ers of Finance, and so have your Legisla tive Committees reported. The sources from which this deficiency has been supplied, (viz: the Bank Dividends and tax) are of late nearly discontinued, and will soon be exhausted. 2. The General Assembly costs, yearly four or five sevenths of the revenue, in consequence of their increased numbers and longer sessions. S. These long sessions are brought about by several causes; one is that "large bodies move slewly," and another, that sectional party strife has grown up from the demands for reform of the Constitution on the one side, and a determined resistance to it on the other; another is, that the Legislature is clothed with the power of electing Militia Officers, Justices of the Peace, and the Gonernor, and these elections create contests and electioneering; another is, that a system of local legislation for particular counties has be come habitual, and is unchecked

If the causes are here truly assigned, (and that they are, in a great degree, none will doubt) can you be at any loss for the remedy of 'your condition? The expenses of the Legislature may be diminished more than 25,000 per annum; by reducing the number of members to 120 or 130, and by having biennial sessions. Thus, its annual cost may be reduced below one-third of the revenue. By this means, and by transferring to the people the right of electing their Governor, and by giving the appointment of Mi-litia Officers and Justices of the Peace to some other tribunal, its sessions will be shortened.— You will be relieved from the dishonor and expense which sectional controversies en ail upon the State, by giving equal representation to every part of the community, according to a scale of population and taxation combined, and these together will furnish a salutary sheck upon local legislation.

Can you call this question a sectional question? What portion of the State-what county-is not deeply interested in its accommodation? There is no complete redress except by reforming the Constitution. The censorious may set down the evil to a want of public spirit and patriotism among your servants, but it will not be just to doit. The Legislature might, it is true, increase your taxes, and thus alleviate the evils, by members out of the county Treasury; but it quiry 28 vain to discuss a proposition of this kind where two-thirds have a direct interest to to such among you as desire to see the State legislative action unsanctioned by the sovents. The evil is a great one; its cause is the constitutional organization of the Legis-

lature; the People alone can correct it. hands of the Treasurer, which we have not revenue \$15,000 per year; and who does therefore, to give you some account of these funds, to show (as we can without doubt,) that more than half the amount is already proceedings, and to demonstrate how soon the other half will follow it, unless there

The State owns 2768 shares of Stock in the State Bank, which this Bank is now dividing a mong the proprietors. The Stockholders valaed it, by authority of law, at \$80 per share but the State received last year \$50 upon the share at the 1st division of Capitel. It is expended-not re-invested. Hence, the residue of Stock will be \$30 per share, or \$83,040* The State owns 1818 shares of Stock

in the Bank of Newbern, in the same condition-valued by the Stockholders at \$65 per share, (worth \$70,) but the State received last year, at 1st dividend of Capital, \$25 on the share, and receives this year, at 2nd dividend thereof, \$20 on the share. The ed—the latter is included in the preceding estimates. Hence, There is a residue of Stock in the Bank of Newbern, equal to \$5 on the share, or

The aggregate of these two values of Stock is But there is a deficiency already shown, of \$13,233 There are about \$70,000 Treasury notes redeemable at the Treasury, (including 10,000 which we have understood are redeemed and burned, but which come into next year's Treasury Report,) which notes were issued to pay for the Bank Stocks, -70,000 The Legislature have directthe whole Statute Laws to

\$45,450

be digested for population, and, at a very moderate estimate, it will cost \$10,000 more to publish them, 10,000 These, added together, will

Since this Address was prepared, the State Bank has, declared a 2nd Dividend of Capital, by which the State receives \$20 per share the present year; but this can make no difference in the general result of these calculations, however, it may relieve the present necessity of our Treas-

and being deducted from the above balance of \$128,490, the difference is the real amount of your State Bank & Newbern Stocks, which will be on hand at their

A sum barely sufficient to meet the de ficiency in your ordinary revenue, for two years; but which may not be received in time to answer that object for the present

We wish to put the whole case before you. The State owns also \$200,000 worth of Stock in the Bank of Cape-Fear; not taken into view by us, because the charter of that Institution is extended, and therefore the Stock cannot be used unless it is solo to meet the wants of the Government. and gradually consumed by the same operations that have wasted the other Stocks .--This Stock, is all that will be left in a years, (with the addition of a few Bank shares belonging to the School Fund,) of the Capital and profits derived by the State from Bank Dividends, and taxes, and Bonus for charters. The amounts of these profits are thus stated in the official report of a Committee raised by the Legislature of 1832.

