POETRY

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors,—Remembering "the Brave-Little Tray" that sprung up some time ago, and spread forth its now drooping branches in the columns of your interesting Gazette, and which you, otherwise informed us, brought forth fruit in redoubling strokes of your fellow citizens from under the heavy yoke of the worst of all tyrants. Therefore believing that you are alike friends to liberty and temperance, (synonimous terms for the same great blessing,) I send you the following lines, which, though very far from elegant, are true, hoping that, if worthy, you will insert them in your next, and by so doing you will oblige a reader and a friend.

On joining the Temperance Society.

Old tipers and sotters, you may laugh if you choose,
That I should your joys (as you term them) refuse;
As wise Solomon has said, that the laughter of fools
Resembles the bursting of thorns under pots;
So I do your jeesting and gigling commerse,
Therefore you may look, for you cannot me grieve.

The joys that I seek are as high above yours
As the eagle above the earth over spears;
Yes much higher still, as lofty as the sun,
The moon or the stars, their courses do run;
For the cup is the fountain of all your joys and your love,
While mine the rich treasures that flow from above.

You may boast of your revels, your frolics, your fun,
The tales that you have told, and the deeds you have done;
Care little for justice, and much less for virtues
But deluded poor wretches! Oh, call that not pleasure,
Which cause you to drown in the depths of the bowl
All reflection on eternity, God, or your soul.

Haste on to the tomb, then, drink deep of the poison,
The more that you quaff, the sooner you are gone;
Your friends and the world will rejoice at your fall,
And say with derision, its better for all;
But, alas! they forget; it can be no better for you
When eternal destruction doth your poor soul pursue.

And you, jolly friends, who dare boast of sobriety,
Yet will not consent to join our society,
You call yourselves temperate, yet drink when you please,
Remember all drunkards are thus made by degrees;
Oh! do not on your weak selves any longer depend,
But join our society, and you will die sober men.

Here is to you, gallant youths, both my heart and my hand,
Who are the boast of your friends and the pride of our land,
Resolve ne'er to bring down your parents with grief to their graves,
Nor cause your brothers and sisters to become poverty's slaves;
But let us take for our motto "*entire abstinence*,"
And say to this Satan, "get behind thee, go hence."

A Lover of Cold Water.

(Concluded from 1st page.)

Next came a sober, sedate, economical brother, who had set up a shoe shop, and wanted Uncle Sam's protection—that is to say, some of his money.

"Rot your sole," cried the high handed gentleman who despised hard work, and had rather ride a blood horse than make his own shoes a thousand times. "What are you talking about there? It's mighty natural to be sure that you should be asking encouragement for making shoes. If it were horse-shoes now, I'd talk to you." So saying, he mounted his horse, and challenged Uncle Sam to run a race for a thousand dollars.

After this, for there was no end of their persecution of the poor old man; after this came another brother, a great mechanical genius, who had invented a machine for peeling apples, and wanted encouragement of Uncle Sam for the great saving of time and labour in making apple pies.

"Whool whoo! whoop!" cried the wild, haremscarem, barbecue boy, one of Uncle Sam's youngest sons, who had just settled a town away off west, and had not yet thrown off his mocasins; "whoop! Mister, mind which way you point your rifle there—I can turn a flip-flap somerset, grease your head with bear's meat, and swallow you whole without a pang. You'd better take 'keer how you steer your steamboat, or you'll run foul of a snag."

By and by came another of this hopeful family, with a long story of the great advantage Uncle Sam would derive from clearing out a ditch, at his own expense, for the benefit of other people.

Here the great big fellow mentioned before, who was the richest of his brothers, put in his oar, and cried out—

"None of that fun, Brother Jonathan; I've done all my ditching myself, and I'll be tetotally ramswiled if I am going to let daddy pay you for what I did all myself. Dig your own ditches, my boy, as I have done."

Then came a fine fellow, one of the young fry, who wanted to persuade Uncle Sam to pony up for a lane he was about making from his barn to his bog meadow, which he assured the old man would be a vast public improvement; for that whereas his carts stuck in the mud, now they would be able to get along like a streak of lightning as soon as the improvement was made.

"Thunder and blarney!" exclaimed three or four of the elder brothers all at once, "haven't we made our own roads at our own cost and without asking daddy for a cent; and do you think, you snivelling blockhead, we'll stand by and see the old man cheated out of what belongs to us?"

