

This question ourselves. He did write a letter, the contents of which have been long known to us, and are substantially as follows: He told Colonel, now Gov. Hayne, therein, that his speech, on the resolutions, explaining and advocating the doctrine of nullification, was the best, or one of the best STATE RIGHTS SPEECHES HE HAD EVER HEARD, AND THAT HE WOULD HAVE IT SPLENDIDLY BOUND, AND PLACED BY THE SIDE OF MR. JEFFERSON'S WORKS, IN THE FIRST PLACE IN HIS LIBRARY, FOR THAT IT WAS PECULIARLY WORTHY OF SO DISTINGUISHED A STATESMAN.

From the St. Louis Press.

To those who are so hot for a feast on the patriotic blood of South Carolina, because she has been too precipitate, rash, and hasty in her movements, we would propose this question—Suppose she takes us at our word and does pass what shall be done to make up the loss? Will those whose names are graining the very vitals of life for a glut of blood, bear the pain of delay? Or will they seek some other victims to bleed? Does East, in the land of steady habits, there could be a much better least prepared, in any sense of the word, with but one solitary exception—that the blood is cold; but can be made boiling hot by kindling a good blaze of powder and throwing in a few hot shots. In going East there would be something truly republican—the Yankees are the cause of the strife, by their selfish penny wisdom in calculating the value of the Union by the number of dollars and cents they can make out of it.—Then let those who must have a feast of blood, go and make it upon the cause, when they must of necessity invite all those, both there and elsewhere, who have opposed it or suffered by it, whence it will take all the blood of the cause to fill the dishes. Then shall we have none left but those who value the Union by the justice, common safety, domestic tranquility, general welfare, and the blessings of liberty? It ensures—then shall we have a voluntary Union of parts naturally adhesion. These cold blooded fellows, whose blood we advise you to take, (if blood you must have), are naturally repulsive, and flux them as you will—throw all the dollars and cents in the world into the crucible—kindle the fire with good feeling—brighten the flame with all the patriotism in the land, and still you cannot produce fusion.—No liquid can be formed that, when cooled, will possess any quality but that of repulsion. The dollars and cents are the only causes of attraction that we possess for them. When we refuse to give, they carry our dollars and cents into them, they writhe off, and no bond of union can hold them. When the great and ever to be forgotten Jefferson laid the embargo, for "common safety and general welfare" these cold blooded fellows said—"this shuts out the dollars and cents from our veins, and we will therefore secede"; and the embargo had to be taken off. The common safety and general welfare required the late war.—These cold blooded fellows said—"this interferes with our dollars and cents business; it is constitutional and we can't nullify it; yet as we are sovereign, we will not furnish our share of the means necessary to aid our country. Thus you see, these cold blooded fellows down here are the sole cause of our trouble, by their striving against us when we strive to pay tribute to the tariff masters. Thus what can be more patriotic or republican than for those who must have a feast of blood, to make the feast out of the cause? Every body must see that it is worse than stupidity to make war upon the effort, so long as the cause remains—what removing the cause would at once remove the effect and restore peace, promote the general welfare and tranquility, and preserve the Union.

From the Douglass and (Pa.) Democrat THE UNION OR THE TARIFF.

Which will you have? Because it has come to this point, that if you will cling to the Tariff, you must let go the Union. As to the Union we need not discuss its blessings. We all feel and acknowledge them. But as for the Tariff, what is it, that for its sake we are called upon to deluge our land in blood.—What is this Moloch at whose bloody shrine we are to offer up the dead bodies of our brethren out of civil strife.

The Tariff is a tax which is imposed by the U. S. Government on goods imported from foreign countries. So long as the United States were in debt, this was a necessary tax to support the government and pay the debt. But for ten years past it has been laid in so unequal a manner as to operate very oppressively upon all the southern people, and indeed upon all the planting and farming interests. The planters and farmers have been taxed high, in order that the manufacturers might make great profits. Heretofore it has been done, and now the national debt is paid, the manufacturers say the tax must still be kept upon foreign goods in order that they may manufacture to profit. But the southern planters say no! We will not pay taxes to the Government which are not granted for its use, but to put into the pockets of other men. They say, and they say truly that Congress has no right to tax one citizen in order to benefit another. They say truly that for ten years past and those the southern people have been impoverished by the unequal operation of these taxes. They are determined, now the public debt is paid, they will submit to

the same unequal tax, that the taxes must be equalized, and the revenue redistributed to the wants of the government.

