

Salisbury:

MARCH 31, 1829.

CONCERT.

The LADIES of the EPISCOPAL SOCIETY, feeling desirous of increasing their funds, and finishing the interior of their church, and other improvements that are necessary, take the liberty of announcing to the public, their intention of having another concert, on Tuesday, 17th of April. The performers to consist only of Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged taste in the science of Music. They have been promised the aid of some Gentlemen from a neighbouring town, who, for skill and taste, far exceed any thing usual in this country. All that an anxious desire to please, by the variety of Instruments, Voices and Music, can dictate, will be attended to on that evening. The Ladies of the Society sincerely hope, that the patronage of an enlightened public, will attend their efforts; and that the laudability of the object will draw many to the Theatre on that evening. Tickets may be had on the evening of performance at the Theatre; and at any time previous at the Store of Mr. Meenan, and at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel.

For the Western Carolinian. JUDGE RUFFIN.

Major Wines. It is much to be regretted, that a late correspondent, who writes under the signature of "Vox Populi," and who is certainly superior to the common order of newspaper contributors, should have thought it necessary to make an attack on the conduct and motive of Judge Ruffin, in resigning his office of Superior Court Judge, and accepting the Presidency of the State Bank.

Whatever the motives of the Stockholders may have been in making the late change in their presiding officer, the present incumbent is certainly not responsible for their correctness. Charity, however, would suggest that this change was made from a consciousness that the affairs of that institution had been so injudiciously conducted, and its credit thereby so much depressed, that they required abilities of the first order to bring them out of the confusion, and restore them to a sound condition. But I repeat, it matters not what might have been their motives, I hope there is good sense and calm reflection enough in the community, to judge every man by his own acts, and not by the acts of others,—nor upon vague suspicions as to probable motives. But why should Judge Ruffin be blamed for resigning his office of Superior Court Judge? It has always been admitted that the salary attached to that office was totally inadequate as a compensation for a man of his high attainments; that his acceptance of that office was more the result of accidental circumstances, than the consequence of any obligation or sense of duty on his part; and that whenever the circumstances that placed him there should cease to exist, he was perfectly at liberty to quit the appointment;—and so generally was this matter regarded in this light, that on the last Fall Circuit, it was the general understanding that we could not expect to retain him on the Bench, now that his health was so much restored. Had he simply resigned, and returned to his lucrative practice, no one would ever have thought of taxing him with sordid or grovelling motives. He might then have received every farthing that the Bank chose to give him, and not a censure whispered against him. What then is here in the act of taking upon himself the general management of the Bank affairs, that debases and corrupts the otherwise innocent and justifiable act of resigning?

In this land of freedom men are ordinarily left to pursue their individual interests, and with the world it matters not how jealously, so they keep within the great boundaries of honesty and fair dealing; and the non-performance of what moralists call imperfect obligations, has never been thought sufficient to justify the arraigning of a man before the bar of public opinion or holding him up to public scorn and detestation. The obligation to serve one's country without compensation or with inadequate pay, is to my mind less than an imperfect obligation. But supposing that there was any obligation at all, the Legislature of the State has voluntarily discharged Judge R. from it by accepting his resignation. In addition to these considerations it should be remembered that Judge Ruffin is "falling into the yellow leaf of years," his health very precarious; he has a large family to provide for, and though by the dint of laborious perseverance, he has earned a good deal of wealth, it is but too well known that no small share of that hard-earned has gone to pay the debts of others. It is not then cruel to stigmatise a man thus publicly for doing what every christian is bound to do; namely, to make a decent provision for his own household. It is very plain that this effort of "vox populi" is intended to affect the approaching election of Judge of the Supreme Court, and the trick of the thing is easily seen through. To detract from the well earned reputation of Judge Ruffin, by accusing him of avarice and avariciousness, is the wealthy to avert as much as possible the odium and detestation from the Bank to him personally, and at the same time by the use of priors and has deems, to give his pretensions the easy go by, is all undoubtedly very cunning, and may make straight the path of promotion for some friend.

