

The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity effectually secured, by the timely measures taken by the War Department, and will continue.

The discretionary authority given to General Gaines to cross the States, and to occupy a position as far west as Nagogoches, in case he should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier, and to the fulfillment of the stipulations contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently made by that officer, have been alluded to in a former part of this message. At the date of the latest intelligence from Nagogoches, our troops were yet at that station; but the officer who has succeeded General Gaines has recently been advised that, from the facts known at the State of Government, there would seem to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining the position; and he was accordingly instructed, in case the troops were not already withdrawn under the discretionary powers before possessed by him, to give the requisite orders for that purpose, on the receipt of the instructions, unless he shall then have in his possession such information as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers, and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations as previously explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year, for the service of militia and volunteers, have furnished new proofs of the patriotism of our fellow citizens, they have also strongly illustrated the importance of an increase in the rank and file of the regular army. The views of this subject, submitted by the Secretary of War in his report, meet my entire concurrence, and are earnestly commended to the deliberate attention of Congress. In this connection it is also proper to remind you, that the defects in our present militia system are every day rendered more apparent. The duty of making further provision by law, for organizing, arming, and disciplining this arm of defence, has been so repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and my predecessors, that I deem it sufficient, on this occasion, to refer to the last annual message, and to former Executive communications in which the subject has been discussed.

It appears, from the reports of the officers charged with mustering into service the volunteers called for under the act of Congress of the last session, that more presented themselves at the place of rendezvous in Tennessee than were sufficient to meet the requisition which had been made by the Secretary of War upon the Governor of that State. This was occasioned by the omission of the Governor to apportion the requisition to the different regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of troops, and no more. It seems but just to the patriotic citizens who repaired to the general rendezvous, under circumstances authorizing them to believe that their services were needed, and would be accepted, that the expenses incurred by them, while absent from their homes, should be met by the Government. I accordingly recommend that a law to this effect be passed by Congress, giving them a compensation which will cover their expenses on the march to and from the place of rendezvous, and while there, in connexion with which, it will also be proper to make provision for such other equitable claims, growing out of the service of the militia, as may not be embraced in the existing laws.

On the unexpected breaking out of hostilities in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, it became necessary, in some cases, to take the property of individuals for public use. Provision should be made, by law, for indemnifying the owners; and I would also respectfully suggest, whether some provision may not be made, consistently with the principles of our Government, for the relief of the sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operations of our own troops.

No time was lost, after the making of the requisite appropriations, in resuming the great national work of completing the unfinished fortifications on our seaboard, and of placing them in a proper state of defence. In consequence, however, of the very late day at which those bills were passed, but little progress could be made during the season which has just closed. A very large amount of the moneys granted at your last session accordingly remains unexpended; but as the work will be again resumed at the earliest moment in the coming spring, the balance of the existing appropriations, and in several cases which will be laid before you, with the proper estimates, further sums for the like objects may be usefully expended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the Engineer Corps, and for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps, submitted to you in my last annual message, derive additional strength from the great embarrassments experienced during the present year in those branches of the service, and under which they are now suffering. Several of the most important surveys and constructions, directed by recent laws, have been suspended, in consequence of the want of adequate force in these corps.

The like observations may be applied to the Ordnance Corps and the General Staff, the operations of which, as they are now organized, must either be frequently interrupted, or performed by officers taken from the line of the army, to the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy, and of other branches of the military service not already noticed, as well as for fuller illustrations of those which have been mentioned, I refer you to the accompanying documents; and among the various proposals contained therein, for legislative action, I would particularly notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War, for the revision of the pay of the army, as entitled to your favorable regard.