Dividends of profits to 1832, from the three Banks: Taxes paid by Bank of Newbern and Cape-Fear, 1832, - -

ditto 35,000 Bonus paid by \$1,136,000 Together equal to

But, besides this, the State owned \$125, 000 in Government stocks, which the econ only of earlier days had provided, and which were invested in these Banks, and it is sunk with the rest. Mark it! Here are one million and a quarter reduced to a fifth removing some of their causes; but the ef- of that sum, and though the latter is diminfect would be temporary only; and, were ishing every year, by the necessary expenses it otherwise, they have given the clearest of the Government-by the expensiveness proof that this would be an unwelcome rem- of legislation-you will be urged to withedy, by declining for two years and more to hold the instructions by which alone this apply it. You can perceive how ineffect can be effectually checked Fellow-Citizens, tual it would certainly be as a relief to any, will you listen to the counsels of mere secwhilst it would be ungenerous to some sec- | tional party-spirit under such circumstances? tions, and unjust to others. Those counties | Or will you heed the calls of sacred justice who pay revenues beyond their expenses and enlightened patriotism, seconded as might unite in proposing a like partial reme- they are by the warnings of self-interest? dy by requiring each county to pay its own Let not passion nor predjudice answer the in- address you, would never have continued long

This subject presents a forcible appeal oppose it. These, however, and all other embark upon a scheme of Internal Improvements suited to her necessities, and calculaereign will, would be temporizing expedited to elevate her character. Were a loan taken by the State, sufficient to commence might give little cause for complaint, if these evils operations in such a work, the funds must be under the control of a Government whose True there are 117,000 dollars in the necessary expenses exceed the ordinary reckoned in our preceding estimates, be- not know that the system would be a scape cause the sum has been set apart by law to goat" to the sin of all other expenditures, accumulate as a school fund, and is sub- and become odious? Would the people at scribed to the new bank by the President large be taught to discriminate, when it is and directors of that fund, under the direc- notorious that few among you possess or of our last General Assembly. True it is, have sought after any knowledge of our filikewise, that the State owns Bank stock to nances for many years? Depend upon it, a considerable amount diminished as it has you will never command money for the exbeen by a regular annual drain to supply penditure, or enterprise to pursue a system these annual deficiencies. These stocks of great public works, if you are to rely have been the means of creating false hopes, upon an increase of taxes equal to the presin many respects. They who used them ent deficiency of revenue for governmental for that purpose had good reason to believe purposes, added to the enlarged demand on that no prudent State would permit her ne- it for the interest of a State debt. Far be cessary expenses to exceed the ordinary it from us to damp the ardor of patriotism revenue, and therefore may be entirely ac- in the pursuit of an object so worthy of the quitted of blame. But, it has been said, State, so necessary to her prosperity and her with equal truth and force, that your affairs character. But these are not times for con have "come to a crisis," when all your ser- cealing facts. The occasion requires of us vants are bound to lay the truth as it is be- to state without fear what we believe to be fore the people, and leave the result of their true. If however, the State expenses can patriotism and intelligence. Permit us, be diminished by a judicious reform, and harmony restored to her counsels, then the proceeds of your Western Lands, when disposed of and your remnant of Stocks, will consumed by the thriftiess course of public leave you the means to meet the interest of a loan for Improvements; and there cannot be a doubt of success, unless North-Caroli na is destined to occupy in history the chapter of exceptions forever.

