the reverse of engross, in imposwhich are utterly R F of South Carosurthers, but ac ed to the burthens inciple of representative

the will of their constituents, which it is obvious, that even doder this arrangement does not open their hearts to the sent decided advantage over the planting states, untuts of human justice, or to the feelings. thes them our introvable oppressors. himme sympathy. They are tyranta the very necessity of their position, wever elevated may be their principles, a their individual oripocities. their individual expectation. representatives seek to increase the Cities of have had to determine, as the sovereign ties are bounties, and not purthens, to their consower of the State, upon the awful responability under which we have acted, is

wasther we will voluntarily surrender the glarious inheritance, parchise I and consecrated by the toils, the sufferings, and it the blad of an illustrious ancestry, or tranenit that faberitance to our posterity. notaraished and undiminished ! We could not houtate in determining this question. We have therefore, deliberately & analteraldy resolved, that we will no longer submit.t. a system of oppression, which re-Ances us to the degrading condition of tributary vassals; and which would reduce our posterity, in a few generations, to a state of poverty and wretchedness, that ion, that we should speak to our confed rate brothron, in the plain language of for cares and truth, "Though we plant ourselves upon the Constitution, and the immutable principles of justice, and intend

obvide the possibility of having the histo ry. I this contest stained by a single drop gal ties which connect us with our confed arate States; and will; forthwith, provide for the organization of a new and separate | us ir m our position. Covernment.

so not d. in adapting his resolution by any feeling of resentment or houtility mowards them: or by a desire to dissolve the political bonds, which have so long united our common destinics. We shall obesish that rational devotion for the Union, by which this State has been preterm andy distinguished, in all times past. But that wind and idolatrous devotion, which would how down and worship Oppression and Tyran-My, wested under that consecrated title, if it ever Exceediational Liberty is the only idol of our ponot be market a single moment, to surrender the Union itself if the sacrifice be necessary. If it had pleased God to cover our even with ignorare - if he had not besowed upon us the undermanding to comprehend the enormity of ophe show under which we labor-we might sub to it, wi hout absolute degradation and in famy. But the gift of Providence cannot be hegleo'ed or abused with impunity. A people, who deliberately submitted to oppression, with a pre existing apirit of slavery, in the people, that hes made tyrants in all ages of the world. No tyrant ever made a alaye-no community, however small, having the spirit of freemen, ever port thereon. Concurred in. pet had a marter. The most illustrious of these human freedom, have occupied Territories, But larger than some of the Districts of South Carolina, white the largest masses of population, that were ever united under a cammon governwied slaves of desposic rule rs. We sincerely this confederacy, will permit themselves to be deluded into any measures of trainness, by the A xule and unfaltering resolution, with a population of same half a million, than she would with a population of twenty millions.

even if we should stand alone in the worst possible emergency of this great controversy, without the co operation or encouragement of a singic state of the confederacy, we will maren fo ward with an unfaitering step, notif we have accomplished the object of this great enterprise. Having now presented, for the consideratio

of the Federal Government and our confederate Cates, the fixed and final determination of this Mate in relation to the protecting system it rewhich we would be willing to acquiesce, in a states interested in the protection of manufac-

We believe that upon every just and equitaaccess duty of the same rate should be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the U. State. This would be perfect equality as could possibly be made, in a ays m of hidirect turning. No suretactial read to some place uniting more straining. On motion of Mr. McLaurin, it was re-

furnisms of fourh Carolina to the amaline wild have the iriselom has semilar manufactures enade is the United States, should be subject to the very same rate if duty. The former, not less than the latter, are, to every rational intent, the productions of domestic industry, and the mode of acquiring the one, is as bowful and more conductive to the public property, than that of acquiring the other, but ac these upon their characters that it is a concerning on our next set.