The national policy, founded alike in interest and in humanity, so long and so successfully pursued by the Government, for the removal of the Indian tribes originally settled

on this side of the Mississippi to the west of that river, may be said to have been consummated by the conclusion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The measures taken in the execution of that treaty, and in relation to our Indian affairs generally, will fully appear by referring to the accompanying papers. Without dwelling on the numerous and important topics embraced in them, I again invite your attention to the importance of providing a well-digested and comprehensive system for the protection, supervision, and improvement of the various tribes now planted in the Indian country. The suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this subject, and also in regard to the establishment of additional military posts in the Indian country, are entitled to your profound consideration. Both measures are necessary, for the double purpose of protecting the Indians from intestine war, and in other respects complying with our engagements to them, and of securing our western frontier against incursions which otherwise will assuredly be made on it. The best hopes of humanity in regard to the aboriginal race, the welfare of our rapidly extending settlements, and the honor of the United States, are all deeply involved in the relations existing between this Government and the emigrating tribes. I trust, therefore, that the various matters submitted in the accompanying documents, in respect to those relations, will receive your early and mature deliberation; and that it may issue in the adoption of legislative measures adapted to the circumstances and duties of the present crisis.

You are referred to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge, during the present year. In the construction of vessels at the different navy yards, and in the employment of our ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully employed. While the situation of our commercial interests in the West Indies required a greater number than usual of armed vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratifying to perceive that the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. Every effort has been made to facilitate the equipment of the exploring expedition authorized by the act of the last session, but all the preparation necessary to enable it to sail has not yet been completed. No means will be spared by the Government to fit out the expedition on a scale corresponding with the liberal appropriation for the purpose, and with the elevated character of the objects which are to be effected by it.

I beg leave to renew the recommendation made in my last annual message respecting the enlistment of boys in our naval service, and to urge upon your attention the necessity of further appropriations to increase the number of ships afloat, and to enlarge generally the capacity and force of the navy. The increase of our commerce, and our position in regard to the other powers of the world, will always make it our policy and interest to cherish the great naval resources of our country.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a gratifying picture of the condition of the Post Office Department. Its revenues for the year ending the 30th of June last, were \$3,398,455 19, showing an increase of revenue, over that of the preceding year, of \$404,878 53, or more than thirty per cent. The expenditures for the same year were \$2,755,623 76, exhibiting a surplus of \$642,831 43. The department has been redeemed from embarrassment and debt; has accumulated a surplus exceeding half a million of dollars; has largely extended, and is preparing still farther to extend the mail service; and recommends a reduction of postages equal to about twenty per cent. It is practising upon the great principle which should control every branch of our Government, of rendering to the public the greatest good possible, with the least possible taxation to the people.

The scale of postages, suggested by the Postmaster General, recommends itself not only by the reduction it proposes, but by the simplicity of its arrangement, its conformity with the Federal currency, and the improvement it will introduce into the accounts of the department and its agents.

Your particular attention is invited to the subject of mail contracts with rail-road companies. The present laws providing for the making of contracts are based upon the presumption that competition among bidders will secure the service at a fair price. But on most of the rail-road lines, there is no competition in that kind of transportation, and advertising is therefore useless. No contract can now be made with them, except such as shall be negotiated before the time of offering or afterwards, and the power of the Postmaster General to pay them high prices is, practically, without limitation. It would be a relief to him, and no doubt would conduce to the public interest, to prescribe by law some equitable basis upon which such contracts shall rest, and restrict him by a fixed rule of allowance. Under a liberal act of that sort, he would undoubtedly be able to secure the services of most of the rail-road companies, and the interest of the department would be thus advanced.

The correspondence between the people of the United States and the European nations, and particularly with the British Islands, has become very extensive, and requires the interposition of Congress to give it security. No obstacle is perceived to an interchange of mails between New York and Liverpool, or other foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmaster General. On the contrary, it promises, by the security it will afford, to facilitate commercial transactions, and give rise to an enlarged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot but have a happy effect. Through the city of New York, most of the correspondence between the Canadas and Europe is now carried on, and urgent representations have been received from the head of the Provincial Post Office, asking the interposition of the United States to cause it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subjected. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our own interest, as by comity to the adjoining British Provinces.

The expediency of providing a fire-proof building for the important books and papers of the Post Office Department is worthy of consideration. In the present condition of our Treasury, it is neither necessary nor wise to leave essential public interests exposed to so much danger, when they can so readily be made secure. There are weighty considerations in the location of a new building for that department, in favor of placing it near the other Executive buildings.

The important subjects of a survey of the coast, and the manufacture of a standard of weights and measures for the different custom houses, have been in progress for some years, under the general direction of the Executive, and the immediate superintendence of a gentleman possessing high scientific attainments. At the last session of Congress, the making of a set of weights and measures for each State in the Union was added to the others by a joint resolution.

