

From the Savannah Georgian of April 10th  
FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer *Forester*, Capt. DILLON, arrived yesterday afternoon from Black Creek. The dates from the Army are to the 5th and from Fort Hillmann the 7th. From a passenger, and the Captain of the F. we learn that Abraham and family, who were at Fort Dade, state that Missions, Jumper, Philip and Powell had started for Tampa Bay on the 3d inst. Tigertail and his band have arrived at Fort Armstrong, and Cloud and Alligator are at Tampa Bay.

It is now concluded that the war is at an end, and that there will be no more fighting.

From the New-York Sunday Morning News.  
POSTSCRIPT—IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

By the express mail of yesterday, we received a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in Washington, informing us that Mr. Van Buren, in his capacity of Secretary of the Treasury, had determined not to revoke or relax the treasury order of the 11th July. The cabinet held several meetings on the subject, during the last week, at which each member gave his opinions in full, on the policy of revoking the order. Mr. Van Buren, after hearing the views of all, decided to continue the order in full force, upon the reason suggested by Mr. Butler, the attorney general. Mr. Butler represented that, if the order was now repealed, the western and southern banks would not be able to keep their specie, and, while they parted with that, they would, at the same time, increase their issues and other facilities to a vast extent. The specie would flow to New York, in payment of debts due to the merchants and jobbers of that city, for last year's importations, and would be immediately shipped to England, to pay the forty or fifty millions, which we owe her, on account of those importations. In a few months, our stock of specie, which now exceeds seventy millions, would thus be reduced to less than thirty millions. At the same time, the bank issues of paper would be greatly increased. The consequence, he argued, would be a general crash of all the banks, and the total loss to the government of its revenues which have accumulated in the deposit banks. He represented that the deposit banks will not, even under the most favorable circumstances, be able to pay the next quarter's instalment of the surplus, which is now due among the states, without greatly distressing their debtors; and that, if the small specie basis, which now barely sustains their circulation and engagements, should be much diminished, it would be idle to expect them to pay one dollar of what they owe to the government.

When we heard of the revocation of the order, the speculators in public lands would be vastly increased, and the whole national domain, so far as it is now subject to entry, would be immediately bought up by speculators, with deposit bank notes, not worth a farthing. The people, he further argued, who had long been passive, under the influence of the treasury order, would now be roused to action, and upon the first explosion of a government deposit bank, would demand the re-establishment of a national bank. The utmost prudence and precaution would be necessary to avoid that result.

Letters were also produced from our Minister at London, from our Consul at Liverpool, and others, suggesting that every precaution should be taken to retain the specie now in the country. They state that England is on the brink of a great financial and political convulsion, and that the bank of England will be obliged to suspend specie payments, unless the efforts then making for procuring a supply from the United States, should succeed, and that the question, in fact, will be, whether the bank of England will be able to pay the interest on its loans, or on that subject, the political disturbances of England, says Mr. Stevenson, are greatly promoted by her financial embarrassments; and, if the latter continue, the former must soon come to a crisis. If the money power is crippled and embarrassed, the democracy of the country will triumph, and Ireland will be emancipated. To England, at this crisis, would therefore, destroy herself, and aid the British Tories in their present death struggle with the people.

Mr. Woodbury did not coincide in all the above views.

This is the substance of the information communicated to us from an unquestionable source, and we trust the substantial correctness of the whole thing, we freely pledge ourselves to our readers.

Columbia Telescope.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1837.

Mr. Van Buren, according to the latest accounts from Washington, has refused to repeal or modify the Treasury Circular, which has contributed so largely to the derangement of the monied affairs of the country.

The rumor from Washington is, that in the Cabinet, Kendall and Butler were in favour of maintaining the circular in all its rigour, and the rest of the Cabinet for its repeal. The President concurred with the former, and sustains this disastrous policy.

These inferences are legitimate: 1st. That the Jackson policy is to be maintained in its wildest extent. 2nd. That the regulation of the currency is to be considered a matter of Executive control. 3rd. That Benton exerts a strong influence over the Cabinet. He is still in Washington; and we have even seen it asserted that he takes a seat in the cabinet deliberations.