ties upon their claration that it is a conduction on our part, will consent that the same rate of duty may be BY BUM. Under these cir. be imposed upon the naprojected, provided o principle of representative that no more roresize he raised than is necessary, is perverted into a principle by to meet the demands of the Government for isolate despotison. It is this very tio, Constitutional purposes, and provided also, that has the importly of Congress to exe. a duty, substantially uniform, be imposed upon

nities, the manufacturing dates, would bear no most of the burthens of Pederal Taxation, so far as the revenue should be decired from protected articles. The cornesposa with which their triponts. As at least two thirds of the federal revenue would be raised from protected art les, under the proposed modification of the Fariff, the many acturing dates, would be en-

proportion of the public burthette Under these circumstances we cannot permi ourselves to believe for a moment, that in a crisis marked by such bortentons and f arful mens, thus a great car lie itale in speeding to this arrangement, when they perceive that it will storing the broken harmonylof this great confederacy. They most assuredly have the scrong est of human inducements, ande from all coned rations of justice, to adjust the ametraversy without pushing it to extramities. This can be accomplished only by the proposed modification of the twiff, or by a call of a general convention of all the states. If South Carolina should be would stand in melancholy contrast with driven out of the Union, all the other planting the heautiful and delightful region, in which mates, and some of the western states, would the Providence of God has cast our destine follow by an almost absolute necessity. Can it ics. Having formed this resolution, with be believed that Georgia, Mississippi, Tennes a farring formed this resolution, with see, and even Kentucky, would continue to pay a farring of all its bearings, and of all its a tribute of 50 prezent upon their consumption. endable and possible issues; it is due to to the northern sizes for the privilege of delay the subject, and the solemnity of the occa- united to them, when they could require a their supplies, through the ports of South Car ding, without paving a single cent for tribute

The sevaration of South Carolina would mey itably produce a general dissolution of the Uni on a said as a necessary enuscrience, the protecting system, with all its pecuniary bounties to operate exclusively through the civil to the northern signs would be utterly overto operate exclusively through the State; thrown and demonsted, involving tribunals and functionaries of the State; thousands and hundreds of thousands in the yet we will throw off this oppression, at

sery hizard. We bolieve our comedy By sheet powerful considerations connected to be resentially peaceful. We believe the with their own pecuniary interests, we beseech Federal Government has no shadow of them to pause and contemplate the theatrons right of authority, to act against a soyer consequences which will certainly result from eign State of the confederacy, in any form, taining the protecting system. With them, it much less to doerce it, by military power. is a question merely of pecuniary interest, con-But we are aware of the diversities of hu nected with no shadow of right, and involving mean opinion; and have seen too many no principle of liberty. With us, it is a question of the infulnation of luttons power proofs of the infatuation of human power, ry rights which our common ancestora left to not to have looked, with the most anxious us as a common inheritance purchased by their concern, to the possibility, of a resort, to common toils and consecreted by their blood, military or naval force on the part of the It is a question of liberty on the one hand and Foreral Government; -and in order to slavery on the other H we submit to thirm a t m of unconstitutional oppression, we shall voluntarily sink into slavory and transmit that ry. I this contest stained by a single drop, gnominious toherstance to our children. We of fruternal blood, we have solemnly and will not, we cannot, we does not submit to this irrevocably resolved, that we will regard degradation, and our resolve is fixed and unsuch a resort as a dissolution of the soliti- a terable that a protecting tariff shall be no lon ger-enforced within the limits of South Car olina. We stand upon the principles of ever lasting justice, and so human power shall drive

We have not the slightest apprehension, that We implied you, and particularly the manu this system upon us by military power. We of such an attempt. But if, notwithmanding such a course of madness should be pursued we here solemnly declare that this system of oppression shall never provail in South Carolina, until none but slaves are left to submit to it. We would infinitely prefer that the servicery of the State should be the cometary of freemen than the habitation of slaves Actuated by these principles and animated by these sentiments, we will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall, we will perial amidst the ruins.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday Dec. 3.