The care and correspondence, as to all these subjects, have been devolved on the Treasury Department during the last year. A special report from the Secretary of the Treasury will soon be communicated to Congress, which will show what has been accomplished as to the whole—the number and compensation of the persons now employed in these duties, and the progress expected to be made during the ensuing year; with a copy of the various correspondence deemed necessary to throw light on the subjects which seem to require additional legislation. Claims have been made for retrospective allowances in behalf of the superintendent and some of his assistants, which I did not feel justified in granting; other claims have been made for large increase in compensation, which, under all the circumstances of the several cases, I declined making without the express sanction of Congress. In order to obtain that sanction, the subject was, at the last session, on my suggestion, and by request of the immediate superintendent, submitted by the Treasury Department to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. But no legislative action having taken place, the early attention of Congress is now invited to the enactment of some express and detailed provisions in relation to the various claims made for the past, and to the compensation and allowances deemed proper for the future.

It is further respectfully recommended, that, such being the inconvenience of attention to these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and such the great pressure of business on the Treasury Department, the general supervision of the coast survey, and the completion of the weights and measures, if the works are kept united, should be devolved on a board of officers, organized specially for that purpose, or on the Navy Board attached to the Navy Department.

All my experience and reflection confirm the conviction I have so often expressed to Congress in favor of an amendment of the constitution which will prevent, in any event, the election of the President and Vice President of the United States devolving on the House of Representatives and the Senate; and I therefore beg leave again to solicit your attention to the subject. There were various other suggestions in my last annual message, not acted upon, particularly that relating to the want of uniformity in the laws of the District of Columbia, that are deemed worthy of your favorable consideration.

Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various executive departments to bear testimony to their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business, and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation.

Having now finished the observations deemed proper on this, the last occasion I shall have of communicating with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting, I cannot omit an expression of the gratitude which is due to the great body of my fellow-citizens, in whose partiality and indulgence I have found encouragement and support in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass during my public career. Though deeply sensible that my exertions have not been crowned with a success corresponding to the degree of favor bestowed upon me, I am sure that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the good of my country; and I am consoled by the persuasion, that whatever errors have been committed, will find a corrective in the intelligence and patriotism of those who will succeed us. All that has occurred during my administration is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable to my age and infirm health, I shall not cease to invoke that beneficent Being, to whose providence we are already so signally indebted, for the continuance of his blessings on our beloved country.

ANDREW JACKSON.
WASHINGTON, 6th December, 1836.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Senate—December 7. The bill giving lessors a lien on crops for rent, passed the second reading. Dec. 8. A motion to send a message to the Commons to ballot for U. S. Senator was lost. Ayes 23, Noes 22, the Speaker voting in the negative made a tie. A bill to receive the State's portion of the Surplus Revenue passed its second reading. Dr. Hall of Edgecombe alone voted against it, and entered his protest on the journal.

Dec. 9. Mr. Brunting offered a resolution to vacate the seats of Jos. McDowell, A. Dorkery, and Wm. Albright, Senators from Rutherford, Richmond, and Robeson, and Chatham, because they were Postmasters at the time of their election. The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Edwards, so as to direct the committee on privileges and elections to enquire into the facts, empowering them also to send for persons and papers. A further amendment was adopted to enquire into the right of Dr. S. Reid to his seat. The bill to receive the surplus revenue passed its third reading, Dr. Hall alone still voting against it.

Dec. 10. Mr. McCormick presented a memorial from the Donaldson Academy, praying the aid of the Legislature. Referred. The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution empowering the Courts of Equity to change the names of persons. A resolution was offered by Mr. Taylor that both Houses spend the afternoon on the Revised Statutes. Laid on the table. A bill to form a 7th judicial district passed its third reading. A bill passed its third reading that when no limit is fixed to corporations, in their charters, they shall expire at the end of 30 years; and that a neglect to exercise corporate privileges for 2 years shall work a forfeiture.

