A Bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company; and a Bill to compel Militia Officers to hold their Commissions three years, were read first time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to raise a Joint Select committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an Extra Session of the Legislature, and informing that Messrs. Shepard, Orr, Dockery, Clingman, and Pasteur, form their branch of said committee. Whereupon, Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Hyman, Thompson, and Smith were appointed on the part of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House, statements made by the Bank of North Carolina, and by the Bank of Cape Fear, exhibiting the state and condition of those Institutions. Ordered that these Exhibits be sent to the Senate, be printed, and referred to the Joint Select committee on Banks.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Morehead from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the Memorial from Perquimons, praying the Legislature to aid in suppressing the evil arising from the excessive use of ardent spirits, reported that the remedy to the evil is to be found in a due and rigid enforcement of the laws now in force, and in the disapprobation and censure of the virtuous portion of Society.—Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing law in relation to Volunteer Companies.

Mr. Dockery presented a Bill to amend an Act in the Revised Statutes, to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State; which passed it first reading.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the vote on the Report on the Memorial from Perquimans, on the excessive use of ardent spirits, was reconsidered.—Mr. Shepard then moved that the Memorial be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report a Bill amending the law, so as to authorize the imprisonment of persons selling liquors without licence, and to prohibit the recovery of any debts for liquors, less than five dollars. Mr. Dockery moved that they be further instructed to provide for the prohibiting, under penalty of imprisonment, non-residents from selling less than a gallon. On motion of Mr. Clingman, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road was read the second time; when Mr. Dockery addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the passage of the Bill; after which, it was laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the existing laws as to enable a security to absolve himself from legal responsibility, if the obligee does not commence legal proceedings to collect within a certain time, after notice to that effect has been given by the security or his agent.

[The proceedings of the House for this day are crowded out.]

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, December 18, 1840.

To Correspondents.—Several communications, received too late for insertion, shall appear next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had expected to lay the Message before our readers to day, but the delay in the organization of Congress till Tuesday, prevented its delivery in time to reach us until too late for this week's paper. It is an able, dignified and perspicuous document, doing equal honor to the head and heart of Mr. Van Buren. It will be given next week.

CONGRESS.

Monday, the 7th instant, was the day appointed for the opening of the present session of Congress, but in consequence of the great severity of the weather, for a few days previous, with unusually heavy snow storms, the roads were so blocked up and frozen as, in a great measure, to stop travel on the rail roads, or greatly retard it for a day or more. Being hindered by these causes, a sufficient number of members was not in attendance in either the Senate or the House of Representatives to form a quorum on Monday, or in the Senate even on Tuesday. The House organized on Tuesday;—a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him, as usual, of the organization and readiness of the two Houses to receive his Message.

Immediately after this, *Mr. Adams* gave notice that he would, on the next day, move to rescind the 21st rule of the House adopted in January last, relating to the reception of Abolition petitions.—The rule is as follows:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the Slave trade between the States of Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever."

The House then adjourned, as there was no quorum in the Senate.

On Wednesday, after the Journal had been read, Mr. Adams, in pursuance of his notice the day before, offered a resolution to the effect that the standing rule of the House, given above, be rescinded.

Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table;—this motion, after some remarks from Mr. Adams requesting its withdrawal, as he did not then intend to debate the resolution, was withdrawn. Some further brief discussion ensued, when, on motion of *Mr. Bayly*, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 82 yeas to 58 nays.

The Message of the President was then laid before the House by the Speaker, and, sixty thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House. On motion, the House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our extracts of the regular proceedings will show what has been doing at Raleigh. The session so far has been prolific in the origination of various schemes of Internal Improvement, some of them from the recommendation of Gov. Dudley, and as wild and impracticable as might be supposed.—Among others of this sort, we consider the notion of a Turnpike from Raleigh to Buncombe, and worse than the scheme itself, the provision of the Bill proposed for its construction, which we published last week.

