the Patriot army on Navy Island have abandoned that position, surrendered their arms to the U. S. authorities, and disbanded their foces. Ast hey were carrying back, with men and boats, across the river, the cannon belonging to the State of New York, the whole concern came near going over the Niagara Falls. This would have been rather more magnificent a termination of the enterprise than it deserves, or is likely to find.

Congress. The sub-Treasury scheme was gain brought forward, on the 16th, in a bill reported by the committee on Finance, of the Senate. It is the former plan, with some alterations which make it so much the worse. It is the special order for next Tuesday.

A sad quarrel occurred between Messrs. Wise of Virginia, and Gholson of Mississippi. Mr. Howard of Maryland presented a paper from Mr. Claiborne of Mississippi, who is confined to his room, in regard to the Mississippi election.

A motion was made to print the document, which Mr. Wise opposed on the ground that the two claimants had printed their own papers, and therefore the House should not print the documents of the second party.

Mr. Gholson immediately, and without cause, construed the remarks of Mr. Wise into a personal intimation on the part of Mr. W. that Messrs Cholson and Claiborne were unwilling to print their own papers for themselves. The following brief and angry dialogue ensued as soon as the member from Virginia had resumed his seat.

Mr. Gholson-"The remarks of the member are unworthey of the gentleman from Virginia, and a member of this House."

Mr. Wise-"If impudence and ignorance will make a blackguard, there is one"-(turning round and pointing towards Mr. Gholson, who sat just behind him.) Mr. Gholson--" None but a scoundrel

would make use of such an expression." The Speaker and the Members of the House here interfered, and checked the per-

sonal controversy for the present.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

We give below a copy of them, as adopted. Our limits have not allowed us to give the debate upon them, as fully as we would desire. In the discussion of them Mr. Calboun, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Clay, were most

Mr. Calhous sustained the resolutions upon the grounds, that they were a fair analvsis of the broad principles of the Constitution upon the subjects embraced—that he had sedulously sought in that sacred instrument for a common rallying point on which all the opponents of abolition might unitethat he offered these resolutions as present- the late Administration. ng the only common ground for testing the In a discussion in the Senate, on a resolurelative strength of the abolition cause in the tion of enquiry offered by Mr. Webster, con-Senate—that therefore he should regard their | nected with the failure of this bank, the bad adoption as a pledge to maintain the great faith of the government towards its creditors, principle that each State should manage and control its own institutions, without any interference from other States; but that he should regard their rejection as throwing down all constitutional barriers in the way of the abolitionists—and should the resolutions be eluded, he should consider a prostitution on the part of the Senate of their obligation to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, to the servile dread of hazarding party prospects.

Mr. Preston regarded the resolutions of his colleague as mere truisms acknowledged on all sides, and that their repetition could effect no good for the South, if the Constitution itself, which presented these great traths in a more imposing light, failed to oppose any effectual barrier to the wild schemes of the fanatics: that this was no time for resolving or re-resolving, but a time for action, for vigoreus and united action on the part of this bank, or of taking nothing at all! the South-that in his opinion, the proper course was to meet the petitions of the abolitionists at the threshold and keep them out of the Senate-that the Senate was not a tribunal possessing any authority to decide upon the rights of the South; and he therefore objected to the discussion of these resolutions before that body, as being "coram non

The resolutions are in these words: Resolved, That in the adoption of the Fe-

deral Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States, and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, national, political, and social.-Ayes, 31-Nays, 13.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, ination be so offered, unless the same shibe the exclusive and sole right over their own | payable, and paid on demand, in gold or ver domestic institutions and police, and are coin, at the place where offered, and c'eralone responsible for them; and that any in- tible into gold or silver upon the spot! the termeddling of any one or more States, or a will of the holder, and without delay loss combination of their citizens, with the do- to him." mestic institutions and police of the others, on any one or more ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with a view to their alteration or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution, insulting to the States interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquillity, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself .- Ayes, 31--- Nays, 9.