"Goody gracious!" at length cried Uncle Sam, throwing up his eyes, "goody gracious! what can be the matter with these boys? I believe they mean to eat me up alive! I wish—I wish I was as poor as Job's turkey."

Now all that was required for Uncle Sam to be just as he wished, was to let his boys have all his money, as they wanted to do. But what is very remarkable he never thought of this, and continued wishing himself poor, without hitting on the best possible way of becoming so.

Things went on; getting worse and worse for some time afterwards. Uncle Sam was almost every day pestered for money to pay for some improvement or other in the boys farms. He kept an account of these, and the amount they would cost, and found that it would take all he was worth in the world, and more besides, to get through with half of them. So one day he put his hands in his breeches pockets, and swore roundly they were a brood of ungrateful rogues, that wanted to get him on the parish, and not another penny would he pony up for man or beast.

This raised a terrible hue and cry among the boys, who threatened to disinherit the old man, and set up for themselves. But he was a pretty stiff old fellow when his pluck was up, and he thought himself in the right. You might as well try to move a mountain as Uncle Sam, when he put his foot down and toed the mark. He told the boys he had honest debts to pay, and meant to pay every penny he owed in the world before he began to talk about laying out money in improvements.

These graceless young rogues were a little stumped at the stand Uncle Sam had taken, and began to plot together to turn the old man out of house and home, and take possession of all of his estates as soon as they could bring matters to bear. Accordingly they went about among their neighbours and people, insinuating that the old man was in his dotage, and could not manage his affairs any longer. It was high time, they said, that he should give up his estates into their hands, and set about preparing for a better world. They raised all sorts of stories against him, as how he did not care any about the law or the gospel than a pagan; how he tucked up people, just for the pleasure of seeing them kick their heels in the air; and how he threatened to cut off the ears of a member of congress, only because he told stories about him.

In this way these roistering boys raised a great clamour against Uncle Sam, which emboldened them at last to hatch a diabolical plan for taking away all his lands at one blow. They were not content with getting them by degrees, to pay for the schooling of their children, building school houses, teaching dumb people philosophy, and a thousand other ways, but now they determined to make one business if it, and strip the old gentleman as bare as my hand.

Not finding any law for this they determined to get one passed for the purpose; accordingly they went among the people, and told them a hundred cock and bull stories about this, that, and the other thing: They swore the land of right belonged to them when they came of age, according to an old settlement, which declared that Uncle Sam's children should all share his estates equally after his death. But they kept the last part to themselves, as you may suppose, and pretended that they had a right to take the old man's property while he was alive. Besides, they would say, the poor old gentleman don't know what to do with so much land; half of it lies waste for want of proper attention, and if we only had it, we would make it ten times more valuably, and pay the taxes which he is exempted from, by virtue of an old charter.

The notion of getting money by taxation is a bait which generally takes with people whose business is law making, not tax paying, as I always heard. So the legislature which governed where Uncle Sam's property lay, rubbed their hands and were mightily tickled with the notion of being able to squeeze a little money from Uncle Sam's new lands. Perceiving this argument told, the boys hatched another notion, about Uncle Sam's receiving all the money for the lands he sold, and then forcing those who bought them to work their fingers to the bone to make themselves whole again, as if this were not the way all over the world.

Uncle Sam defended his bacon to the last, like a stout old hero as he was; but by degrees the influence of these ungrateful rogues prevailed, and a law was passed taking away all his property, dividing it equally among the boys, so that those who were "shrunk in the boiling," got the same portion as the big roistering blades, who, rather than not come in for a slice, consented at last to share and share equally. They were all specially enjoined to take care of Uncle Sam, and see that he wanted for nothing; but the poor old man fared pretty much as people generally do who make over all their property to their children in their life time. At first they treated him pretty well, for decency's sake, but by degrees they began to deprive him of all his usual comforts. First they took away his pipe, because the young madams the sons had married could not bear tobacco-smoke. Then the eldest boy took possession of his arm-chair, and his seat in the chimney corner. Next they took the blankets from his bed, because, they said, it would injure his health to lie too warm; and next they all but starved him to death, for fear he should die of appoplexy. Finally, losing all respect for the ties of blood, and all recollection of the early benefits they had derived from the good old man, they fairly turned him out of doors. The last I heard of Uncle Sam he was in the poor house.