Mc, Hawkins, from the Military committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the House of Commons, instruct full knowledge that they are oppressed, are fit ing them to inquire into the expediency only to be slayes; and all mistory proves, that of so amending the militia laws as to exsuch a People will some find a master. It is the empt officers, who have held a commit sion for five years, from thereafter doing military duty, made an unfavorable re

Mr. Atten presented a bill to repeal at states, which have given to the world examples act passed in the year 1830, entitled an act to repeal part of the second section. of an act passed in the year 1806, chap-708, entitled on act to revise the militia ment, have been the attrect, spiritless and de laws of this State; which was read the grossed. first time and passed.

Mr. Hawkins presented the annual re port of the Adjutant General of the mili vain imagination, that South Carolina will vin the of this State, with sundry accompany Prace her rights and liberties, with a less in ling documents; which, on motion of Mr. Wilson, were ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons, with a proposition that they be referred to the joint

Mr. Martin presented the following pre

amble and resolution, viz. Whereas many of the good people of North Carolina entertain the opinion that he Constitution of this State is delective in some of its provisions, more especial ly in the present mode of representation, which, instead of being on the just and equable besis of taxation and population, is, according to geographical limits, unespirit of liberal concession, provided we are qual, in size, and greatly disproportionate resentatives in Congress, to use their met in due time and in a becoming spirit by the in wealth and numbers; that the right of best endeavors to call a convention of the in wealth and numbers; that the right of electing the Governor of the State ought to be vested in the free people thereof; ble principle of taxation, the whole list of pro- and that biennial meetings of the Gener ected articles should be imported free, of all at Assembly, subject to the call of the ness of the Tariff laws for protection, duty, and that he revenue derived from import Governor, would enable it to discharge duties, should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles, or that whenever a dety is imposed upon protected articles imported, an and be of great saving to the State; and of Nutlification, &c. &c. whereas many of the people of this State likewise entertain the opinion, that the mirre, This would be as near an approach to Seat of Government should be removed [Both of these resolutions, will be give to some place uniting more advantages en ju full in our next.]

poster of stering, or smending the Costudion, and of removing the Seat of Government without being restrained it the mode, or manner in which such a nendments are to be made, it is believed to be most expedient, under existing cir cumstances, to submit these sever if qui tions directly to the people of this State

Resolved. That the juint select com mittee on the subject of a convention, be and they are hereby instructed to inquit into the expediency of preparing amend ments to the Constitution of this State on the several applicate herein containwith a view to their being presented the free propie of this State, at their nex August elections, for their ratification, of retion.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hartford; move o amend the resolution by adding the

following at the end therenf, siz. miree be also instructed to inquire into he expediency of limiting the right of suffrage in the election of members of he General Assembly to the free white men of this State."

Which amondment was surreed to The resolution as amended was then ad-

The engrossed will, declarators of the w now in force, giving to the Courts of counties within this State the power to ulter and he separate places of elections. was read the third time and rejected.

The bill to repeal an act passed in he year 1830, chapter 40, to probinit the circulation in this State, after the 4th day of July, 1830, of Bank notes under he denomination of five dollars, leaved by the banks of other drates, was read he second time and passed. Ayes 31

Aues - Messrs, Ailen, Allison, Biltrain, Garson, Carter, Dobson, Hall, Hartison, Hinron, Hopan, Hoke, Houston, Kerry Lame, Lity, M. Dawell, Martin, Massys Moffin, Managemers of Orange, Moores Muris, Parkan, Borker, Kay, Scawell, Simmons, Spencer, Tyson, Vanhook,

Nore-Messry, Ashow, Biley, Bell, Bordi , Bullock, Collins, Camper, Dis tongh, F. Ison, Gavin, Hawkins, Howell, Huses, Loroam, Lindsay, Marshall, Mar beas, Meivin, Montgomery of H More Spencer O Brien, Esq. to draw up a Repor-

Tues lay, Dec. 4.

