Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY,

JULY 16, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

ERRATA.—In our last paper, in the State Right resolutions, several typographical errors occurred: In the resolutions of Dr. Scott, when speaking of Mr. Van Buren and his partizans, read "disinterested partizans" instead of "deceitful partizans." And instead of "serve best when paid best" read "serve best where paid best."

☞ We are requested to say that the following candidates are now before the people of Wilkes county, for their suffrages:

FOR THE SENATE.

Gen. JAMES WALLACE,
Gen. EDMUND JONES.

COMMONS.

Maj. W. C. PRESLY,
ELI PETTY,
A. H. PARKS.

SHERIFF.

Col. JOHN J. BRYAN.

The West is Moving.—By reference to another column of our paper, it will be seen, that the Western Counties have taken up the subject of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Let others "go and do likewise."

The Toasts drank at the late celebration of the 4th July in this State, evince an ardent attachment to the Union and to the true principles of the Constitution.

It is said in the New York papers that the reform bill has *virtually passed*. We have no room for particulars.

The Bank Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It is confidently said that the President will veto the bill.—The Tariff bill is still progressing in the Senate. As soon as that is disposed of, Congress will adjourn.

John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States, passed through this place on Friday last, on his way home.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Bla Tariffs are making great efforts to deceive the people into the belief that Mr. Adams' bill is a real *modification* of the Tariff, and will give *some* relief to the South. Now, we seriously doubt whether they believe so themselves, and if they, whose partiality for Clay and the tariff is so strong, cannot believe it, they will hardly succeed in deceiving the People into this delusion. A relief to the South! A modification of the Tariff!! How is it either? The common people wear no Silks,—they drink no wines.—Cottons, and coarse woollens, iron, steel, sugar, cotton bagging, salt, molasses, and a thousand other things are what the people use; and we ask, has Mr. Adams' bill lessened the taxes on these at all, or if at all, how much?

There is now money enough in the Treasury to pay off the balance of the national debt, why then shall the people be burthened with any higher taxes, than what may be necessary to pay the current expenses of the government? But Mr. A's bill is calculated to extort from ten to twelve millions of dollars annually, more than is necessary to pay the expenses of the government, and this is done to protect *Northern Monopolists*! Yes, from ten to twelve millions of dollars are extorted from the Farmers, Mechanics and other laboring classes, as an encouragement to the *rich nabobs* of the North. Is not *farming* as much domestic industry as the making of cotton and woollen goods by *machinery*? The farmer labors and toils in the hot sun to earn a livelihood, and then he is taxed 45 pr. cent. on all he buys by way of encouragement to the overgrown capitalist of the north, who carries on his work in well built houses and lives at his ease. Why in justice we ask should one class of men be taxed to benefit another,—or if either is to be taxed for the benefit of the other, why not tax the rich and aristocratic capitalist who makes from 30 to 40 per cent on his money, to encourage the farmer and mechanic, who do not make more than from 3 to 6 per cent!—Agriculture is *domestic industry*—making corn, wheat, cotton, rice, &c. is *domestic industry*, as much as spinning and weaving cloths of cotton and wool.

Let the Farmers and other laboring men look at these matters, and stand up for their own rights, for if they do not they may rest assured, that those who neither *toil* nor *labor*, but who live upon the fruits of other men's industry, will pluck them as long as they are worth plucking.

INDIAN CHOLERA.

This dreadful scourge has, at length made its appearance, in the City of New York. It behooves our citizens to *fear* not, but to be prepared for its approach amongst us. We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce the following:

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

We are compelled to admit the belief that the Spasmodic Cholera has found its way to this city. Several cases have occurred of a very alarming character, and death has generally followed after a short interval. The names of the sufferers up to Sunday evening, are thus given by the Standard:

Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 75 Cherry street; two children of Mrs. F. and the mother of Mrs. F. Mr. Shonnard, James street, Mrs. Brutus, Oliver street, near Cherry. John Hannusy and Daniel McMarra. Mr. Fitzgerald was also attacked, but has recovered.