What is to be expected from an Administration subject to the control of a bold man like Benton—whose sole object is humbug, and whose sole policy is violence? Mr. Poinsett has the reputation of being a man of spirit and gentleman. If it be well founded he cannot long submit to the dictation of Col. Benton, or co-operation with him.

In the meantime, the country suffers in all its interests. Countless millions are wasted—unspeakable individual calamity is induced—every mail brings tidings of distress, bankruptcy, and disaster—every man feels himself deeply affected in his interests and his sympathies. And it is known and acknowledged on all sides that this condition of things is occasioned by the ignorant and violent exercise by the Administration, of an usurped power.

The placing of the public deposits in a multitude of Banks induced overbanking, and the treasury order draws back the issues. With a child's folly, they blew up the bubble, and with an adult wickedness they burst it.

It would be idle to expect them to pay one dollar of what they owe to the Government. He also urged that, by the revocation of the order, the speculations in public lands would be vastly increased and the whole national domain, so far as it is now subject to entry, would be immediately bought up by speculators, with deposit bank notes, not worth a farthing. The people, he further argued, who had long been passive, under the influence of the treasury order, would now be roused to action, and upon the first explosion of a government deposit bank, would demand the re-establishment of a national bank. The utmost prudence and precaution would be necessary to avoid that result.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
March—1837.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, did adopt a resolution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatsoever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, should be laid on the table, and that no further action thereon should be had thereon; and whereas, by the resolution aforesaid, which is adopted as a standing rule of the present House of Representatives, the petitions of a large number of the people of the United States, praying for the removal of a great moral and political evil, have been slighted and contemned: therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution above named is an assumption of power and authority, at variance with the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States, and injurious to the cause of freedom and the inalienable rights of man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental principles of natural justice, and natural law, which are antecedent to any written constitutions of government, independent of them, and essential to the security of freedom in a State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in maintaining and advocating the full right of petition, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this Commonwealth. Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery in that District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good.

Passed by a vote of 378 to 16.

IN THE SENATE.—Resolved, that Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein; and that the early exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, by the principles of the Revolution, and by humanity.

Resolved, That slavery, being an admitted moral and political evil, whose continuance, wherever it exists, is a violation of the rights of justice, and that it should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it has been already established; and that no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That the resolution, which was passed by the Senate on the 2d of March, and which is now pending in the House, be amended so as to read as follows: "Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby re-publish the Massachusetts Resolutions, which we gave last week, because we cannot too earnestly hold them up to the attention of the South."

We regard them as infinitely the most important proceeding that has yet taken place in connection with this subject. No man can fail to see the feelings and intentions on the part of the northern people, that they indicate, or the tremendous and melancholy consequence which they threaten speedily to produce.

That consequence is the destruction of this Union. Massachusetts at this moment is solemnly and calmly employed in destroying the Union. Her legislature, her people, certainly know that from such measures as she is now performing, this result is inevitable.

Unless Massachusetts is rebuked and arrested at once by the other Northern States, the Union can subsist but a short time longer. That course can scarcely be expected from them. For, as Massachusetts is the most sober, deliberate and discreet among them, they are much more likely to encourage than to discountenance her in this act of madness and wickedness.

The South will do every thing that her duty requires, or that her honor and safety allow, to preserve the Union—and if it is to be destroyed, let the responsibility rest upon those who thus prosecute the work of destruction. If the North will break up the Union, so be it. She knows that we cannot remain connected with a people who practise against us the most dangerous hostility—who in fact are waging direct war against us, the Constitution and the Union.

We say that Massachusetts is at this moment levying war upon the South, as actively as if we were her direst enemies. The proceedings which she is carrying on, threaten destruction to our property, ruin and death to our slaves and ourselves. She is adopting measures, the effect of which is to stir up amongst us not merely anarchy, but the fiercest bloodshed. This is war, as fully and entirely, to all intents and purposes, as if she invaded our country with armed legions, carrying the sword and the torch throughout the land.