Mr. Montgomery, of Her for i, from he committee on Propositions & Gilesnces, to whom was referred the memo rial of sundry citizens of the county of Rowan, praying the annexation of a part made a report thereon, expressing the minion that no legislation was necessary n the subject. Laid on the table.

lution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Superior on the first day of their term, &c. made a

The bill to authorize the Justices of the ace for a number of counties Rowan, Macklenburg, Cabarrus, Montgomery, included) to appoint Commissioners to lay off Widows dowers, to the out, alter

and straighten roads was caportede, .. Mr. Montgomery of Orange from the he resolution to inquire into the affairs. of the several Banks &c. made a report hereon which was Ordered to be laid on he table and be primed.

Mr. Seswell from the Committee he Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to luquire into the expediency of giving the right to widows of fling petitions for one years support, fcc. made a report thereon, ac ompanied by a Bilt; which was road the first time and passed.

The Billio repeal an act passed in the rear 1830, prohibiting the circulation of Bank Nozes under Five dollars, issued by he Banks of other states was read the hird time and passed.
A reconsideration of the vote relative

a giving the County Courts power to al ter and fix separate places of election ook place and the said Bill was read the third time passed and ordered to be en

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 3. Mr Abernathy presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Lin

oln upon the subject of a Convention. Referred to the joint select committee raised on that subject.

Mr. Monk introduced resolutions, rela beir, rights and defending their liberties; and be printed. Internal Improvement, within the sever al States; the right to appropriate money, for works of Internal Improvement, the right of the General Government, to dispose of public lands, or common do maint; the right of the General Government, of laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, having a tendency to uces,-requesting our Senstors and Repbest endeavors to call a convention of the

> Mr. Daniel submitted resolutions, relative to the unconstitutionality and unitestthat while we sympathize with the people of South Carolina, we do not approve

They were referred to a select com

by of Cabarras ; Mr. Hatt, a hell to place in the most selemn manner, have charged the with various discum ats, from the Conventer bonds of certain officers in the county of arms distanced, revised and published a paconstitutional acts, and they insist that the lect committee, the proposition to refer, was verslly read the first time and passed. Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Me. O'Brien, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom we eferred the position of Richard II, Alex ender, contesting the right of Barton Craige, the member from the town of Sal isbury, to a seat in this House, made are port thereon, concluding with a resolution, that the said Burion Craige is entialed to hold his seat; and Mr. Davidson. on belalf of the minority of said commit tee, made a counter report. Mr. S. T. Sawyer groved that the resolution he laid with the Message, they will present garbled expleas and grater sessions of the several on the table, and that the report and counter report be printed. The motion was neg sived. On motion of Mr. Poindes- ter the course of things; they may deceive some ter, leave was granted Mr. Alexander to of their readers for a short time, but all will be beard at the bar of the House,



FIAT JESTIF, A RUAT CORLUM

SAUKEDBURY. DEC. 17, 1840

THE ECROUGH ELECTION.

We are, from the Balanch papers, and from le ters, that the contered election of this Borough | fruits of their own labor, that Congress has no has been decided in favor of Mr. Cuarch, by a very large majority. The committee of privile ges and elections, to whom the matter had been referred, after a most careful, and laborious investigation, instructed their Chairman, of G. Moye of P. Norman, Speight, Sted and a Regulation, in favor of Mr. Craige, which a man, either his mistaken principles, or his man, Toomer, Wilder, Williams, Wit- was accordingly done; on the other hand, Mr. misguided feelings, greatly lead him astray. Davidson of fredell county, who had taken a very active part against Mr. Craige, presented a counter report, supporting the claim of Mr

Mr Alexander was admitted within the ba of the House, and we understand, made a long & ingenious speech, in favor of his claim, and, if the Pariff Majority in Congress, can succeed Mountain, in Lincoln. County., of that country to the country of Davidson, that Mr. Codge replied to him, at country to the country of Davidson, that Mr. Codge replied to him, at country to the country of Davidson, length, and with much ability.

