

he could not believe that Lotteries were inherently vicious. What are we asked to do?—to assist the Trustees of the Richmond Academy, an institution which had done much good, in supporting their school, which, without intervention, must fall to the ground. What other way is left but by Lottery, to obtain this assistance: as the gentleman from Richmond has just observed, we could not expect a donation from the Public Treasury. What, said Mr. P., do we come here for? Is it not for the purpose of adopting measures to advance the character of the State and to improve the condition of the people? And what measures so sure of those results, as those which foster and establish schools. Do not let us manifest by the rejection of this bill, that we place but little value on the benefits of education. It was known that our laws licensed the lottery system, and that in every part of the State, individuals were engaged in vending tickets in Lotteries created for the benefit of other States. He could see no reason for withholding from the friends of literature the privilege of raising funds for purposes connected with the best interests of our citizens. It is certainly good policy to keep our money at home, for persons will venture, and if no opportunity exist at home, they will seek it elsewhere. He could not believe that the ruinous consequences would arise from Lotteries, which the gentleman from Franklin had imagined. From the first establishment of our government, acts have been passed, authorizing Lotteries. The practice was not confined to our own State, but had been sanctioned, he believed, by every member of the Union. Is it possible that they would have been countenanced so long, if they were productive of the great evils which had been attributed to them? He should think not. He concluded by saying, that he should always feel bound to vote for similar measures, where their aim was the public good.

Mr. Hill made a few observations in reply to Mr. Pickett. That gentleman, said Mr. H., had remarked, that he never knew any fraud committed in these Lotteries, nor did he believe they would arise. He could call his attention to many instances: he would mention one, that of Jonas Frost, of Smithfield, who, perhaps, had managed his lottery as judiciously as any one ever did, for after selling all the tickets, he pocketed the money and decamped without drawing it. It was not unusual for these lottery holders to make their jack at one stroke, as Jonas Frost did. Suppose, said Mr. H., we should authorize a lottery for any purpose, and the individuals to whom it is granted, after selling the tickets, should refuse to draw it, what claim have we upon them. He had no ill will against the Richmond Academy—he wished there were flourishing institutions in every county of the State—indeed, the diffusion of the blessings of education would be the best antidote to this gambling spirit which pervades the community. But if we authorize one county to draw a lottery what will be the consequence? Every county in the State, has an equal claim upon us, and they will want a similar privilege, and if we grant the boon to all, it would be without value to any. He therefore doubted the propriety of the measure, as well on the score of policy as morality.