Tedious as we have been on this point, we feel constrained to add, that the expensiveness of your Legislature is not the only objection to its present organization. At an early period of our history as a State, the annual meeting of your Representatives was perhaps wise and necessary, but now it af- ces. The war of the Revolution for independflicts the country by too much legislation; ence had begun and was urged with fury ly deprecate its approach, that we invoke the it engenders two evils where it corrects one. The statute book is laden with laws which three men were permitted by courtesy to pass for the county represented by them, tice make the nomination for their respective lect that it is not a sectional question, when propwithout debate among the rest of your re- counties, and before the County Courts were erly regarded—to bear in mind that it has been presentatives, merely because they were lo- divested of all their patronage, this privilege pressed upon the Legislature for more than 30 from the error of his ways and save a soul from cal. Unless some prudent check is applied, a few more years will give each county a code of its own. Local legislation "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." We may be deceived, but we think it proceeds from county representation in both branches of the Legislature. The people are not informed of the acts of one Assembly, before an other Assembly has met and may have repealed or modified them. They are never able to test the sagacity of their Representaives by the results of experience, under the laws they have been the instruments for making, before a new election Even the sheriffs of the State are not unfrequently ignorant of material alterations made in the laws for collecting the revenue, untill after they have incurred the forfeiture of neglecting their provisions. These, we confidently assert, are some of the legitimate fruits of annual Legisla-

We have anticipated, by the preceding remarks, the statement of that basis of representation which is demanded, and the reduction of members, which is proposed. If there be any more just and republican standard, let it be offered. It is to regulate the scale of representation according to Taxes and Population. It is not proposed, by any, that your representation should be laned on either of these separately. Such

charges, are the pretexts of a prejudiced op- to attach so them any such lisqu position to reform. But to meet, in a spirit of conciliation, even the prejudices. & to accommodate the habits & views of the minority the majority, who ask this measure of justice have pledged themselves that each County, no matter how small its population or taxes, must have the election of one member. whatever the ratio shall be fixed on. It is more than strict equality required of them, but we do not believe that any human power will induce this majority or their Representatives to disregard the pledge, if it is ected upon by the minority. The very small Counties the State are peculiarly interested in embracing this conciliating offer, unless they have resolved to hazard the effects of additional exasperation, nothwithstanding the certainty of ultimate success which a waits a cause resting upon the immutable principles of justice, and supported by a clear and unequivocal expression of the public will.

By the present Constitution, the election of your Governor is vested in the General Assembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exercise of this power to the people. ought to be a sufficient reason for this change, that the Chief Executive is the officer of the People, and they desire to make the election themselves. Are you prepared to admit that this would be unsafe or unwise? The Governor has no power or patsonage by which he can control or corrupt the election. According to the theory of free governments in this country, he is intended to act as a salutary check upon legislative encroachments. This is the great axiom of freedom, which your Bill Rights affirms when it declares that the Legislature and Executive Departments of the Government ought to be kept for ever separate and distinct from each other; an vet it is remarkable, that your Governor is kept in a state of absolute dependance on the Legislature. They elect him annually, & regulate at will his salary.

The Legislative Department of this State's Government, is, in practice, subject to little or no control. The Judges elected by them, 'tis true, hold their office by a permanent tenure, but even they are paid according to legislative pleasure, and the very nature of the judicial office excludes their interference with questions that are merely political. And if the public will were so effectual a check as political theorists say it is, the causes which have impelled us to enough, to make this appeal necessary.

We have now laid before you the grievances which are complained of the proof that they exist -the necessity for their cure by your own action and in part the hazard of delaying it longer. The other parts of your Constitution which the advocates for Reform have proposed to alter were removed. But the scrupulous performance of our trust requires that we should notice all.

The proposition upon the subject of Slaves and Slavery, as it exists in this State, requires some explanation. The opponents of a convenhad repeatedly charged the advocates of the Reform of our Representation, with a denign to impose gnegual burdens upon the Master and perhaps intefere otherwise with his rights The charge might have been repelled by a bare denial, and the absence of all proof to sustain itor by the fact that all parts of your State contain large Slave population. But the Representatives of a majority, determined to remove even a pretext for hostility against their just claims, consented to accept this modification, to put these things beyond the reach of erdinary

It is also proposed to abolish Borough Representation, in whole or in part. If there be any towns in the State whose peculiar interest require, and whose population justifies a continuance of this privilege it will be preserved, by the