I know not whether Mr. Ruffin will be a candidate for the above named office; nor do I know that he would accept it, were it tendered to him: I presume no one can speak authoritatively on this point. But the supposition that he would leave his present occupation, for that place, is a complete stopper to the mouths of those who are singing abroad that he is all for money; for as to the consideration of mere dollars and cents, his present situation is vastly preferable to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench—\$2500 certain, with a chance of making at least as much more by practising in the courts in the city of Raleigh, is the best lot that has fallen to the lot of any professional gentleman within my knowledge; and he is assuredly the

best judge in determining whether it may suit his convenience to give it up. Should he be willing to accept the vacant office of the Supreme Court, and the councils of the state should reject one of the most accomplished law officers of the present day, a man who would have done honour to the English bench in the days of Henry and Haller, it will only be another evidence of the fatuity that has long possessed our public agents in suppressing the talents that could reflect honour on the name of North Carolina. This attempt to vindicate the conduct and character of an injured individual is dictated by a sense of common justice, and I regret that the task has fallen into such feeble hands. I hope air that you will with pleasure give it a place in your columns. J. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Falsehood cannot come from clear, for then locked! Hence as justice, and from common sense, and by the crown's truth, it is clear in its nature.

It is the basis of every virtue, falsehood must certainly be the foundation of every vice. It is as easy for light and darkness to co-exist at the same time and in the same place, as it is for falsehood and virtue to inhabit the same mind. The charge, then, of lies, against an individual, or society, implies the charge of other vices, the inseparable companion of falsehood.

I feel it difficult to express the sentiments of indignation, that the perusal of a communication in your paper of Tuesday last, aroused in my mind. A musty quotation from a splenic and sarcastic writer of another age, is invidiously introduced to sully the fair fame of the character of our Town. What private case your correspondent had, that made him do it, is of little importance to the public; for no private grievance can justify him, for publishing such a sweeping charge.

There are spots in the sun; yet we are delighted with his presence and nourished by his beams. That we have our share of tale bearers, and scandal gatherers, in common with other towns similarly situated, is true; but that religion and virtue abound, to render them as invisible as the meridian beams of the sun do the spots on his disk, is most true: Then why degrade and lessen us in the estimation of our neighbours,—why pluck the rose from an innocent cheek, and clap a blister there.

That the remark made in another age, when comparative ignorance and irreligion prevailed, should apply to the enlightened and religious people of Salisbury, in the most remote manner, is a slander of the grossest nature on the intelligence and religion of our Town. Your correspondent must certainly see through a jaundiced eye. I think it is Dryden, that has somewhere said, and said truly, "none judge so wrong as those who thing amiss." If I have expressed my sentiments too harshly, I attribute it to AMOR OPPIDI.

Gold.—It is but recently that machinery has, to any considerable extent, been put into successful operation in this State. We understand that at the mine in Mecklenburg worked by Caldwell and Co. (commonly called the Salisbury company) the operation of pulverising the rocks, and washing out the gold, is performed by machinery, driven by horse power. From fifteen to twenty hands are employed, and the product of their labor is about \$500 worth of gold weekly.

At Bissell's (or Charleston company's) mine, the operations are performed by means of steam power. We are not apprised of the average amount of the precious metal obtained. At this place, but understand it does not vary much from that above mentioned.

There are a number of smaller companies, and individuals, who find more or less gold daily, averaging from 25 cents to \$5 per day each hand. From which, it will be seen that from 1000 to \$1500 worth of the precious metal must weekly be dug from the earth in Mecklenburg county. As might be expected, this infuses life and activity into all branches of business. The heavy pressure which is bowing down the necks of the people of this State, bears but lightly on our brethren in Mecklenburg; and will soon, according to the present course of things, scarcely be felt by them. We are told that every branch of industry seems to be revived there; mechanics, merchaunts and farmers, begin to wear countenances as pleasing as they did in better times.

