



THE WATCHMAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1834.

We are authorized to announce R. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a candidate for the Commons, in the Borough of Salisbury.

JOHN BEARD, Junr. is a candidate for re-election to the Senate. JOHN CLEMENT, Esq. is a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons, in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce J. P. CALDWELL, Esq., as a Candidate for the Senate, in the County of Iredell.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. GRAY, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons, at the next Assembly.

We are requested to announce John Still as a candidate in Cabarrus for the office of Sheriff.

FIELDING SEATER, Esq., Sheriff of Rowan County, is a candidate for re-election.

We are requested to announce the following Gentlemen, Candidates for Cabarrus County.

GEORGE KURTZ, for Senate. D. M. BARRINGER, for Commons. W. H. ARCHIBALD, for Sheriff.

O. ALEXANDER is a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Cabarrus county.

CHARLES FISHER Esq., who was announced as a Candidate, for the Legislature, during his late absence, having returned home, has requested us to state, that as he will be under the necessity of being absent from North Carolina, during the next session of the Assembly, he considers it his duty to withdraw his name.

We acknowledge the receipt of valuable Documents from the Hon. Messrs Sheppard and Rencher. We thank them.

On the retiring of the Vice President previous to the close of the session, as is the custom, Mr. Poindexter, senator from Mississippi, was appointed President of the body pro tem. The vote on 3d ballot stood, Poindexter 23, King of Ala. 10, Frelinghuysen 1, Waggaman 1, Tyler 7, Bibb 1.

A NEW UNIT

Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, is appointed Secretary of State vice Mr. McLane dis-unit-ed. Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey, is appointed Secretary of the Navy vice Mr. Woodbury, promoted to the Treasury. These nominations have been confirmed by the Senate.

NOTE.—Each of the above named gentlemen, were Senators at the time of appointment, or shortly before. President Jackson's political maxim concerning the appointment of members of Congress to executive offices has been "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

This body has been in session for some time, and we congratulate the friends of correct principles in that State and elsewhere, on the probability of their success. The basis of free white population may be considered as settled on, although not finally decided. It is not a shame, that we should continue in North Carolina so shackled by the bigotry of ancient forms, while every where else, the principles of free government and equal rights are continually recognized and adopted? Is it possible, that the spirit of Freedom will forever brook the control of a minority? We have in the Constitution of the United States a clause that guarantees to each State a Republican form of Government; we have the form of a Republic in North Carolina, but the substance is not ours. We are in reality an Aristocracy, where the few rule the many, and make them pay for it besides. It is grievous and humiliating to think, how long we have submitted tamely to such inequality and injustice. But we are not disheartened. The time must come, when we shall be redeemed. If our people in the west will but speak out, and insist on their rights, the present ruling minority must, and will give way to our demands. We have little hope, that any thing will be done for internal improvement or public education, or for any of those great interests that constitute the character of a State, unless we reform our present Government. These opinions we have often advanced before, but "the people will not consider." We will however, never cease from this work, while we can wield a pen, or utter a voice. We consider it as reaching to the vitals of our prosperity, and could we but have the assurance of having contributed to its accomplishment, it would be a source, to us, of lasting satisfaction.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that the new Cabinet is more homogeneous than the last. Homogeneous means, as our Devil supposes, a genus for beating Homy. The nation has some reason to thank the Imp for this discovery; for, barring in Mr. Forsyth, a certain facility for off hand debate, this Cabinet is an Arabia Deserta—a perfect sand bank. Genl. at Jackson's Heterogeneous units have heretofore possessed, in the main, a reasonable portion of intellect, but this comes nearer 0 than unit. However, the President is less to blame for this scarcity of intellect in his advisers, than for some other matters which have led to it. The course of the President has been such, that the first order of intelligence in the nation is against him, and if he had been ever so much inclined to it, he could not have got a talented set of men about him.

GOING TO THE WALL.—The grand panacea of the administration, the bill to provide for keeping the public money in the pet-Banks, has died a natural death. Some attempt was made in the Senate to amend the Bill, but they no doubt thought as the link-boy said to Mr. Pops when he exclaimed "God mend me." "God mend you," restored the incensed urchin' eyeing the poet's uncleanly person. "Why, he would have