The present Constitution makes it imperative on the Legislature to elect Field-Officers of the Militia by joint ballot, and to nominate Justices of the Peace It is believed, that these powers might be more judiciously exercised, and certainly they would be more economically performed, by such tribunals as the Convention may think it best to invest with either or both Whatever the theory of this provision may seem to be, the General Assembly is in practice, a very unfit depository of these powers. The Officers of the mi litia are elected without any previous knowledge of the qualification of candidates, and a recur rence to the period at which your Constitution | those who are really indifferent to the condition was framed, will show why it was then thought expedient to give your Legislature the exclusive right of electing these Officers. This was then a sovereign State, in the largest sense-maintained its own army, and organized its own forwithin your borders, and neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the act of cunfederation had been ratified. As to Justices of the Peace, each county delegation do in pric-

was not unfrequently abused. In the ninth section of the Preamble to the Bill which is prefixed, there is some obscurity in the words "to make some change in the requisite qualifications of Members and Voters." It is to be regreted that these changes had not been specially pointed out. If however, the measure meets with your sanction, your Representatives having entire control of it in the next Legislature can make it more explicit. are warranted in saying that nothing more was intended by these words among the advocates of Reform, than to clothe the Convention with power to give to individuals, not owning 300 acresof Land, a right to be elected Senators if they own a freehold of less extent, though of equal value, and to clothe them with authority to divest | a fair, candid, free discussion, will lead to this free negroes with the right of voting at elections, or else to restrict this right to such of them only as have interest at stake in the country, and a character to deserve the privilege; and also to establish some constitutional rule by which these may be designated.—It is not designed to limit the elective franchise of free white men. in any way, nor to alter the Constitution on these subjects, except as we have here explained to you.

The 32d article of the Constitution excludes from civil office all who may deny the truth of the Protestant Religion. This has no practical effect, for the plain reason, that there is no tribunal established by the Constitution to determine z man's faith. It is an odious badge of preindice which the enlightened liberality of the present day should scora to wear It is an upjust imputation against the Catholics of this State

patriotism, personal virtues and ability, and the disinterested public services of a single individual, in the State, brand win falsehood the idle fears that are implied by this paper restriction.
How, far it is consistent with the spirit of protestantism itself-how far it is compatible with the Bill of rights which sectares "that all men have a natural and unaliepable right to worship God according to the digrates of their own conscience," we leave to that bigotry which would perpetuate this stigma.

Experience has taught us that some mode amending the Constitution ought to be pointed out by the instrument itself. To prevent disorder by a recurrence to fundamental principles. the mode of referm should be made practicable, and to exclude a mere spirit of innevation, it must not be rendered too easy. This s all that the friends of the measure ask.

We have been necessarily prolix in the consideration of this important subject, it is a source of regret with us, that the compass of an Address like the present, will not allow us to discuss the modes in which these amendments to your Constitution might be effected. Let none however deceive you by his idle fears of a Convention. The delegates of the people when elected, will have no unlimited powers; ers are embodied and expressed. Delegates clothed with like limited authority, have assembled in every State of the Union.-They have assembled twice in this State—and an instance cannot be found in the history of the States, where they have uddertaken to disregard the powers that were vested in them, or to pass the boundaries which a sovereign people had marked out. The indulgence of a suspicion which excites alarm at the organization of such a body, would subvert all the principles of action which arise from observation and experience, and would seem to be a mere pretext for opposition, really intended to mask a secret apprehension that an intelligent people are not competent to govern themselves.

We all claim to be Republicans - we profess to believe that the principles of a free government are established by the practice of the American States, and that they are no longer mere abstractions. But if injustice like that which we have shown to exist, if public evils like those we have will be interesting. Experienced reporters will ang her mouth as big as a bucket. pinted out to you, will not move into action the Legislative powers of the Government to provide some safe method of reforming the Constitution, so as to redress these grievances, to remove this injustice, to heal our divisions and give peaceable effect to the will of a majority of the People—then that Constitution is unalterable except by a Revolution .- It will be thus divested of the only criterion which distinguishes laws from dictates, rightful government from usurpation, freedom from servitude : and you, at least, will in effect declare that the great principles of popular government are too dangerous to be practical—that they are no more than the mere ornaments of government-deceptive and useless in its admiristration.