India Rubber—This valuable product, first made by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens upon exposure to the air. Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state without succes. Its application to the arts is various; but until recently no advantage has been taken of one its most remarkable properities, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs. Ratier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent, and a very delicate process, have succeeded in *spinning it into thread of various sizes.* This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

From Colombia.—Extract of a letter recieved by a gentleman in New York, under date of Corsoos, March 18th.

"On the Main they are fighting. I received a letter to-day from Puerto Cabello, mentioning, that at Caracas the foreigners were obliged to take up arms to guard and protect their property, authorized by government, as said city was upside down, the enemy being very near—as far as Savanna, Ocumares plundering the country."

The extracts from Kingston papers to the 18th, given in the Journal of Commerce, are as follows:

Kingston, Jamaica, March 18.

By the arrival of his Majesty's sloop Falcon, which sailed from Carthegena the 12th inst. we regret to learn that Carthagena is in a most disturbed state. General Legnes had left that place to attack Santa Martha with 150 Toradores, to meet and give him battle. Private letters, we understand, state that the disturbances have arisen from two colonels of militia, with the regiments deserted from the service of the government. It will be observed, that Admiral Colpoys has in consequence of this intelligence, despatched a vessel of war to Carthagena, for protection of the British interests in that quarter.

Notice.

Committed to the Jail of Johnston county, on the 7th inst. a negro man about 22 years of age, five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, and says his name is ARTHUR, and belongs to a Mr. Guaner. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the Law directs.

A. S. BALLENGER, Sheriff.
Nov 3, 1830. 47 6m

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold, at Ashe court house in the town of Jefferson, on the 3d Monday of May next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the tax due thereon for the year 1829, with the costs of advertising:

600 acres, given in by Benjamin Jackson's heirs	
150	William Cattrel
118	Ebenezer Castle
226	Jacob Lowdermilk
50	Joel Morgan
80	James Morgan
100	Benjamin Webb's heirs
50	John Estep
90	Abel Gwyn
50	Richard Linville
50	William Parsons
200	supposed to belong to Lewis Dishman, not listed
100	Hiram Stamper, not listed
100	Sam'l. Wilcoxon, not listed
150	Jacob Toliver, not listed

Town lot, No. 29, supposed to belong to Alexander Smith's heirs.

JNO. GAMBILL, Sh'ff of Ashe county, N. C.
March 5, 1831 13 6w
Price adv. $5 50

50 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 18th of July last, my boy EDOM, who is a bright mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, 20 years of age, eyes little yellow, his hair of a yellow sunburnt color, more curly than kinky, bears a tolerable red complexion, his face little bumpy and freckled—walks with a slow and indifferent step, and being square shouldered, hangs his arms back—a little knock-kneed, with common size hollow feet—and from being blistered in a spell of sickness, there remains some considerable scars on his breast, which is more notable than any mark about him, has little or no beard. He wore away mostly blue Jeans and black bombazett clothes. It is thought he will aim for some town or city, alter his name and try to pass as a free man, aim probably for Winchester in Tennessee, near which he once lived, with a tailor by the name of Harrell, or Russelville in Alabama.—Any person giving me intelligence that will lead to my obtaining said servant shall be compensated; and any one who will deliver him to me, in Morgan county, Georgia, 12 miles from Madison, near Kingston, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE L. BIRD.
March 12 13 5t

Warren's Threshing Machine,

A new invention patented in 1830.

The subscriber having purchased the Patent Right of this invention, for this State (excepting the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick,) offers them to the farmers as one of the best, cheapest, most simple and most durable inventions ever offered to the public. In every case, he will warrant the Machines to perform with great expedition and thresh the grain perfectly clean. One horse will thresh from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, Rye, Oats or Rice, per day. If the Machine does not come up to this notice the purchaser is at liberty to return it, and receive back the purchase money. This Machine also shells Corn as fast as one hand can feed it.

It is common in a new invention, to offer a long list of certificates of performance, &c. &c. &c. In this case, none is deemed necessary, as the performance of the Machine is the best possible guarantee of its utility. Persons having cotton gins, will need no expense, further than the Machine, as it is only necessary to put the band off the one, on the other.

Orders for Machines, will be thankfully received and duly executed.

THOS. COBBS.
Raleigh, March 13, 1831 12 tf

Short Hand.

An *evening* class of *gentlemen* is now forming for instruction in Short Hand.