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of in such cases, wherea man, becte he cannot this Union, as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had part, rather than have none? That is there delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity—and that in ful- not consent. filment of this high and sacred trust, this They came up for the boty which the Government is bound so to exercise its powers Government had given there a sort o as not to interfere with the stability and secu- equivalent for their heavy tain salt. They rity to the domestic institution of the States | go to the collector and ask: their bounty that compose the Union, and that it is the in gold and silver; but the cannot get it, solemn duty of the Government to resist all and he tells them they make bills of the attempts by one portion of the Union to use Commonwealth Bank, or thing. Mr. W. it as an instrument to attack the domestic argued that, if such were e state of things

this Union, composes an important part of they could get nothin se, and that would their domestic institutions, inherited from be called voluntary. he could not see in their ancestors, and existing at the adoption what sense of law or rals it could be so will not be forgotten. I was much fatigued by other of the Constitution, by which it is recognized | called.

We learn from the Canadian frontier, that i as constituting an important element in the apportionment of its powers among the States; and that no change of feeling on the part of the other States of the Union, in reation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open systematic attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such is manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations .- Ayes, 34; Navs, 5.

Instead of the 5th Resolution of Mr. Calhoun, the two following substitutes, proposed by Mr. Clay, were adopted:

Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the Abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the People of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union .-Yeas, 36; Nays, 9.

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehensions in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold ritory have not asked for the abolition of slaas a State, the people thereof will be entitled expense would remedy the evil. to decide that question exclusively for themselves .- Yeas, 33; Nays, 9.

The 6th resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Preston, who suggested that it brought up, in a disadvantageous shape, the question of the annexation of

In regard to this matter, we have constantly expressed the opinion that the best, most dignified and becoming course for the Southern delegation at Washington, is to take no part in the abolition discusison. It is aquestion over which Congress has no jurisdiction. If the North will discuss it, let them do so, and come to their own conclusion. We should have nothing to do with any such debate. We are not the party to offer compromises, but to consider whether we will ourselves accept them.

The Commonwelth Bank, of Boston, has failed, with \$370,000 of public money in its possession. It was one of the favorite pets of

and the disregard of law on the part of its officers, were strikingly expesed.

"Mr. Webster stated that he had received letters from highly respectable sources, informing him that a severe loss had fallen upon a large number of industrious and worthy citzens, by the behavior of the government officers-That recently when the pension money and fishing bounties became due and application was made to the Collector and agent at Boston---he being the officer charged by the Government with the duty of paying this money-he paid the fishermen, not as the law directs, in specie, or bills equivalent to specie, but in the bills of this now broken bank, or in by the shafts of en or misrepresentations-yet he checks upon it, which checks, of course, it was known would not be paid in specie. Mr. W. had been given to understand that this officer refused to pay the bounty due in Treasury notes, when asked to do so; and that he refused also to pay the money in specie, although requested; and that, substantially and in effect, the parties entitled to payment were put to the option of taking the paper of

Mr. W. held in his hand a letter from one of the most considerable fishing towns in the State, namely, Marblehead, and he was thereby informed that, very shortly before this bank failed, that is, within a week or two, or some such period, the money due from Government to these fishermen had been paid in the manner described, a large amount of it entirely in the bills and notes of this bank; report said, the whole amounting to fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, and paid out when ased, each member will wear crape on the left arm the bank was on the eve of a total crash, and r the space of thirty days. within a few days of its failure!

Well, sir, (continued Mr. W.) when the money in these large quantities had been pai out, the bank failed; and all that these pod fishermen had received in payment from the United States is now dead on their hands.

