

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, see apply to
MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

Shoe-Shop.....removed.

EBENEZER DICKSON, shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every-body else, to know that he has removed into a new shop, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of LEATHER; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of Shoemaking, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make an elegant and durable boot and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother shops.

EBENEZER DICKSON,
March 2, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Panel'd and Brick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms.

SAM'L LANDERS,
Salisbury, April 26, 1824.

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A Journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

The subscriber keeps two Gigs for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to hire on pleasure or on business.

S. LANDERS.

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON,
Salisbury, April 19, 1824.

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 64 acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Baringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury.

JOHN BEARD, sen.
Salisbury, May 12, 1824.

N. B. Part of the above 69 1/2 acres are in Town Lots.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS,
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823.

Coppersmithing.

The Copper, Sheet, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton.

March 22, 1824. NATH'L SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarus county, North Carolina, under the firm of Murphy & Brown; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the fast sailing schooner Mexican, Capt. Dawson, in 21 days from Alvarado, we learn, that early in the month of April the Mexican Congress appointed a committee of their own body, consisting of eight members, who were directed forthwith to report the best means of preserving the public tranquillity of the nation. The committee brought in an unanimous report, in which, after acknowledging the entire want of moral strength and energy on the part of the Government, as at present organized; and the loss of confidence on the Provincial Authorities and the public generally, they propose as a remedy, that the supreme executive power, consisting of three, should appoint one of their own body, who should be styled "Supreme Dictator of the Mexican Republic," to whom should be given the power to appoint a Vice Dictator, to act in all cases, of inability of the Dictator, and who should also be Commander in Chief of the Military forces of the country. To transfer the government and congress from the capital to any other part of the country. To appoint military commanders in any of the Provinces, and dispose of the military forces generally. To obtain money on the credit of the nation. To resist at pleasure the acts of the Provincial Legislators. To solicit foreign aid if necessary. To expel foreigners who have not been naturalized, and finally to annul any of the acts of congress, whenever they shall interfere with his measures, &c. &c.

The above report was immediately discussed in secret session, and passed by a majority of that body.

From Hayti.—It appears by Haytian papers to the 14th April, that no certain information had been received there from France, relative to the reported intention of that government to recognize the independence of Hayti. President Boyer was prepared for whatever might happen; he had placed the whole of the coast in a respectable state of defence, and should a hostile landing be attempted, orders had been issued for the unarmed population to retire to the interior of the Island. Its commerce, finances, and agriculture, are represented to be in a flourishing condition; and measures were every where taking to keep the people constantly prepared for the worst that might happen, and to impress on their minds that they fight for liberty.—N. Y. Post.

Philadelphia, May 15.

The private advices received here from Spain, would seem to warrant the opinion, that the French army of occupation will be withdrawn ere long, and that another and fiercer civil war will almost immediately ensue. France is obliged to support the army altogether, and has no prospect of reimbursement, either for present or past expenditure. The Spanish government can scarcely collect wherewithal to meet the exigencies of the King's household. The old monopolies are restored, but yielded very little revenue. His Majesty has taken that necessary article in the European catholic countries, codfish, under his special protection and controul. The consequence is, that none will be shipped direct to a Spanish port, but all to Gibraltar, as a place of all deposits, whence it will be smuggled into all quarters.

It was calculated that the Constitutional party had rather gained, than lost, in numbers, since the King's restoration, notwithstanding the ruthless persecution to which every thing in the shape of a liberal, or liberalism, was subjected. Legitimacy was supported by the French force alone, and whether to stay, or march out, is a problem for the French government, almost as difficult as was that of attempting the invasion. To repeat invasion in case of a new intestine struggle, would be attended with difficulties and results of a peculiar and aggravated nature. In short, from the recent condition of Spain, which has been so paradoxically styled a deliverance, the peace of Europe, as it is called, may be conjectured to be by no means fully assured.