Monday, December 12. A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to communicate any information in his possession relative to a profitable investment of the surplus revenue, and any offers to borrow any part of it. Mr. Mosely introduced a set of resolutions declarative of constitutional qualifications for a seat in the Legislature, on some points which gave rise to a protracted and somewhat acrimonious discussion, after which the resolutions were laid on the table.

House of Commons, Wednesday, Dec. 7.—A petition was presented from 400 citizens of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham and Wake asking a new county to be found from a part of these. A petition was presented, signed by citizens of Macon county, praying that John Timson, a Cherokee, who is unwilling to remove with his tribe, be entitled to the privileges of citizenship. Referred. A resolution, moved by Mr. Fisher, was adopted, to appoint a joint committee of 13 from each House on the surplus revenue. The bill to ascertain the mode of proving book debts passed its second and third readings.

Dec. 8. Bills were reported from the committee on Revised Statutes, Concerning Oysters; To prevent the abatement of suits in certain cases; Concerning the Secretary of State; Concerning Mad Dogs; Concerning entries and grants of Land; Concerning Religious Societies and Congregations; Concerning quarantine and to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; providing for the support of the Poor, and a bill concerning bail in Civil cases. Read the first time.

Dec. 9. Mr. Caldwell presented resolutions to vacate the seats of Messrs. Harris, Davidson and Buncombe, because they were Post Masters when elected. Referred. A bill to form a new county out of part of Rowan to be called Davie passed its third reading; ayes 65, noes 40. A bill to incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Rail Road company passed its third reading.

CHERAW GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1836.

We publish this week the Prospectus of the Southern Review. We have not seen it stated any where who the Editor is to be.

Some changes have been deemed advisable in the appointments announced last week for the Rev. Mr. Quin. They are now corrected as follows:

- He will preach
Tuesday, Dec. 27th, at Bethel.
Wednesday, 28th, Chesterfield C. H.
Thursday, 29th, McFarland's church.
Friday, 30th, Elizabeth.
Saturday, 31st, Antioch, (Methodist) near N. C. line.
Sunday, Jan. 1st, Zion (or Mt. Zion) Methodist.
Monday, 2nd, Fork Creek, (Baptist M. H.)
Tuesday, 3d, Fork Creek (Methodist M. H.)
Wednesday, 4d, Macedonia (Bap.)
Thursday, 5th, Bethel on Lynch's Creek.
Friday, 6th, Stephen's M. H.

Persons in the neighborhoods of these several appointments who may see the above, are requested to circulate the notice of them as generally as possible; and we bespeak for Mr. Quin the countenance and aid of all friends of religion, sound morals and education.

The Farmer and Gardener.—This valuable paper has been purchased by E. P. Roberts and Sands & Neilson, and is now furnished to subscribers at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum. It is an ably conducted weekly paper, devoted to the interests of agriculture. We cordially recommend it to the patronage of our readers.

On Monday, Dec. 12, Gov. Butler was inaugurated. Gov. McDuffie, previous to the administration of the oath, delivered a farewell address in which he alluded to his retiring, in all probability, forever, from the stage upon which he had so long acted.

THE FATHER OF THE STEAM DOCTORS.—This adjutant of Death lately brought a suit in a Massachusetts court against one Winchester, who, says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, "had undertaken to commit the crime of manslaughter, by retailing nostrums under the Thomson brand." He laid his damages at \$10,000. "Such a sum," says the same paper, "is too small for using the genuine article, and for one who would counterfeit it, it is abundantly too low. Our private opinion is

that he ought to be hanged." The Judge charged the jury that before Thomson could recover, he must shew, first, that the defendant's medicine was worse than his own; and, secondly, that the counterfeit had brought the genuine into disrepute. "The first point," adds the Courier and Enquirer, "involves an impossibility, as we take it, inasmuch as no quackery can be worse than Thomson's; and the second—though good law is bad equity—since any body who could succeed in bringing such charlatanism into disrepute ought to be cherished as a benefactor, instead of being mulcted in damages. As to the "special damages" sustained by the arch quack himself, they ought in all conscience to be set off as far as they go, against the damages done to the silly people who have submitted to his prescriptions." The jury seemed to be of the same opinion; their verdict was for the defendant.