The law expressly says that " hereafter bank notes of less denomination than twe dollars, shall be offered in payment in any o whatsoever in which money is to be paid the United States or the Post Office Derment; nor shall any bank note of any dern-

Mr. W. thought it possible that it tht be said, in excuse of this transaction, tf these poor fishermen and pensioners took is now worthless money voluntarily, or at hir own option. But whether the individue ho is to be paid may be made willing to ke such irredeemable paper or not, the las direct and peremptory, and prohibits the cer from offering it. The consent of aridividual, therefore, to take it, especially en he can get nothing else, will not justify it violation in any quarter. But what cornt can that be esteemed, what voluntary ting is there get all that is due to him, is coelled to take voluntary about it? This isoercion, and

institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.—Ayes 31; Nays 11.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of They would take depreted money because

One of the letters to Mr. Webster, from one of the towns, is as follows.

"SIR: You will, I am satisfied, excuse the liberty I take in addressing you these few lines, the subject being of the utmost importance to my fellow-townsmen. The Government have lately paid to the fishermen of this town their bounty money, amounting to something lke \$20,000. Something like \$10,000 of this amount was paid in Commonwelth Bank bills, the remaining \$10,000 in bills of other banks. Now, sir, just look at the distress that is likely to come upon this poor town by this specie. paying Government of ours. The Common wealth Bank has stopped, and \$100 would not buy a loaf of bread. The Collector of Boston was solicited by a number of gentlemen of this town for specie, or even Treasure notes. No; he'd pay in no other way but by a check on the Commonwealth Bank. This sir, is a hard case for the poor fishermen of this town, and I am satisfied, you sir, will de what lies in your power (if any thing can be done) for their relief. The poor widow and Revolutionary soldier come in also for their part in the distress of the town; many o them who have received pensions have been paid in Commonwelth Bank bills, and, having full reliance upon the Government, have law. In the year 1819 (the year our State was adkept the money they had paid them by the Government, believing that the Government town of Cahawba, Dallas county, (where you Mr. would not pay them in bad money.

"I am, dear sir, your obedient servant."

To the Hon. Intendant and Wardens of Co- In that county he prosecuted his profession successfully and during several years represented the counlumbia.

I would respectfully call your attention to ty, first in the House of Representatives and afterthe ill condition of the beautiful street lead-wards in the Senate. In 1831, as well as I remember, slaves, because the people of any such Ter- ing east from Clark's Hotel. Especially at he was elected by the Legislature, Judge of the the cross street in the immediate neighbor-county Court of Perry. In this office more than all very therein, and because, that when any such | hood of the Intendant's dwelling, it is so bad others, his services were most signally valuable to Territory shall be admitted into the Union as to be a grievance to all passers. A small the people; and many a widow and orphan are enjoying, perhaps without being aware of it, the peculiar benefit of his services. Were estates involved

A CITIZEN.

his profound knowledge of the law, his perfect im-On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Col. J. H. partiality, his accurate judgment, his indefatigable WITHERSTOON, of Lancaster, to Mrs. McCaw, of industry, confusion was removed and the limit of Bolton Place, Abbeville Dist. every claim distinctly marked; and public justice and public satisfaction equally dispensed. To all this,

On the 31st December last, THEODORE H. LYONS, pure and disinterested. Then was he not a valuable, The subject of this notice was a young man whose a noble citizen? At the last winter session of the youngest son of Mr. Isaac Lyons, of this place. unassuming manners endeared him to those who had Legislature he resigned his office as Judge of the the good fortune to cultivate his acquaintance. Gov county Court and resolved to retire, and .n his unerned by that ardent feeling which actuates young pretending way, live on his farm two miles north of men just commencing the career of life, he was in-duced to seek his fortune in the city of New Orleans, Marion. where a residence of upwards of two years enabled 1 should in justice to his memory, remark that duhim to form an extensive acquaintance, to whom hering the time he held the office last spoken of espebecame endeared by those qualities which ornament cally, he kept himself aloof from the warm and often society. Having contracted a disease which predubitter conflict of parties. Whatever may have ded the possibility of a cure, he returned to Columbitter conflict of parties. bia, in order to devote the balance of his numbered een his feelings and opinions (and it is known hat his knowledge of the policy of his country was days to his parents, relations, and friends.

From the Herald (Marion, Alabama.) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Dec. 1st, 1837. Respect to Mr. Sullwan.