It has been asserted that the fanatics of the North are a small and powerless class, to be controlled and put down by the better sense and feeling of that country. The contrary of this is now made clearly apparent. It is proved by the proceedings of Massachusetts, that the whole North is resolutely determined on pushing their abolition measures, regardless or ignorant of the result.

THE PINCKNEY DINNER. We take no exception to this manifestation of kindness towards him by Mr. Pinckney's friends. In those who do not disapprove his conduct, it is natural and laudable to offer this compensation for his defeat. For ourselves we entertained and expressed a very decided disapprobation of his course a year since, on the abolition question. But we do not intend to revive that matter. Our object is to call attention to the character of the proceedings at this dinner, which to our mind indicate a most obvious purpose to revive the old Union party, under new combinations,—to redeem the desperate political fortunes of some of its men—to revivify it by a moderate infusion of Agrarianism—and then bring it out, a real full-blown Van Buren party.

Mr. Poinsett's portrait presided over the feast. With what feelings did Mr. Pinckney gaze upon that image, he a Charleston Nullifier! Mr. B. F. Hunt is the most conspicuous correspondent of the feasters, an invited guest. Did Mr. P. join in the acclamations with which his name was read? Mr. Joshua Toomer and a Mr. Poole, also wrote letters. In short, the whole affair, (with one striking exception,) was stamped with the impress of Unionism.

Capt. Magrath gave an honest and honorable toast. By JOHN MAGRATH. The Hon. John C. Calhoun, our distinguished Senator in Congress—He partakes freely of the old Irish stock of his ancestors—boldly to proclaim his thoughts and opinions on every subject of public interest; and there can be no doubt of his patriotic devotion to the preservation of the constitutional rights of the entire people.

The following is also in a just spirit. By Dr. P. MELVIN COHEN. His Excellency Governor Butler—Carolina is justly proud of him in whose character are combined VIRTUE, HONOR, and PATRIOTISM, the only aristocracy recognized by republicans.

There was that in the general tone of the proceedings which made us read the following without surprise. By F. D. PICULET.—Franchises—A large portion of them are not ashamed of the name of Loco Foco!

From the Boston Transcript. Kidnapped at the Tremont House on Wednesday, the 29th inst., a servant maid belonging to a gentleman from the South, on a visit to his friends in Boston. This information is given to guard the Southern gentlemen against bringing their servants north of the Potomac, beyond which the constitution, guaranteed and consecrated by the blood of their fathers, affords them no protection.

We have inserted the preceding notice at the request of a gentleman from the south of the Potomac, whose feelings are much exasperated at the loss of an affectionate servant which nursed his children, and has been enticed away, whilst in attendance on his wife who accompanied him to Boston.

This is only a single instance, out of many similar ones. A Southern man cannot now go to see his northern brethren without having his property kidnapped. A hospitable and fraternal welcome, truly! However, it seems to us that the Southern man who, knowing the treatment he is to receive, will visit the North, deserves no better. Let him stay at home, or else travel in an honest country.

The papers of all the America cities are filled with accounts of the present commercial embarrassments and difficulties in regard to money, occasioned by the Treasury circular. The disasters that they have produced are very great; multitudes of failures are constantly taking place, for immense sums.

Among the failures we see the names of the notorious Arthur Tappan and Reuben M. Whitney.

The Charleston papers say.—We understand that the Banks have with great unanimity and liberality, agreed jointly on the following terms, for the relief of our community. 1st. For the ensuing 60 days, only ten per cent. will be required on all renewals. 2d. That during the same period, the Banks will not curtail their present discounts or lessen the accommodation heretofore afforded the community, but will discount at cash, to the extent of their weekly receipts. 3d. That approved Bills on the North, be taken at the following rates:—

30 day drafts 1 per cent.  
60 do. do. 1 3/4  
90 do. do. 2 1/2

The above arrangements by the Banks evidence a degree of liberality which must be attended by an immediate restoration of commercial confidence. Charleston of all cities in the Union should suffer least by embarrassments arising from overtrading, for the sound condition of our monied institutions and the prudence of our business men have long been matters of general remark. Facilities will now be afforded for the usual transactions of commerce which will take its accustomed channels.

