

ATTENTION!
On Thursday, the 23rd of October next, will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, by the undersigned, at their Auction Room, the entire and valuable
Stock of Goods
of H. Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and General assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New York, and which is the trade of this state; and in addition, \$175,000 worth of
BONNETS, with white and colored Cases Domestic Goods, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms of sale are liberal.
WILKINGS & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 2190

Co-Partnership.
NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently formed a connection for the transacting of a **WHOLESALE**
Grocery and Commission Business,
would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a **Commission Business,** being provided with good Ware-Houses, for the storage of **COTTON,** a safe, substantial, and well built **Boat** for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.
They have now on hand a very general assortment of **GROCERIES,** with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any other establishment.
HORTON & HUTTON
Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 734

Company Orders.
The Salisbury Light Infantry Blues are required to assemble at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. for drill and exercise—circumstances rendering it inconvenient to meet at the stated time.
By order of Capt. LEWIS.
Sept. 7. JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.

Latest from Philadelphia.
ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.
The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.
THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

Tailoring.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and people at large, he has opened a Shop in the Town of Morganton, on the north-west corner of the Square; where he is always ready to accommodate all gentlemen in any garment they may want made, in the latest fashions, and in a style inferior to none in this state. The fashions will be regularly attended to; and nothing on his part, or on the part of his workmen, that will enable him to meet the approbation of those who may think proper to call on him. He hopes, by pursuing a judicious course, and punctuality in all his dealings, he will not only merit but receive a liberal patronage from the people. He feels responsible for any bad fit, or any failure in the execution of any garment he may make. All gentlemen from a distance, by taking their own measure, with inches, or leaving their measure with the subscriber, can at any time have any garment made to order. Sumner clothing will be made reasonable. As times are hard, a credit will be given to those that are considered good. He would return his unfeigned thanks to the people of Morganton and its vicinity, for their liberal encouragement.
WILLIAM C. BURNS.
Morganton, Sept. 1st, 1827. 2160

BOOK BINDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Bindery** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding.**
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

To Bank Dealers.
THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.
Salisbury, July, 1827. **PHILO WHITE.**

FRANCE.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in Paris, to a gentleman in Providence.
France has turned her genius and industry into new channels; and it is said that commerce, manufactures, and agriculture have made immensa progress since the peace. In many branches of manufactures she is already beginning to excite the jealousy of England, and doubtless the jealousy will essentially interfere with the interests of that nation. Her silks and rambles of Lyons have long been celebrated; Rouen, and others of her manufactures, furnish broad glass, jewelry, and fancy articles of every description, her trade is very great. Nothing, in fact, can furnish a stronger illustration of her internal resources than the speed with which she recovered from the ruinous wars of Napoleon, and the still more ruinous peace which terminated them. Notwithstanding all this, she is already the richest and most flourishing nation in Europe, with the exception of England. Should another war unfortunately occur in Europe, France will figure as conspicuously as in the days of Napoleon. Her population, as her history has shown, is essentially warlike; her spirited and excitable sons prefer martial to other sources of renown; and the bare enumeration of her distinguished military captains during the last thirty years, (Napoleon being the head of a host,) would place her chivalrous ardour and martial genius in the most conspicuous point of view.
Censorship of the French Press.—The Decree of the King, establishing the Censorship, provides that there shall be an **Inspector of the Press,** and a **Director of the Minister of the Interior,** charged with the first examination of journals, &c. That it shall consist of six censors, to be appointed on his recommendation; That every journal, &c. shall, before it is printed, have the visa of the office, (certificate of having been seen); That a council of nine, appointed on recommendation of the Keeper of the Seals, shall superintend the censorship; That the office in Paris shall make to this Council a weekly report; those in the departments a monthly; That every provisional suspension of a journal, &c. and also every suspension or suppression after judgment, shall be pronounced by the king, on report of the Minister of Justice, after the latter shall have advised with the council of superintendence.