Mr. C. W. Lee, of Perry, said, he arose to dis equally beloved by both. charge the painful duty of announcing to the House. Notwithstanding his determination to live in quiet the death of his esteemed, and now lamented colland retirement, the people of Perry, well aware of league—the honorable DUNKLIN SULLIVAN, from his stern honesty, and of the value of his services Perry County.

sion to pronounce his eulogy, however fuitful the didate. The consequence was, that but few, if any theme, it is enough to say, he lived without reproac and died without an enemy.

He was one of the early settlers of he State: came to it at a time when citizens of irtue, integr ty, and wisdom, were absolutely neessary to orgaize and give stability to our then fant institution; and I may truly say, few, very w, have been more useful members of commy. One, possessign like him, a sound, discriming judgment, a high sense of moral justice, and not long remain in it. vate life. He was, therere, many years ago, coled into the public councils the country; and for slong series of years was a imber of the Alabama legislature : and though the are but few in the same station, but at one ti or another, may be vexed was one, shielded strongly, in the panoply of his own rectitude of rpose, and possessing sofully the confidence of pconstituents, that his public acts, alike faultless in his private life, were never ques-

The deced, sir, was nearly fifty years of age; and during whole of that time, I may truly say, "not one asation has disgraced-not one crime has sullieds fair fame."

His de creates a vacancy in society, lamented by the re country in which he lived-one, sir, which few can ever fill.

He left an interesting family to mourn the irrepile loss they have sustained: but, sir, it is a comf to reflect, that they are under the protection of Great God! who is a father to the fatherless. I beg leave to offer, for the unanimous adop-

tief the House, the following resolutions : solved, That as testimony of the respect entered by this house, for the memory of the Honora-

Resolved, That the door-keeper be instructed to furnish each of the members, suitable scarfs, in which to attend the interment.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed, to regulate the procession and funeral ceremonies. Resolved, That the House adjourn until to-morrow

morning, 10 o'clock. Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Repreentatives be instructed to forward a copy of these esolutions to the family of the deceased.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1. After the Journal of the preceding day was read-Mr. Henry Lea arose and addressed the Senate. (For which, see correspondence and remarks below.) Mr. Lea then offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That on account of the awful and mysterious visitation of Divine Providence, by which the Honorable DUNKLIN SULLIVAN, a member of the House of Representatives, from the county of Perry, has been suddenly removed from the councils of his country-the Senate (so soon as the House of Representatives intimates its concurrence,) will instantly adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Which, on motion of Mr. Crabb, was unanimously adopted; and that the Senate adjourn to attend the funeral of the deceased.

After the Senate adjourned, the members appointed a committee of Messrs. Beene, Hill, and Crabb. to solicit of Mr. Lea, a copy of his remarks for publication. Whereupon, the committee addressed the following letter, to which his reply is appended, and his remarks follow.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 1st, 1837. SIR-We have been appointed a committee at a meeting of the members of the Senate, to wait upon Town Hall, Columbia, on TUESDAY, the 6th February, at half past nine o'clock precisely, properyou and request a copy, for publication, of your rey armed and equipped for encampment at Camden. marks, made in the Senate this morning, respecting the decease of Judge Sullivan, of Perry County. place of encampment will be taken up immediately. Very respectfully,

JESSE BEENE, JAMES HILL, GEORGE W. CRABB. Hon. Henry Lea.

Tuscaloosa, Dec. 1st, 1837. GENTLEMEN--Your unexpected request of a copy of my remarks in the Senate Chamber this morning, engagements, and had sat up with the deceased all night-made remarks without examination or reflection, and can now only give their substance : such as they are, (well or badly said) on account of the merit of the deceased, (and he had merits he was not always making the best of before the public)-you are welcome to their publication. Believe mc, gentlemen, with the utmost thankfulness,