an easier job to make a new man in the stead." The next great desideratum concocted from the brain of the Sage of Baltimore. (Mr. McKim) never got beyond the threshold of its inventor; this was the celebrated scheme of issuing 15 millions of dollars on the faith and credit of the Treasury. So it seems that the funds are under the control of the President, subject to be thrown into the Potomac if he should say the word. Truly a bad state of things! Are the people contented thus to have the whole energies of the Nation put in the power, and at the mercy of one man? And then to consider how that power was obtained! There is no law sanctioning the present state of things; the Senate has refused to pass such a law expressly, and yet the President will hold on to the money, just as if they had passed it. What is that but substituting the will of Gen. Jackson for an act of Congress? It should be remembered that the Jackson party proposed the bill to legalize the present keeping of the public money. The majority of the House of Representatives, consisting of the same party voted in its favour, and by this act, they admit that the money is in unauthorised hands: yes! "THE PEOPLE'S MONEY," they say "IS IN LAWLESS HANDS." And yet they have consented to adjourn and so leave it. The party in power must answer to the people.

Along, this was your default; That, being captain of the watch to night; Did look no better to that weighty charge.

GOLD COIN.

Congress have passed an act, to make the American Gold Coin sixteen times as valuable as American Silver Coin in the payment of debts. The relative value of the two metals, (e. i. the market value as contra-distinguished from the mint price) has been as 1 to 15. 81 for some years past in England, and 15. 82 in France. The standard values conform to these rates (very nearly). Hence gold has been in demand in these countries, and has been in consequence regularly withdrawn from our country, and carried to these. Mr. Ingham in a very able and laboured report on this subject, in 1830, lays down the position, that wherever this inequality exists, the constant effect is to draw off the less valuable metal, and bring into that country the more valuable one, and that the true policy is, to adopt as near as possible, the exact market proportion as the standard. If this be correct, it is probable that silver will be carried out of the United States, as gold has been heretofore.

We have no faith in the prediction that the amount of specie circulation with us, will be at all increased. While there are so many bank notes of small denominations in the community, the metals will be driven into the vaults of these institutions; like the clown in the Pantomime, and distribute the shells among the people. But we are on the main wall pleased with this law: it will probably increase the market value of gold still more in this country, and will thus help our extensive gold mining interests in the South—at any rate, it will make it much easier for the miners to convert their bullion into current money. We perceive that the Southern members voted generally for the bill, and it was no doubt from some such considerations as we have suggested.

The author of address of the Central Committee, on the subject of Internal Improvement, (Mr. Hogg) has given notice that he intends reviewing the reply of the New Hanover Committee to their paper. He expects to have his review ready for publication in the next Raleigh Register. We can but expect some benefit to the cause, from the discussion of this subject, by these gentlemen.

Thursday last, was quite a day of active bustle, business and amusement in Salisbury. The Lottery of Messrs. Stevenson and Points, was then drawn, and a large concourse of people assembled, to witness this (to us) novel spectacle. It was amusing to look upon this assembled group when a ticket was read out, and observe with what absorbing anxiety every eye was bent upon the slip of paper that each held in his hand (containing the list of his tickets), and how they would "stare on vacancy" when they found that the prize was not for them. The capital prize was drawn to Number 13,288. The following is a list of some of the next highest prizes drawn to the tickets stated, viz:

Table with 3 columns: Ticket number, draw, and amount. Ticket 5,582 drew 1000, 13,451 drew 1000, 19,302 drew 1000, 30,429 drew 1100, 29,643 drew 1100.

On the evening of that day our community was entertained by a Theatrical entertainment got up by the young men of the village, and which went off much to the satisfaction of the audience. We are glad to say that the effort was liberally patronized.

For the Watchman.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Lincolnton, without previous arrangements, observed the Anniversary of Independence, if not with the splendour, at least with all the good feeling, harmony and cordiality that the occasion is ever wont to excite.

Capt. Harry's patriotic company of Light Infantry, after the usual exercises of parade, was met at the Court House by a number of the citizens of the village and vicinity, when, at the request of the company, Miles W. Abernathy read the Declaration of Independence, and Michael Hoke delivered a handsome address which was followed by loud and continued applause. The company then repaired to the tavern of Charles Leonard, who, at short notice had a table prepared with the substantial of life, neatly and palatably prepared, of which they partook with good appetite, and cheerful feelings. Paul Kistler presided, assisted by J. T. Alexander as Vice President.

After the removal of the cloth, the company drank to the following regular toasts:— 1. Fourth of July '76. 2. The Constitution of the United States. 3. The memory of Washington and Lafayette. 4. The authors and signers of the Declaration of Independence.