To the doctrine of nullification we have ever been opposed, because we believe it to be defective and inefficient. We deprecated a resort to it as jeopardizing the integrity of the Union, and as ending in secession at a time when there was still hope of freedom from other means. But the course of events since the promulgation of the ordinance, has removed all the regrets we felt for the cause of South Carolina. We esteem it fortunate that the present crisis is lamentable as it is, has occurred at this day, and before the people had become entirely careless of their liberties, and indifferent to the oppression of power. A similar crisis was inevitable, unless virtue and patriotism were hereditary in every family, and judging of the future by the past, had a few more years rolled away, the occurrence of this crisis, it would only have come to deliver us more fully and irrevocably into the hands of the oppressor. The time serving measures of the politicians, and the discordant divisions of the South, show too plainly that the hour of her glory, and the days of her independence are rapidly passing away. The present crisis comes fraught with "weal and woe," to the present and future generations of the South. If the usurpations of the General Government are not successfully resisted, and if the reserved rights of the States are surrendered at her bidding, we are at the mercy of an irresponsible power, and must become the vassals of the monopolist and manufacturer.

It is time the vexed questions of the respective powers of State and Federal Governments was settled, and unless effective rights and powers are secured to the South, it is time for the people to grip up their lines, and prepare to struggle for the maintenance of their rights and liberties. The planting states must ever be in a minority, and if they purchase present quiet, by the sacrifice of their reserved rights, and trust to the justice of the Federal Government, which is controlled by a majority ever actuated by opposite and selfish interests, they must expect that "mercy which the wolf sheweth unto the lamb." Justice when it stands alone and unaided, must be overpowered when opposed by the interests and the passions of the powerful. If the Federal Government is to be the only judge of the constitutionality of its own acts, and if the states are stripped of their reserved rights, and permitted only to murmur at oppression; our Government is without check, and assumes the worst form of despotism—a democratic despotism. A monarchy is far preferable. It is the interest of a monarch to promote the prosperity of every portion of his people, while under a democratic despotism, the weaker are sacrificed by the stronger, and the minority oppressed to the advantage of the majority.

Calpepper Gazette.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The present condition of the country is not only dangerous, but extremely humiliating. Have we degenerated as a people? Have we indeed become suddenly a servile and degraded race? No observing man can possibly avoid the mortifying truth, that we are not the same bold, independent, and chivalrous people we once were. Those traits of national character which once distinguished us, and through the moral influence of which, more than from the written forms of our fundamental laws, this Union, and the liberties of its people, have been preserved, seem to us to be rapidly disappearing. We consider it as a great truth which ought never to be forgotten, that the stability and freedom of this Republic depend more on the virtuous spirit of the people, than on its form of government. When that spirit is broken down—when the people shall bow down in degrading adulation to men—the forms of a free government may indeed endure, but only as a skeleton, mocking the vision with the mere image of life, when the vital spirit which gave it animation, is dead forever. We cannot remain a free people, when we have lost the spirit of freedom.

Jeffersonian.

The Georgia Messenger publishes a letter from Washington, written, as it says, by "one of Georgia's most distinguished Representatives in Congress," which says, "by all that is sacred, nothing will be done for our relief; and there is the most cool, calculating, determined resolution to fix down upon us the protecting system, from time forward;" and further states that the enormous language of the Tariff party is, that "they will not give up the protection of their own freedom and their free labor, to gratify the slave labor of a race of degenerated, malignant agitators."

RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have refused to clothe the President with the extraordinary powers so readily conceded by the "bloody bill," reported to the Senate. It is understood that the committee were divided, and that we are indebted to Messrs. Coates, of Pennsylvania, Gentry, of Virginia, Foster, of Georgia, and Demast, of Kentucky, for the report. These gentlemen observe, and we are assured that they will receive the decided approbation of the friends of peace, union, and liberty, wherever they may be found, for thus refusing to clothe the Executive with arbitrary powers. And we are particularly gratified to find that the known ability and admitted influence of the distinguished gentlemen from Pennsylvania, are enlisted on the side of the rights of the States and of the liberty of its citizens.