Mr. PRESIDENT :-- It is wih feelings of the deep-

est solemnity and regret, that I this morning ask the

indulgence of the Senate, while I publicly announce

the death of my worthy colleague in the other

branch of the Legislature. The Honorable DUNK-

LIN SULLIVAN no longer lives Sir, this is to us a seri-

ous and truly solemn occurrence. And while I know,

gentlemen that you will sympathise with us, allow

me to narrate a few of the prominent features of his

life, that you may know that your sympathies are

A native, if I mistake not, of Greenville or some

immediately adjacent district of South Carolina; he

removed at an early age to the State of Tennessee.

where he acquired a valuable Academical education,

and perhaps made some progress in the study of the

mitted into the Union) he removed and settled in the

President, no doubt passed many pleasant moments

He there engaged in the practice of the law, and

in the year 1822, removed to the county of Perry.

in conflicting claims and intrinsic controversies? by

gentlemen, the deceased added a goodness of heart

always extensive and profound) he seldom expressed

hem. Resolved to avoid even the appearance of

weight of his influence to either party, he was

Notwithstanding his determination to live in quiet

whenever he had been tried, previous to the las

man, ever came to this Legislature, by a more cheer-

And rely upon it, gentlemen, he was an able mem-

ber, an impartial and a good man. Though his voice

might not have been often heard mingled in debate.

his suggestions and counsel would, (I dare say it

have been as practicable and valuable as those of

any member of the house of which he was a member.

But that voice is hushed forever! By a sudden and

mysterious visitation of divine Providence, he is gone

rom the councils of his country. It was gratifying

to us that some of the most respectable citizens of

Perry, that one gentleman, (Mr. Norris of Mobile,)

who had known him ever since he became a citizen

of the State, were with him to the last moments.

They heard his last last unavailing effort for one more

One week ago he firmly walked down the steps of

this Capitol in the full vigour of health and manhood

Having got slightly wet in passing to and from the

House in the early part of last week, he complained

of a slight cold, it increased gradually and soon be-

ame inflamatory and terminated in a congestion

about the heart as well as the brain; his friends how

ever, had not become much alarmed until about three

or four days since, every effort was then made to con-

vey the earliest possible information to his family

(sixty miles distant) but it has turned out to have

een too late. My feelings, gentlemen, have induced

me, I fear, to be too minute, but I believe you wanted

to know something of the life of a deceased fellow

member, and will only add, that I feel too much depres.

sed to do his memory justice; for last night was a sleep-

less and awfully solemn night to his friends that were

present. Can it be possible, we often ask ourselves,

that his family cannot arrive in time to enjoy the

cold dreadful consolation not of seeing him die, but

to see him once more before he is forever gone to the

dreary silent tomb. Often did we look out that we

might hear some sound which would indicate their

approach, but the same Providence that had placed

in the heavens the pale moon, (whose cheerless rays

fell in the early part of the night in such lamentable

sublimity, into the room where he lay) had decreed

Within two minutes of two o'clock last night, he

raised his hands as if in prayer to heaven and "passed

through the dark valley of the shadow of death."

Is it possible that Dunklin Sullivan is no more? To

a wife and six little orphans the loss is irreparable.

By the county of Perry it will be most serionsly

felt, and the State has never been deprived of a more

worthy citizen in his sphere. I feel thankful, Mr,

President, to the Senate for its attentive indulgence.

PRICES CURRENT

IRON, Swedes....... 6 a 7

Attention, Cavalry!

Punctuality is required, as the line of march for the

Wanted,

A S Apprentices to the Gun and Silver Smith businesses, one or two BOYS, from fourteen to

fifteen years of age. Such as come well recom-

mended, with good moral character and industrious

habits, will meet with good encouragement. Boys

from the country would be preferred.

By order of

Jan. 27.

OU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the

Capt. T. STARK.

PECKHAM & GEORGE.

COLUMBIA, January 27, 1838.

ful and unanimous suffrage.

clay-cold respiration.

partiality, and cautiously forhearing to give the

Hon. JESSE BEENE.

Hon GEO. W CRABB,

Hon. JAMES HILL,

in his company.)