The following named gentleman were last week elected officers of the Town of Columbia for one year. John Bryce, Intendant. Henry Lyons, Adam Edgar, Phineas Solomon, A. W. Roach, R. Sondley, T. H. Wade. Wardens.

Literary.—Books about to be published. Athens: its Rise and Fall; with views of the Arts, Literature, and Social Life of the Athenian People. By the author of "Eugene Aram," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi," &c. The first volume of Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott. The remaining five volumes are to appear at intervals of a month. Mrs. Butler's new tragedy, "The Star of Seville." The second volume of Lord Mahon's History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1720-1737. The Conclusion (in 2 volumes 8vo.) of Mr. Hallam's Introduction to the History of Literature in the XVth, XVIth, and XVIIth centuries. Impressions of Italy and other Poems, by Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley. New Novels by the Countess of Blessington, Mary Boyle, the Author of "Almack's Revisited," James, &c. &c. &c. A new volume of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches; Sermons by Bishop Heber; and concluding volumes of Southey's Peninsular War.

A new Steam Boat, called the "JOHN McLEAN," has expressly to ply upon our river, arrived at the landing a few days ago. We have not yet seen her, but understand from the best judges that she is worthy of the name she bears, being equally handsome, safe and comfortable.

The citizens of Columbia should never forget that to the public spirit and discernment of Mr. McLean they are indebted for the first demonstration of the practicability of navigating our river by steam—a discovery that has been of immense benefit to this place.

(COMMUNICATION.)  
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE TIMES.

Surely the present are the worst of all times for a sentimental man to exist in. Oh! that I had lived three or four thousand years ago, during those golden days which the sceptical moderns presume to consider fabulous, because so different from their own! All then was romantic and strange, and wonderful, and enchanting. The air was always mild and balmy, the sun bright and clear, and the face of nature lit up with an universal smile. The earth had but lately risen from the forming hand of its divine Creator, and still shone with the freshness of its virgin beauty. Its peaceful bosom had not yet been convulsed by earthquakes and volcanoes, nor its shores strewn with innumerable shipwrecks, nor its plains with the ruins of desolated cities, nor its battle-fields with the bones of millions of the slain. Then there were neither fences nor ditches, nor mill-ponds, nor ploughs, nor machineries, nor tariffs; and folks had nothing to do but to gather the fruits which nature spontaneously produced, and then lay themselves down to rest amidst the shade and flowers and fragrance of perpetual summer. In those days of primeval innocence, the girls were all beautiful, and never said no when they meant yes. The fantastic idol which they now so readily worship, under the name of Fashion, had not then seduced their hearts from nature and simplicity. The sweet creations untroubled over their ivory shoulders, and dressed—I don't know exactly how—lay nothing to do their days but to play, talk, laugh, dance, sing, and love. Nymphs, Nereids, Fauns, and Dryads, haunted each lonely mountain, sequestered grove, verdant plain, gushing fountain, and murmuring stream. The stars were virgin, translated to the sky; the thunder was the voice of the Olympic god; the moon was a sweet goddess who often left her blue path in heaven, and descended upon earth to taste the joys of mortal love. The world was then young and fresh and beautiful; every breeze bore inspiration on its wings, for all nature was an immense volume of ready dodeca poetry.