Mr. Kenyon, a Van Buren man, is elected from Pasquotank to the Legislature of North Carolina, in place of Mr. Muse, resigned. This gives a majority to the Van Buren party, on joint ballot, of one or two. The Senate have passed a vote to enter upon the election on Thursday next. Judge Strange, who has accepted the temporary appointment, is the candidate of his party and John L. Bailey, the candidate of the opposition.

LEGISLATURE OF S. CAROLINA.—Charles Colcock was re-elected President of the Bank of the State. Directors were also chosen on the 9th. On the same day bills were read the first time in Senate, to increase the capital of the Bank of the State, and to change the title of Intendant and Wardens of Charleston, to Mayor and Aldermen. The bill to dispose of the surplus revenue was so amended as to make it a deposit, and not capital in the Bank. The bill relating to steam doctors was taken up on its second reading; when a clause was read which imposes a fine not exceeding \$500 upon any one practising according to the Thomsonian system, except in their own families, or upon others without charge, or by regular physicians; Mr. Dugan, from Sumter, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Motion lost. The judiciary bill was then taken up. A motion to confine the sittings of the Court of Appeals to Charleston, was lost, ayes 19, noes 21. A motion to confine it to Columbia, was lost, ayes 11, noes 32. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government to Charleston.

Our accounts from Columbia are as late as Saturday evening, the 17th, and we have the journals of the two Houses down to Thursday evening, but find very little worth reporting. A resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn on the 21st, (to-morrow,) and they were, according to custom towards the close of a session, hurrying over the business. A bank has been granted to George Town, with a capital of \$200,000, and the privilege of increasing it to \$400,000. A correspondent informs us that the bill granting banking privileges to the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, would certainly pass. The Senate, on Friday, passed a resolution, authorizing the Comptroller General to subscribe to the stock of the company \$1,500,000, upon certain conditions. It was supposed a Commissioner in Equity would be given to each of the Districts of Marlborough, Chesterfield and Horry.

CONGRESS.

Nothing important has yet been done in either House. In the Senate Mr. Ewing has offered a resolution to rescind the Treasury order which requires specie to be paid for public lands, and to prevent the issuing of such orders in future, under proper penalties. Mr. Benton has given notice of his intention to introduce the "expunging resolution" again. Letter writers say it will pass. Mr. Dickens has been elected clerk of the Senate in the room of Walter Lowrie resigned. Mr. Naudain was the other candidate. The votes on the first balloting, stood 20 to 18, scattering 2. On the second, 21 to 18. The following chairmen of the several Committees were elected by ballot on the 12th:

- Of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Buchanan; of Finance, Mr. Wright; of Commerce, Mr. King, of Alabama; of Manufactures, Mr. Niles; of Agriculture, Mr. Page; of Military Affairs, Mr. Benton; on the Militia, Mr. Wall; on Naval Affairs, Mr. Rives; on Public Land, Mr. Walker; on Private Land Claims, Mr. Linn; on Indian Affairs, Mr. White; on Claims, Mr. Hubbard; on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Brown; on the Judiciary, Mr. Grundy; on the Post Office and Post Roads, Mr. Robinson.

On the same day Mr. Benton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the copper coinage, and substituting a mixture of copper and silver. On the 13th the remaining members of the Committees were chosen.

In the House on 12th, the Speaker announced the committees, which shall appear in our next.

A resolution was introduced to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on bread stuffs, and amendments being offered by Mr. Adams to include coal, salt and iron, and by Mr. Williams to include sugar, a debate arose, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Mercer introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of ways and means to report a bill releasing the States from the obligation to return the surplus revenue. Laid on the table.

December 13. Mr. Wise introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire how the executive departments of the Government had been conducted, and to report upon the abuses connected with them. Adopted: Ayes 55, Noes 78.

INDIAN WAR.

A report was current in St. Augustine on the 5th that an engagement had taken place in Oaklawaha swamp, between 2 companies of militia with 200 Creeks, and a large party of Seminoles. That the loss on our side was from 40 to 90, and the loss of the Seminoles 90 left dead on the field. But later accounts from the same place do not notice the rumor. Gen. Jessup has superseded Gen. Call in the command. The health of the latter is very precarious. The Tennesseans have signified their intention of returning home at the expiration of their time, on the 16th inst. An Indian was captured by Gen. Jessup who, under threats, led the way to 30 of Col. Reese's negroes. These say that about 300 of the negroes taken are where they may be easily retaken.