Mr. Seawell said, the object of this bill was to raise a sum of money, for the purpose of putting an Academy into operation, for the diffusion of learning; and this could not be done without receiving aid from other sources than were in the reach of the Institution. If he understood the matter, the rejection of the bill was contended for, on the ground of the immorality and impolicy of the measure. He thought a fair statement of the case was this—is the evil which would result from the passage of this bill of sufficient magnitude to counterbalance the good which would flow from the successful operation of the Academy in question. It had been admitted by the gentleman from Franklin, that the best antidote to this gambling spirit would be found in the propagation of Seminaries of learning. If the situation of the country would warrant the establishment of schools in every county at the public expense, there would be no necessity for resorting to this mode of rearing Academies; but as gentlemen prepared to vote for such a law or in our present embarrassed affairs, could the people spare the money necessary to carry the law into effect? How will this bill operate? Does it put the hand of the collector into the pocket of any one? No, like all other speculations it holds out a prospect to adventurers, to gain a large sum by risking a small one. Gentlemen talk about restraining the people from indulging a gambling propensity. It cannot be done; if it be attempted, the only effect will be a change from better to worse for they will carry it on in secret—it cannot be checked by prohibitory enactments, for it is inherent in the nature of man. If a man buys a land warrant, is it his intention to emigrate where the land is located? No; nine times out of ten he buys on speculation, and the principal portion of the transactions of the world are undertaken for purposes of speculation, and they originate in the same spirit, which influences the adventurer in a lottery—it is all hazard. Every body acts on the principle of gain; we are then, strictly speaking, all adventurers. The merchant who buys \$10,000 worth of goods in New-York and insures their safe arrival in port, by paying a premium, does to all intents and purposes run a risk which constitutes the essence of a lottery. Does the Insurer establish his office, to promote commerce—no, but to enrich himself. But the Trustees in this instance do not wish to put money into their pockets—no, they desire to advance the happiness of mankind in general, by enlightening its members. If this bill passes, so far from encouraging vicious propensities, it will give birth to hostility of sentiment as regards gambling by annually turning out a large number of well educated youth. Will not this be an ample requital to those individuals who shall pay a few dollars for a ticket? The great State of New-York derived her funds for carrying on her mighty system of Internal Improvements from Lotteries. But were her farmers bowed down and impoverished? No, quite the reverse—the Lotteries are supported not by them, but by those gentry, who if they did not risk their money in this way would perhaps make a more unprofitable use of it. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Leake felt thankful for the able assistance rendered him, which perhaps made it unnecessary for him to say any thing more on the subject; but he begged the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments. The gentleman from Franklin, in the remarks which he made, referred to some manager of a Lottery, who, after selling his tickets, "decamped" with the money. If he intended to decamp by this observation, that there was any probability of another decampment, he must say that the allegation was unworthy of himself as unjust towards the Trustees of the Richmond Academy.

[Here the Speaker informed Mr. Leake, that his remarks were of a personal nature, and could not be allowed.]

Mr. Hill asked leave to explain, and disclaimed having any allusion to the Trustees of that Academy.

Mr. Leake resumed. He had expected opposition from the gentleman from Franklin. He had heard him more than once denounce, not only his, but all bills of a similar nature, & therefore was not startled when he saw him rise. But why was the gentleman so hostile to Lotteries? because they are games of chance, and therefore immoral. That they were games of chance, he did not deny, but that this necessarily constituted them immoral, was a conclusion to which he could not subscribe. It was a conclusion which branded as immoral the various vocations of agriculture, commerce and man-

ufactures: for there is certainly risk, when the husbandman sows his seed, when the merchant adventures his stock in trade. Upon this branch of the subject, Mr. L. begged leave to read a part of an able report made to the Virginia Legislature at its last session on the subject of Lotteries. [He then read an extract.] He then went on to say, that the individual who, after reading that report, could still maintain that there was not an essential difference, in point of view, between Lotteries and the common modes of gambling, was able to resist arguments, which he could not. If Lotteries were not immoral, then it was expedient to pass the bill now before the Senate. Its object is to establish schools from whence proceed the main pillars of our republic, virtue and knowledge, the sources of individual respectability and happiness, & without which we may toil in vain to effect or render popular those mighty schemes of Internal Improvement which enoble States and enrich individuals.

Mr. Jayner made a few remarks against the bill on the score of its immorality, and the establishment of a bad precedent. He moved, that on the passage of the bill, the Yeas and Nays should be called.

The question on the passage of the bill at its second reading having been stated, Mr. Leake rose to inquire whether his being a Trustee of the Institution, for whose benefit the Lottery was intended, vested in him such an interest, as would render it improper for him to vote on the question.

The Speaker thought it did not.

The Yeas and Nays were then called, and were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alexander, Baird, of Burke, Bullock, Burney, Blackwell, Beaml, of Rowan, Beasley, Deberry, Elliott, Foreman, Forney, Gray, Gilchrist, Holloman, Hill, of St. Lee, Hawkins, King, Locke, Leake, Love, McMillan, McKay, Miller, Matthews, Pickett, Riddick, Roberts, Spaight, of Craven, Smith, Speight, of Greene, Sharpe, Seawell, Stokes, Tyson, Vanhook, Williams, of Martin, and Ward.—37.