FELLOW CITIZENS : We know that these efforts to arease the public mind to a consideration of State afairs will provoke a suspicion of motives among some, of censure from many, and a sneer of stetended scorn from others. In defiance of such obstacles, we have ventured upon the duty assigned to us by a respectable portion of your Representatives.

We are not sectional partizans We "ge for the State and the whole State." But we have seen her Legislature distracted by party spirit, and councils divided by sectional interests which are supposed to be different, but are in fact the same, until her name has become a bye-word of ridicule, & her own citizens become startled at the inculcation of principles asserted in their Declaration of Rights, and are growing too timid to advance one step in the race for honorable distinction and the fear of party reproach shall not drive us from the attempt to rescue her character.

and re-animate her spirit. We are not Alarmists! But we have observed the progress of causes calculated to stir into action a storm of popular indignation. We have seen the petition of 30,000 freemen, for redress of an admitted grievance rejected by the Representatives of the people; and we have witnessed the exitement under which their immediate Representatives have returned among them-we have ascertained, by impartial examination, the atter ruin which an uncorrected action of the present state of things must entail on our prosperity, & we will not timidly renounce the right to speak, or uncandidly conceal the furious agitaions which threaten the peace and quiet of the State, in order to escape the passing censure of those who we think are misled from the course of true policy by their prejudices; or of of the Republic, while they flatter themselves that this ease is the fruit of a virtuous courage. We hold, that, in a free State, the will of the majority ought to be supreme. But we are not the advocates of licentiousness It is hecause we would avert its evils, because we most sincerepeople of every section and of every country to give this subject a dispassionate considerationto remember that we can have no more wholesome legislation until it is determined—to recolyears, without any abatement of zeal or determination among the people who have urged itand then to decide whether a cause resting upon clear principles of truth and justice-which is a charity.- Cotton Mather. commended by the interest of the whole State and enforced by her necessities-which is advocated by the decisive votce af a majority of the people which connects with it the great subject of State improvement-whether such a cause will not oblige them to instruct their Representatives in the next Assembly to give to it their sanction, so as to make us one people in feeling as we are already one in interest, and so to do justice to a majority of the people, and remove the grievances of all. For ourselves we have so much confidence in the straight forward integrity of the people, as not to hesitate in believing that happy result in every county ; and, in our judgment, they will assume a heavy responsibility, who shall impede it by withholding correct intelligence, or by appealing to the prejudices, or alraming the fear, of a minority

M. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. WM. A. GRAHAM. R. M. SAUNDERS. WESTON R. GALES, JAMES SRAWELL. WM. R. HARGROVE. Raleigh, January, 1834.

Neatly executed at this Office, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

FROM ENGLAND

By the arrival yesterday of the Br. ship George Vilkinson, capt. WALKER, we have the Lonon Times of the 2d and the Liverpool Albion of the 3d February. We were previously in ion of dates some days later, and therefor nake but a few extracts.

The Times furnishes the following summaty of the news of the week preceding the 2d of

LONDON, Feb. 2. The foreign news of the week is not important. Russia is quiet, as might be expected, for the resent. The Emperor is, like Sir Anthony Absolute. Easily led, if he has his own way." The Ministers of Louis Phillippe seems to have resolved an act together some time longer. From various circumstances, it would seem that the inglish party have yielded to their opponents. Nothing particular has transpired from Spain. In Portugal the Queen's cause seems to prosper. Saldannah succeeded in an attack on the Miguelite army. The enemy sustained great loss, and many officers were taken prisoners. It was hoped that Don Mignel would not long be able to continue the contest.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Several versions of the Kings Speech were in circulation yesterday. All are likely to prove none such are desired. The act which your incorrect, as the document itself may even yet be Legislature may pass, will be their sole war- altered. The original draft, we hear, has been rant, its validity will be derived from the sanction of changed, at the suggestion of a party in the Cabthe People who alone are sovereign. The act of Inet, which would not go far in favor of ultra libthe Legislature will become the act of the peo- eral views We hear the usual assurances of a ple, whenever it is ratified by them, and is on- desire to remain at peace are to be mentioned y a form by which the specific delegated pow- as having been received from foreign powers. Some allusion will be made to affairs in the

East, and the steps taken to concert with The continuance of the war in Portugal, in spite of our attempts at medium, may be mentioned with regret, coupled, however, with an expec-

tation that this state of things draws to a close. Anxiety to relieve the burdens of the people, consistent with the scrupulous fulfilment of our engagements, and a disposition in favor of economy and retrenchment, may be looked for almost as a matter of course.