Mr. Richmad M. Pearson, of Rowan, moved to strike out the name of Burton Craige, in the Mr. Scawell, from the committee on the Besolution offered by the committee, and to in- loud, they will stop our mouths with the bage. udiciary, to whom was referred the reso | nert that of R. H. Alexander, he supported this | sel, or the guillotine. Do we not already see. motion with great grat, in a long and laboured some of their minions even here, in the bosom of opinion of the committee, no legislation Pearson's motion, and stood thus Por it 36-s- Monarchy P To a Ringly government? It is currity required vin the

Defeated in this movement, Mr. Craiges' op- around them, ponents then took another turn ; P. M. Mangum, of Otange, moved to amend the resolution, so as to declare that neither of them, was duly elected, and, that it be sent back to the Borough for a new election, this proposition select Committee, to whom was reterred also failed, without any vote on it; Whereupon the vote was taken on the resolution, declaring that Mr. Craigs was entitled to his sent, and it was carried, by 75 votes to 32.

Thus, it will be seen, that the "Nexcepter." as the tariffices delight to call him, has retained his seat, in spite of the extraordinary exertions that have been made to defeat him. The news of Mr Craige retaining his seat, and the fact. that President Jackson is not disposed to put South Carolina down, by swords, and boyonets. reaching here at the same time, is a said matter to certain " personages." But they must grin and beat it .- " Truth is mighty, and will pre- er and the expediency. vail ---

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Under the editorial head, of the "Catawba Journal," of the last week, is a most uncivil and blockade," no "Revenue Cuttom" even hinted ungentlemanly attack, on the persons who have in charge this paper, is the absence of Mr. Craige. He calls them a "hypocritical few," and calls the doctrines advanced in the ers for some time past, with raw heads and paper, "anarchical and tressonable." The make use of. It was a wish, expressed by Mr. Craige, when he left here, that personal controversies in the paper, be avoided , we therefore, will take no further notice of the Tory ed. tur of the Journal, but if he derives to push drum; But let them not sink into desponden the subject any farther, he knows who are ex; it is true, that Prendent Jackson, wishes Mr. Graige, let him meet them in the streets and use such language to them, as he meanly others, who wish to see things pushed to the does in his paper. As to the articles, to which surces, they will not be estisfied short of a he alludes, if he can make Nullification out of them. let him make the most of it, we are answerable to Mr. Craige, and his patrons, not to one recreant to the rights of the South. of As to the very silly remarks of a scribbles, in the Journal, over the bard word, of " Respondentia," we must be expused from taking noice of such abaurdities, Mr. Craige, when here, never noticed those from a hindred pen, sign, all they can, to induce the Submission, party in ed, " Kenyon," and we are certain if here now. he would not notice this new batch of absurdities. The principles advocated, in a feeble manner, to be suce, are not only ultra Federal, but they are Manarchical in their tendency. It would be an insult to the understanding of them go on they will do us no harm.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION TER STATES.

On the second page of this rapier,

of they have retained in their own hands he I solved that the committee on private tills; found the Address of the Proprie of Louis Carel instructed to inquire into the expedit ofine, to the Peurs, of the United States. It . The bill to rest the elections of Glerks of the art y of resting the power in the county is an able, and dignified paper. Every five. Superior and County Courts, to the people, has many of the people as possible, to whom this reported. saldress is mode, may have an opportunity of seeing and reading it, it is certainly the duty of the conductor of every newspaper in the country, to publish it. If they wish the penple to have a fair opportunity of judging, they certainly will do so; yet, we here hazard the opinion, that very few of the Tariff papers in North Carolina, if any, will give the Address, whole and ungarbled, to their readers. They will do with the Address, as they are doing tracts accompanied by their own tage remarks; but, this will all avail nothing, they cannot alcome right again,