Nays.—Messrs. Boddie, Bell, Croom, Devane, Davenport, Gilliam, Hill, of Franklin, Hunter, Joyner, McDowell, Marsh, McDaniel, McLeary, Parker, Salvear, Sanders, Shesford, Sellers, Williams, of Beaufort, Wilson, of Camden, Wilson, of Edgecomb, and Wasden.—22.

So the bill passed its second reading, and was then ordered to be read the third time. Mr. Hill, of Franklin, made an unsuccessful effort to lay it on the table. It passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the House of Commons, refusing to ballot for Judge as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Monday, Jan. 1, 1827.

On motion of Mr. Edmondson, Messrs. Love, Swain, Martin, Donoho, and Dargan were appointed a committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the Cherokee lands.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the Committee on the part of this House, appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Superior Courts: Messrs. Iredell, Martin, Bozman, Mhoon, Stedman, Burns, Ferrand, Blount, Edwards, Cox of Lenoir, R. H. Jones, Spruill, Gary, Dickinson, Whitaker, Alfred Moore, Strange, J. A. Hill, Marshall and McNair.

Mr. Ferrand, one of the members from Onslow, and Mr. W. W. Jones, of New-Hanover, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Whitehurst presented the petition of Eliza Hope Cox, of Craven, praying for a Divorce. Mr. Torrance presented the petition of Mary Caldwell, of Iredell. Mr. Edmondson the petition of Susannah Tindall, of Haywood, and Mr. Patterson presented the petition of Elijah Pope, of Northampton, on the same subject—all of which were referred to the Committee on Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. McNair presented the petition of David Standback, of Richmond, praying to be exempted from the payment of the tax imposed on a gate erected by him on a public road—referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Newland presented the petition of Laban Ellis and many other citizens of the county of Burke, praying remuneration for opening a public road—referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Swain presented a communication from George D. Philips, of Buncombe, on the subject of amending the laws in regard to fences—referred to the committee on Agriculture.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Shipp, a bill allowing Jurors in the County and Superior Courts of Lincoln, to receive pay for their services; and a bill to empower Joseph Houston, of Iredell county, to erect gates across certain roads therein mentioned.

By Mr. Strange, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Fayetteville to select a special Justice for said town, and to amend the 5th section of an act passed in 1821, for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Alexander, a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1815, to incorporate the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county.

By Mr. Cooper, a bill to repeal the 6th section of an act passed in 1803, to extend the jurisdiction of a single Justice; and to amend the several laws in force in this State, relative to the recovery of debt before a Justice of the Peace.

These bills were severally read the first time.

Mr. Donoho presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be re-appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board for this State, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Gary, it was,

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a well regulated and efficient patrol, increase of privileges, higher penalties for neglect of duty, and a proper remuneration, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Alexander,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws with regard to Constables, as to ensure the more speedy collection and payment of debts placed in their hands for collection.

Edwin Poor, one of the members from Burke, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Donner presented the memorial of certain inhabitants of Hyde county, praying aid from the Board of Internal Improvements to enable them to cut a canal to prevent the overflowing of the Lake in that county, which would relieve them much distress, and have the effect of reclaiming a large portion of valuable land.—Referred to the Committee on Int. Improvements.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of John Fugate, praying a divorce from his wife Patsey. Referred to the committee on Divorce.

Mr. Clayton presented the petition of Joseph Olive, a cripple, praying for a grant of a piece of land. Referred.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of Nancy Chadwick, and Mr. Webb that of Mary Greene, of Person, which were read and referred to the Com. on Divorce & Alimony.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Blevins, a bill to amend an act passed at last session, for compensating the jurors of Ashe county, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Barnard, a bill to amend an act passed in 1824, to appoint commissioners to contract with Jer. Land for a piece of land for the use of the county of Currituck, and for laying out a town.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to establish New Hope Academy, in Edgecomb county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

Mr. Hill of Wilmington, a bill supplemental to an act concerning the estates of persons dying intestate (provides that when any person who is named ex'r in a will refuses or neglects to act, it may be lawful for three Justices to appoint some other discreet person to act as ex'r). Read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Foy, a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves. Referred to the same com.