Nat. Gaz.

LATEST FROM HAYTI.

We have been favored with Haytian papers to the 18th of April, from which it appears that, instead of the flattering aspect which the affairs of that country seemed to be assuming, at our last intelligence, much apprehension now prevails concerning the intentions of France.

It was lately announced to us, that political relations were shortly to be established between France and Hayti, and this assertion is again repeated, but is followed by this doubtful and alarming question—"Will they be friends or foes?" This is the question, remarks the editor, which now very properly employs all the public attention, and which has undoubtedly been determined before this time, in the Cabinet of the Thulleries. The government entertain very serious apprehensions lest such a measure should be adopted, and have taken a prompt and decided stand for the security of the country.—Fed. Gaz.

Fortune Telling.—A woman has been fined \$5 and cost, after a regular trial in the Police Court at Boston, for telling fortunes.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Bill, in its course through the Senate, was so amended as to direct it of its most objectionable features. Indeed, as far as we are able to judge, it was rendered perfectly harmless. But, on its being sent to the House of Representatives, they disagreed to two very important amendments made by the Senate: on the return of the bill to the Senate, they insisted on their amendments. A committee of conference was then appointed, consisting of members from both Houses, to effect a compromise.

The following proceedings in the Senate, relative, more effectually than any language of ours could do, the malicious carping about Jackson's being a High tariff man.

IN SENATE, MAY 17.

The House of Representatives having refused to concur in the following proviso, inserted by the Senate: "Provided, That, on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem." Mr. Barbour moved that the Senate do insist upon its amendment, in this case. Messrs. Dickerson and Eaton opposed this motion. On this question the votes were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Me. Holmes of Miss. Jackson, H. Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Kelly, King of Ala. King of N. Y., Lloyd of Mass., Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va., Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ken., Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Ind., Thomas, Van Buren—23.

The Senate being thus divided on the question, the Vice President resumed the Chair, and gave his casting vote in favor of insisting upon the proviso. And so the Senate determined to insist upon retaining the proviso.

The House refused to concur in the amendment, by which the Senate struck out the following clause: "On cotton bagging, fair and a half cents per square yard." Mr. Dickerson moved that the Senate do recede from this amendment. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hayne, J. S. Johnston, of Louis., and H. Johnson, of Louis., and supported by Mr. Johnson, of Ken. The question on receding was then put, and decided in the Affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Kentucky, Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Ind., Thomas—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Eaton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Me., Holmes of Miss., Jackson, H. Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Kelly, King of Ala., King of N. Y., Lloyd of Mass., Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va., Van Buren, Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—25.

So the Senate refused to recede from the amendment, by which the duty on cotton bagging was stricken out. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Senate then determined to insist upon that amendment.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, (SUNDAY,) MAY 15.—On Saturday evening about half past 7 o'clock, as the Steam Boat ETNA, Capt. Robison, was on the way to this city from Washington, N. J. with the passengers from Philadelphia, by what is called the "Citizens' Line," and a number of way passengers, when in sight of, and about 6 miles from, the city, bursted both of her boilers. The explosion was so violent that almost every thing in the cabins was demolished, the deck torn to pieces, and the vessel rendered a complete wreck. But what renders this occurrence most distressing, and has cast a gloom over the city, is the destruction of the lives of persons on board, to the number, as near as we can ascertain, of from 15 to 20.

Six persons were lying dead on the boat's deck last evening, most of them females. Another was found this morning among the ruins of the vessel.

Large fish.—Antigua papers of the 20th ult mention the appearance on the coast of several large fish resembling the porpoise more than the whale, which alarms the watchmen at the Bay by their floundering and bellowing. A number of them having grounded on a shallow, they were drawn ashore in the morning, and many of them are said to have lived until late in the day, writing and moaning in the most piteous manner. Seventy-eight were caught, measuring from 7 to 18 feet in length; the largest 12 feet in circumference.