TEXAS.—The Congress of Texas has passed a resolution authorising the President to negotiate with the United States for admission into the Union; and Mr. W. H. Wharton has been appointed Commissioner for that purpose.

The Texan Cabinet is now composed as follows, viz:

- Samuel Houston, President,
Brigadier Lamar, Vice President.
Stephen Austin, Secretary of State.
Henry Smith, Treasurer.
Brigadier Rusk, Secretary of War.
S. B. Fisher, Secretary of the Navy.
Collingworth, Attorney General.
Felix Houston, Commander of the Army.
W. H. Wharton, Commissioner to the U. States.

There being no accommodations at Columbia for the Cabinet, and the great number of strangers flocking there, it was believed that the Seat of Government would be removed to Brazoria.

The Court of Inquiry in relation to the Indian War is in session.

RAPID COMMUNICATION.—We yesterday saw a letter which was received on the 19th, at the Post Office in this town, by the Express Mail from Mobile, post marked, Dec. 15th.

"The European," an Irish paper published at New York, recommends that the sons of the Emerald Isle take Texas and make "an Irish Kingdom" of it; which he says 1200 Irish emigrants could do.

Steam Boat Launch.—The fine steamer Osceola, built for a company in Cheraw, and intended to run between that place and Georgetown, was launched in handsome style from Mr. Bird's ship yard, at the upper end of Wentworth street, on Saturday morning last.—Ch. Courier.

From the Times and Gazette.

SANTA ANNA AT LIBERTY.—By a slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of Dec. 12, we learn the following.

"By the arrival last night of the schr. Texas, Captain Parker, we learn that Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who has been a prisoner of war in the Texian since the memorable battle of San Jacinto, was set at liberty on the 27th ultimo, at Columbia, by order of the Texian Government; and immediately proceeded to Nagogoches, on his way to the city of Washington.—What disposition has been made of his officers and soldiers who were captured with him, we were unable to learn. Further particulars will be given to-morrow."

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

By the bark Navarro, Captain Murray, arrived at New York from Buenos Ayres, papers from that city to September 29th, and Montevideo to the 26th, have been received.

The insurrection in the Banda Oriental, of which Montevideo is the capital, has been put down by a series of brilliant successes on the part of the Government troops.

We are requested to announce Brig. Genl. McQUEEN as a candidate for Major General, of the fourth division, South Carolina Militia.

We are requested to announce Col. R. F. W. Allston as a candidate for Major General of the 4th division of the South Carolina Militia, at the ensuing election.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. L. RUSH, Mr. EDWARD D. JARROT, of this place, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY LOVE, daughter of Mr. Erasmus Love, of Rockingham, Richmond Co. N. C. At Stewartsville, Richmond Co. N. C., on the evening of the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. McQUEEN, Mr. ANGUS MALLOY to Miss MARGARET J. ADAMS.

OBITUARY.

Distressing Accident.—Was drowned, in Lane's creek, on the evening of the 9th inst., near his residence in Anson county, N. C., EDWARD WISFIELD, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. The deceased left home in the morning, to visit a neighbor a few miles distant: on his return, it is believed his horse threw him, while crossing the creek. His body was found early next morning. He has left a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. In his relation of husband, father, friend and master, he has left but few equals.—Comm.

Dentistry.

D. R. LEE, respectfully informs his friends and employers, that he will be found at Stinemetz's on the 2nd of January 1837, and will remain so long as work offers.

SALE, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Equity, will be sold, at Cheraw, on the third Monday in January next, a Plantation or tract of Land, lying about two miles north of Cheraw, containing about 3900 acres, lately owned by Dr. Wm. C. Ellerbe.

The terms of sale are as follows:—So much of the purchase money as will be necessary to defray the costs of suit, will be paid in cash. The balance on a credit of one, two, and three years, in equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved personal security and to give a mortgage of the premises, to secure the payment of the purchase, and to pay for the necessary conveyances.

GEORGE W. DARGAN,
Comm. in Equity, Cheroke District.
Dec. 20, 1836.