Pleasant results of the Censorship.—The Paris Journal des Debats of the 30th June, has two blank columns under the head of variety.
A Paris paper mentions that there seems to be a necessity for reducing the number of Theatres; billiard-rooms and coffee houses in France, as they are becoming dangerous to the morals and manners of the people. The councils of many of the departments have passed resolutions upon that subject.
Greece.—Mr. J. P. Miller, who went out in charge of the New York supply ship (which has returned to New York,) for the Greeks, has written a letter to the Executive Committee, in which he states the disposition he has made of the cargo of the Chancellor. "We landed," says he, "at Napoli di Romania six hundred and ninety barrels of flour, bread and meal, and twenty nine tierces of Rice, together with nineteen boxes and packages of dry goods. At a small castle in the harbour of Napoli we landed 500 bbls. of flour, bread and meal, for the use of those inhabiting the mountains between Napoli and Corinth; 100 bbls of flour we shipped on board an Ionian vessel for the island of Calimo, for the use of those who escaped from Misolonghi before its fall. With the remainder of the cargo, he proceeded to Poros, the seat of government; placed the provisions in a magazine, and will attend to their distribution. Mr. Miller gives a deplorable account of the misery which that oppressed people at present endure. He says "thousands of women and children are living on grass and snails, two thirds of the population of the country are in holes and caves of the earth, like wild beasts of the forest; many families in this vicinity are living in the open air, with only an olive tree to shelter them."

From Colombia.—By the Mary Ann, Ragan, of Philadelphia, the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received private advices from Colombia to the 11th August. The following are extracts from the latest letters:—"Laguayra, August 11. I regret to say I have been much disappointed in the progress made in the formation of a liberal government by the Colombians; they appear to be in wretched state, and I think some important change must take place. Gen. Bolivar, I am sorry to say, is exceedingly unpopular in this Province, where one would suppose he would be most beloved, Caracas being his native city. The measure he has adopted since his return, have rendered him very obnoxious; he left here a few days before my arrival for Carthagena, and doubtless, ere this, has arrived at Bogota; where it is expected he will not be very cordially received."

Extract of another letter, dated New-York, 25th July.
"Our news from the interior of the state is most consolatory. The people here will judge for themselves, and decide for themselves, on the subject of the presidential election. In this state, lies, forgeries, duels, shooting militia, nor slanders against his amiable companion can do him harm. The American people design making Jackson President of the United States; and it is out of the power of business and wickedness to corrupt and deceive a whole community. If he lives, no earthly power can prevent Jackson's election. No feeling can be excited in favor of Messrs. Adams and Clay here. Jackson in health, will beat in this state three to one."

We take the following paragraph from the address of the present Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, the oldest paper in that State, and one which has always sustained the character of great candour and impartiality, as well as independence.
"We do not charge Mr. Clay with making corrupt bargains, by which the vote of Kentucky was taken from Gen. Jackson. We say, that if the members of Congress from this State had not been previously satisfied that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, Gen. Jackson would have received the vote of Kentucky. Were those men authorized to barter away the vote which belonged to the people of Kentucky for any such consideration? Were they authorized to presume that the people of this State would give up the right of self-government to secure the elevation of Mr. Clay? Did they prefer the will and interests of the people? or did they knowingly disregard and violate the public will, with the hope, that they should be able by the aid of the general government, to change its current, to control it, and finally make it subservient to their own purposes? In the signs of the times, there is good reason to conclude that their error was wilful and wanton; and that they rely on the popularity of Mr. Clay, their own ingenuity and the influence of the administration, to bend the people into acquiescence. If not approbation of their conduct. The question for the people to decide is, whether their own will shall rule, or the will of their servants."

[BY REQUEST.]
AMERICAN CONVENTION.
The twentieth biennial stated meeting of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Philadelphia, on 3d day, (Tuesday,) the 2d of 10th mo. (October,) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. To which, the Abolition and Manumission Societies, not yet represented, are invited to send Delegates. **EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.**
Philadelphia, 7th mo. (July,) 31, 1827.

THE SIX MILITIA REGTS.
A full and authentic investigation of the case of the six militia regts, about whom so much has lately been said, is embraced in a correspondence which recently passed between Maj. A. L. Campbell, near Louisville, (Ky.) and Col. G. C. Russel, of the United States Army. Col. Russel superintended the execution of the militia men referred to, and is now among the decided friends of Mr. Adams. He answered satisfactorily, several questions asked by Maj. Campbell. The answer to one, alone is sufficient to put the matter at rest, and silence the slanderous tongue of every busy body.
"The 14th militia is the one to which we allude, and is as follows:
"14th. Col. General Jackson, by any correct, and intelligent principle of humanity, mercy, or military discipline, have pardoned those criminals that were executed?"
The following is Col. Russel's reply:
"14th. In the state of things, as before described, I thought not, and I can never entertain any other opinion. The execution of the white posse, although painful to behold, was nothing more than a due administration of justice, nor did I ever hear it doubted or questioned, till in the summer of 1824, when the whole affair was so perverted and misrepresented, that a stranger, I believe the tale, must have thought that the General and his officers delighted in shedding innocent blood for amusement. I left bound to correct the absurd story, when and wherever I heard it, and have always continued to do so."