Mr. Brown, our minister to the court of France and suit, arrived safely at Cherbourg, after a passage of 23 days from New York. A few days after their arrival, they set out for Paris.

Mr. White! The following extracts, taken from an Oration delivered the 15th February, 1823, by Hugh L. Hodge, M. D. Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, may not only be pleasing, but useful, to many of the readers of your newspaper, and may impress the minds of the public with more correct views than those hitherto entertained with regard to practitioners of Medicine.

Doctor Hodge, after speaking of the "importance and dignity" of this science, says: "I am safe in declaring, that there is no employment which requires more strength of mind, a more enlarged understanding, and more diversified talents—Truly, with the celebrated Philosopher Vogel, we may affirm, that there is no science which requires so penetrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness of memory, as the science of Medicine. An enlightened medical practitioner should, then, be furnished with all that diversified information which is comprehended under the title of a liberal education: this supposes a knowledge of the languages in which the works of literature and science have been written, especially the Latin, Greek, &c. Where can we find an employment which opens a more extensive field of usefulness for that man whose mind and education entitle him to the appellation of an accomplished Physician? Such, Gentlemen, is the profession of medicine. Its importance and dignity, are maintained by every thing indicative of the superiority of our nature; by every thing tending to the mental and moral improvement of man, and by all those innumerable blessings which it confers on the world. This being its character, and these its noble objects, is it not deserving of the love and respect of all, especially of those who undertake to wield its mighty powers? And how mistaken—yes, how guilty, are they who dare to engage in the practical parts of the profession, without being properly educated, and without being directed by upright and virtuous principles. Those whom I now have the honor of addressing, have made their election; and it is to be presumed that all are anxious that the real dignity of the profession should be known and acknowledged by the public: inasmuch as their own standing in society, and the respect and influence awarded to them, will be in a great degree proportionate to the esteem and veneration in which their science is held.—How, then, shall this desirable object be obtained? how shall medicine be enabled to cast away the tattered garments with which public estimation has so long and so shamefully clad her, and to appear in her own bright and glorious costume, the object of just and universal admiration? The answer is easy: let every one of its disciples form a proper estimate of the exalted character of our science, and act accordingly; let no ignoble thought, no selfish feeling, no mean device, no vicious propensity, stain the character of a physician: let every sentiment be just, virtuous and exalted; and let every word and action redound to the honor of the profession; above all, love your profession, and remember that the duties you owe it, are paramount to the duties which you owe yourself—in other words, that medicine is so exalted in its nature and objects, and has the power of being so extensively and so permanently useful, that it becomes the duty of a Physician to waive his own personal interest, that he might increase the character of his art in public estimation. Thus more good will be achieved. That man whose mind and whose feelings are occupied and engrossed with the dear objects of domestic life, enjoys more real happiness, and better fulfills the true ends of his being, than he who devotes his power merely to his own interest. Carry your observations through all the connexions which bind man to his fellow-man, and notice how much the character, both of mind and heart, is improved in that individual, who, forgetting himself, devotes his energies to his friends, to the members of his own profession, to his fellow-citizens, to his countrymen, and finally to mankind at large. See how he rises in excellence, as his heart expands with love to others, and ascends through the various grades of social feelings, from domestic affection to universal philanthropy. In proportion, therefore, as the practitioner of medicine cultivates an attachment to his science, will his views and his actions become more disinterested: The debasing love of money, (the source of so much injury to the reputation of the healing art) the various little devices and manoeuvres which characterize men of little minds and little merit, all the mean resorts of the hypocrite, the sycophant, and the slanderer, will be banished from his soul; while all the benevolent and dignified propensities of his nature will be cultivated; while true politeness of manners—true dignity of soul—justice, truth, candour, humanity and religion, will influence every thought, every word, and every action. The dignity of medicine will be practically declared to that public, which has been so long blinded and deceived by its unworthy professors, and which has so ungenerously charged their ignorance and vice to the profession itself. These will be exposed in their true colors, and of course will be hated and despised, while

modest merit and retiring virtue will attract deserved attention, and receive their just reward.