Yours very, &c.

Committee:

Florida Claims. OL. WM. E. MARTIN having been appointed

son's Company, and will remain three days; at Camden on Friday, 16th, for Capt. Chusnur's, two days; at Sumterville on Monday, 18th, for Captain Dunose's, three days' and at Orangeburg on Thurs-HENRY C. LEA.

day, 21st, for Capt. WHITMORE'S, two days. Claimants are expected to actual at each place at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day desig-P. M. BUTLER. Jan. 27.

Emancipation.

HIS capital English Racer and splendid Stallion will occupy Rowton's Stand, at W. Hampton's Wood-lands Estate, five miles below Columbia under the direction of Mr. WM. J. GEIGER, and be let to Mares at \$75 the season, \$120 to insure, and one dollar to his groom; the money to be paid in advance. The season will commence on the 1st of February and end the 1st of July. Extensive rye and grass pastures provided for Maros, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at fifty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibilty, should they occur.

EMANCIPATION, so named under the great excitement about the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, was bred by Mr. Riddle, and was foafed in 1827. He was got by Whisker, (own brother to Whalebone, &c.) sire of The Colonel and Memnon, winners of the St. Leger. His dam was got by Ardrossan, one of the best sons of the famous John Bull; his g dam, Lady Eliza, by Whitworth; his g g. dam, X Y Z's dam, by Spadille, out of Sylvia, by Young Marshe, &c. By reference to the 7th vol. page 101 of the T. R. and S. Magazine, his extended pedigree may be seen, as also his performances on the turf, which latter are but little inferior to any horse over imported into this country. He is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, sixteen hands high, of great length, and commanding figure. His bone s large, with muscles well defined; his action good,

and accompanied by indications of uncommon power. His stock are considered very promising; his oldest were two years old last spring; of these, some few were trained last season, and two of them have been winners, viz., Angela, who won the Chillington stakes, August 5th, beating a field of five others, at Wolverhampton; and Compensation, winner of a stake at Hednesford, October 31st, beating three oth-

For black servants sent with Mares, no charge will e made; having no accommodations for white perons on the spot, they must board elsewhere. Jan. 25, 1838.

The Augusta Chronicle, Georgia Journal, and Macon Messenger will publish the above until the 1st April, once or twice a week. They will then send their charges to this office, and the money will be immediately remitted to them.

A good opportunity for investment.

HE subscriber, who is engaged in one of the safest and most profitable business establishments in Camden, and who has an extensive run of customers, embracing the best names in this and the adjoining districts, is desirous of uniting with him, either as active or special partner, one who can bring into the concern an equal sum with himself, which This, Sir, (addressing the Speaker,) is no an occa August elections, once more called him out as a can- ments of \$1,000. The books of the establishment for the last eight years will be exhibited, and all information given, by addressing a letter to C. D. with real signature, to the care of the publisher of the Camden

> Bank of Georgetown, So. Ca. JANUARY 13, 1838. THIHE Subscribers to the Stock of this Institution

are hereby notified, that the payment of the fourth Instalment of its capital, will be required on Tuesday the 6th of February next, and that the same may be paid at the Bank here; at the Commercial Bank, Columbia; the Merchants Bank, Cheraw; or to Messrs J Fraser & Co. in Charleston. This being the last Instalment, prompt payment must be made, and the attention of those interested, is particularly called to this extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation:-

"And all Shares on which payment due shall not be punctually made, at the time required, the same shall be forfeited, with whatever monies may have

The Stock Scrip will be issued on the delivery of the Commissioners Receipts, or sufficient evidence of full payment. T. CHAHMAN, Cashier. full payment. Jan. 27.

The Monticello Planters'

ILL hold their next Meeting at their usual place, on the first Wednesday in March, at which time several of the Committees will make reports.—Punctual attendance is exacted.

At this meeting there will be exhibited several stress, Washer, and Ironer, and their five children; stress, Washer, and Ironer, and ports.-Punctual attendance is exacted. are convenient for such JOHN A. SMITH, Sec'y.

