

view to evade the operation of the law, or for other fraudulent purpose, shall be, and is hereby declared to be utterly null and void; and the parties to such assignment, transfer, or other conveyance aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be punished as for a misdemeanor.

Buenos Ayres.—Another Revolution has taken place in Buenos Ayres. Col. Dorrego, who has for some time past been Governor, has been driven out of the city, together with his adherents, and such troops as remained faithful to him; and Gen. Lavalle, commander of the army in the recent war with Brazil, who, since the peace with that government, retired home, has assumed the reins of government. Lavalle left Admiral Brown, who some time since cut such a figure as commander of the Buenos Ayres navy, as Gov. pro tem. of the city, and pursued Dorrego into the interior, and, it is said, completely vanquished him, and dispersed his forces: Dorrego himself fled; and, some of the reports say, is collecting another force, to attempt a reinstatement of the legitimate authorities. But which party will eventually succeed; or which it is for the interest of the people should remain the dominant faction, we are unable to determine. Our confidence in the capacity of the South Americans for self government, is, of late, a good deal shaken.

We are gratified to learn, that the Hon. Judge Johnson has reached Washington, and taken his seat in the Supreme Court. He has recovered from the injury he received by the upsetting of the Stage near Greensborough, in this state.

The last Washington papers contain the correspondence between President Adams, and a number of distinguished Federalists of New England, whom Mr. Adams charged, in 1808, with plotting a severance of the Union. These gentlemen repel the charge, in a long and forcible appeal to the people of the United States. It appears to us that Mr. Adams has totally failed to sustain his charge; and that these "distinguished federalists," headed by H. G. Otis, have completely vanquished him.

The National Journal says Mr. Wirt never had any thing like *apoplexy*; it was the *dyspepsia* that rendered him ill. We can't see the mighty difference between a man's being sick in the head or the stomach, so that he is rendered unfit for service;—they produce the same result, so far as the nation is concerned;—that is, the public business unattended to.

Gen. Jackson's arrival in Washington took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. early in the morning. He entered the city in advance of his family, in Mr. Senator Eaton's carriage. His arrival was so unexpectedly early, that many of the citizens who intended to escort him, were taken unawares. He was met, says the Telegraph, near the western market, by the Central Committee on horseback, and escorted by them to his lodgings at Gadsby's. The national salute, intended to announce his arrival, was suspended until the comparison of the electoral vote, then in progress, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, was concluded, and those two events were proclaimed by the artillery stationed on the mall, which was responded to by a salute from the Navy Yard.

Another big Turnip.—It is stated in the Jackson, Tennessee, Gazette, of the 24th ult. that a patch of turnips on the farm of Dr. Fenner, 3 miles from that town, one grew this season which weighed between 14 and 15 pounds; and measured three feet in circumference!! The Editor says the mammoth vegetable is planted in his garden, for seed.

Wish he would send us some, when it ripens: we want to propagate the breed in North Carolina. — **Query:** Is it not in the District of Tennessee, where, we are told, such richness and strength of the soil, that in one night full-sized ten-penny nails will sprout up from a rusty rod of iron?—Perhaps the Jackson Gazette can inform us. (?)

Printer to Congress.—Gen. Duff Green, the able and indefatigable Editor of the United States Telegraph, has been elected Printer to the House of Representatives, for the ensuing two years. The vote stood:

Duff Green, 107
Gales & Seaton, 96
Scattering, 6

The situation is lucrative, worth at least 20,000 dollars annually, *clear money*. Gales & Seaton have had it eight years, and ought, in that time, to have cleared 150,000 dollars; and as they have executed their printing in a workmanlike and faithful manner, we hope they have laid by a snug competence;—it is their own fault, if they have not.

Thomas B. Reed, (who was formerly in the Senate) has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, for six years from the third of March next, in the place of Thomas H. Williams, whose term of service will then expire, and who declined a re-election.

THE BANKS.