"Gentleman."—In a catalogue of the members of the Legislature of New-York, which designates their vocations, &c. one of them, a Mr. Dayton, from the city of New-York, is put down as a "gentleman" by profession. We know not what peculiar qualifications are necessary to constitute a man, in the estimation of the New-Yorkers, a "gentleman" by profession;—for we recollect, that in a "directory" of one of the many small cities with which that State is plentifully sprinkled, printed some twelve years ago, a certain Von Hanse Derick Oudenot, a strived, gossiping, snuff-loving old Hollander, whose legs might claim undisputed brotherhood with a pair of drum-sticks, and whose tongue was as restless as an aspen leaf,—having no visible vocation (although as industrious as a beaver in discussing other people's business)—was put down as a "gentleman."—But we notice that this Mr. Dayton, in a speech delivered in the Assembly, in opposition to certain anti-slavery resolutions, introduced and supported by members more conspicuous for their contracted views of policy, and officious interference in matters extraneous to their legitimate functions, than for an honest, liberal and statesmanlike discharge of duty to their constituents, talks like a gentleman, in relation to the South,—does justice to our "becoming" moderation and forbearance. "Sir, (says he) I have a veneration for the South: it is a land of generosity, of hospitality, of talents, and of patriotism."—I have long regarded it as a bulwark of genuine republicanism. These are noble and magnanimous sentiments, worthy of the best days of the primitive Republic. Mr. Dayton is truly a "gentleman"—not, indeed, in the acceptance which gained our old friend Von Hanse Derick Oudenot a place in the directory as such—but in the most ennobling sense of the word.—a "gentleman" in principle as by profession, in politics as in manners.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on Tuesday, the 17th inst. till the first Monday in December, when the first session of the 21st Congress will assemble. The session was a laborious one; a great number of appointments were made: upwards of 100 military and naval appointments were confirmed on the 16th, comprising all those nominated by the late and the present President.

Several advertisements, and other articles, intended for this week's paper, are crowded out for want of room: they shall be duly attended to in our next.

New-England.—At the general election, just taken place in this State, the Jackson candidates have succeeded by large majorities. Gen. Pierce, a veteran of the Revolution, and a zealous supporter of his companion in arms, Andrew Jackson, is elected Governor, and Messrs. John Brodhead, Joseph Hammons, Jonathan Harvey, Thomas Chandler, Henry Hubbard, and John W. Weeks, all friends of Jackson, have been elected members of Congress: they compose the entire delegation of the State.

FOREIGN.

The London Courier of the 26th January, announces, positively the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to succeed the Marquis of Anglesey in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Duke was to be presented to the King, for leave taking, on the 2d of February, and would take his departure for Ireland on the 4th. He is said to be favorable to the Protestants, though moderately so.

"The recall of the Marquis Anglesey (says a correspondent of the Charleston Courier) from the Government of Ireland, appears to have caused great regret among the Catholic party of that country. The Marquis left Dublin on the 23d January, followed by a large portion of the population, and the shops even closed as a mark of regret at his departure."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, gives the following delineation of the departure of the Marquis:

"The procession, ice-berg like, was accumulating in large flakes, until it reached Booterstown, when it assumed an aspect of immensity. It was at this place, certainly, more than a mile and a half in length, and to think of conveying an idea of the feelings of the people is out of the question. On every gate were to be seen placards in abundance, each headed "Lord Anglesey for ever"—"Civil and Religious Liberty"—"Down with Wellington." At a respectable private mansion, near the Rock, true symptoms of mourning were exhibited. There were, projecting from the wall, four poles, from each of which was suspended a slip of black crape, and in the centre was posted a placard, bearing the following, perhaps not classic, but evidently expressive inscription:

"May Heaven's power Protect each hour Of Anglesey—and may The Duke and Peel For ever feel The grief of Erin's sons this day."

At two o'clock the procession reached Kings-town, where Admiral Sir Charles Paget had been awaiting the arrival of his Noble Brother. The applause, mingled with expressions of execration against the authors of Lord Anglesey's recall, became now tremendous. Every lip uttered a viva for the noble and disinterested advocate of freedom. The steps leading down to the barge which was to convey to the ship the gallant Hero of Waterloo, were covered with green cloth. At this moment, the scenery about Kingstown Harbor, naturally beautiful and picturesque, became sublime. Every rock and cliff was occupied, and a dense mass of animated affection, bounded the view in every direction, before Lord Anglesey embarked.

From the New-York Enquirer.

London papers to the 25th January have been received by an arrival at Boston. We subjoin some extracts which do not present anything new. Rumors of mediation and intervention continue to prevail, relating to the Turkish war; but if the vast preparations making to renew the campaign, on the part of the Emperor, be true, and he is determined to repair the reputation lost, he will listen to no terms through mediation.