The last Raleigh Register gives some account of a blow up in the Whig ranks, which may be considered the "beginning of the end," a sign, betokening the explosion soon to be general. The Register gives Mr. *Wm. B. Shepard* what we should call a pretty formal cutting out of the association of Whiggery. He regrets to say, "more in sorrow than in anger," that a late speech of Mr. Shepard's has been of a character to render his political position a matter of doubt to some of his warmest admirers, and place him in a very "equivocal position." We wait further developments before saying any more.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Some of the leading Whig papers are insisting on the necessity of an extra Session of Congress immediately after the 4th of March. They are impatient for the new Administration to commence operations; repeal the Sub-Treasury, and take the preparatory steps for rechartering another National Bank. They are all clamorous for change, and change they will see, with a vengeance, before one year rolls round. The sooner the work is commenced the better. Let them go on—the Democratic party are waiting to see what they will do. The co-operation of Messrs. Webster, Clay, Preston, Slade and other leaders of the party must afford an interesting scene. Tariff and Anti-Tariff, Bank and Anti-Bank, Abolition and Anti-Abolition. How beautifully all will work together in the great promised "Reform!"

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The members of the Electoral College of this State met in Raleigh on the 2d instant. Jno. Wolfenden was elected President of the College, and Edmund B. Freeman Secretary. Two members, Charles W. Dowell of Burke, and David F. Caldwell of Rowan, being absent, their places were supplied by the appointment, by ballot, of Edmund Jones of Wilkes, and Simon R. Bost of Davidson. The College then voted for William H. Harrison and John Tyler for President and Vice President of the United States.

The gentlemen composing the Electoral College of Virginia, assembled in Richmond on Wednesday the 9th inst., and cast the votes of that State for Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States. One of the delegates voted for James K. Polk of Tennessee for V. President.

The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, the great regulator, has been trying for some time to make arrangements to resume cash payments in January, as the law requires, by borrowing money from the N. York and Boston Banks, on her own post notes, endorsed by other Banks of Philadelphia. At the last accounts she had succeeded in all the negotiations, with the exception of one or two Banks, and it was considered questionable whether these would come into the arrangement proposed. Some of the Whig papers had insisted on the propriety of a longer Suspension being allowed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; this, however, will not be granted. The Banks concern will be turned to account, or, as by the bond, as the notes are reserved.—It is reported that some arrangements will be accomplished to bolster it longer, in order to secure the location of the contemplated new concern at Philadelphia. If no general resumption may be expected in the course of next month.

The work begin again.—From our notice of Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that old Mr. Adams has made a very fair start in his old track of Abolition agitation. This looks like the subject was dying away, as the people were told by the Whigs last summer. So far from lagging or being dispirited, the incendiaries are every where active, in better and stronger hopes than ever. They are determined to persist in their course, without yielding an inch, as this early move of Mr. Adams plainly shows.

☞ The Supreme Court of this State commences its Winter Session in Raleigh, on Monday the 28th of this month. Our last contained an erroneous statement of the time.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hon. Levi Woodbury has been elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of New Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of the Hon. Henry Hubbard, whose term of service expires at that time.

John M. Berrien has been elected by the Legislature of Georgia, Senator for that State for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Lumpkin, whose term then expires. The vote was—for Berrien 135; M'Allister 117; Scattering 9.

President Lamar of Texas has been for some time so ill as to be wholly unable to attend to the duties of his station. He has been advised by his physicians to remove to a climate more favorable to the restoration of his health, and the cure of his disease, which is said to be dropsical.

The first day of January has been fixed on for the inauguration of John M. Morehead as Governor of this State. The ceremony will take place in presence of the Legislature.

Going to Texas.—It is said that the final location of the boundary line between the United States and Texas, will throw the whole county of Miller, now in Arkansas, on the Texas side. This would be rather the most extensive and solid emigration to that country yet made.

The President of Texas, in his Message to Congress last month, deprecates the occurrence of a war with Mexico, for many reasons, and recommends the propriety and policy of further attempts to reconcile that country on peaceable conditions and negotiation.

A paragraph appeared some short time since in the St Augustine News, saying that Gen. Atkinson had been stricken with Paralysis, and was in consequence so disabled as to render it improbable that he would ever again take the field. Gen. Atkinson has written a letter to the Editor of the Globe, under date of Jefferson Barracks, Sept. 30th, in which he says that the report is premature, as he has never had an attack of the Paralysis, but is in health and condition to take the field and discharge the duties pertaining to his rank.