In pursuance of our determination to afford our readers what light we can on the all absorbing question of the Banks, we this week give the report of the majority of the committee, raised in the last Legislature on the subject. It will be seen by this report, that the committee cannot clear up the reprehensible practices of the Banks, although they have made a labored effort to do so. The committee's aim was to put the best face on these illegal transactions, that the facts elicited during the investigation would admit; yet those monied concerns stand convicted by the showing of their own friends; and the committee are driven to the alternative of asking for mercy at the hands of the Legislature.

We have heard it asserted by some, who seem to view the pecuniary distresses of the people with cold indifference, and who would discourage all efforts to relieve them, that the present excitement in relation to the banks has been artfully gotten up by an interested few, who imprudently went in debt to the banks, and now wish to extricate themselves in the best way they can. What may be the views of a noisy few thus situated, we will not pretend to say; but that such persons are the sole cause of the present complaint against the banks, we know is not the fact. And we are half sustained in this declaration by Mr. Gaston himself—the mighty champion of the banks—the great luminary of the East, within the circle of whose shadow many lesser lights revolve: for in his speech he candidly admits "it is possible, that by rash and violent measures, [the banks] may compel a too rapid reduction of the circulating medium, and a too severe pressure upon the debtors,—which may increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy throughout the country." Now this is just what the people complain of: the bank unfeelingly requires its debtors, at a time when there is an unexampled scarcity of money, to pay the tenth of their debts every ninety days, which is beyond their ability to do. A persistence in this course by the bank, most assuredly will do, what Mr. Gaston admits is within the range of possibility—viz: "increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy throughout the country." Were the bank debtors the only sufferers, we should not hear such general complaint; for they, together with their securities, compose but a small proportion of the great body of the people. But the facts, those who owe the banks, generally have others indebted to them: so that when the bank presses its debtors, they have to press their debtors; and these last in turn press others; so that the press goes round from one to another, until, in the end, the poor, hard-working man finally suffers the heaviest calamity. He has no negroes, nor large tracts of land, to dispose of, to satisfy the pressing demands of his creditors; but his few horses and cattle, and his little stock of household furniture, are swept from him by the sheriff or constable, and his wife and children are turned out of doors, and thrown upon the cold charity of the world. This is not a high wrought picture of the actual state of things among us; its reality might be witnessed every week in the state. And the harsh measures of the banks, in rapidly collecting their debts, and making few and small discounts, indirectly cause this distress in the land.

Gen. Jackson's arrival in Washington took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. early in the morning. He entered the city in advance of his family, in Mr. Senator Eaton's carriage. His arrival was so unexpectedly early, that many of the citizens who intended to escort him, were taken unawares. He was met, says the Telegraph, near the western market, by the Central Committee on horseback, and escorted by them to his lodgings at Gadsby's. The national salute, intended to announce his arrival, was suspended until the comparison of the electoral vote, then in progress, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, was concluded, and those two events were proclaimed by the artillery stationed on the mall, which was responded to by a salute from the Navy Yard.

Another big Turnip.—It is stated in the Jackson, Tennessee, Gazette, of the 24th ult. that a patch of turnips on the farm of Dr. Fenner, 3 miles from that town, one grew this season which weighed between 14 and 15 pounds; and measured three feet in circumference!! The Editor says the mammoth vegetable is planted in his garden, for seed.

Wish he would send us some, when it ripens: we want to propagate the breed in North Carolina. — **Query:** Is it not in the District of Tennessee, where, we are told, such richness and strength of the soil, that in one night full-sized ten-penny nails will sprout up from a rusty rod of iron?—Perhaps the Jackson Gazette can inform us. (?)