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
The following is an extract from a letter written at Albany, (state of New-York) dated 23d July last.
"The Jackson feeling is gaining daily in strength. The non committals are becoming bold in their avowals, and you may put down the Senate of this state at twenty cents for Jackson, eight for Adams, and four doubtful. At the next election, nearly all the Adams men will go out, while the Jackson strength is nearly entire. New York will go for Jackson all hollow."
Extract of another letter, dated New-York, 25th July.
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Arkansas, dated July 30, states that the Cherokee war against the Osages, and 400 warriors were ready to start for the Osage country. The Cherokees use the rifle—the Osages, the bow and arrow, and always fight on horseback.
The Storm.—We are sorry to announce; (says the Charleston City Gazette of the 3d inst.) that our fear of injury to the Crops from the late blow and heavy rains were too well founded. Accounts from the neighbouring Islands represent injury to the Cotton Crops as very extensive. The accounts from Georgetown speak of great injury done to the Rice Crops.
Accounts from various parts of England state the crops to be very promising. The weather was favorable, and more than an average crop was anticipated.

The Booksellers advertise the 'Epicurian,' a tale by Thomas Moore. The extracts from the work, which have been offered to the public, promise one of the richest treats that the genius of that pleasing writer has ever afforded.
Indians.—The last accounts from Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, state that nearly all apprehensions had ceased in respect to the Winnebagoes. Four companies of the U. S. troops had arrived at the Prairie from St. Peters, and one regiment and four companies from St. Louis were not far off. The miners had returned to their works. Gov. Cass was at the treaty ground, 40 miles from Green Bay, where about 3000 Indians had assembled, and among them 600 Winnebagoes. Gov. C. told them that if they were tired of peace, their great father would readily accommodate them with a war play. It was reported that they disclaimed any participation in the late

Carriages.—A new carriage has been invented at Paris, which is exceedingly difficult to overturn. When any one of the wheels meets with an obstacle, it is raised up by itself, and the body of the carriage remains firmly on the three remaining wheels; the inventor, whose name is Van Hoerick, has obtained a patent for this useful invention.
Amongst the imports into Constantinople from Greece, are mentioned the arrival of "100 human heads, and 1200 pair of salted ears." They are intended for the use of the Sultan.

Two men near Red River in Louisiana, lately drank a gallon of whiskey upon a bet, in the space of a few minutes. The person who proposed the bet went for more, but on his return found the other lifeless.
Com. Rogers has returned to Washington, Col. D. Brearly is also in Washington, on a visit to the seat of government, preparatory to his leading the emigrant party of the Creek Indians to Arkansas. He expects to set out with them from Georgia, about the first day of October.

Literary.—Messrs. Carey Lea & Carey of Philadelphia, have received a portion of Mr. Cooper's new novel, "The Red Rover," and will immediately put it to press. It is intended to publish it in October or November. The scene commences in Rhode Island, and the work opens with a fine description of the beautiful bay and harbor of Newport.

A Duel, a Duel!—A rencontre took place this day (says the New York Evening Post of the 25th ult.) in Exchange street, between a Mr. Goddard, a gentleman of Boston, and a Mr. Vance, a gentleman of New-York. Mr. Vance, in which the latter received a very severe blow in the consequence of his having taken the unwarrantable liberty of publicly posting the former a few days since. It would seem that Mr. Vance was not altogether unapprised of the intention of his assailant, for after the first blow was given he presented a loaded pistol to the breast of Mr. G. which he fortunately parried, upon which Vance drew a second, which flashed in Mr. G's face, but did not go off. Mr. Goddard all the while, amidst the confusion, the bystanders then interfering, prevented any further mischief.

CURE for the FEVER and AGUE.
Take 2 ounces best Lima Bark, 1 table spoonful Volatile Salt, Ammoniac, or smelling salts; 100 drops Laudanum; half pint Brandy, and put the same into a Porter bottle, and fill up with water, when taken, to be well shaken.
Commence by cleansing the stomach with Calomel and Jalap, or Calomel and salts. A dose for an adult is two table spoonful every two hours, during the intermission of fever, and before the chill comes on; six doses ought to be taken, if you commence at midnight. A few doses ought to be taken occasionally for a few days after the patient has got well. The great charm in this medicine appears to arise from the volatile salts, for which the cream of tartar is no substitute. Bark is frequently known to bring on a return of fever; with this mixture—never.