☞ The great match race between Boston and Gano, over the Augusta (Geo.) turf, came off—or rather did not come off, for it was "no go" with Gano on Monday, the 7th inst. "Old Kentucky" as was generally expected, taking the chink. The Augusta Chronicle of the 8th, says:

"The great match race, or rather the great match which "was not no race at all," between these two lions of the day, came off yesterday, over the Lafayette course, and resulted in the defeat of Gano, in a single heat. Time, 7 minutes 57 seconds. After which he was drawn, and Boston took the "*ready*."

THE TARIFF.

As their own organs will not do it, we intend to keep our Whig readers informed of the sayings and doings of their Northern Harrison allies on the Tariff and other important questions agitated. The Philadelphia United States Gazette, in an article speculating on the policy that is to prevail in the new Administration, speaks thus of the Tariff:

"The south demand a restoration of that State of things which they enjoyed twelve years since. They have a State Treasury—it increases their difficulties.—They had no Banks—they procured such. The Protective Tariff has been removed and foreign debt increases in amount.

Do you hear that, Southern Whigs? The removal of the *Protective Tariff* has increased foreign debt, therefore the Tariff must be restored. This is good Northern Whig doctrine—what say you to it—are you ready for Tariff Taxes again?

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

From a statement in a late number of the Columbia Southern Carolinian, of the condition, liabilities and circulation of the South Carolina Banks, as set forth in Reports made by them to the Legislature, we have the following information:

Total amount of bills in circulation,	$3,072,004 67
Bills held by them, and not in circulation,	298,287 30
Amount in actual circulation,	2,773,717 37
Amount of specie in their vaults,	1,692,083 71
Amount of circulation over specie,	1,081,633 66

Besides this, they have due them in Bonds Judgments and Bills of Exchange, 16,448,918 70

☞ The Federal party during the Democratic administration of Martin Van Buren, proposed a "gag law" to stop the mouths of all office holders and deprive them of the liberty of speech. They are now in power, and can next Congress pass the law if they please. Will Messrs. Critenden, Bell and Co., bring it up again at that time and apply it to their own partizan office holders? We shall see. What is right in principle at one time, is right at another.

Late news from Texas gives information of the capture of some merchandise in that country by the crew of the captain of a Mexican merchant vessel by a Texian schooner:—it states that the act of aggression had been committed by the Mexican Government, in firing from the fort at Tampico on a boat of the Texian schooner, which had been sent ashore for water. The merchandise had been captured by Commodore Moore as a retaliation for the act, considered by him as an outrage.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting held at Mount Morris, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a new County, composed of the adjacent parts of the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Catawba, Rowan, and Iredell, on motion, Gen. William H. Kerr was called to the Chair; and A. M. Emerson, appointed Secretary.

George F. Davidson was then called on to explain the object of the meeting; and the propriety of establishing a new County, advocated by J. P. A. Mullen, and G. T. Emerson. The following Resolutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is desirable and expedient that a new County be established, composed of portions of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Catawba, Rowan, and Iredell; having for its centre, some point between Reid's Store and Beatty's Ford, as nearly equidistant as practicable from Statesville and Charlotte, running North and South, and Salisbury and Lincolnton, running East and West.

Resolved, further, That we desire and request the co-operation of our fellow-citizens, who held a meeting at Beatty's Ford to consult on this subject, on the 27th of August last; deeming it proper that such alterations should be made in the boundaries of the proposed new County, as will comport with the above Resolution.

Resolved, further, That a Committee, two from each of the above-named Counties, be appointed to confer with the people; to ascertain the boundaries, and population, of the proposed new County; and to have further power to call a public meeting at any time they may think necessary.

Agreeably to the last Resolution, the following persons were appointed a Committee for the object therein specified, viz: Robert Burton and Alexander M'Corkle of Lincoln; Caleb Erwin and Andrew Springs of Mecklenburg; Thos. M'Ewen and Robert Neele of Catawba; James E. Kerr and Col. James Jameson of Rowan, and James J. Turner and Wm. Hargrave of Iredell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincolnton, Charlotte, and Salisbury papers.

WM. H. KERR, Chairman.

A. M. Emerson, Secretary.

December 3, 1840.

From the New York Standard.

PROSCRIPTION.