Mr. Cooper, a bill to amend the revenue laws, by laying a tax of \$15 on all gates of entrance to race-courses; and

Mr. Ellis, a bill requiring the Clerks & Registers of the several counties to keep their offices at or within half a mile of their respective court-houses. Both bills passed their first reading.

A bill was received from the Senate, for the better regulation of the county courts of Nash & Northampton, providing for a select number of Justices to hold the courts with payment for their services, which had its first reading.

Messrs. Newland, Poor & Gary, were added to the Military committee.

A message from the Senate stated, that Messrs. Spaight of Craven, Pickett and McKay, compose the Library committee on the part of the Senate: whereupon Messrs. A. Moore, Iredell & Shephard, were appointed on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint committee, to whom shall be referred the memorial of the Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Swain, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the arranging, revising and digesting the whole body of the public Statute Law of North-Carolina, commencing with the earliest English statutes, in force in this State.

On motion of Mr. Shephard, the House took up for its second reading, the bill concerning granting licenses to practise in the county courts of this State. The bill being put on its passage,

Mr. Martin said, the age at which young men might receive licences ought to have some limit, if they were to be granted to persons before they attained the age of 21, though he thought that period the proper one; but seeing no necessity for the bill, he should move that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Shephard did not expect any opposition to the passage of this bill, much less did he expect it from the gentleman from Hertford. It had been said, that sufficient discretion and legal knowledge could not be acquired earlier than the age of 21, and therefore it would be improper to give the Judges discretion to grant a licence in any case at an earlier period. It was well known, that the Judges had, on some occasions, exercised this discretion in favor of persons of extraordinary talents. He could mention distinguished individuals in this House who had been thus favored. Cases of hardship might arise, in which young men of rare talents, but poor, might with propriety be licensed before they reached the age of 21. And, in order to guard against any abuse of the privilege, there is a clause in the bill to protect the clients of such young men against any loss that might arise to them from their being under age. Mr. S. thought this discretion might be safely left with the Judges; they have now no way of ascertaining the precise age of the applicants for licences; if they say they are of age, and they are qualified, and have testimonials of good moral character, they would not be objected to.

Mr. Martin said, when youths appeared with the extraordinary acquirements which the gentlemen from Stokes had spoken of, they might, perhaps, if so disposed, impose on the Judges, and obtain their license before they attained legal age. But he was unwilling to pass a law to sanction a practice of this kind. It was more frequently found to be the case, that students were deficient in knowledge and discretion at the age of 21, than otherwise. He knew nothing of the existence of this bill until he heard it read; and he little thought it was the production of a gentleman of the bar. The gentleman from Stokes says, the 2d section binds the property of these minors to their clients; but it leaves them at liberty to defraud others.

After a few other remarks from Mr. Shephard, the question for indefinitely postponing the bill, was carried 63 to 48.

A number of private bills then received their second and third readings.—Amongst others, the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Fayetteville to elect a special Justice of the Peace for the town of Fayetteville, after some opposition from Mr. Elliott, one of the members from Cumberland.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

On the 28th ult. the resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, for an inquiry into the expediency of changing the Judicial System of the United States, so as to make the Execution Laws of the

several States for the time being, the rule to govern the Courts of the United States in the several states, was taken up and agreed to. The Senate then took up the Bankrupt Bill; and agreed to the amendments reported by the committee, which were explained by Mr. Hayne and Mr. Berrien.

Friday, Dec. 29.

The Senate having come to order under their Secretary, the following letter from the Vice President was read:

The Secretary of the Senate,
Sir: Having addressed this morning to the House of Representatives a communication, which may claim an investigation of my official conduct while in the discharge of the duties of the Department of War, you will please make known to the Senate, that a sense of propriety forbids me from resuming my station till the House has disposed of this subject.