F. S. Telegraph.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have adopted a series of Tariff Resolutions, and speak a very candid and intelligible language to the people of the South. They tell us that they never will consent to the relief of the citizens of other sections at the expense of a diminution of the profits of the Massachusetts manufacturers. They are resolved that the South shall be taxed for their benefit at every hazard, even if the tribute has to be collected by the bayonet.

They denounce Nullification and declare that it would be fatal to the honor and dignity of the Government to be influenced by the menaces of a State; and then with the most signal consistency they proceed themselves to utter a menace, for they say that the passage of the modification Bill now before Congress "could justify the State and the citizens aggrieved by it in any measure which they may think proper to adopt for obtaining redress," which threat takes in connection with what goes before, we take it to be a declaration, that though South Carolina has no right to nullify within her own limits a law subjecting her to tribute, yet Massachusetts has a right to nullify any law regarding the act exacting tribute in all the States.

Charleston Mercury.

The following advertisement is selected from a late London paper. Those who are of opinion that a high tariff lessens the price of goods, will find some difficulty in accounting for the extraordinary difference in the prices here laid down, and the prices of the same articles in our own market. How soon would it ruin this country if a whole suit of superfine cloth could be purchased for fifteen dollars! Tariff protect us! Mobile Jeffersonian.

ECONOMY IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS. Superfine colored dress coats, made to order in the first style of fashion from the best superfine cloth, \$2 15; korsemerie trousers ditto, 21c. to 25c. A great assortment of the most fashionable articles, for waistcoats, from 8c. to 14c. A suit of livery complete \$4.



RAY TARBURY.

RAY TARBURY:

PPB 18 1833

WHY OUR FATHERS DECLARED THEMSELVES FREE.

Among other reasons assigned by our FATHERS for declaring themselves FREE, is found in the "Declaration of Independence" the following, viz: "For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." If this was a grievance, in 1776, is it less so in 1833? Is the mercantile system of the Tariff not now doing the same thing—that is "cutting our trade off with all parts of the world?" Let facts speak for themselves. In the year 1817, even then, after all the impetus of the embargo and the War, it appears from Treasury documents, that our Shipments amounted to 829,774 tons, engaged in Foreign trade; while in 1833, our shipping had fallen off to 650,145 tons, showing a decrease of 17 per cent, whereas it ought to have increased with the increase of population. If the Tariff System port on, is it not plain, enough, that our trade will, in a few years more, be "cut off" altogether with all foreign nations? When trade is "cut off" how will the Farmer make a shilling to pay his taxes? Another reason assigned in the "Declaration of Independence," for separating from the Mother Country, was these words: "For imposing TAXES on us without our consent." If this was a good cause of complaint, (and of action) in 1776, is it less so now, in 1833? Do we consent to the Tariff taxes? Did our MEMBERS OF CONGRESS consent to them for us? No, every member of Congress, not only voted against these taxes, for the last fifteen years; but they have remonstrated, time after time, against them; the members from the other Southern States, have done the same thing, but all to no purpose! Is an unjust tax imposed by CONGRESS, any more to be tolerated than if laid by the British Parliament? Another cause set forth in the declaration of independence, against the King and Parliament, is—"for altering fundamentally, the Form of our Government,—and declaring themselves invested with the power to Legislate for us in all cases." Have we not now the same cause of complaint? Do we not see attempts of the boldest character making to "alter fundamentally, the Form of our Government?" Does not the Secession clause power for the Federal Government, change Liberty, and despoil in our rights?

Does not the Tariff tax the poor or to regulate our labor, to tax one class of people for the benefit of another, in a word have our Congress "declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases?" The declaration of independence goes on to say—"In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."

Has this not been our case? Have we not petitioned year after year, and have not our petitions always been answered only by repeated injury? Indeed, it is astonishing to take up the "declaration of independence" and see how well it describes our case,—our sufferings and oppressions,—and after a little longer forebearance, our Masters will learn, that it also describes our present state.