\* Breather there a next with sold so deall, When never to himself, both sold. This to sir own, say notice land.

ow engaged, is one that deeply, and equally concerns every Southern State, Bug is contending for our rights, as well as for her own: She is covending for the principles, that the Federal Government has no right to take the hard earnings of the Southers people, and beslow them spon the people of the Manufacturing States : She is contending that the people of the Soura, should be allowed to enjoy the power, but what is granted to them by the Constitution, that, whatever they do beyond this, is well and voru. This being the contest, can any Southern man, with to see the cause of SOUTH CAROLINA, which is also the cause of the whole Sours, put down? Mithern be such Admir, for wrgument's sale, that South, Carolias is rather premature in Joining issue with the Federal Government; still the course in which she is struggling, is fast and rightebus; one in the County? that concerns the schole South, and if wase fails to the complaints of North Carolina, or any call ther Southerd States No! They will turn a deaf ear, and, if the complaints become too time that the people should awaken, and

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, Knowing the anxiety of mur readers, to see the President's Message to Congress, we have by the exclusion of other matter, crowded the whole of it into this weult's paper. It is a real business like paper, and on the whole, we be lieve it to be the best message yet delivered by President Jackson, There are, however, one or two parts of it, which do not strike us, as very happy, while there are other parts, with which the great mass of the Southern people will be particularly pleased; we allude to his wiews on the Tariff, and Internal Improvements by the General Government. He comes out plainly and decidedly against the Tariff, and recommends its reduction, in terms not to be mistaken; as for Internal Improvements by the General Government, he denies both the pow-

On the subject of the attitude assumed by South Carolina, he speaks in a very mild and measured manner; no threats, no "Frigate at. What will the Tariff-editors, and more especially, some in our own State, my to this? They have been laboring to affright their readbloody bones, with the terrible rengeance. Gen whole language is such as no gentleman would scal Jackson, would soon take on the nullifors, but, now behold! the Message has come out ungarnished with the bristling of bayonets, and without the music of the canon; Poor fellows! they are not even cheered with a tap of the the conductors of this paper, in the absence of to settle the whole controversy, peaceably and amicably, but it is very evident, that there are Like the man, acting Giant in Mother Goose they are muttering ! Poe! Faw!! Bam!!!

Dead, or alive, we must have some." Like the bloody Giant, we hope, they will be wofully disappointed.

There are some editors at the North, who say, South Carolina, to resist the Government of the State; in this way, kick up a civil war, and thereby, give the Federal Government an The tariffites in the South, have done more

to keep the yoke on the people, than Webster. the reschere of this paper, to refute them. Let Clay, and Holmes, all put together. By their course, they give encouragement to their friends at the North, to hold out, but for this the unconstitutional and oppressive acts would OF & CAROLINA, TO THE PROPER OF THE UNI- have been repealed long ago: If any blood should flow in this contest, it must rest on the will be heads of the tariff party in the South,

STATE LEGISLATURE

ourts, s majority of the scitng justices man thould read it, as if addressed to himself, pessed both Housek of the General Assembly, eing present, to sutherize the erection individually , he should read b, not carelessly, and become the law of the land. The apprairies esper ive counties.

The bill to establish a new County thought, which the crisis calls for: How does in the West, was laid on the table. The Gov. ing compensation for jurors in the counties ease stand? The people of South Carolina, ernor transmitted to the Legislature, a message time of electing and renewing the Pederal Government with acts of neuropation and of South Carolina. The documents were read, Mechlenburg; Mr. Bonner, a bill to ptovide for baying the military laws of this say, that they will no longer estimit to their with a proposition to refer them to a juint se-Mr. Duherty, a bill to extend the province quartion be referred to a Convention of all the carried. The bill to repeal the law of 1630, reions of an act, passed in the year 1830, States, for their consideration and decision. In lative to the circulation of notes, of the Market to prevent slaves from stiending muster fluenced by feelings of respect for the prople of other States, under the denomination of r election grounds. Ic. ; and ware se. of the conftates, they prepare an address to five dellars, was indefinitely postponed in the them, and set forth their reasons for the enurse | Hogse of Commons, year, 70, nave, 54. The they have decided on Now, in order, that as committee upon Convention, have not as yet

> DIED, In Cabarras County, on Monday the 19th day of November 1872, of the Scarler Pecce, Susan, the youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Gress, aged 21 months and 14 days.