[Times.]

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

\$20,000 Capital. Maryland State Lottery. Class No. 5 for 1838.

To draw at Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1838. 13 drawn numbers in each package of 22 tickets. IF About one prize to a blank One fifth of the prizes will have on them either three or two drawn numbers.

CAPITAL PRIZES. 20,000 Dolls .- 10,000 Dolls. 5,000 Dolls.-2,000 Dolls -1,650 Dolls. \$1,500 prizes of 200. &c. Ticket \$10-Half \$5-Quarter \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets, \$100 22 Quarter do.

STATE OF VIRGINIA Richmond Academy Lottery.

Class No. 1 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb-ruary 17, 1838. BALE ROPE, 12 a 15
BACON, Round, 12 a 17 MOST SPLENDID PRIZES. Prize of 10,000 COTTON, 7 a 101 MACKEREL, No. 1, \$11 a 13 6,000 5,000 \$3,000-\$2,500-\$1,940 Prizes of \$1,000, &c. &c. Ticket \$10-Half \$5-Quarter \$2 50. CORN, 87 a 100 Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets, \$130 25 Half PEAS,..... \$1 a 112 25 Quarter do.

> \$30,000-\$15,000. Virginia State Lottery. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Me

chanic Association Class No. 2 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 24, 1838. GRAND SCHEME 30,000 Dollars-15,000 Dollars.

\$5,000—\$5,000—\$4,000—\$3,000—\$2,500 \$2,000-\$1,900 \$1,000 Prizes of 500, &c. Tie et 10 Dolls .- Half 5-Quarter 2 50. of packages of 25 Whole Tickets, \$120 Certifica'

25 Half 25 Quarter do. Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above magnificent Schemes will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address.

D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers Washington City, D. C.

Land for Sale. WISH to dispose of a valuable COTTON PLANTATION in the lower part of Laurens Agent to collect accounts for Losses incurred in the Plurida Campaigns, will be at Lancaster C. H. on District, being part of a tract formerly owned by Dr. Rice, of Union, containing about SIX HUNDRED Wonday, Feb 12, to receive the claims of Capt. Gin ACRES. It lies along the Augusta Road, has a frame Dwelling House, Cin House, and other necess sary buildings. The tract is generally very lovel, and has long been known as one of the best Cotton Plantations in this part of the country. As purchasers will wish to see for themselves, further description will be useless.

Also-I wish to sell that fine healthy Summer Retreat in Spartanburgh District, well-known by the name of CEDAR SPRINGS. There are about 300 Acres of Land attached to it. On the premises are a large three-story frame House, having twelve rooms and eight fire places, a very good Store House, and two frame Summer Houses. It has long been knowless one of the most he dthy summer retreats in the back commery. Besides the salubrity of its sitvation, it has a fine Cold Spring of mineral hapregnation, containing, according to an analysis by Protessor Vanuxen, lime, sulphur, and magnesia: It is atusted on the public road leading from Glenn's to the amestone Springs, within four miles of Spartanburgh C. H., and within a short distance of the track of the Rail Road, as at present surveyed, if it shall take the route by Spartanburgh C. II It is mediess to say more than that purchasers wishing a healthy situsin pursuit of pleasure, no place can offer greater in-

For conditions apply to JOHN S. HENDERSON at the place, or to the subscriber, in Laurens Dist. SARAII C. BLACK.

Jan 14, 1838. The Charleston Courier will please give the Cedar Springs six weekly insertions, and forward their account to Milton, Laurens.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

BAHE Subscriber has accepted the agency for the sale of the above, which are grown at the old and well-known establishment, near Philadelphia. Each paper bours the label, and is warranty of the grower, who holds himself responsible for the vitality and purity of the seeds. They are offered by the subscriber with great confidence in their worth, and is believed fully merit the reputation they sustain. From circumstanc s recently developed, the grow-

er of the seeds has thought it best to mention that the seeds cannot be obtained elsewhere in Columbia. At PLANT'S Bookstore. E. J. HUGGINS.