To these may be added a case in Greenwich Village. The deceased was a poor laboring man, and died on Sunday afternoon, after a sickness of a few hours. With this exception, all the cases which have occurred are in the vicinity of Catharine market, on the eastside of the city.

So far as we can learn, there is no reason to think the disease was imported, either by land or sea.

We need not say that it has created a strong sensation in the city. The more reflecting part of the people, however, regard it with a good degree of calmness. It is the *intemperate* and *vicious*, who have most to fear from it, and it is among them that the greatest panic prevails.

We intend to remain at our posts so long as God shall be pleased to permit us, and have taken measures to procure the earliest and fullest intelligence of the progress of the disease—which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

P. S. We have just learned that at four o'clock this morning Dr. Willett was called to two cases, one the organist of a Roman Catholic church, the other a shipwright. A case has occurred at the latter (S. W.) end of East Broadway.

Quarter to 1 o'clock. Our medical reporter has just come in with the following cases: David Grim, corner of Reed and Greenwich, aged 40, a native of New York, piano forte maker, awoke last night about 12 with pain in the stomach, vomiting, and purging of colorless fluids. Spasms came on about 4 this morning; died between 11 and 12. Intemperate in his habits; was bled and treated with stimulants. Had no medical aid until collapse came on. This case, it will be observed, occurred on the North river, nearly a mile from the others.

Another case, a woman, at 15 James' slip, the house where two men died on Sunday, was attacked with vomiting and purging. Took medicine, and is now convalescent. 1 | 4 O'CLOCK.

The Board of Health have just read a report to the audience in waiting. The report is undecided. It mentions 14 cases resembling cholera, 6 of which are classed as suspicious, and 8 as more doubtful.

[The same paper of the 3rd July says that there have been twelve cases and eleven deaths. In addition to this a letter has been received in this place, which says up to the 5th of July there has been only 20 cases and eleven deaths.—EDT. CAR.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ROWAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The election for members of the Legislature will soon be here, and before the campaign fairly opens, permit one of your fellow-citizens to call your serious attention to a great evil which has heretofore attended the canvass for seats in our legislature. I allude to the *practice of treating* at elections.

The practice of treating the people with ardent spirits, rightly considered, is one of the most demoralizing, and debasing evil ever tolerated in a free Country;—it is no compliment to the people,—but an insult, and it is a scandal on the elective franchise,—it is addressing the people's *throats*, and not their understanding.

A candidate goes to a public gathering for the purpose of *electioneering*,—how does he do it? Why instead of conversing with the people on subjects of local, and general interest, so as to learn their opinions and feelings, and communicate his own, the first thing he does, is to call for a supply of spirits, he then, by a sort of proclamation, calls them all up around the whiskey, like so many swine, and tells them all to drink! drink!! drink!!! Here you may see old and young, fathers and sons, in one confused crowd, all partaking of the swill; the candidates themselves urging them to drink, both by precept, and example, until many of them become completely glutted, and besotted. Next comes cursing and swearing, quarrelling and fighting, and finally much of it ends in the Court House, and some in the jail. In a County not far from Rowan, two years ago, there was twelve cases entered on the *State Docket*, at one court, all occasioned by the treating of the candidates just before the election.

This practice of treating before, or at elections, is in violation of the express laws of the State, and against every precept of religion, and morality. This being the case, I ask,—can any man be a fit person to go to the legislature for the purpose of *making* laws, who while electioneering to get there, openly violates, not only the existing laws of the State, but likewise the higher laws of God?

It is not always the case that the men who treat most, or who is able to treat most, are the best qualified even in mental acquirements, to serve the people; their wisdom and virtues are sometimes less than their wealth. Yet, this odious practice wherever it prevails, always give the *rich* a great advantage over *poor men*, while conscientious men, scarcely have any chance at all.—The poor man, or the man in common living circumstances cannot, even if he had no scruples, spend his time, and money in riding around to musters and tax-gatherings, treating and drenching the people,—for his time is valuable to him at home, because he has to labour hard for his money. But, not generally so with the rich man—When he sets his heart on the Legislature, or on Congress, he does not care how much he spends if by so doing he can carry his election. He would willingly make every man in the county drunk several times over, rather than fail in his object. What does all this lead to? Why, let this practice go on, and after a while none but the rich can afford to become candidates.