Now look at the present, and the melancholy contrast. Thousands of years have passed away, and Nature has turned into a wrinkled old woman. The world is far gone in its decay. The bloom of its early beauty is withered, the fountain of its young fancies is dried up. The face of the earth, once all green and flowery, is now half covered with arid deserts, and pine-barrens, and swamps. Its inhabitants are not less changed than itself. We are a set of cold, dull, calculating, incredulous personages, who believe nothing less than actual demonstration. We have unfortunately learnt too much. There is nothing in the earth, or in the waters under the earth, which we have not thoroughly examined. We have drawn up the old woman Truth, from the bottom of the well where she has been so long hidden, and now look at every thing through her muddy spectacles. All illusion, and romance, and enchantment, has been dispelled. We have got so confoundedly wise as to have found out that there are no such things as jack-o-lanterns, and giants, and unicorns, and griffins, and dragons, and mermaids, and men with heads under their shoulders. My old acquaintance, the man in the moon, is now almost ashamed to show his face, and the story of the woman being made of green cheese, is now almost as absurd as Calypso, a laughed Plato's Atlantis, are both sunk in the sea. A gods without wonder all the year, the gods without being fallen in love through the wiles of nymphs, Fairies, and good will with the good wizards, and conjurers, are all defunct. Even the very ghosts have given up the ghost. In short, all the illusions that amazed our ancestors, and charmed our own youthful fancies, have been dispelled, and nothing is left but plain dull matter of fact. We have nothing to do but to plod through life, calmly, coldly, soberly, and almost lovelessly, and then lie down and die.

Having thus glanced at the Past and the Present, let us now turn to the Future. Without going so far as those enthusiasts who talk and dream about human perfectibility, we may safely predict, that in a few centuries more, mankind will have attained to a wonderful degree of science and improvement. For as yet we have only entered the vestibule of the temple of Wisdom. The goddess dwells far in the labyrinth of its interior, and it is only after many long ages of toil that man can win his way into her sacred presence, and receive from her hand the talisman of perfect knowledge, whose light will illumine the world, and whose virtue will so renovate his physical and moral nature, as almost to restore him to the purity and happiness from which he originally fell. Deeply is it to be lamented that we have fallen upon the most evil of all times, just half way between the past and the future, having been alike forbidden to see the world in the glory of its youthful prime, or the fullness of its matured refinement. I will endeavor to give some slight idea of the state of things long hence, by a few extracts from a newspaper which we will suppose to be published about the year 4,200.

Astronomical. "Telescopes are now brought to such perfection, that last night we distinctly saw a fight between a grasshopper and a spider, in the planet Saturn. The battle was a tough one—the grasshopper losing two legs, and the spider three claws and five teeth in the contest."

Travelling. "Mr. Perkins has invented a compound which he calls the "concentrated essence of the sublimated spirit of steam." A person has only to put a little vial of it into his pocket, and it will carry him along at the rate of fifty miles an hour; or by merely swallowing three drops when you go to bed at night, in the morning you will wake up in any part of the world you choose."

Medical. "The wonderful medicine called the 'sublime elixir,' is producing most astonishing effects. A Mr. Jones of Virginia, walking into a mill, and incautiously approaching too near the machinery, was caught between the wheels and crushed into ten thousand atoms: two

drops of the elixir being poured into the pond above, he was instantly seen walking out at the door as sound as a roach, and has not been within three miles of a mill, since. A Mr. Smith had his head shot off by a cannon ball, three weeks after he was dead and buried, his 32nd cousin happening to hear of the elixir, he was immediately restored to perfect life and health."

Geographical. The discovery ship, the "White Bear," returned yesterday from the northern sea; she safely reached the exact spot of the north pole, but there she stuck, held fast by the magnetic attraction; her crew found it impossible to get away until they had thrown overboard every particle of iron in the vessel.

Agricultural. "The Philosophical Society having discovered a method of producing or putting off rain just as there may be occasion, for the future our cotton and cabbages will never be ruined by a dry season."

Mechanics. "The famous architect Mr. Axiom, who first discovered the perpetual motion, is now erecting a machine near the north pole, upon the plan of Archimedes, for the purpose of showing the world twenty three degrees back to its original position, and thus restoring perpetual summer."

Foreign. "The weekly balloon packet arrived from the moon yesterday. No particular news there, except that green cheese is in great demand. On its return they intercepted the wits of thirty-one poets, and one hundred-and-ninety-three lovers, and brought them all back; stop'd up together in a glass vial."