Printer to Congress.—Gen. Duff Green, the able and indefatigable Editor of the United States Telegraph, has been elected Printer to the House of Representatives, for the ensuing two years. The vote stood:

Duff Green, 107
Gales & Seaton, 96
Scattering, 6

The situation is lucrative, worth at least 20,000 dollars annually, *clear money*. Gales & Seaton have had it eight years, and ought, in that time, to have cleared 150,000 dollars; and as they have executed their printing in a workmanlike and faithful manner, we hope they have laid by a snug competence;—it is their own fault, if they have not.

Thomas B. Reed, (who was formerly in the Senate) has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, for six years from the third of March next, in the place of Thomas H. Williams, whose term of service will then expire, and who declined a re-election.

THE BANKS.
In pursuance of our determination to afford our readers what light we can on the all absorbing question of the Banks, we this week give the report of the majority of the committee, raised in the last Legislature on the subject. It will be seen by this report, that the committee cannot clear up the reprehensible practices of the Banks, although they have made a labored effort to do so. The committee's aim was to put the best face on these illegal transactions, that the facts elicited during the investigation would admit; yet those monied concerns stand convicted by the showing of their own friends; and the committee are driven to the alternative of asking for mercy at the hands of the Legislature.

We have heard it asserted by some, who seem to view the pecuniary distresses of the people with cold indifference, and who would discourage all efforts to relieve them, that the present excitement in relation to the banks has been artfully gotten up by an interested few, who imprudently went in debt to the banks, and now wish to extricate themselves in the best way they can. What may be the views of a noisy few thus situated, we will not pretend to say; but that such persons are the sole cause of the present complaint against the banks, we know is not the fact. And we are half sustained in this declaration by Mr. Gaston himself—the mighty champion of the banks—the great luminary of the East, within the circle of whose shadow many lesser lights revolve: for in his speech he candidly admits "it is possible, that by rash and violent measures, [the banks] may compel a too rapid reduction of the circulating medium, and a too severe pressure upon the debtors,—which may increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy throughout the country." Now this is just what the people complain of: the bank unfeelingly requires its debtors, at a time when there is an unexampled scarcity of money, to pay the tenth of their debts every ninety days, which is beyond their ability to do. A persistence in this course by the bank, most assuredly will do, what Mr. Gaston admits is within the range of possibility—viz: "increase the sacrifice of property, and extend insolvency and bankruptcy throughout the country." Were the bank debtors the only sufferers, we should not hear such general complaint; for they, together with their securities, compose but a small proportion of the great body of the people. But the facts, those who owe the banks, generally have others indebted to them: so that when the bank presses its debtors, they have to press their debtors; and these last in turn press others; so that the press goes round from one to another, until, in the end, the poor, hard-working man finally suffers the heaviest calamity. He has no negroes, nor large tracts of land, to dispose of, to satisfy the pressing demands of his creditors; but his few horses and cattle, and his little stock of household furniture, are swept from him by the sheriff or constable, and his wife and children are turned out of doors, and thrown upon the cold charity of the world. This is not a high wrought picture of the actual state of things among us; its reality might be witnessed every week in the state. And the harsh measures of the banks, in rapidly collecting their debts, and making few and small discounts, indirectly cause this distress in the land.

Gen. Jackson's arrival in Washington took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. early in the morning. He entered the city in advance of his family, in Mr. Senator Eaton's carriage. His arrival was so unexpectedly early, that many of the citizens who intended to escort him, were taken unawares. He was met, says the Telegraph, near the western market, by the Central Committee on horseback, and escorted by them to his lodgings at Gadsby's. The national salute, intended to announce his arrival, was suspended until the comparison of the electoral vote, then in progress, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, was concluded, and those two events were proclaimed by the artillery stationed on the mall, which was responded to by a salute from the Navy Yard.

Mammoth.—It is stated that six different species of mammoth or mastodon, are ascertained to have existed, by the different structures of the bones and teeth. One peculiar to the North, and two to South America, two to Europe, and one common to Europe and South America.

A friend to the cause of the Redeemer's Kingdom, shall be published as soon as we can find a little more space.