Nor, does this practice enable the people to make judicious selections from among the candidates.—On the contrary it always more or less, disqualifies them from a prudent exercise of their rights and privileges. The fact is, the very object of treating is to direct the minds of the people from calmly examining the merits of the candidates, and to get pledges from them while under the influence of spirits.

That intemperance is the crying sin of our land, all must see who will look at and then—go into your Court-House, and hear the trials on the State Docket, you will find that nine out of ten cases, has something to do with ardent spirits;—intemperance was at the bottom, either directly or indirectly. It is not saying too much to assert that more than half of our county and poor taxes go to pay claims occasioned first or last by intemperance. Two worthless fellows get drunk, and commit violent assaults on each other, they are brought to Court, tried, and sent to jail—they are not able to pay their own charges in jail, and the humanity of our laws will not suffer them to starve, and so the people are bound to find them. Another person, by excessive drinking, squanders all his property, is not able to work, and therefore is put on the county, and the people are bound to find him for the remainder of his life. If any persons think this is not so, let them visit the

* About 300 persons.

poor houses in the rear of the counties, and they will find the picture true.

What friend of the country, of law, religion or morality, but must wish to see the source of all these evils dried up, and the practice of intemperance driven out of the land? Yes, how can any one expect this to be accomplished, while our *leading men*, our *lawgivers*, ride around the county *treating* and drenching the people as if they were so many swine? Can you expect that the people will leave off drinking to excess, so long as the candidates lead them into temptation, urging them by precept and by example, to drink! to drink!! We know the force of example on all mankind, and particularly on the common people, and if we expect to see the people discountenance intemperance, your *leading men*, your *candidates*, must not labor so hard to make you all drunk, and a

Temperance Societies are doing much good to society, but, after all, the only effectual way to put a stop to the degrading practice of treating, is for the steady reflecting men in every Captain's Company, to enter into a solemn engagement with each other, *not to vote* for any man, who follows the degrading practice of treating,—no matter who he is, nor what may be his talents. Let the people, or even a respectable portion of them once take this stand, and they will do more to check intemperance than a hundred abstenance societies.—you will see fewer drunkards, fewer state trials, fewer tenants in your jails, lighter taxes, and better members of the Legislature.

A ROWAN VOTER.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting at the Court House in Lincolnton on the 4th inst. of the citizens of Lincoln County, friendly to the re-election of General Jackson, to make arrangements for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, believing the welfare of the country demands the re-election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, we will yield him our cordial support at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the purity and integrity of the private character, and in the honesty, consistency and democracy of the political character of Philip Pendleton Barbour of Virginia, we suggest him to the voters of this electoral district as a most suitable person to be the next Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to the Tuesday evening of the next County Court for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet at Charlotte other delegates from the Counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, to nominate an elector for this district favorable to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, President and the election of Philip P. Barbour of Virginia Vice President of the United States, for the four years next following the 4th of March next.

THOS WILLIAMSON *Chairman*
MICHAEL REINHARDT *Sec'ry.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

JULY SESSION, 1832.

The grand Jury having discharged the regular business before them, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of their Country, and being assembled from the various parts of the county, have taken into consideration, the subject of a convention in this State, to revise our constitution, and they beg leave respectfully to present their views to the people.

They believe that, by a convention, only, can the free people of North Carolina, obtain that weight in their government, to which by nature they are entitled. And as the subject will probably be acted upon at the next session of the legislature, they recommend to their fellow citizens to vote for those only to represent them in that body, who are favorable to a convention. And inasmuch as it is of vast importance, that the wishes of the people should be known and properly expressed, before the session of the Legislature, they further recommend that in each captains district, before the ensuing election, two or more persons be chosen to meet at the court house, on the day after the election, to take this subject into consideration, and appoint a corresponding committee and delegates to meet the delegates from other counties, if any should be appointed, at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon.