Most wonderful of all Discoveries. The great secret, the philosopher's stone, the elixir vite, so anxiously wished for, so long sought after, is at length found out! The learned alchemist, Dr. Alembic, has invented a compound which turns all things into gold, and bestows perpetual youth! We are forbidden to say much about this wonderful discovery; it was only completed yesterday, and this morning the doctor's wife, an ugly old woman of seventy, was seen transformed into a beautiful girl of eighteen! A little child hardly able to crawl, was also seen in the house, and nobody could tell where it came from, until at last it was found out to be the doctor's grandmother, who had got at the vial and taken rather too large a dose. Besides changing, as above stated, lead into gold, age into youth, and ugliness into beauty, it also turns rascals into honest men, water into champagne, sand into ice creams, and rocks into ginger-cakes.

As to the situation of the world in the year 8,900, I reserve that for another occasion. TREVOR.

PRICES CURRENT  
COLUMBIA, April 15, 1837.

BAGGING, Hemp	21 a 23
BALE ROPE	12 a 15
BACON, Round	13 a 16
BUTTER, Country	20 a 20
COTTON	7 a 12
MACKEREL, No. 1	312 a 14
" No. 2	12 a 13
" No. 3	11 a 12
FLOUR, Northern	125 a 150
CORN	62 a 75
PEAS	31 a 35
IRON, Swedes	6 a 7
" English	5 a 525
LARD, New	50 a 62
MOLASSES, Cuba	50 a 62
" New Orleans	50 a 62

MARRIED.  
In New Orleans, 13th ult. Col. Wm. L. Lewis, of South Carolina, to Miss LETITIA FLORE, eldest daughter of Gen. John Floyd, late Governor of Virginia.

Valuable Property.  
MRS. PARR offers for Sale, her Brick House and acre Lot, on the corner immediately north of the Baptist Church, at present occupied by Col. A. Blanding. This is one of the best houses in Columbia, built with great care and at great expense, by the late Mr. John Parr, and has every out building and fixture necessary for a gentleman's residence. Possession given the 1st of January next, or if preferred, on the 1st of November next.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mail of the United States on the following post route, will be received at this Department until the 1st day of June next, to be decided on the next day. The contract is to be executed by the 1st of September next, and the service is to commence on the 1st of July.

NOTE.  
No proposal will be considered unless backed accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:— "The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, shall not be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of September next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed."

Mineral Water.  
THE Subscriber having been so fortunate as to have secured a supply of Ice, will commence, in the course of this day and Monday, the manufacture of Soda Water; and continue the same throughout the season. He has a full supply of superior Syrups, embracing Sarsaparilla, Lemon, Ginger, Raspberry, Cayenne &c. &c. EDWARD SILL, near Roach's Hotel.

Notice.  
THE Stockholders of the Nesbitt Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified that the Stockholders, are required to pay in one third of the stock subscribed (being the first instalment under the charter,) at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Columbia, on or before the 1st day of May next. WILSON NESBITT, President.

\$75,000.  
15 Drawn Numbers in each Package.  
The most splendid Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

Alexandria Lottery, Class E.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1837.

75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Balls.  
RICH AND SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Grand Capital of	75,000 Dollars.
1 Splendid Prize of	25,000 Dollars.
1 do	20,000 Dollars.
1 do	10,000 Dollars.
1 do	5,000 Dollars.
1 do	5,000 Dollars.
1 do	7,000 Dollars.
1 do	6,000 Dollars.
85,000—\$4,000—\$3,000—\$2,732—\$2,500—\$200	
5 of \$1,750—5 of 1,500.	
50 prizes of \$1,000	60 prizes of \$300
50 do 750	60 do 250
50 do 500	60 do 150
50 do 400	&c. &c.

Tickets \$20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eights 2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$270. Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above magnificent Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.—Address, D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers, Washington City, D. C. April 15

Notice.  
ALL persons indebted to Dr. Samuel Green, late of the Town of Columbia, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, and those to whom the estate is indebted are requested to furnish the Executors with their accounts duly proven, and copies of Notes or Bonds. JAMES S. HIGGARD, } Executors. Columbia, April 7, 1837.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.  
THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, near Roach's Hotel, 200 PACKAGES, Fresh and Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. &c. embracing almost every article usually kept in his line. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the subscriber within the last twenty days, and purchased under the most favorable circumstances possible, during one of the heaviest money pressures ever felt in this country. For Cash.