The ceremony of counting the votes for President and Vice-President, of the United States, took place on Wednesday 11th inst. by the Senate, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, when it was solemnly proclaimed that Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is elected President of the United States, for four years, from the 4th of March next; and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Vice President for the same period. So soon as the result was announced, some persons in the gallery commenced clapping, but they were promptly removed by order of the Speaker.

The New-York Evening Post states that Col. Pickering, whose death is announced, had been for nearly or quite a year engaged in writing a work of deep interest to the people of this country, the life of Hamilton, for which he was eminently qualified by his personal intimacy with that illustrious man during the most important and interesting periods of his political history.

Inconsiderate Legislation.—The New York American, states that Governor Van Buren returned a day or two since to the Assembly a bill, which had passed both Houses, with his objections to its becoming a law. On the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? There were only three affirmatives! So much for hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

Governor Van Buren has sent a second message to the N. York Legislature, accompanied by a plan suggested by a Mr. Forman, respecting the regulation and security of Banks. It proposes, amongst other things that a board of Commissioners be appointed by the State or Banks, or by both jointly, whose duty it shall be to inspect the concerns of the Banks, and see that they keep within the prescribed regulations.

Mexico.—A friend informs us that the election of Pedraza was to be contested before the Congress, and that legal and regular measures were taken for it when the revolt broke out. Guerrero lost his election by a single vote; and it was alleged that the States of Vera Cruz and Yucatan had been misrepresented through the illegal proceedings of Pedraza and his friends. Remonstrances had already been sent up by the people, who complained that in some instances troops had been so disposed as to exercise an improper influence on the elections. Santana is said to have acted on his own responsibility, and on his own impulse, in flying to arms. Guerrero, for his part, has acted openly in this unhappy struggle, and we hope neither approved nor abetted the unjustifiable measures that were taken. Still a stigma will affix itself to his party, unless he distinctly disavows and condemns them. The question should have been settled in a constitutional manner.

From Vera Cruz.—We received yesterday, a file of Vera Cruz papers to the 16th ult. The most important news is the re organization of the Mexican government, after the recent sudden revolution, and the apparent success of the revolutionists as far as they have gone.

The Vera Cruz Notice of the 15th ult. states, under a *viva la patria*, that Guerrero has been declared President of Mexico by the Sovereign Congress of the Union, and C. A. Bustamanta, named Vice President. It appears, also, that Santa Ana has been elevated to the office of Secretary of War. The refractory states that held out against the party which supported Guerrero are now falling into his ranks. The state of the country is becoming tranquil and more orderly.

New York Enquirer, 5th inst.

Public Lands.—A joint resolution had passed the House of Representatives of Indiana, by a vote of about 32 to 24, asserting the right of sovereignty of the State, over the soil within its limits. The position, which it appears will be assumed by Indiana and Illinois, in relation to that part of the national domain which lies within their respective limits, cannot fail to excite a deep interest in the public mind. However unfounded the claim set up may appear, at first view, we are inclined to the opinion that it will be strengthened by public discussion, and that it will ultimately be sustained.

Courage without discretion is like fancy without judgement,—all sail and no ballast.

Judge Taylor.—The Spectator corrects an error into which we were led, in our notice of the death of the late Chief Justice Taylor. We were under the impression that the Judge studied Law in this State. The Spectator says, he prosecuted his studies at Williamsburg, in Virginia, under the late Chancellor Wythe and commenced the practice of the Law in this State, in 1799.

Whilst on this subject we will add a remark which with more propriety should have been incorporated in our Obituary notice of Judge Taylor, but which was overlooked in the haste of its composition.

It was impossible by any addition, to embellish the style of the Chief Justice, or to subtract a word without risking the destruction of a charm. It permitted no substitution of terms. It had that "curiosa felicitas" of expression, that one was led to the belief, that in the preparation of his Law Opinions and other compositions, his whole labor and time had been exhausted in the selection of words.

Raleigh Register.