To gentlemen of the learned professions, or youth intended for any one of them, a knowledge of this art, if not indispensable, is exceedingly useful; while to persons of either sex, it is an interesting and elegant accomplishment.

This system has never been published. It combines advantages which ensures rapidity of writing, and facility of transcribing, not known to be possessed by any other.

The course is not intended to embrace merely a knowledge of the characters and mode of using them; for this may be acquired in four lessons, but by *practical* exercises, to qualify each pupil to take down with accuracy, the speeches of good speakers as delivered.

For terms, &c. apply to Chas. Berkeley, or at this office.

Raleigh, April 19, 1831 17 1m

University of N. Carolina.

The Trustees of the University are respectfully and earnestly invited to assemble in this city, on Thursday, the 12th day of May next.

To double upon the acceptance of the boon upon the terms and conditions proposed by the act of the last session of the Legislature, entitled "*an act for the relief of the University of North Carolina,*" is the leading object of this meeting.

That act declares, that before any part of the loan thereby authorized be advanced, the trustees shall "*signify, in writing by the President, under their corporate seal, their consent that the Legislature may at any subsequent session modify or alter the charter of said institution, so as to restore to the State the management of said institution, and the possession and disposition of all its property, real and personal.*"

The interests involved in this question, and the importance of the decision, will be duly appreciated by all the friends of the institution, and ensure, it is hoped and believed, a general attendance of the board.

By order of the President.

CHAS. MANLY, Sec'ry.
Raleigh, April 19, 1831 17 4w

Notice.

The copartnership of Washington & Thomson is this day dissolved by consent of both parties; and as they wish the business of the said late firm closed as soon as possible, invite all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
DAVID THOMSON.
Smithfield, Johnston county, March 25th, 1831. } 16 3tcowp

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the Public at large, that he has again removed to the Town of Louisburg, and now occupies that large and commodious Tavern lately owned by Mr. Arendell—and he pledges himself to do his very best to give satisfaction to all those that may favor him with their custom.

WM. P. TAYLOR.
February 6, 1831. 9 3m

New Spring Goods.

April 18, 1831.

B. B. SMITH

Has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has just received from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA a part of his spring stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, and is in daily expectation of additional supplies, which will render his assortment very full and complete in every article in his line.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is persuaded that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to please.

17 tf

The Farmer's Hotel.

Mrs. MARY A. PALMER has taken the stand recently occupied by William H. Adams, Esq. and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Hotel is situated in the central and business part of the town, and at a very short distance from the Court House.

With the addition of an adjoining building, which is now attached to the establishment, she will have ample room to accommodate travellers, as well as boarders by the week, month or year.

She will use every exertion to supply her table with the best provisions that the country can afford; and her stables will be supplied with good provender for horses, and an experienced ostler.

Her terms will be moderate, and no exertions shall be wanting on her part to meet public expectation, and to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their company.

Hillsborough, April 12 17 1m

For Sale,

The well known establishment in the town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. McAdams, and at present by the subscriber as a house of public entertainment.

The many advantages attending this house makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business.—It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.
Camden, C. S. April 16 17 2m

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 23d day of May next, for cutting a canal about five miles long, ten feet wide, and four feet deep. Said canal to commence in Indian creek, on the Washington road, and to run to the Williamston road, near the rice farm of Parker & Lloyd. The work to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1833. The undertaker will receive one fourth of the sum agreed on when the work is commenced, one fourth when it is half performed, the other half when the whole canal is finished and approved. Bond and good security will be required of the undertaker. Communications on this subject will state how much per mile, and be marked "Proposals for cutting Indian Creek Canal," directed to either of us, at Tarborough, North Carolina, postage to be paid.

MICHAEL HEARN,
JOSEPH R. LLOYD, } Comm'rs.
JOHN H. DANIEL,
April 16, 1831 17 5w

State of North Carolina,

Warren County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Sessions, 1831.

Henry Four et al vs. Benja. Bell et al } Petition for division of slaves.

Whereas it is made to appear to the court here sitting, that Benja. Bell, John Bell, Abraham Enoly and Henry Shearin are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given for six weeks in the Raleigh Star to said non-residents, that they be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Warren, at the court-house in Warrenton, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to make themselves party defendants to said petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and a decree accordingly.

C. DRAKE, C. W. C. C.
17 6w

State of North Carolina,

Warren County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Session, 1831.

Edm'd White et al vs. Martha White et al } Petition for division of slaves.