- 5. The President and Vice President of the United States. 6. The Heads of the Departments. 7. The State of North Carolina.—Rip Van Winkle is wide awake. (added by a guest.) 8. Freedom of the Press. 9. The Army and Navy. 10. The rights of the States. 11. The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution. 12. The memory of Captain Blandly. 13. The Fair—the last, not least in our affections.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day—La Fayette.—He lived beloved, and died lamented by every American.

By the Vice President—Barringer's master forever.

By W. W. Noland—Union of the States, and Union with the fall—may such unions remain forever inseparable.

By Capt. Kistler—The Plough, the Hoe and the Mattock the year-round, and a cheerful glass of wine on the 4th of July.

By Daniel Seagle—The Farmers—On their good sense and cool judgment is our reliance in times of party excitement.

By John Michell—The Patriotic State of South Carolina.

By M. W. Abernathy—The People—the only true and legitimate sovereignty—let them alone and they will always do right.

By Geo. W. Henderson—Henry Clay the champion of the West.

By Thomas Williamson—(sent in to be read) Down with the Proclamation I Down with the Protest!! and Down with the U. S. Bank!!!

By Capt. J. H. Harry—Martin Van Buren and Andrew Stevenson; the identity of their fate before a factious Senate shows that a better fate awaits them before a virtuous people—the President and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

By Robert Williamson, Jr.—The United States Senate—it has wisdom enough to discern, and firmness enough to oppose the encroachments of power.

By Benjamin Norris—John C. Calhoun—may he be our next President.

By Geo. W. Mote—Martin Van Buren—His patriotism, consistency and talents eminently qualify him for the highest office in the gift of the people.

By Michael Hoke—Capt Harry and his Company of Volunteers.

By Robert W. Williamson, Jr.—Willie P. Mangum—His firm and independent stand in defence of the rights of the States, and against Executive encroachments, entitle him to the thanks of his constituents; & I for one say "well done good faithful servant."

By J. A. Ransom—Bedford Brown—Faithful to his constituents, to the Union, and to State Rights, North Carolina will never desert him.

By John Higgins—The Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

By J. P. Alexander—Bartlett Shipp—May he be our next Senator.

By Daniel Finger—Our present prospect—With good hay crops, good harvests, and good corn season, we may expect to find the industrious farmer's barns well stored in the coming winter.

By Alfred Hoke—The Lincoln Boys—unknown till they are tried.

By Geo. W. Henderson—In case of a deliberate and palpable violation of the Constitution, Nullification in the rightful remedy.

JACKSON PRECEPT.

Extract from Gen. Jackson's letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, dated 7th Oct. 1825. "If important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought, to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day; and that under the garb of conscientious sacrifice to establish precedents for the public good, bits of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise: It is through this channel that the People may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency."

JACKSON PRACTICE.

Appointments of Members of Congress made by Gen. Jackson since his election: SENATORS.—Wm. Findlay, Martin Van Buren, John H. Eaton, John Branch, John McPherson Berrien, Louis McLane, Jno. Chandler, Thomas H. Williams, David J. Bal, Edward Livingston, Levi Woodbury, Mahlon Dickerson, Powhatan Ellis, John Forsyth, William Wilkins.—15. REPRESENTATIVES.—John W. Campbell, Francis Baylies, Robert S. Garnett, Geo. W. Cromp, E. F. Tatnall, John Findlay, Samuel D. Ingham, Geo. W. Owen, Thomas P. Moore, Wm. C. Rives, Selah R. Hooke, Jernimus Johnson, John G. Stover, John Randolph, Philip P. Barbour, Jas. W. Biddle, Thomas M. De Witt, Hector Craig, Buchanan Charles C. Colman, Joseph Hamors, Wiley Thompson, Andrew Stevenson, John Anderson, Humphrey H. Levitt.—26.

University of North Carolina.—We are indebted to a correspondent of the Harbinger for the following account of the exercises of the late commencement of our University.

The public exercises commenced as usual, on Monday evening. The speaking on that and the follow evenings, showed evidently that a better taste is gradually introducing the chastened natural fervour of the polite orator for the ranting, and mouthing style of "Bombastes Furioso." Most of the speeches were well humored and delivered in good taste.

The annual address [delivered by Gen. James Iredell] to the two Societies was enthusiastically received by a crowded hall and would call for further notice, did I not know that in a short time it would appear in print, to receive from the public that judgment which it so richly deserves.

On Wednesday forenoon, a meeting of the "North Carolina Institute" was held. And in the forenoon the members of the Institute and audience generally, were entertained by an address from Professor Mitchell, on the subject of common schools, in which there was much profitable matter; seasoned by several happy touches of his peculiar humor.