The Federal presses cared not, during the late campaign, to charge the present Administration with proscribing all persons from holding office, for opinion's sake; and many of them openly recommend the system of a retaliatory process. We could refer to instances, in our own city, that would prove the falsity of the charge, without seeking farther evidence; but, for the present, we will give to our readers the following facts taken from the Ulster Republican, and then leave the candid mind to judge whether the charge of the Federal presses has foundation sufficient to sustain it:

"We have before us a document containing the names and the salaries, and setting forth the political sentiments of the gentlemen employed as clerks, &c., in the different Departments and Bureaus at Washington. From this document, it appears that there is a majority of Federalists so employed, whose excess of salary over that of the Democratic clerks is no less a sum than *fifty thousand dollars*. In the State Department there are employed *thirteen* Federalists, or Whigs, and *three* Democrats. The whole amount of the salaries paid to the former, is $17,060; to the latter, $3,190. In the Treasury Department there are eight Democrats and four Whigs. Salaries of the former, $10,150; of the latter, $5,150. In the Navy Department there are [illegible] each party, the Democrats receiving $4,371, and the Whigs, $4,981. In the First comptroller's Office there are eight Whigs and six Democrats. The salaries of the first amount to $9,650, and of the last to $7,400. In the Second comptroller's office there are six Whigs and four Democrats, the former receiving $7,200, and the latter $4,550. In the First Auditor's office there are nine Democrats and four Whigs, the first being paid $10,250, and the last, $5,350. In the Second Auditor's office there are seven Whigs and six Democrats, and they receive, the Whigs $8,300, and the Democrats, $6,950. In the Third Auditor's office there are but seven Democrats to nineteen Whigs—the first receiving $7,850, and the last, $22,000. In the Fourth Auditor's office there are eight Democrats, with salaries amounting to $8,850; and six Whigs, with $8,800. In the Fifth Auditor's office there are six Whigs, whose salaries amount to $7,500, and five Democrats, who receive $5,150. In the Treasurer's office there are eight Whigs and four Democrats—the former receive $9,750; and the latter, $4,800. In the Register's office there are seventeen Whigs and eight Democrats, the former being in the receipt of $12,150, and the latter of $7,550. In the General Land Office there are forty-two Democrats and twenty-one Whigs; to the former the sum of $48,342 is paid; to the latter, $25,649. In the Solicitor's office there is one Democrat, with a salary of $1,150, and two Whigs each having $1,150. In the office of the Auditor for the Post Office there are thirty Democrats, and twenty three Whigs; the first receive $36,800, and the last, $29,200. In the Navy Commissioners' office there are three Whigs, whose salaries amount to $3,600. In the Patent Office there is not a single Democrat; all those attached to it, fifteen persons in all, being Whigs, whose united salaries amount to $18,050. Besides the offices above enumerated, there are the War, Indian, Pension, Commanding General's, Adjutant General's, Engineer's, Quartermaster General's, Paymaster General's, Commissary General's, Subsistence, Ordnance, and Surgeon General's offices, giving a total of eighty clerks; about fifty-five of whom, and receiving the largest salaries, are opposed to the present Administration.

"From the preceding facts, it will readily be perceived that the Administration has not pursued a proscriptive policy. There can be no doubt but there have been more removals in New York, since the first election of Seward, than have taken place under the General Government since March, 1829. Throughout the country, there are many lucrative and influential offices held by Whigs—by men who have labored hard to bring about the Harrison triumph which has disgraced our age. But the Whigs are crying out proscription, solely because they want to deceive the people into approving their plans of intended villainy, as if it is doubtless their intention to make a general proscription for opinion's sake. Such has been the practice of the aristocratic party in every other nation; and we have no reason for believing that it will act differently in our own land."

Why are politicians, on the eve of election, like beans?—Because they hang about the polls.

Why is a tear shed in secret like a vessel of war?—Because it is a private tear.