Whereas it is made to appear to the court here sitting that William Rook, Amasa D. Palmer, Abraham Rooker and Isaac Cole are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given for six weeks in the Raleigh Star to said non-residents, that they be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Warren, at the court-house in Warrenton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to make themselves parties to said petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree of the court accordingly.

C. DRAKE, C. W. C. C.
17 6w

Notice

TO MARK AND HARRIS JOPLIN.

The undersigned having been the guardian of Mark and Harris Joplin before they removed from this State, and their residence being unknown to him, takes this method of notifying them that he has in his hands $42 belonging to Mark Joplin, and about $2 to Harris Joplin, which they can obtain by applying either in person or by an attorney properly qualified.

E. S. BROOKS.
Wake county, N. Carolina, April 5, 1831. } 15 6w

Look Here.

Strayed or stolen, from the house of Mr. T. P. Wagstaff, of Nash county, about the 12th of January last, a bay mare, (not of the darkest kind,) about four feet ten or eleven inches high, with long mane, tail and foal, from neglect. She is seven years old this spring, possessing much of the best blood, is rather delicately formed, and has no white about her, as recollected. When lost she was supposed to be in foal, though very late. Any person who can give information in relation to her, to Elizabeth Sessoms, (Tarborough,) or to the subscriber, in Nash county, will receive our thanks and all reasonable expenses paid.

ISAAC SESSUMS.
Nash county, March 28, 1831 14 6w

Notice.

Will be sold, on Saturday the 7th of May next, before the court house door in the county of Gates, the following tracts of land, or so much as will pay the amount of taxes due for the year ending 1829, together with the cost of advertising, viz.

Acres.	Belonging to
25	James Alphing
166	William Arnold
150	John Barnes
28	Briton O. Barr
75	Daily Barr
130½	Marmaduke Brothers
330	Thos. W. Ballard
176	Lavinia Brinkley
33	Jno. ditto
33	Ditto ditto for Charles ditto
192	Thos. W. Ballard for Jethro Ballard
20	Benj. Brinkley
100	Ruth ditto
600	Wills Cowper, sen.
500	Do. do. for Fountain's heirs
193½	Kedar Ellis
150	Riddick Hunter
73	Jesse L. Hare
128	John Hoffler
158	Briant Hare
80	Do. do. for the heirs of Jos. Hare
167	Benj. Knight
423	Etheldred Matthews
300	Do. do. for J. Benton's heirs
33	Meson Robert
25	Abram Parker
25	Miles ditto
50	Moses Speight
68	Demsey Vann
300	William Hudgins
54	Sol. Roundtree
146	Henry H. Benton
25	M. Cross
50	Saml. R. Morgan
70	Seth P. Morgan
17½	James Matthews
53½	Jno. Pruden, jun.
40	Vann Harrison
210	E. P. Akerman
10	Mason Butler
92	Jason Holland
300	James Skinner's heirs
640	Jas. Baker, sen.
4	Reuben Clark
427½	Jacob Eason, sen.
180	Jacob Eason, jun.
170	Moses Hurdle
50	Jno. Kelly
10	Benj. Lassiter
18	Isaac ditto
25	Jethro ditto
81	H. B. Lassiter
200	Jno. Morris for Pentand
27	Thos. Powell
33½	Wm. Perry
34	Wesly Phelps
22	Do. do. for Martha Hobbs
92	Leah Roundtree
100	Elisha Robertson
37½	Sarah Reed
75	Thomas Spivy
100	Starky Trotman
29½	Nathan Cullins
240	R. B. Eure
460	Thos. Wynn's heirs
100	Saml. Weston & Comp.
50	Benj. Blanchard
50	Wm. Blanchard's heirs
100	Josiah Briggs
50	Job Blanchard
70	Benj. Blanchard, jun.
40	Wm. Eason
62	Isaac Green
175	Andrew Harrell
50	Noah Hurdle
66	Jno. W. Harrell
83	Jesse Jones
141	Wm. Jones
50	Jno. Lassiter
16	Absalom ditto
50	Jno. Nixon
50	M. B. Harrell
63	Lem'l. Elliott
70	Henderson Brinkley
150	Charles Jones
152	Edw'd Knight's heirs
74	Jordan Parker
30	Jno. Tuley
50	Rich'd Cross
22	Miles Benton
23	Charles Jones
20	Asa Parker
122	Sam'l Harrell
20	Jesse Parker for the heirs of Jas. Parker
52½	M. Williams

JAMES R. RIDDICK, Sh'ff of Gates county, N. C.
14 6w

PROSPECTUS.