Very respectfully, I am yours, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

Washington, 29th Dec. 1826.

Mr. Benton rose and said, that it appeared from the letter just read, that the Senate would not this day have the services of the Vice President. At what time he would resume his station, was very uncertain. Under the circumstances, it was, he thought, inexpedient to go into an immediate election of a President pro tempore of the Senate; and he therefore thought it most advisable that the Senate should now adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Benton, it was agreed that the Senate do now adjourn to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Reed introduced a Resolution, referring it to the Naval Committee to consider the expediency of establishing a communication across the Isthmus of Panama.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Consuls of the United States to take the acknowledgments and proof of conveyances of land, &c. in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to enquire into the expediency of refunding to the State of North-Carolina, 19,964 dollars, which said State paid to certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land which they acquired under the treaties of 1819, between the United States and that nation of Indians.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

The following letter was laid by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, before that honorable body:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives;
Sir: You will please to lay before the House over which you preside, the enclosed communication, addressed to that body.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Honorable the Members of the House of Representatives:

An imperious sense of duty, and a sacred regard to the station which I occupy, compel me to approach your body in its high character of grand inquest of the nation.

Charges have been made against me of the most serious nature, and which, if true, ought to degrade me from the high station in which I have been placed by the choice of my fellow-citizens, and to consign my name to perpetual infamy.

In claiming investigation of the House, I am sensible, that under our free and happy institutions, the conduct of public servants is a fair subject of the closest scrutiny, and the fittest remarks, and that a firm and faithful discharge of duty affords, ordinarily, ample protection against political attacks, but when such attacks assume the character of impeachable offences, and become, in some degree, official, by being placed upon the public records, an officer thus assailed, however base the instruments used, if conscious of innocence, can look for refuge only to the Hall of the immediate Representatives of the People. It is thus I find myself unexpectedly placed.

On Wednesday morning last, it was for the first time intimated to me, that charges of a very serious nature against me were lodged in one of the executive departments; during the day, rumors from several quarters to the same effect reached me; but the first certain information of their character, was received yesterday morning, through one of the papers of the District. It appears that I am accused of the sordid and infamous crime of participating in the profits of contracts formed with the Government through the Department of War, while I was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, and that the accusation has been officially presented as the basis of an official act of the War Department, and consequently, to be placed among its records as a lasting stigma upon my character.

Conscious of my entire innocence in this and every other public act, and that I have ever been incapable, in the performance of duty, of being influenced by any other motive than a sacred regard to the public interest, and resolved, as far as human effort can extend, to leave an untarnished reputation to posterity, challenge the freest investigation of the House, as the only means to repel effectually this premeditated attack to destroy forever my character.

J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States.
Washington, Dec. 29, 1826.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed by order of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the appeal of the Vice President to that body: Mr. Floyd, Mr. Wright, Mr. Williams, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Sprague.

A bill was reported to establish, 'an additional Executive Department.'

BELL TAVERN.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has taken that spacious building in the town of Windsor, lately occupied by Mr. James Palmer, as a Tavern. The building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. It contains several rooms with fire-places, suitable for the accommodation of private families travelling.

The beds are principally new and in fine order. The bar is well supplied with choice Liquors. The Stables will be particularly attended to, and the Subscriber pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the patronage of the public.

JOHN FOLK.
Windsor, N. C. Jan. 1, 1827. 27 6w

The Board of Agriculture
Will meet this evening (Friday) in the Court room at the Capitol—and it is hoped the President or Delegates of the several Agricultural Societies in the State, who may be in the City, will attend. The meeting will convene at 7 o'clock.
J. GALES S. C.

WASHINGTON.
This celebrated race horse got by Timoleon out of the equal celebrated race mare Aradise by Clitz will stand the month.