The evacuation of the Morea by the French is almost complete, Col. Fabvier has assumed his command of the Grecian Army with increased prospects of success.

Lord Cochrane, on his resignation, relinquished 20,000*l.* of the sum which the Greeks had engaged to pay for his services, on the condition that he might retain the title of Grand Admiral of Greece. An account dated Odessa, Jan. 3, says that the winter had set in with exasperated severity; as far as the eye could reach the sea was frozen, and no ships could enter or leave the port.

Despatches from Eginia, dated Dec. 26, state, that the port of Salona, on the north coast of the Gulf of Lepanto had surrendered to the Greeks, with 800 men, Albanians, who had been allowed to return to their homes.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Advices from Odessa, are to the 3d of January. The winter was unusually severe. The Grand Vicer, and the whole army were (Dec. 25) between Aidos and Shumla, in cantonments, the rigour of the winter admitting of no active operations. Tahir Pacha, who commanded part of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarino, had received orders to march part of their forces assembled at Adrianople to the Danube, whither Tchaham, Oglow had proceeded before with the Asiatic cavalry. Large reinforcements had been sent to Erzerum. Hussein Pacha has been succeeded at Choumia by Halal Pacha, and was on his way to take the command of the camp at Adrianople. The Sultan is still at Ramis Tchiblick. The most urgent commands continue to be sent for armaments to Asia; and the Porte will make a great display of force in the spring.

Down to the 25th Dec. the greatest tranquility reigned at Constantinople. The roads on the frontiers of Turkey were said to be covered with snow to the depth of from four to five feet.

GREECE.—Lord Cochrane has resigned his command in the Greek navy. Mr. Stratford Canning, and the Russian Plenipotentiary, left Poros Dec. 20, for Malta and Naples. Gen. Guilleminot had sailed Dec. 18. The fort of Salome had surrendered to the Greeks.

The Journal des Debates contains a memorial from the Commissioners of the

Greek Government, addressed to the Monarch of the Triple Alliance, in December, 1827, two months after the battle of Navarino. At that period no determination had been taken respecting the limits within which regenerated Greece should, for the present, at least, doubt, by the triumphant results of an action which they believed to have been fought by the express command of the Allies, claimed a more extensive portion of territory than the latter seemed willing to grant, even after the occupation of the Morea by a French army. They admit that the best frontiers would be those which present the shortest possible line of demarcation; and forgetting that the neck of the Isthmus of Corinth is the spot which answers best to the mountains of Thessaly, and on the other side, by the river Vouos or Varoussa and the adjacent chain. This would include Nocher-Epirus, Thessaly, Attica, Bœtia, and other provinces chiefly occupied by Greeks.

"Amor Oppidi," entirely misconceives the motive of a correspondent in last week's paper. Tattlers, tale-bearers, eaves-droppers, and the whole tribe of that genus of animals, ought, every good citizen will admit, to be hunted down, and whipt out of community—for they are worse than ratabans among a social, Christian people: And the only intention of our correspondent was to put the honest and peaceable portion of society on their guard against these subtle poisoners of the social circle, and wanton disturbers of the harmony of every Christian community. Our correspondent is as much a friend of the Town, we will venture to say, as any citizen in it: birth, interest, and every consideration, conspire to attach him to it; of course he can feel none other than a lively concern for its character.

We will do our correspondent the justice to say, that he did not intend the caption to the scrap in question, should be published, but barely the excerpt itself—but of this we were not at first apprised.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, March 28th. Cotton 1 1/2 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, 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 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9, fresh shad, 15 cents a piece.

Fayetteville, March 18th.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42 1/2, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 9 to, flour 5 to 7, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32, sugar 10 to 11, salt 75 to 85, tallow 8, wheat 1.30, whiskey 25 to 26, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charleston, March 14th.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 9 whiskey, 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 to 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 40 to 48, corn 45 a 48, coffee 12 1/2 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Petersburg, Virg., March 20.—Cotton 7 to 9, flour 6.50 to 9, apple brandy 45 a 50, peach do. 45 to 75, salt \$1, tobacco 3.50 to 11, wheat 1.45 to 1.62 1/2, whiskey 32 to 33; N. Carolina bank bills 2 1/2, S. Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2—Darien 5.