We perceive that the Hon. BRADDOCK BURTON, is announced as Candidate, to represent the Fayetteville district, in the next Congress of the U. S.

PROFITS OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

Congress, at the last Session, adopted a Resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect, and report to the present Session, all the facts and information attainable, respecting the condition of the Manufacturing establishments. This document is now before Congress, and is made up of facts, and testimonies, furnished by the Manufacturers themselves.

It appears from this document, that the best conducted establishments, are making a net profit of thirty three and a third per cent, annually—while those not conducted with equal skill, make less, but still do better, than they could at any other business. These facts are furnished by the Manufacturers themselves. Thirty three and a third per cent, net profit, on their Capital! What farmer or planter in North Carolina, makes even three per cent, on the whole capital he invests in Agriculture? But few, if any, we are certain.

Mr. Clayton, a large Stockholder in a Cotton Factory in Georgia, declared on the floor of Congress, that his company makes 50 per cent, on all the fabrics they manufacture; and yet the greedy manufacturers are not willing to give up a cent of their profits, but are for holding on upon the whole, and if necessary, force payment out of the farmers by the bayonet! Are the farmers ready to be subjected to such measures? Let their motto be—"Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."

THE BILL OF ABIMINATION.

The debate, at the last session, was still going on in the Senate on the Bill for clothing the President with dictatorial powers. Mr. Snows delivered a long, able and eloquent speech against it. This speech will raise Mr. Brown very much in the State. Our room will not permit us to give the whole of it, but we shall present copious extracts. We sincerely wish that every freeman in North Carolina could find it convenient to read this patriotic speech.

Mr. Mangum, our other Senator, has also delivered a speech against the Bill, but it has not yet come to hand. We anticipate a bold, manly, and eloquent defence of Liberty, and the people's rights from Mr. M.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, has also rushed to the combat, with gallant bearing, and has shown himself a champion of State Rights, not unworthy of Virginia's better days.

VOLUNTEERING.

It appears that the Government of South Carolina, has received the offer of a great many volunteers from almost every State in the Union. Among others there are many from the New-England States, and particularly from Maine. We know not how numerous are the offers from North Carolina, but this much we know, that thousands, who have not offered themselves, will do so, should the cause of Liberty require it.

The great mass of our people, are not yet ready to become SECEDEES, though it cannot be denied, that there are some in North Carolina, who are not only in favor of the doctrine of the Proclamation, but likewise of investing General Jackson with all the powers contained in the Bill before the Senate—that is—to make him King in power, though not in name.

Let the fight of Liberty once begin, and you will see the banner of its votaries floating in the air, from Maine to Louisiana. So long as South Carolina stands on principle, she cannot be put down; the love of Liberty is yet strong in the whole South.

GOVERNOR TROUP.

GEORGE W. TROUP, late Governor of Georgia, and now a Senator in Congress, has come out in a letter, on the present crisis in our Government. He is opposed to a CONVENTION of the States, on the ground, that such a convention, the Southern States would be in the minority, and consequently would not be able to effect any satisfactory arrangement. His remedy seems to be Secession, and he is clearly of the opinion that the latter cannot, and ought not to submit much longer to the usurpations and oppressions of the Federal Government.

He says the Constitution has nearly been subverted, and unless speedily rescued, Liberty will be destroyed. This letter will produce a powerful effect in Georgia,—for Governor T. is unquestionably the most popular man in all Georgia,—he stands at the head of the Troup Party.

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH—LOOK AT THIS.

The following article, is from the "New Hampshire Patriot" one of the few republican papers in New England. Mr. Hill, the Editor, merits the thanks of every patriot for exposing this infamous scheme,—but he is about to be punished in Boston for his spirit and independence. Mr. Hill sometimes visits United Boston, on business and he was arrested on a writ for libel, taken out of his bed at 12 o'clock at night for the purpose of hurrying him to jail, believing the conspirators did that he could not get to his room, and he was held in a small room, he never gave bail in a bond of \$7000, and he fears no danger from 12 hoodlums.