Attention will, probably, be directed to the existing Corn Laws, and to the importance of upholding the Established Church, while attending to any defects that may claim correction. The state of Ireland may be noticed with

comparative satisfaction, as may that of our finances and commercial prospects.

Such are the expectations entertained : as such we mention them. The debates on the Speech bands"-LAW ME," exclaimer she, arrange them, so as to give, without waste words all that is important, and should length he necessary, the means possessed by this journal. peculiar to itself, will be promptly exerted to gratify our subscribers, without any additional

According to the last accounts from Spain, the Cortes are to be called on to frame a constitution nearly similar to the one in France It was also generally thought in Madrid that M. Burgos, the minister of the interior, would resign and make way for some more popular individual. General Valdez with 8,000 men was marching against

Chancellorship of Oxford University .- In a full convocation on Wednesday, his Grace the Duke of Wellington was unanimously elected chancelfor of the University, in the seem of the late Lord Greenville. The instrument of election was sealed the following day.

From the Religious Sovenir for 1834. AURÆ SENTENTIÆ OR RIGHT SETS OF GOLDEN SENTENCES FROM THE RICHEST MINES OF SPIRITUAL WEALTH.

1. I have taken much pains to know every thing that was esteemed worth knowing among men'; but with all my disquisitions and reading, nothing now remains with me to comfort me, at the close of life, but this passage of St. Paul: "It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." To this I cleave, and herein I find rest .- Selden.

2. What wings are to a bird, oil to wheels, or a loadstone to the needle, such is Christ to the soul of the believer; he gives speed to his devotions, activity to his obedience, and draws him nearer and nearer to God .- Mason.

3. The name of Jesus to believers, is as honey in the mouth, music in ears, or a jubilee in the

4. Death bed repentance is a sacrifice made to God from the Devil's leavings .- Dean Swift. 5. The love of Christ hath a height without a top, a depth without a bottom, a length without an end, and a breadth without a limit. - Anon. 6. What are we afraid to do before men, we

si ould be afraid to think before God .- Sibbes. 7. Lov/liness of mind is not a flower which grows in the field of nature, but is planted by the inger of God, in a renewed heart, and learned of the lowly Jesus.—Boston.

8. It is safer to be humble with one talent than proud with ten; better to be an humble worm than a proud angel.-Flavel.

9 Men are out of their right minds until they come, by faith and repentance, to Jesus Christ.

10. Charity, to the souls of men, is undoubtedthe highest, the noblest, and the most important charity. No one knows how much good he may do by dispersing Bibles and books of piety, which may have a tendency to make men wiser and better. Who can tell but with an expense less than a shilling, you may "convert a sinner death?" A worse doom than to be condemned ceive, in the course of three to the mines, rests upon that soul who had ra a large supply of new and interest ther hoard up his money than employ it in such

> From the Western Methodist. A GENEROUS ACT.

On Saturday week before last, as the Rev. F. F. Pirrs, of this city, was a passenger on board the steam boat Tobacco Plant, Captain Organ, a scene occurred, the description of which cannot fail to touch every generous heart. The boat was rounding to for the purpose of effecting a landing about 16 miles above Clarksville. The Curvature in the course of the boat had made a proud swell in the water and a whirlpool near the wheel of the boat. The Rev. Mr. Pitts had just stepped out from breakfast upon the guards of the boat with a segar in his mouth, and saw a child, about four years old, belonging to Mes. Rama, Captan Organ's sister, playing on the guards. The Child was suddenly precipi tated into the boiling waves near the wheel of the boat. Without waiting to give an alarm or a thought to his own danger, the Rev. Mr. Pitts plunged in after the child. As he struck the water the child had sunk; and while he was somewhat embarrassed with his overcoat floating out upon the waters, he watched the rising, caught the child as it came to the surface, and swam ashore with the senseless little sufferer, and had the happiness to see its suspended vitality return. and place it in the hands of its mother. Such was his possession of mind, that he kept his se gar in his mouth until he reached the shore. The grateful feelings of friends at such a rescue may be imagined; -they can never be des-