Cheraw, March 11.—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.75, bacon 7 to 8, corn 40, flour 5.75 to 6, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 5, coffee 15 to 18, salt 75 to 60, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. Jane Troy, relict of Mathew Troy, Esq. aged about 70 years. She was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, an unaffected, but useful and respectable member of community. She died the death of the righteous.

At his seat, near Thyatira Meeting House, in this county, on the 23d inst. Joseph Kerr, Esq. aged about 70 years. A staunch Whig during the Revolution, he was an ardent admirer of our happy form of government, and the probity and firmness which marked his course, bore testimony to the honesty of his attachments. By industry and enterprise, he had accumulated a comfortable portion of this world's goods; which enabled him to raise up a large and highly respectable family. Mr. Kerr was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church; and his walk in life accorded well with his professions. His last moments gave evidence of his confidence of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

On the 15th of January, 1829, at his residence on Johns River, Burke county, Maj. Brice Collins, after a protracted illness of near four months. Maj. Collins entered the army at the age of 15 years, as a substitute for his father, and served his tour with firmness and credit; has been a citizen of Burke county for thirty five years, and has represented the same in the Legislature for seventeen years. His public career in life, was marked with the most strict stability and honor: he was a zealous advocate of the people's rights, and an honest man; he has left five orphan children to lament his irreparable loss. [Communicated.]

GRAPE VINES.

A BOX of grape vines, of various kinds, has just been received for the Rowan Agricultural Society. Those members of the Society who wish to have some, would do well to call for them before the season advances any further. JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

March 26th, 1829. Thomastown Lime, Groceries, &c. TORRENCE & Co. have on hand a quantity of Thomastown Lime, Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses, wholesale and retail, low for cash. Likewise, an assortment of IRON, suitable for wagon, stage, and gig tyre. Salisbury, March 20, 1829. 3161

Yankey Trick.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note of hand, given by the subscriber to Beckwith, (Clock Pedlar) for the sum of twenty one dollars, dated about the 17th February, 1829, and made payable 30 days after date;—it being fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay it. HENRY SEAN. Rowan Co. March 27th, 1829. 3162

NOTICE.

To all those that have lost Horses. FIGURE was taken up and entered on my Stray Book, by George Baker, on 5th of this month, a small bay Mare, with both of her hind feet white, some white hair in her face; no brands, fourteen hands one inch high, supposed to be four years old this coming spring. The said Baker lives 12 or 14 miles west of Salisbury, Rowan county, near Jacob Krider's Store, on the waters of Fourth Creek. G. ANDERSON, Ranger of the 2d Regiment Rowan county. Feb. 21st, 1829. 3162

Land and Negroes for Sale, IN BURKE COUNTY.

THE subscriber has a desire to sell a tract of LAND known by the name of Pine Hill, upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant well-furnished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end for a family room; a good Barn, Smith-shop, stables, and all necessary out-houses; together with a good set of Mills—Saw and Grist Mills—all within a mile of Morganton; and three other TRACTS, joining the above stated tracts. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience. Also, four tracts on the north fork of the Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty.

Likely Negroes;

Amongst them are mechanics; also a good wagon and team. The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue until all are sold. The conditions of the sale are these, twelve months credit will be given, bonds with approved security will be required. J. M. GREENLEE. March 21st, 1829. 3164

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, &c. Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT WYNN. Salisbury, March 30, 1828. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in any line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNN.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNN. March 20th, 1829. 601F

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE. THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 13th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yachin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between 400 and 500 Acres;

the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house; the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county. Also, will be sold, at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being an eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale. I. D. JONES, B. G. JONES, March 16th, 1829. 6164 JNO. CLEMENT.

Clerk in a Store Wanted.

WANTED, a young man, who has been accustomed to attend in a store, is acquainted with book-keeping, and can be recommended by some person of my acquaintance, for honesty, sobriety, and faithful attention to business. To a person of this description, liberal wages will be given. Letters to the subscriber's address, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, N. C. will be promptly attended to. W. S. SIMONTON. March 20th, 1829. 4161

Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties. JESSE KERRY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l Kerby, vs. William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 13th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yachin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money. JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. S. C. Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11166

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, BRUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 3, 1829. 1161