But, we will not detain the reader any longer from this rich report.

Send out for a Slave.—A fellow by the name of Johnson, from Boston, said to be the editor of a paper in that city called the "Christian Soldier," and an agent of the "Anti-Slavery Society," is on a tour through this State, preaching a discourse in this town last Sunday evening, upon the subject of Slavery. In which he took occasion to belittle and vilify the whole South, and especially the Southern members of Congress; and we are told by those who were present, that a more hostile and insulting trade was never established before a civilized people, than also the case of our citizens on the occasion. He proposes the formation of societies in New England to procure an immediate emancipation of the whole slave population of the South, and placing the slaves upon a footing of perfect equality with their masters. He did not point out the process by which this was to be brought about, but proposed that every member of the society for a life term should pay fifteen dollars for a life membership. The money collected in this way, we presume, is to be expended in paying agents to go about the country, abusing the administration, and stirring up ill will and feeling between the North and the South. About 4 or

well which will bear down on us, but it is the height of absurdity, to attempt to compel the Southern States to make their slaves immediately free by the formation of societies in N. England, and to talk of liberating the slave population of the whole South, and offering them to remain free on terms of equality with the whites, is no visionary scheme to be thought of. This agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, condemned the Colonization Society, because the Southwesterners were friendly to it, and it seemed to be his object to induce the people of N. England to march sword in hand to the South, and set the slaves at liberty. Instead of being listened to by the people of delicate and refined feelings, even by respectable females, as was the case in this town, he ought to be taken out as a scoundrel and vagabond, and sent to the work house."

GREAT MEETING IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

A great meeting has recently been held at Charlotte County, Va. JOHN HANCOCK, of Kentucky, from ill health, not being able to walk, was carried to the chair. He stood up to address the people, but was so weak and debilitated, that he could not stand on his feet,—he however continued his speech sitting, and concluded by offering a series of Resolutions, which were referred to a committee of at least 75 men, who soon reported the resolutions without amendment, and they were unanimously adopted, with the exception of one or two dissenting voices.

These Resolutions assert State Rights, in the strongest terms, and denounce the Proclamation and its doctrines, in bold and unmeasured language. The resolutions are in these words:

Resolved, That while we retain a grateful sense of the many great and valuable services rendered by Andrew Jackson, Esq. to the United States, we owe it to our country, and to our posterity, to make our solemn protest, against many of the doctrines of his late Proclamation.

Resolved, That Virginia "is, and of right, ought to be a free, sovereign, and independent State." That she became so, by her own separate act, which has been since recognized by all the civilized world, and has never been disavowed, retracted, or in any wise impaired or weakened by any subsequent act of hers.

Resolved, That when for purposes of common defence and common welfare, Virginia entered into a strict league of amity and alliance, with the other twelve Colonies of British North America, she parted with no portion, of her Sovereignty, although from the necessity of the case, the authority to enforce obedience thereto, was in certain cases, and for certain purposes, delegated to the common agents of the whole confederacy.

Resolved, That Virginia has never parted with the right to recall the authority so delegated, for good and sufficient cause, nor with the right to judge of the sufficiency of such cause, and to secede from the Confederacy, whenever she shall find the benefits of Union exceeded by its evils. Union being the means of securing liberty and happiness, and not an end to which these should be sacrificed.

Resolved, That the allegiance of the People of Virginia is due to her. That to her, their obedience is due, while to them, she owes protection against all the consequences of such obedience.

Resolved, That we have seen with deep regret, that Andrew Jackson, Esq. President of the United States, has been influenced by designing counsellors to subvert the purposes of their own guilty ambition, to disavow the principles to which he owed his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Government of the United States, and to transfer his real friends and supporters, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of his and their bitter enemies—the ultra Federalists, ultra Bank, ultra Tariff, ultra Internal Improvement, and Hard Labor Convention men—the habitual Seceders at State Rights, and to their instrument, the veal and prostitute press by which they have endeavored, and but too successfully, to induce and mislead public opinion.

Resolved, That Virginia will be found her worst enemy, whenever she consents to number among her friends, those who are never true to themselves, but when they are false to their country.