The Police of London consists of 487 constables, 468 watchmen, 68 patrolers and 34 beaules. The expense, exclusive of constables, is nearly 180,000 dollars per annum.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult. by Caswell Harbin, Esq. Mr. Galbreath Chambers to Miss Nancy Glascock. Also, on the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. William O. Claflin to Miss Temperance Hendricks. Also, on the 15th inst. by E. Brock, Esq. Mr. Samuel Hughes to Mrs. Edith Brickhouse.

In Mecklenburg county, 28th ult. by Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. Alexander Graham of Charlotte, to Miss Catharine Taylor.

In Lincoln county, on the 15th inst. by John Turbitt, Esq. Mr. James Fleming to Miss Nancy Ann Fruit.

In Mecklenburg county, by the Rev. Samuel Williams, on the 27th ult. Mr. Jonathan Downs to Miss Teresa Rea, daughter of Mr. James Rea. Also, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. John W. Wilson, Mr. Harris Houston to Miss Glorinda Bair, daughter of Mr. Samuel Blair.

DIED.

In this town on the 16th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Henry Alemon, in the 43d year of his age.

Died at New Haven, Conn. Dr. Nathan Smith, Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College, and one of the most learned and distinguished physicians and surgeons in the United States.

On the morning of the 5th inst. at his residence in Mecklenburg county, Capt. Samuel Johnston, aged 45 years. The son of genius may mingle with the dead, and create but a sensation of regret that his efforts have been lost to the world; the child of fame may slumber in the dust, and awaken only feelings of admiration and respect; but it is the modest and unassuming individual in private life, whose fate commands our warmest sympathy and sincerest sorrow. It is there that we can appreciate his worth, his benevolence, and humanity; can attach ourselves purely by the ties of friendship and esteem, and feel the value of those endearing services, dictated by genuine disinterestedness. When in the prime of life, we behold a fellow mortal cut off by the unalterable decree of destiny, we cannot but be deeply sensible of the uncertainty of existence, and the frailty of our nature. Such alas! were the feelings of many who attended the funeral of Samuel Johnston, a man of great worth in our neighborhood. Although we vainly attempt eulogium where so much is due, yet friendship must pay a slight tribute to his many virtues. He was a man of the most unassuming manners, so much so, that few were acquainted with the resources of his imagination; to the superficial observer, little was discernible; but to his acquaintances and neighbours, in the various pursuits of a domestic life, were a mind developed with knowledge, and a heart overflowing with benevolence. In all the tender and sacred relations of a brother, a husband, a father, a neighbour and a friend, his love will be affectionately, deeply and long-remembered; for in each of those relations, he eminently evinced all those virtues of the heart which give dignity and worth to the name of man. However, his friends, confidently indulge the hope that he has been received into that abode where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling." E. W. M.

In the town of Charlotte, on the 13th inst. Capt. Robert Sloan, Capt. Sloan was in the prime of life, and bid fair to be a useful citizen to the county of which he was a native. He died in the full confidence of a happy immortality beyond the grave. [Communicated.]

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Feb. 21st.—Cotton [in seed] 14 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.40 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 30 to 35, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 30 to 50, whiskey 22 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, February 11th.—Cotton 8 to 8.50, bacon 6 to 8, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 15 to 20, corn 34 to 35, flaxseed 95, flour 6.50 to 7.00, best 75, middling 40, sugar 10 to 12, salt 80 to 90, tallow 8, wheat 1.33, whiskey 25 to 26, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1 1/2 a 2 ditto.

Charleston, Feb. 9.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 9 1/2, whiskey 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 7, hams 9 1/2, best kind of bagging 20 to 25, salt 45 to 50, corn 45 a 48, coffee 13 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Cambden, Feb. 14.—Cotton 7.50 to 8 1/4, flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 for that made at Cambden mills, wheat \$1, corn 37 1/2 to 40, oats 30, salt 87 1/2.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—Flour 88 to 10.00, cotton 8 1/2 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25 1/2, bacon 7 to 11.