It was gratifying to every friend of the Institution to see in their places a goodly number of Trustees, with our public spirited Governor at their head, and to hear them express a determination to do all in their power to promote its interests.

The exercises of Commencement Day were conducted in their usual order, the candidates for Degrees acquitted themselves very much to the gratification of the numerous auditory.—Thirteen young gentlemen received the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts. The next Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Cicero P. Hawkins, James W. Bryan, Samuel Smith, John R. J. Daniel, Jonathan Houghton, and Thos. Hoskins. That of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Andrew Syme, of Petersburg Virginia; and that of L. L. D. on the Rt. Rev. Lewis Ives, the. Chief Justice Nicholas D. Colman, and Hon. George E. Badger. The following was the Order of Exercises: 1. Prayers. 2. Prayer by the President. 3. Salutary Oration in Latin—James B. Sheppard.

Newbern. 3. Oration on Astronomy—William P. Gunn, Cassin. 4. Oration on the Drama—William P. Boon, Windsor. 5. Forensic debate.—Would the general introduction of Manufactures be beneficial to the Southern country?—Thomas G. Houston Edenton; Thomas J. Williams, Halifax, Vs. 6 Forensic Debate.—"Does a Student derive more benefit from an attendance on his College studies than devotion to general literature?"—Sam'l R. Blake, Fayetteville; Samuel Williams, Halifax, Va.

Afternoon.—Oration on political Economy—David M. Alder, Oberlin, S. A Forensic Debate.—"Would the establishment of a medical Board in North Carolina contribute to the improvement of the medical profession in the State?"—William R. Olin, Rowan; Albert G. Anderson, Caswell. 7. School institutions for education in the patronage and control of the State?—Henry W. Miller, Buckingham, Va.; Harrison W. Covington, Richmond, 10 Valedictory Oration.—Abraham F. Morehead, Rockingham. 11 Address by the President. 12 Degrees conferred. 13 Report of the Examination. 14 Prayer by the President.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, dated

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) June 12. A shocking occurrence took place here last week; a Mr. C. married Miss Backner of one of our most respectable families. On that evening Mrs. Backner (the mother of the bride) being a large quantity of corded mace, and sent to the homes of her married children. On Sunday Mrs. Porter (her daughter) was taken ill, and died in a few hours. While the company was assembling for her funeral, a daughter of her's became suddenly ill; and the funeral was postponed, that both might be buried together. Before this took place Mrs. Backner died; and, one after the other, eight have died, and nine more are dangerously ill.

Poison having been suspected, the servants are all in prison, but there is no evidence, external or internal, to prove the charge. The contents of the stomach show no appearance of poison. The symptoms in all respects resemble those of Asiatic Cholera—yet no one else in town has been attacked, and the corded mace, all who ate of it have died or are ill. The physicians and registrars are all in alarm and bustle, and no two people seem to agree in opinion as to the true cause of this melancholy visitation.

Much attention has lately been directed towards Texas. All accounts from that country represent the influx of emigrants from the United States as very great, and increasing. We read recently in northern papers, of frequent expeditions fitted out for new settlements there, and pamphlets and proposals are issued constantly, setting forth the condition and prospects of the territory, and the advantages it promises to settlers. A history of the country, with particular reference to the progress of Austin's Colony, up to and since the unsuccessful attempt to establish a State government, is now in preparation at New Orleans, by one of the Colonists, and will be shortly published.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

Among other matters bearing upon this point we remark a communication of considerable length, published in a late number the Richmond Enquirer, containing the statement of an argument to show that Texas in fact constitutes still an integral part of the United States. The case is a brief one, and has been advanced before, but with not sufficient force or earnestness, perhaps not sufficient plausibility, to arrest the attention of the government or show the necessity of the purchase of the whole of Louisiana, Texas, which was within the limits of that purchase, became the property of the United States, and the inhabitants became not only under the constitution, but by express stipulation with Congress, entitled to all the privileges of Americans in the territories. The purchase of Florida from Spain and the adoption by that treaty of the Texas boundary, is pronounced to be unconstitutional and void, for want of power in any department of the Government, or all of them, to sell or resign away to foreign provinces any portion of the territory. Such is the case made, and the argument stated with what grounds, more competent judges of treaties and constitutions than we are, must decide.

The Board of Commissioners under the French Treaty, have adjourned to meet again on the 14th Monday in October.

Adjournment of Congress.—Both houses of Congress adjourned pursuant to resolution, on Monday evening the 30th ultimo.