Resolved, That we owe it to justice, while denouncing this portentous combination between General Jackson and the late unhallowed coalition of his and our enemies, to acquit them of any dereliction of principle, and to acknowledge that they have but acted in their vocations.

Resolved, That we cannot consent to adopt principles which we have always disavowed, merely because they have been adopted by the President; and although we believe that we shall be in a lean and proscribed minority, we are prepared again to take up our cross, confident of success, under that banner, so long as we keep the faith and can have access to the public ear.

Signed, JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, Chairman.

Perhaps every man in this meeting, at the late election, voted for General Jackson—these Resolutions were passed by those who were once his FAITHFULS.—What are they now?—certainly not yet ready to become his SECEDEES.

We may judge from this meeting, how the People of the Old Dominion feel, and how they will act if it comes to the pitch.

The South is every day becoming more and more divided,—the cause of Liberty is growing weaker and weaker.

extract, or abridgement in the Editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer from the "Daily in Washington."

Do you ask me, are the military to prevail over the civil authority? Are the State governments to be destroyed, and a despotic, consolidated government to be erected on their ruins? Are the people, at the mercy of the bayonet, to be coerced into silence? Can an aristocracy if they now acquire it, retain the power at which they are grasping, to the ruin of the democracy? I answer you—No. The military league will be rent in twain, by the majesty of the people. The reaction will sweep from power, and political consequence those who would restore the scenes of 1798. Short lived will be the triumph of that party who seek the blood of our brethren—who prize the necessity of evil, as greater than our worst enemies—loom our eyes, and who, to preserve our freedom and sustain our laws, present to our bosoms the bayonet of the mercenary.

FOR THE WESTERN GAZETTEIAN.

MR. CRAIG.

A few days ago, I was reading over an extract from the Journal of the House of Commons of the last Legislature, and I was much surprised to see that the two Commissions from Rowan, Mr. FEARSON and Genl. (1833) AS G. POLK, both voted for the employment of three against our sister State of South Carolina, which is the same thing, they voted against a Resolution which decreed the resort to force, and bloodshed?—Thus by their vote, holding out encouragement to the Tariff war party in Congress to resort to the sword, and the bayonet to keep up the high, and unnecessary taxes on the people of the South, who were glad to see, Mr. Craig, that you voted the other way, and that you are now in the having all unnecessary taxes repealed, but that you are opposed to involving the country in the horrors of civil war and bloodshed.

A ROWAN VOTER.

DEED.

In this Town, on Thursday the 14th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes.

Near this place, on Friday the 15th inst. Mrs. Sarah Long, relict of the late William Long, Esq.

In Cabarrus County, on the 25th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth May, aged 31 years, 7 months and 24 days.

In this County, on the 25th ult. Mr. Jacob Redwin, On the 25th inst. Miss Catherine Turner. On Thursday the 7th inst. Mr. Samuel W. Nelson.

BILL MUSTER.

THE Officers of the 69th Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday the 25th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. with muskets, bayonets, By order of the Commandant.

406 B. CRAIG, Adjt.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Simultaneous meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 25th day of February, 1833, and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally extended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are some and all existing Societies be as much as possible enlarged.

J. EDWARDS, Secy. Am. Temp. Soc. Andover, 10th Jan. 1833.

We will thank the Editors of this State to give the above a few insertions.

WILL PECK, Secy. State Temp. Soc. N. C.

State of North Carolina, INDEPENDENT COURT.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY SESSION, 1833.

WILLIAM LONG v. WESTLY ASBURY: Original attachment issued on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Westly Asbury, the return of which is not a inhibition of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court House in Liberty, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Chronicle.

Witness my hand and seal of Office, this 25th day of February, 1833.

Wm. McBE, c. c.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Northern made Sulphur, entirely new, with elastic springs and leather top. For terms apply at the Manufactory.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1833. 59f

PENMANSHIP.

THIS public is respectfully informed, that W. R. Armstrong's WRITING SCHOOL, is commenced in James Mull's large room, in this town, fall a few scholars would be received.

Blank Warrants.

Nearly Printed on Fine Paper, FOR SALE BY JOHN W. BROWN, 1833.