1.00, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 5 to 6, S. Carolina 14, Georgia 2 to 3—Darren 3, Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, sugar 6 to 8 1/2, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, best 87 1/2 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87. North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount, Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Newbern, Feb. 14.—Cotton 8 a 8 1/4, flour 7.50 to 8 1/2, wheat 31, bacon 8 to 7, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Feb. 11.—Cotton 8 to 8.50, corn 40 to 45, beeswax 22, bacon 8 to 10, salt 79 to 75, whiskey 30 to 35, apple brandy 35 to 37, flour 8.50 to 9, leaf tobacco 4 to 4.25.

New-York, Jan. 30th.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.75, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 56 to 60, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 4 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Boston, Feb. 2.—Cotton 12 to 13, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.25 to 9.57, corn 60 to 64, cheese 3 to 5, apple brandy 37, tallow 8.

Nashville, Ten. Jan. 31.—Cotton 9 a 10, flour 6.50, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. N. Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 13.—Bacon 7 to 8, cotton 7 to 8, butter 12 to 14, flour 5.50 to 6, corn 25 to 30, peach brandy 62 to 75, apple do. 25 to 30, whiskey 25 to 28.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Cotton 19 1/2, feathers 25 cents, flaxseed 27 to 40, flour 5.50 to 5.75, Kenhawa salt 60 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 22, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

New-Orleans, Dec. 27.—Louisiana cotton 9 to 13, flour 7.25 to 7.50, whiskey 25.

REMOVAL.

Thomas Dickson, Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a year or two occupied, to Mr. Thomas Allison's building, in the room recently occupied by E. Dickson, at a Shoemaker's Shop, on Main Street, with side, a few doors from the Court House, and immediately opposite Mr. Edward Oren's and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Stores, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.

after the newest fashions, on the shortest notice, and lower than has been done in the place for several years.

Having made arrangements for receiving periodically, from Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, the latest Fashions in those cities, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full Dress, showing the colors of the cloths worn, &c. he feels confident of being able to accommodate gentlemen with fancy Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, that will be as fashionably cut, and as well made, as can be done in the place.

Orders for every description of Tailoring, which may be sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1829. 453

To the Public.

WE the undersigned having been called on to attend Capt. Robert Sloan, deceased, in his last illness; and having heard a report in circulation, calculated to injure the reputation of Mrs. Margaret Sloan, wife of said deceased; feel it a duty which we owe to injured innocence, as well as a duty we owe to ourselves and the public, to declare what our opinion is with regard to the cause of his death. Our means of judging, has not only been derived from a constant attendance on him during his last illness, but we have had the advantage of a Post Mortem examination, which resulted in the following conclusion, viz: a violent cold which seized upon his lungs, and a liver much diseased. We are of opinion that his liver was the primary seat of disease; that it had been probably affected for years; that in consequence of the deranged state of that organ, the spleen and the whole thoracic viscera had become very much deranged. During our attention and subsequent examination, we had no reason to believe that any thing had ever been given him to cause his sickness or death, but that it was natural disease, guided by an over-ruling Providence.

Certified, by D. R. DUNLAP,
P. C. CALDWELL,
S. M. CALDWELL,
THOMAS HARRIS.

Estate of Nath'l. Gordon.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Nathaniel Gordon, dec'd. of Wilkes county, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

S. F. PATTERSON, Executor.
SARAH H. GORSON, Ex'rs.

Feb. 6th, 1829.

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIG,
NATHAN CORNELL, Ex'rs.

May 20th, 1828. 3m67

Aaron Sherill's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, as Executor of the last will and testament of Aaron Sherill, late of said county dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ANTHONY LONG, Ex'c.

February 14th, 1829.

Strayed,
A BAY Mare, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high. Enquire at this office, where all reasonable expenses will be paid.
Salisbury, Feb. 20th, 1829.