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

The party that are to be in power after the 4th of March next, composed, as it is, of so many discordant factions, will find that it is no easy matter to arrange political measures and places suitable and satisfactory to such a variety of views and interests. Gen. Harrison will perceive, at a very early period, no doubt, that he has been elevated to a position in this great nation, which, though it be the most honorable and dignified in the world, he will find to be not the most enviable. The critical position of the country with regard to its internal affairs, requires the skill of a statesman, indeed, at the helm of its Government. Gen. Harrison, has yet to prove himself competent to fill such a station. He may call to his aid eminent men, it is true, but who will they be? and can they agree? Mr. Webster will certainly hold a prominent place in his cabinet; will he sanction any measures favorable to the South and its interests? then it will be the first time he has ever done so. What of Henry Clay? He and Webster will never work well together; then he will have to go to England, or *lie up*; or he may begin in time, to chalk out his plans of battle for the next Presidential campaign. But then there will be Webster playing at the same game, and between the two, *old Tip* will find himself in a pretty considerable of a tempest, and we doubt, with the thousands of other perplexities which he will have to encounter, whether, at times, he will know that he is standing upon his heels or his head.

But the people have been promised *better times* if they would elect Harrison. They have done so, and they will expect his Administration to fulfill the promise. They have been told also that they could not be worsted by a *change*, and this has been rung from one end of the Union to the other. Time will decide this prediction. We do not perceive how they can be *bettered* by a change of the policy of the present Administration, unless it be by some hidden magic influence in "*hard cider*," which has not yet displayed itself. We shall, however, await the movements of the new Administration calmly. From the many promises which have been made, much will be expected of it, and these expectations must be realized, or it will fall most awfully low.—*N. Orleans Great Western.*

From the Globe.

We publish below a copy of a letter received by the Secretary of War from General Armistead, commanding the army in Florida, showing the nature and extent of the military operations against the hostile Indians since their recent faithless conduct in breaking off the negotiations entered into with them in pursuance of their own proposed wishes. It will be seen that the Commanding General is vigorously pushing his operations against them, though he is at the same time seeking every opportunity of negotiating with them for the peaceable termination of the war, and their emigration to the homes of their brethren in the West.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF FLORIDA,
FORT KING, Nov. 24, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant.

The whole army is now, and will remain, in pursuit of the enemy. Every inducement is however held out to them to treat. The bands of Halick Tustenuggee and Tiger-tail are pursued by a detachment of the 2d Infantry. The 7th is now in the field. The Dragoons, of which six companies are on the upper St. Johns, are actively employed in that section. The 8th regiment leaves this route, embracing the Wahoo and the other hiding places on the Withlacoochie. The 6th regiment is in the country between the Hillsborough and Withlacoochie. The 1st regiment is scouting along the Gulf shore below Tampa, with boats accompanied by a steamer and two schooners.

I have deemed these movements necessary, as the entire bands of the enemy have confined themselves to the swamps and along that coast, from whence they make predatory excursions; and it is there, and there alone, that they can be most annoyed.

To the North of Fort King they make occasional inroads, but to bring them to a sense of what they ought to do, their families and strongholds must be broken up.

The delegation are in utter astonishment at the manner in which Halick Tustenuggee and his party left them, as they had given me and the party repeated assurance of their determination to emigrate. This want of faith has not deterred me from using exertions to communicate with the Seminoles, and I have despatched three of the delegation with their consent, to hold intercourse with their relations and friends.

I will continue every exertion to fulfil the requirements of the Government by treaty or otherwise.

I shall leave this place in a few hours for Tampa where my headquarters will be established; please direct accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob.t servant,
W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. Gen. Com. Army of Florida.

The Hon. THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

It was frankly stated by John Quincy Adams, in one of his Congressional speeches, that the four years during which he occupied the Presidential chair were his most unhappy years.

The Lord have mercy upon Gen. Harrison.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Mary N. Steele, near Salisbury, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq., to Miss MARY N., daughter of the late Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand of this place.

In this Town, on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. John D. Scholz, OBADIAH WOODSON, Foreman in the Office, to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of the late George Fraley.

DIED,

In Davie County, on the 11th inst. Mrs. MARGARET HALL, consort of Joseph Hall, Esq. in the 70th year of her age. An Obituary notice of the deceased will appear in our next.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Nurseries, in Davidson County, N. C., a large assortment of Fruit Trees, &c., consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c., EMBRACING SOME OF THE BEST **American** AND **European** *Fruits*.

ALSO

a fine Selection of

ROSES, DAHLIAS, &c.

Trees will be delivered at any reasonable distance from Lexington, at the usual prices, if applied for early. Orders to be addressed to the subscriber, the postage being paid. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHS. MOCK.

December 18, 1840. 6w—n.