The publication of the NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL, *Pro Patria et Legibus*, is about to be continued by THOMAS L. HYBART and WILLIAM E. STRANGE.

It is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle of useful information of every description including the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating so far as they are squarable, measures not men.

The JOURNAL has hitherto been a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the intention of the Editors to depart from that course.

Conditions.—The JOURNAL will be published with good type on an imperial sheet at *three dollars* per annum payable in advance, or *four dollars* at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year. And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for *fifty cents* a square, for the first, and *twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

All letters, and communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

Waggoners Take Notice.

I have at my Store House 100 bales cotton, which I want carried to Petersburg, Va. or Halifax N. C. The best price will be given for freight, and early application is requested.

BOLLING DUNN.
April 6, 1831 16 4m

Carriage Horses Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young Carriage Horses.

NEWTON WOOD.
Wake county, April 5, 1831 15 4w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, 22d March, 1831.

THE PURCHASERS OF TUSKARORA LANDS are informed, that the money arising from the sale of said lands is directed to be paid over to the Indians, and will probably be applied for by them at an early day—the last instalment having become due on the 17th instant. Those of the purchasers, therefore, whose bonds still remain in this office, are respectfully desired to take measures for their immediate payment. They need not be reminded of the saving of trouble and expense that will result, both to themselves and others, by doing so.

The unpaid bonds will be put in suit in the course of the month of May next.

W. S. MOON, Pub. Treasurer.
13 6w

Notice.

The subscriber, formerly of [illegible] having extensively laboured with success in the city of New York, will hereafter [illegible] make city good business in this city, [illegible] near Pearl street, under the firm of

BOWERS & BUTLER,

where he invites his old friends and [illegible] call and see him. Their [illegible] they will be able to sustain a fair [illegible] their neighbors.

HENRY G. [illegible]
New York, March 1, 1831

Notice.

The subscriber, when their market [illegible] the afflicted part of the inhabitants of [illegible] and happy State, that he has permanently established himself in the town of Hillsborough [illegible] thinner of medicine according to the [illegible] introduced by Dr. S. Thomson. He would also inform the public, that all [illegible] medicines are rejected, and of course [illegible] need be apprehended from their use. [illegible] have taken the medicine during the [illegible] this town and in its vicinity will testify [illegible] in asserting that they have never taken [illegible] medicine before so harmless and yet so [illegible] ving them relief, and restoring them to [illegible] dividuals, that have laboured under the [illegible] diseases, have been relieved by the use [illegible] he has been in practice. Fevers, chills [illegible] rys and head-aches, dyspepsia, [illegible] & coughs, rheumatism, pleurisy [illegible] he would also state, that he has a [illegible] never failing remedy for secret diseases [illegible] compound there is no mercury, [illegible] smells disagreeable, nor injurious to [illegible] tion. It would be unnecessary to [illegible] cases, as he has administered to all [illegible] common to this climate, and can [illegible] lie, with all the candor, that truth [illegible] that he has never witnessed any [illegible] in one case as yet. And he would [illegible] those who are laboring under any [illegible] named diseases living at a distance [illegible] feel disposed to call on him for [illegible] have due attention paid to them while [illegible] And he would here inform the public [illegible] on hand, and designs keeping a [illegible] ment of genuine Botanic Medicines [illegible] lowing are some of them, viz.

Rheumatic drops	Dyspeptic bitters
Cough drops	Antibilious [illegible]
Asmatic Tincture	Aloetic pills
Cholic drops	Worm powders
Itch ointment	Cancer balsam
Eye water	Caustic solution
Tooth-ache drops	Essence peppermint
Nervous cordial	Tooth-powders
Restorative bitters	Cold-pressed oil

And many other articles too tedious [illegible] tion, all of which he will sell low for [illegible] ew certificates will be annexed, to [illegible] what he has said in this advertisement [illegible] ders from a distance must be post paid, [illegible] wise they will not be attended to.

JOHN AL[illegible]

Prince Edward c'ty, Va. 22d Nov.