LANDS & NEGROES

FOR MALE WILL off I WILL on for sale, on the first day of January next, at

the Store of Wm. S. Smonton, tan miles from Beatties Ford, in Lincoln County.

One Valuable Tract of Land. The contest is which Sours Canonias, is situated at the mouth of Bulls Creek. on the Catawba River, containing

864 ACRES. including 160 acres, fret rate bottom land. -ALSO,-A first rate seat for a Mill, or Forge. Termerly the property of Col. William

Black. One Tract of Land, adjoining the other, comaining 860 ACRES.

on which is a good Mill seat, formerly the property of Cant. R. Eme . d. OPEZRACE OF PART adjoint of the above, containing

165 ACRES The above lands are well watered, in good farming order, and susceptible t of as many inprovements as any tracts

One third of 960 acres, in an Iron ? in it, the whole south must suffer. Think you, Ore Back, situated on the Little

> A ON THE SAME BAY. 18 NEGROES.

Consisting of Men, Women son Chile dren. - All the above, to be sold, tospeech, and was supported by Mr. John D. Ec. our suffering population, threatening all who gether, with some stock, and other Courts of this State to proceed regularly cles, of Faveter the, they were replied to by dare stand up for their eights, with property, without reserve, the day to business on some one of their dockets Mr. spencer O'Brien, of Granville, in a speech, the bayenet, and with halters! Do we not see above mentioned on a credit of twelve p which our informant pronounced to be able and these same minious of the tariff aristocracy, o months for the Negroes, -1-2 and verbal report thereon, stating that, in the eloquent. The vote was then taken on Mr. penly advocating decrines that lead directly to 3 years for the land. Bond and so-

JAMES CONNER J. Agent. Y'R NANCY CHANER,

Lincoln Co. Dec. 14// 1834. FRESH & FASHIOVABLE

Falls & WINTER GOODS: Now receiving and hang, with Store of

JOHN MURPHY. ... IN SALEBURY. A Warne & Extensive Assortment

Both in Variety and Iwount, of Fresh and Fashionable Full & Winter 1-1 GOODS Selected with the utmost care, and bought en-

tirely for cash, im an 1 Mein Pork and Bhilabelphia, From the Latest Styles of 1832.

His customers and the public are most earn-stly requested to call, are, hear & judge, each and every one for himself. The extensive assortment and low rate of his orices, must must certainly induce the public or believe that grouds cannot be sold lower in

this section of country.

J. M. hopes by close and steady attention to business, and a free and willing mind to cander to all who may favor him with their cells, such accommodations as shall merit their contin

ed to make payment by the first day of January. next or give their notes with security if required.

JOHN, MURPHY.

November, 1837.

8158

Executor's Notice.

WILL offer for sale, at the late dwelling house of Catharine J. Ladrews, dec'd. Horses, Cattle, Hogs; Sheep, two waggons, one set of Surveying Instruments, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Wheat, Corn, Oats. Hay, &c., with other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons indebted to said estare, are requested to come and settle, Those having demands, are notified to present them within the limit of the w. JNO. HOUSTON, Ex'r.

December 3rd, 1832. , 3155 N. B .- The plantation on which aid dec'd, lived is now off acd for sale ; it contains 475 acres, lying a Back Creek, Rowan County, N. John P. McCorkle and others, ivo person wishing to purchase fime, further information by applyout-Mr. Amos Andrews who lives

J. HOUSTapel