Season at my stable. Owing to the pressure of the times, he will be let to make an account dating terms. Further particulars will be made known in due time.
FETH MITCHELL.
Warrenton, Dec 30th, 1826. 27-3w.

University of North-Carolina.
THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held in this City at the Executive Office, on Wednesday the 10th day of January, instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening.
By appointment of the President,
CHAS. MANLY, Sec.
Jan. 1, 1827.

Stammering cured!
THE Subscriber being instructed and duly authorized to act as Agent for Mr. S. BOANMAN, of New-York, tenders his services to those persons who are afflicted with impediments of Speech. The system by which they are taught, is founded upon rational principles, therefore, no person who will adhere strictly to the rules necessary to be observed, need fear a return of the complaint.—For further information, apply to Raleigh, Jan. 1. C. D. LEHMAN.

Raleigh Register.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1827.

The Treasurer's annual Report, excluded from to-day's paper, the proceedings of the Legislature on Wednesday and yesterday. The Senate were engaged on those two days entirely, with the contested election of Mr. Tyson. A long debate occurred, a sketch of which shall be given. The vote in favor of the sitting member retaining his seat was 30 to 25.

We refer our readers to a communication of the Vice-President of the United States to Congress. Few of them, we presume, will for a moment believe, that the high-minded gentleman who is the object of this most injurious attack, could be guilty of so flagrant a dereliction of principle as he is charged with. The Senate, it will be seen, considered the matter so important as to adjourn until Tuesday, to allow time to investigate the subject. The accusation is grounded on acts connected with certain official acts of Mr. Calhoun while Secretary of War. Col. Vandever, Elijah Mix (a contractor for work at the Rip-raps) and Satterlee Clarke (the supposed writer of Hancock) are the persons concerned in this transaction. Our limits will not permit us to enter into details; but as it is before the highest tribunal in the Union, it will, no doubt, be sifted to the bottom. For ourselves, we doubt not, the result will eventuate honorably for Mr. Calhoun, whether the charge originated from mistake or wilful misrepresentation.

We state with sympathizing regret that the house of the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon in the vicinity of Hillsborough, Orange county, was destroyed by fire, and all its contents consumed, on Monday the 1st inst. We have not learnt the particulars, but rejoice to state that no lives were lost.—Mr. Witherspoon left this city on Saturday preceding, and it is believed that he was absent from home attending to his ministerial duties at a stated concert prayer meeting on the 1st Monday in the month. "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

SUPREME COURT.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1826.—The Case of Crumpler and others, appellants v. The Governor, to the use of the State, was argued by Mr. Badger for the appellants, and by Mr. W. B. Haywood for the appellees.

The following gentlemen have obtained licences to practise law in the Superior and County Courts:
Superior Courts—Wm. B. Street, Hillsborough; Carleton B. Cole, ditto, Washington; Morrison, Charlotte; Clement Marshall, Anson.
County Courts—Felix Axley, Haywood.

The Georgia (Macon) Messenger, states that the Legislature, before its adjournment on the 26th inst. appropriated 100,000 dollars for the improvement of the rivers, and abolished the District System Law and the Board of Public Works.

The Milledgeville Recorder of the 26th ult. states, that the Cavalry Companies of Washington, Baldwin and Putnam counties, are called into service under the command of Col. Everett Hamilton, in consequence of the Indian murders on the Southern frontier. The Legislature which adjourned on the 23d inst. empowered the Governor to send despatches without delay to the Little Prince of the Creek Nation, demanding the surrender of the murderers to the authorities of Georgia.

Capt. William Baker of the Legislature on his return home, was killed by falling from his carriage, when his horse ran away with it. How fatal this practice is, every days experience can testify.

The Rev. Mr. HANCOCK of Petersburg, will preach the Anniversary Sermon of the Bible Society, at the Methodist Church on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. GAWK of Hillsborough, will deliver a discourse for the benefit of the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society, on Sunday morning next, at the Presbyterian Church.