CONNUBIALITIES he endearments of society, so l lawful and honest, are not only important but parts and expressions of it.

Alarriage enlarges the acene of our happaners; the marriage of love is pleasant, in riage of interest easy, and a marriage

Women goes further in love men outstrip them in friendship. As some women lose their rep for want of discretion than want of virta Women are pleased with courts in most disdainful cannot out be complained that tell them of their attractions Some men say that it is hard which is the more troublesome, a maid's

or a wife's forwardness. A woman that has but one lover thinks self to be so coquet; she that has cludes herself no more than a cooper Reciproral love is justice; cousing ti tude; secret love is prudence. It is the hardest thing in love to begin it is not, or hide it where it is; but it is

counterfeited than concealed. The face of her we love is the fa and her voice the sweetest barmony in the A man is more reserved in his friends took than his own; a woman, on the case uer own secrets better than another A woman will think herself sline not courted, yet pretends to know well to believe your flattery. Absence is to love what fasting to the

The greatest pleasure of life is the est treasure, contentment; the great sion, health; the greatest ease, greatest medicine, a true friend. Alcibiades being astonished at tience, asked him how he could endure petual scolding of his wife? "W"." as they do who are accustomed to the noise of wheels to draw water."

"Miss Lucretia Elvira," said I. you heard of the late act of purlamen which all ladies with small mounts the allowed to marry two husbanes?" sir," she screwing up her mouth to a m what curis law!" "You are wright Line said my friend to me, those dies large mouths are to be allowed two C-u-r-1-0-u-s law."

QUALIFICATIONS OF CONGRES "Why do you not present yoursels candidate for Congress?" said clady husband who was confined to the gout. "I am not qualified for it tion." was the reply. "I think you returned the wife, "your language acitons are truly parliamentary. bills are presented, you either may motion to rise; though often out of you are still supported by the chair you often poke your nose into me which are calculated to destroy the control

300 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALL

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispute it is in the county of Surry, N. Caroling restaurage

Eighty or Ninety of which, the greater put newly cleared; Sixty Acres of fire rate has land, equal in fertility and productiveness be in the surrounding country; some excellent bacco and Wheat Land, several soles of meadow, which produces Timothy poxing

The whole is in first rate repair and well Droelling House Kitchen, Smoke-House Corn Cribs, Barn, Blass Smith Shop, and Spring-House, all of wie entirely new. It is situated on the Stuart's Creek, six miles from Mount Ar the same distance from the Good Spur

the Blue Ridge. A further description is considered street in necessary, as it is presumed any personal to purchase will come and examine a himse All persons wishing to buy, can obtain any in mation they may desire by calling of desire!

Moore, Esq., who will always be found at Management

A. C. MDOT

March 29-5m36



THE Subscriber respectfull in friends and the public, that ved his valuable STORE OF

From Philadelphia-It will be his constantly on hand a good assort

Books and Stalie and State. Believing that a well but the Store promises to be highly useful as in of patriotism, of learning, and of the being willing to sell his Books at he pro-Cash, or a short credit, he flatters he shall receive encouragement for " lightened community, He invites all the interest in his establishment to call

for themselves. DANIEL Statesville, March 29th 1834-6

MOTICE. RANAWAY on 20th Fo My man DERRY high, very black completed theek bunes, and large less when he left me, a Line) rat, operas colored overhaul's, and hat. Any person returning said negation my residence, at the Mills formerly Col. David Caldwell, in Iredell 'could' Carolina, or confining him in any Jan get him, shall be amply compens trouble and expense.

S. GLASSCO March 29-4w36