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Salisbury:
SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.
It is inexplicable to one who is a dispassionate observer of political events, how rational men can get so phrenzied by political fanaticism, as to disregard all the decent maxims of cultivated society, and indulge in a wildness of denunciation and a coarseness of invective, against their political opponents, characteristic more of the ravings of maniacs, than the discussions of freemen. The Scioto (Ohio) Gazette, of the 23d ult. gives us a notable specimen of the demagogical style in question. In reference to the charge of corruption between Messrs. Adams and Clay, the Gazette, after copiously slandering its abuse over Gen. Jackson and his friends, breaks forth into the following "Jacobinical" language:
"The blundering of a fool, [Beverly] providentially entrusted with the secret, has blown up a nest of conspirators [meaning the political friends of Jackson, who are a majority of the people of the U. S.] sky high; and, in all probability, saved this Republic from the degradation of being ruled by a cruel but ignorant despot, [Gen Jackson] surrounded by a bevy of Jacobinical parasites."!!!
Were a convalescent bedridden to use such language, it would be proof-positive of his unfitness to be let loose on a peaceable community. We would advise the friends of the administration in Ohio, to gargle this their mouth piece with a scull-cap decoction,—otherwise his mad bellowings must inevitably frighten and disgust the few of the people of that state who are favorably disposed towards their cause.

Capt. PATRICK'S Military ACADEMY
The first examination of this institution (located at Middletown, Conn.) commenced on Monday, 13th ult. and continued six days. The Gazette of that place says the examination was "throughout rigid and critical, and furnished a gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the Cadets, in the various branches of instruction, and of the prosperous condition of the institution." Among the performances, we notice that seven English, two Latin, one Greek, and one Spanish Oration; two English, and one French Dissertation; one English Colloquy, and one Poem, (Battle of Plattsburg) all original, were delivered by the Cadets. Of the Cadets from North-Carolina, we observe that E. G. Carraway, of Newbern, delivered an English oration; and H. A. London, of Wilmington, also an English oration.

A Dr. Wright was tried lately, at Jackson, Tenn. for murdering his overseer, and found guilty of manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the jury! It is said the wealth of his connections was all that saved his neck from the halter—which is too often the case, of late years.
We Dead.—The Philadelphia, and other northern papers, lately published the death of William Lurg, the celebrated Geographer; and among others, we copied the article: the last Philadelphia Evening Post contains a communication from Mr. Darby, dated at his residence in Maryland, in which he denies being dead yet. He further remarks:
"My life has not flowed in so untroubled a current as to render its continuance a subject of much anxiety; but as I have a family, many sins to repent of, and some infirmities to amend, as well as much projected duty to perform, I would, if I had my own choice, prefer living a little longer. I am now engaged on a "Philosophical view of the United States," and a future edition of my Geographical Dictionary. In brief, I have sufficient work cut out for ten years assiduous labour. Such a term will bring the eve of the grand climacteric, when I hope to be more resigned, and better prepared than I am at present, to leave the warm precincts of the cheerful day."
WILLIAM DARBY.

Muscadine Wine.—A gentleman of Lauderdale county, Alabama, made, the last season, a considerable quantity of Wine from the Muscadine, (or Muscadine Grape) which he says resembles, in flavor and in color, the best Madeira wine, and which, he believes, only wants age, to render it as fine as any wine he ever drank. Muscadine grow indigenously, pretty plentifully, on and near the banks of most all the rivers and creeks of North-Carolina; and it might be worth the while of some of our enterprising citizens, to make an experiment in manufacturing a wine from them, such vast quantities of which are imported from abroad, and consumed among us. If we pretend to render ourselves independent of foreign nations, let us not stop half way—but manufacture our drink, as well as our food and raiment.

In the extreme western congressional district of Tennessee, composed of eighteen counties, to wit: Madison, Lawrence, Henry, Carroll, Haywood, Weakly, Hardeman, Obion, Gibson, Shelby, Tipton, Dyer, Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Fayette, Henderson, and Perry, in which David Crockett has been elected, the following is the aggregate of votes received by each candidate:
Crockett 6,154
Alexander 3,527
Arnold 2,378