And in conclusion they most earnestly commend this subject to the attention of the free people of North Carolina, and invite the co-operation of all sections of the country.

The following votes were also taken by the grand Jury, which they are willing should go before the public, viz:

As President.

For JACKSON	18.
For CLAY	—

As Vice President.

For BARBOUR	18.
For VAN BUREN	—
For the Tariff	—
Against The Tariff	18.

Signed by,

Benj. Richardson	John Edwards jr.
John Hetherly	Thomas Briggs
James Hamblin	William Woodward
——— Emblet	Solomon Carter
Thomas Erwin	William Bryson
Samuel Bell	Javan Trimell
James Davis	James Ramsey
John Moreland	George Clayton
Francis Allison	William Wolf.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a very large and highly respectable number* of the citizens of Davidson County, convened at the Court house in Lexington on the 4th inst for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of an elector for this district. On motion of John A. Hogan Esq. Col. John M. Smith was unanimously called to the chair, and John L. Hargrave appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a brief but pertinent address by J. A Hogan Esq upon whose motion, the following persons, were appointed by the chair, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz: Dr. William R. Holt, Dr. Chas. L. Payne, Maj. Henry Ledford, Thos. Hampton, and J. S. Wisemen Esqrs. who having retired for a few minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which on being separately submitted to the consideration of the meeting, were adopted, without dissent.

Whereas, it is important at all times for the people of a free government to meet often together, and make a free, open, and dispassionate expression of their political sentiments, that their rulers and governors may thereby be better enabled to represent their wishes; and believing that this prerogative has never at any time, since the spirit of Liberty first prompted the patriots of the revolution to throw off the heavy burdens of their proud and relentless European taskmasters, been more urgently called for; and profoundly impressed with the conviction that an important crisis is approaching to our national affairs, and that principles essential to our existence as a confederated government, and vitally affecting the permanency of our political institutions, are involved in the approaching election for President and Vice President of the United States;

1. *Resolved*. That we view the present protective system to be unequal and oppressive in its operations: That it is a system of all others most calculated to produce monopolies and aristocracies, at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and calculated to sap the foundations of our liberties and independence as a people.

2. *Resolved*, That we conscientiously believe a reduction of duties on imports to something near the revenue point, important to the existence of the Union; and a continuance of the present oppressive system to be fraught with disastrous consequences which posterity alone can unfold.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting, reposing the utmost confidence in the patriotism and political integrity of Andrew Jackson, cheerfully unite with our fellow citizens in various portions of this Union, in nominating him for President of the United States.

4. *Resolved*. That we disapprove of the conduct of those who represented this State in the late Baltimore Convention in pledging the vote of the State for Martin Van Buren, whose known principles are adverse to the principles and interests of the South; and that we consider it an improper attempt to control public opinion.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve of the State convention held in Raleigh on the 18 and 19 ult. and fully concur in the nomination of Philip Pendleton Barbour, as a candidate for Vice President; believing that his commanding talents and integrity of character, both personal and political, eminently qualify him for that high and responsible office.

6. *Resolved*, That Maj Frederick Gorey Col Samuel Hargrave Thomas Hampton Esq Graham Tussey and Jas Wiseman Esq be appointed to meet delegates from Rowan and Montgomery counties, at the Healing Springs, on the first Saturday in August, to nominate an elector for this district, and that they be instructed not to vote for any person who will not pledge himself to vote for Andrew Jackson and Philip P. Barbour.

7. *Resolved*. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of correspondence, to communicate with the central committee at Raleigh, and other committees. The following persons were thereupon appointed, viz:

D. W. R. Holt, H. R. Dusenberry, Col. S. Hargrave, D. J. W. Hillyard, J. Wiseman, Wm. W. Wiseman, Thomas Hampton, Philip Hedrick, Graham Tussey, Benton Clemons, Maj. F. Goss, J. W. Lindsay, H. Ellis, D. Huffman, J. W. Thomas, Maj. H. Ledford, Burrel Wood, Wm. Kennedy, D. J. S. Dobson, Wm. Atchison, Josiah Lee, Jas. Humphreys, J. P. Mabry, and A. Sprinkle, Esqrs.

8. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, & transmitted to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star with a request that they publish the same.

JOHN M. SMITH, *Ch'm.*
J. L. HARGRAVE, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

Is any apology necessary for a few words on the absorbing subject of Cholera? I think not. I cannot admit that he deserves the character of an alarmist, who endeavors to put his fellow men on their guard against an approaching evil. To cry "the wolf, the wolf," when he is not coming, is almost certain to make his future victims careless; but if he is on the road should we delay to give notice of the fact because he may either stop from repletion or turn off in another direction?

I was struck by an observation of yours in a late conversation between us: you observed that consultations among medical men had been recommended as to whether the disease were or were not contagious: you thought that the question was unnecessary: that those consultations should have for their object the prevention of the ravages of the destroyer, whatever might be his mode of operation. "On this hint I speak."

We are told that this deadly scourge has reached this continent; that it is fatal in a greater ratio than it was in Europe; and if so; how soon may it reach Rowan, and what state of preparation are we in to combat it?

The experience of many years enables me to assert that there is a greater predisposition to to the disease or a similar one, at this season than at any other.

Our Physicians know well that the diseases of this country differ as much from those of the old world as do most of its other productions; are those who may be first attacked to wait for the operation of experiments founded upon the European practice and "die in the seasoning," or should we avail ourselves before hand of a concentration of the knowledge possessed by our professors of the healing art to place ourselves in a better situation to meet the common enemy?

Even if the disease be not contagious, a quantity of noxious miasmata is universally engendered in a sick chamber, more particularly during our intense summer heats; have we the means, the only effectual means known for the destruction of this principle?

These are grave questions and they demand an immediate answer.

I "smiled in sadness" the other day on reading the observations of one of your contemporaries, who says? quote from memory. "The Chloride of Lime will do as well as any thing else," as a disinfectant. The age of charms and phillies is gone by; Camphor bags, Rue, with all the *execrable* "nostrums of Tar and Tobacco" are entirely useless; the said Chloride, with its kindred preparations, Oxi Chloride of Potash, Soda, &c. are the only things on which any reliance can safely be placed. Is not Salisbury almost destitute of the articles, and should not a quantity be procured, to be public property, either out of the town funds or by private subscription?

Should not a "board of health" be appointed, and authorized to make domiciliary visits, in order to ascertain whether noxious matter exists in the town, and if it does to enforce its removal?

Should not a station be designated to which persons might be removed as soon as attacked? A few, a very few hours elapse between the commencement and the full accomplishment of the disease, and our practitioners will not be able to attend to many cases unless they are concentrated.

A practical knowledge of the routine and police of such houses in Europe enables me to say that disease may be more successfully combated in them than when the cases are scattered; I have known many men, with resources large enough to command *if it could be commanded in a time of general calamity*, the best personal attendance at home, who have gone to an Hospital for the above reason.

A few more words and I have done. I shall not be in Salisbury to profit by the following suggestion, so may claim the credit of being disinterested. Let me beg of your readers to put no faith in nostrums, but to "take advice" on the instant they are attacked.

This observation is elicited by an article in a late paper of yours from "the Bengal Hurkaru," in which an almost certain cure is said to have been discovered. The merest Tyro in medical knowledge will see at once that the preparation recommended is only an impure "Aqua Ammonica" or Hartshorn; an article useful no doubt in its way, but as little entitled to the character of a specific, that I would rather entrust my life, or the lives of my family to "a disciple of the self-taught Thomson" than to one who should prescribe it under all circumstances, and to the exclusion of other and more efficient remedies.