"Love, then, this great, this dignified science; cultivate it with enthusiasm, by careful observation, and by rational experiments; and remember, that he who assumes the character of a Physician, and takes on himself the responsible duties of medicine, without proper requisites from nature, from education and religion, will pass through this life despised by the wise and the good, distributing misery and death around him; and after death, his memory will be abhorred, while his soul will appear before the bar of a just and avenging God, covered with the blood of his fellow-men. While he who is properly qualified for his labor, and adorned by a virtuous and religious disposition, will live beloved and respected as a benefactor to his contemporaries, and a blessing to posterity, and will die mourned for by his survivors, but prepared for his great reward in the kingdom of heaven."

—These sentiments of Dr. Hodge are so noble, just and forcible, that they must carry with them conviction to the reflecting mind, that a physician unqualified for the profession he hath assumed, is one of the most dangerous members of Society.

LUCIUS.

Lanesboro, May 17, 1824.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19.

The day on which the present Session of Congress is to close, may be considered as fixed by yesterday's vote of the House of Representatives, for the 27th instant, in which, it is presumed, the Senate will concur.

This determination has been taken, after ascertaining that the Messenger of the House of Representatives, who has been despatched with a summons to Mr. Edwards, late Senator from Illinois, did not leave Louisville for Edwardsville, before the afternoon of the 4th instant, and that his return, therefore, could not reasonably be expected before some time in June.

Letters from Washington state that the committee of investigation in the case of Mr. Edwards and the Secretary of the Treasury meet "either collectively or distributively every afternoon, and are usually occupied with the inquiry till ten o'clock at night."

Internal Improvements.—The Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on Thursday 22d agreeably to appointment. Present his Excellency Governor Holmes, Duncan Cameron, John D. Hawkins, John Owen and Thomas Turner, Esqs. At this meeting, Mr. Fulton, the Engineer of the State, was authorized to enter into contracts for the lumber necessary to form the contemplated Jetties in the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and for erecting the same, and to employ such Overseers and hands as may be necessary for removing the logs which at present obstruct the navigation of the River, with the necessary flat and machinery for effecting this object.

John P. Davies, Esq. having declined to accept his appointment to supply the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of Durant Hatch, Esq. General Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort County, was chosen in his stead.

The Board adjourned on Saturday, to meet at Raleigh, on the first Monday in October next, or sooner, if the President of the Board deems it necessary.

At the last session of the Legislature in Kentucky, an act was passed, subjecting to forfeiture all lands of residents and non-residents, if not cultivated and improved, before the 1st day of August, 1823. This act has been passed under the 8th section of the Compact between Virginia and Kentucky, and in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Green & Biddle—declaring their "occupant law" unconstitutional.

On Monday the 10th ult. a book to receive the votes of the freemen of the state of Delaware on the subject of next President was opened in Wilmington, in the democratic county of Newcastle. The state of the polls on that evening exhibited 150 votes for General Jackson, 97 for Mr. Adams, 4 for Mr. Clay, and 2 for Mr. Crawford! "Mr. CALBOUR," says the Wilmington Watchman, having nobly withdrawn from the contest, there was no column open for him. Had he continued a candidate, he would have received a large support in this county. "If the Crawford men raise 25 votes for Mr. CRAWFORD in Newcastle county, we should be glad to know where they are to be found, and who they are."

The Kentucky Argus of April 28, says: "Nobody thinks of offering for Mr. CRAWFORD, any more than if he was a citizen of Orahite!"

French Pötre.—A letter from Havre mentions that a box of Books which had been sent from Boston for a gentleman at Paris, contained two which were prohibited, viz. Nos. 41 & 42 of the North American Review, which had been seized by the Police, and would not be returned.