Columbia, Jan 27, 1838.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 14th, 1839. We have been seling Garden Seeds for the last ten or fifteen years, and are confident that no seeds ever introduced into this market have enjoyed so high a reputation as those grown by the Messra LANDRETHS, of Philadelphia TURPIN & D'ANTIGNAC, Druggista.

Pure Peach Brandy. BBLS. of the above, 8 years old, just received, and may be had by applying at the POLOCK, SOLOMON, & Co. store of Columbia, Jan. 27, 1833.

Seed Potatoes.

BBLS. of the above arrive just received. all white and in fine order for planting. Columbia, Jan. 27, 1838.

Just Received

ND for sale, two first-rate PIANOS, New York manufacture. They can be seen at the Subreriber's, a few doors below Roach & Thompson's Hotel. Columbia, Jan. 27, 1833.

South Carolina,

RICHLAND DISTRICT. JACOB GEIGER tolls before me a brown mare MULE, about ten or twelve years old, appraised at seventy dollars No brand or mark visible. EDWARD J. ARTHUR, Q. B.

Jan. 26, 1838.

Administrator's Sale. DY permission of James S. Guignard, Esq., Ordinary for Richland District, will be sold, before the Court House in Columbia, on Monday, the 12th of February next, ten likely Negroes, four Mules, and a Wagon and Gear; and on the 13th of said month, at the residence of the Subscriber, sundry articles of household and kitchen Furniture.

Also, a small stock of Hogs, as the property of the estate of ARTHUR HOWELL, deceased, Conditions of Sale for the Negroes-A credit until the first of January next, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities, and a mortgage of the property, with interest from the date, and to pay for all necessary papers. For the Mules and other articles, the purchaser to give a note, with two approved

securities, with interest from the date, payable en the first of January next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. M. R. HOWELL, Administrator,

Columbia, Jan. 20, 1838.

For Sale.

FAMILY of seven NEGROES, viz : A fellow

A about fifty-two years of age, a good Sawyer, his wife, about forty-seven years old, a plain Seamd to the highest bidder on that day before the Mar Let House in Jolumbia. They may be seen at the eriber's residence at any time after the 29th just-JAMES T. WADE.

Carolina Hotel.

THIS Establishment is now placed in the most complete order for the reception of Travellers and permanent Boarders, and the Proprietor assures those who may avor him with their patronage, that no exertions will be spared to contribute to their comfort and convenience. The Proprietor takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal support he has received for a series of years past, and assures his old customers that his arrangements are such as to enable him to offer better accommodations than at any other period since his commencement in husiness.

ANGUS STEWART.

Charleston, Jan. 20, 1838.

THE Board of Directors of the SALUDA MAN-Dr. JOHN DUNOVANT the General Agent of the Company. All erders for their manufactures will be addressed to him, or for the transaction of the Com-pany's business. Warehouse between the Commercial Bank and the Fire Insurance Office. DAVID EWART, President. Columbia, S C., Jan. 12, 1938.

Notice.

FOR SALE.

OLUMBIA Insurance Stock, on time, in some wait purchasers.

Georgetown do do. Sharesin King's Mountain Iron Works. Also, Drafts on New York, certificates of deposite, and post notes on Banks in that eity. And United States Bills, from \$5 to \$1000. United States Bills, from Some Dought.
Georgia and Alabama money bought.
JOHN GLASS.
54 †

Tapioca.

& J. EWART & Co. have just received a large The TAPIOCA is one of the most delicious articles for Puddings and Jellies, ever introduced in Cookery. In point of economy it is not more expensive than rice. It is especially recommended by the Medical Fac

ulty as an article of diet for invalids Directions for cooking it furnished purchasers. Jan. 20.

Final Notice.

HOSE indebted to Sowden & Oliver, will call and pay, as further indulgence cannot and will not be given. JOS. A. BLACK, Attorney for late Firm

of cowden & Oliver.