That time may prove the above suggestions to have been unnecessary is the wish of

Yours,
R. S. T.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY JULY 11, 1832

Cotton in seed	2 00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	50
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3,00 3,25
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY, 12.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	50 to 55
Do Peach,	62½
Bacon	8a 8½
Corn	60
Cotton, 100lbs	9 to 9,50
Flour	$4 to 4,75
Salt	75 to 00
Iron	4,50 to 5
Sugar, brown	7½ to 8½
Coffee	15 to 16
Molasses	30 to 35
Flaxseed	$1 20 to 1 30
Wheat	70 to 75
Whiskey	28 to 32

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

AN Examination of the young ladies will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 30 and 31st inst.

The friends of the institution are particularly requested to attend.

3:34 BENJ. COTTRILL.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accomodating, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the people at large—at the old stand. 32tf

JOSIAH HUIE,
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, July 6th 1832

RELIGIOUS.

THE Bible Society of Iredell County will hold its annual meeting at fourth Creek Church, near Statesville on the second day of August next. The Rev. Mr. Sparrow of Lincoln County has been invited to deliver a discourse suited to the occasion. Members and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

J. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y.*

July 9th, 1832. 3:33

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AGREEABLE to an act of the Legislature of North Carolina passed at their last session, entitled "an act to incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road company" the subscribers do hereby inform all who feel themselves interested in accomplishing the great and important object contemplated by said act, that Book's are now opened in the town of Statesville for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, at the storehouses of Messrs Falls, Simonton, Cowan, Young, Stockdon and Foster, and also, at the Post Office. Any particular information in relation to the subject will be furnished by the subscribers.

THEO. FALLS,
JOHN MUSHAT,
W. F. COWAN.

June 20th 1832. 3:33

Look Here.

THE building of a Court House in the Town of Jefferson, Ashe County will be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the day of September next, a plan of the building will be made known at the time, and may be seen in the clerks office. The building will be something like forty feet square, the wall of brick, &c. and probably will be required to be covered with zink. The undertaker will be required to give bond with approved security, for the performance of the work.

A. B. MCMILLAN,
J. SUTHERLAND,
A. MCMILLAN,
J. COUNCILL,
H. GENTRY.

July, 10th, 1832. 8:37

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MARY IVEY } *Petition for Divorce.*
vs
WILLIAM BELL }

NOTICE is hereby given to William Bell and all others concerned, that I shall proceed to take the deposition of Daniel White, touching the Petition now pending in Randolph Superior Court, where I am plaintiff and William Bell defendant on the 14th inst. before Isaac Goings and Eli Whitlock or others, at Zachariah Reed's Store, Union District, S. Carolina, 1 week pass. MARY IVEY.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, North Carolina, on the first July, 1832.

Adam S. Allison	Daniel McLean
Francis Asbury	Wm. Fa McClelland
Jas. Bane	Jas. McIver
Jas. Bing	Jas. McCollum
Sarah Beam	John McConnell
Mary Bryson	John McRay
Jacob Boulton	Alex'r. McIlargue
Isabella Chipley 2	Jacob Parker
G. W. Chipley	Mathias Potter
John Crawford	D. J. Parker
Jno. A. J. Campbell	Robt. Parsons
Jas. R. Campbell	Thos. Reynolds
John Cenin	Elizabeth Reed
Gen. F. Davidson	John Striller
Theo. Falls 2	John Shean
Anne Green	Rich'd. M. Stevenson
John Gaither	John Smirdal
Alex'r. Green	Peter Thorpe
Robt. S. Brkcey	Lipskom Tuck
Mary Houston	Frances W. Turner
Abner Hair	Roby Tucker
Elizabeth Hester	Wm. Wynns
W. N. Hampton	A. J. Worke
Benj. Hale	Jas. Walker
John Lea	Thos. R. Watts
Alex'r. Long	A. Woolworth
Alex'r. E. Lowrance	John Wallis
David Moore	Alex'r. Williams
Wm. A. Morrison	John M. Waugh
Thos. Murdoch	

3:34 W. KERR, *P. M.*

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. Invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellar and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Ermenette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles and Valentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheeting and Shirting,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scarcher & carnaret do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Chs. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach linge and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831 99tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will *practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 608

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.