Supreme Court.—since our last, opinions have been delivered by the Court in the following cases:—

GASTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Jesse A. Dawson v. Samuel S. Shephard, from Halifax reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment in favor of the defendant.

GASTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Benjamin Davis, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.

MARRIED.

At Chapel Hill on Thursday evening last, by Rev. E. Mitchell, Nelson H. Munger, Esq. of Yorkville, S. C. to Miss Mary Q. Hilliard of this place.

In Asheville, on the 17th inst., Mr. Marcus L. Hoke, of Lincolnton, to Miss Harriet E.; also, Mr. Jacob R. Shafford, of Asheville, to Miss Mary E., daughters of James M. Smith Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 25th ult. Mr. Thomas J. Holton to Miss Rachel R. Jones.

DIED.

In Concord, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Elicza Moore, (formerly of Mecklenburg,) wife of Mr. Elam Moore, aged 33 years, 10 months and two days.

VALUABLE ESTATE, TO BE SOLD ON A CREDIT.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed by John G. Hoskins, deceased, and for the purposes therein contained, I shall SELL at Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C.; on Tuesday the 19th day of August next, the following property, viz:

One 5th part of a Tract of LAND, called the GALLAHAN GOLD MINE TRACT, Containing in the whole, about Acre. Besides the very finest evidences of this being a rich mine, the Land is of good quality for farming, and the situation healthy. There is a new dwelling house on the premises, and suitable out-HOUSES.

A negro man, named TOM; a negro woman, named DINAH, a negro girl, named LETTIE; one named HARRIET; one named AMANDA. Also, one CARRIAGE and HARNESS; two day coloured MATCH HORSES; two MULES; one SULKY and HARNESS; and one PONY.

A Credit of six months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving bond with approved security. The Title of this property is unquestionable.

H. C. JONES, Trustee. Salisbury, July 11, 1834. 51—td.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1834.

- Alexander, Esq. Barrer. James G Knox. James C Locke 2. L A Landers. Martin S Leonard. Wm S Moore. John Moore, Esq. Margaret Millsaps. Col John Mordah. John or Elenor M'Bryde. James B McClanahan. Francis Otswalt. William Fyles or John Moore. Robert Phillips. David E Rencle. James Foster, or Thos. John Shaw. Clark Shaw. Solomon Summers. James Swann. Charles Storms 3. Hezekiah Summers. Miss Sarah Henson. Roby Tecker. Samuel S Tappan 2. Wm H Hayes. Alfred Tuckee. Michael Hoke. John Thornton M D. Jourdin Hodgins. John Waugh. Miss Sarah A Hill. John Webber. James Huse. John Young (Robert's Son). David Holman. W. KERR, P. M.

Remaining in the Post Office at Concord N. C. on the first day of July 1834.

- A—Wm. M. Alexander, Abraham Area, William Andrew, Mary Alexander, B—Samuel Black, Ezekiel Bacon, Miss Susannah Bigger, Nicholas Behan, Thomas N. Black, Miss Clissey Bullen, Charles Blackwelder, Alexander M. Bigger. C—William Cooke, Andrew Corzine Willard C. Corum, David Coulter. G—George Gorton, George Goodman, Rev. Henry Graeber. H—Jacob House, James Hudson, Jacob Hileman, Miss Elenor Hudson, Robert B. Hudson, Joshua Hudson, Jesse W. Hains, James Henly, K—Michael Kook, T—Tice Litecar, Godfrey Life, Colpeper Lee; M—George Miller, William S. McRes, Nathaniel Monteth, Henry C. Montfort, Moses McKinly, Mrs. Amelia Miller. P—John Petty, Michael Propp. R—Martin Riddleman, Mariah Rogers, Miss Mary C. Reese, Michael Reel. S—James M. Shin, Nathaniel Sims, Joseph Still, William Spears. T—Treasurer of the Presbytery, George Tucker, G. H. & M. A. Teater, Seesca Turner. U—Lewis Utzman. W—John C. White, Simson Winecoff, Zebras White. Y—J. W. Young. R. W. ALLISON P. M.

North Carolina State Lottery, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY, Second Class—High & Low System, To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834. Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000!

SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, amount, and total. 1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000. 1 Prize of 5,000 is 5,000. 1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000. 10 Prizes of 1,000 is 10,000. 10 Prizes of 500 is 5,000. 10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000. 10 Prizes of 200 is 2,000. 20 Prizes of 100 is 2,000. 60 Prizes of 50 is 3,000. 100 Prizes of 25 is 2,500. 300 Prizes of 10 is 3,000. 50,000 Pr