Large Sale, at Auction.  
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the first Monday in May next, in the rear of the corner above D. & E. Ward, & Co. Store, 41 Hogsheds of well drawn West India Sugar, 100 Barrels of first rate Maderia Wine, 100 do do do do Marseilles Maderia Wine, a well flavored article. Kegs of Scotch Herrings. A great variety of Dry Goods and other articles. The terms of sale will be as published in a paper known at the time of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Persons having any thing to sell will please send them in time as a large company is looked for. JESSE DEBRUIH, Auctioneer. N. B. The above articles can be purchased at private sale, if application is made to me previous to the day above mentioned. JESSE DEBRUIH. April 15

Commercial Bank,  
OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.  
THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday the first day of May next. At the same time and place, there will be an election for thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. J. C. CRAWFORD, Cashier. April 11th, 1837.

Hollow Ware, Wood Screws, Sad Irons, &c.  
THE HOWEL WORKS COMPANY, No. 235 Water, near Beekman-street, New York. Have received the past season, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the most valuable articles, which now consist of the following assortment, suitable for the Southern and Western Markets, viz: Hollow Ware of Superior Quality, consisting of about 1500 Tons, viz: Pots of 22 different sizes, from 3-8 to 50 Gallons. Kettles, 15 sizes, from 2-8 to 18 Gallons. Bakepans, or Ovens, 7 different sizes. Tea Kettles, 6 do. Skillets, 6 do. Flat Spiders, 6 do. Covered Spiders, 2 do. Griddles, 4 do. Fire Dogs, 6 do. Wagon Boxes, from 1-2 to 4-3 inches. Cart do. Wood Screws, 50,000 Green Iron and Brass, from 3-8 in. No. 3, to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality, and finish, and less than "James" imported prices. Sad Irons assorted in Cases of about 500 lbs, each, for retailing. Tailors, and Hatters Irons, assorted sizes. Sash Weights, 100 Tons, assorted, from 4 to 25 lbs. Bell or Pistons, Steam Boats, Churns, &c. made to Order—also, Steam Engines and other Machinery made to order.

The above assortment of Goods, is particularly recommended to the attention of Southern and Western Merchants, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices, and upon the most favorable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one establishment in the United States. Merchants, by forwarding a request per Mail, can have a printed circular with description of goods, prices, and terms, from which no deviation is ever made, furnished by the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one establishment in the United States. New York, March 7th, 1837. 11 1/2

Merchant's Hotel.  
S. W. SHELTON AND D. COOK, CHARLESTON, S. C.  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have taken the Merchant's Hotel, formerly kept by C. O. Mier. They solicit such public patronage as their merits deserve. The Subscriber will give his personal attention to his patrons, and will have the entire management of the house. S. W. SHELTON. N. B. The Columbia, Camden, and Savannah Stage Offices are kept at this Hotel. April 8 12 3/4

Dry Goods, at Cost, for Cash.  
At No. 1, Cedar-st., first door from Peal, New York. THE Subscriber is opening a new Stock of Fresh Imported Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article at Cost. The usual credit of 6 months will be given when desired, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices. H. B. PIELD. New York, Jan. 29th, 1837. 6 if

General Order.  
HEAD QUARTERS, } Columbia, April 4th, 1837. } THE Brigadier General, and Colonels in command of Brigades, will be requested to assemble as practicable to have collected together and retained, all the arms belonging to the State, that are dispersed throughout the respective Brigades, and which are not otherwise appropriated—and report thereon to the Quarter-Master General, by the first of October next—in order that they may be deposited in the Arsenal at Charleston and Columbia. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. BEAUFORT T. WATTS, Quarter-Master General. April 8 14 3/4