This may certify that in the winter of [illegible] was severely attacked with the pleurisy [illegible] in three of the most eminent physicians [illegible] county afforded, who used their utmost [illegible] but little effect. It is true, the last [illegible] one relieved me of the pain, but left [illegible] desperate cough, which grew worse [illegible] until I was reduced very low; and the [illegible] night sweats and cough disheartened me [illegible] being again restored to health, [illegible] spring of 1828, hearing that Dr. Allen [illegible] neighborhood, I sent for him. He [illegible] and after he had examined me, said he [illegible] willing to undertake my case. I insisted [illegible] and said I could not live long in my [illegible] tion. He consented, and gave me [illegible] which so relieved me, that by the [illegible] was able to perform some labor; and [illegible] of the winter my health was again [illegible] I have ever since enjoyed good health.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Orange county, N. C. Jan. 19.

This may certify that myself and family [illegible] the past year, were much afflicted with the [illegible] ing diseases, viz. my wife was taken [illegible] breast complaint, which reduced her [illegible] with myself, who had been laboring [illegible] milar disease, and also with the rheumatism [illegible] and my daughter Martha, by taking a [illegible] cold, was laboring under great pain [illegible] mities, which so affected her as to render [illegible] able to walk any at all. I called in Dr. [illegible] who administered the Botanic medicine [illegible] ced by Dr. S. Thomson, which in a few [illegible] lieved myself and family. I have used [illegible] means in my family for the past year, [illegible] of them have been sick; and by the use [illegible] bove named medicine we all have been [illegible] to health.

JACOB JA[illegible]

Orange county, N. C. Feb.

This may certify that in the fall and [illegible] 1829 and '30, my health became very [illegible] paired, and continued to grow worse, [illegible] well as many of my friends, concluded [illegible] consumption. I sent for Dr. J. Allen [illegible] ministered (as I learned) the medicine [illegible] by Dr. S. Thomson, with entire success [illegible] have ever since enjoyed tolerable health.

ANDERSON [illegible]

Charlotte, Virginia, Nov.

This may certify that in the year 181[illegible] rupture on my lungs, which discharged [illegible] of blood. I employed the best physicians [illegible] county afforded, and they continually [illegible] enemy to health, by bleeding, blistering [illegible] tons and a mercurial course, which [illegible] me that my life was twice despaired of [illegible] they called a seated consumption. In [illegible] 1829, Dr. J. Allen attended me, and [illegible] ed the medicine introduced by Dr. S. [illegible] which afforded me much relief; and by [illegible] ing in the use of the medicine, I now [illegible] fortable state of health. Given under [illegible] the day and date above stated.

W. P. DA[illegible]

N. B. Many more certificates [illegible] nexed, but the subscriber thinks it unn[illegible]

Valuable Lands and [illegible]

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday, the 3d of May next, will [illegible] at public auction, on the premises, by [illegible] deed of trust, for the purpose of satisfying [illegible] debts, the valuable *Grist* and *Saw* [illegible] in the county of Halifax, and built [illegible] Grant, Esq. on great Fishing creek, with [illegible] appurtenances and two acres of land [illegible] thereto, on the north side of said creek [illegible] grist mill has three pair of excellent [illegible] stones, and is situated about twenty [illegible] the mouth of said creek, on which [illegible] mill seat below it.

One tract of piney woods land, formerly [illegible] by the said James Grant, containing [illegible] tion 150 acres, lying on the south side [illegible] Fishing creek, in the county of Nash, [illegible] as the *Lee tract.*

One other tract of piney woods land [illegible] owned by the said James Grant, containing [illegible] timation 350 acres, lying on the north [illegible] said creek, and in the county of Halifax.

Also one other tract of land, chiefly [illegible] and low grounds, formerly owned by [illegible] Grant, containing by estimation 1200 [illegible] on great Fishing creek aforesaid, and [illegible] Garrell and Rocky swamp and in the [illegible] Halifax.

All the lands lie adjoining, (except [illegible] *tract*, which is about two miles distant [illegible] mills,) and the whole would be a very [illegible] productive acquisition to a man of [illegible] perty. There are few, if any, more [illegible] mills in the State of North Carolina.

The whole will be sold together, or [illegible] to lots, so as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale—One, two and three [illegible] dit, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing [illegible] from the date, with approved security [illegible] ble at the State Bank of North Carolina.

CHAS. DEWEY.
CYRUS WHITAKER.

N. B. Doctor M. C. Whitaker, [illegible] in the neighborhood, will give any information required and show the premises [illegible] who intend to purchase.

March 14, 1831