VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in the town of Petersburg, Va. on the 27th ult. where Bishops Hedding and Emory were present and presided. There were in attendance upwards of one hundred travelling and several local preachers. The various churches of the different denominations of christians of the place were offered to the Methodist ministers, and their pulpits occupied by them during the session of the Conference.

On the Sabbath, Bishop Emory preached at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church and Bishop Hedding ordained twenty one Deacons.—At 3 o'clock Rev. Thomas Crowder preached and Bishop Emory ordained eight elders.

The following appointment of the preachers for the Yadkin district was announced by Bishop Hedding.

John W. Childs, P. E. Guilford, Joshua Bethel. Patrick. Thomas S. Campbell. Stokes. Joseph A. Brown. Surry, Henry B. Ford. Wilkes, James Purvis. Iredell, John J. Hicks, John Lewis. Rowan Charles P. Moorman, J. S. Thomson. Davidson, Thomas Bardum. Randolph, Alfred Norman.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary agent.

John Early and William A. Smith, Agents of Randolph Macon College.

Stephen Olin, President of Randolph Macon College.

Martin P. Parks, Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon.

Edward D. Sims, Professor of Ancient Languages in Randolph Macon.

Lorenzo D. Lea, Principal of the Preparatory Department of Randolph Macon.

Melville B. Cox, Missionary to Africa.

The next conference is to be held in the City of Raleigh, N. C. to commence Feb. 12. 1834.

Effects of Kissing a Young Lady.

Our legislature have had quite an animated debate upon the legal consequences of a married man kissing an unmarried lady. As the same question appears to have engaged a co ordinate branch of our government—the Supreme judicial tribunal of Ohio:—and as there are a great many *married men* and *unmarried* women within the limits of this State, we deem it advisable to notice this case with some particularity, especially, as it must be borne in mind that *ignorantia legis neminem excusat.*

It appears that in 1822, Mr. Jeremiah Moore, married Miss Polly Prough. In 1825 they began to grow tired of each other, and their chains gradually losing their silken lustre, the husband soon afterwards, very ungallantly, solicited the Supreme Court to grant him a divorce from his said wife Polly. From the legislative debate, to which we are referring, we learn that the application was refused on the following ground:

While the parties were living together in a state of amicable indifference, they attended a party at a neighbor's house, which had assembled to boil apple butter, —In the course of the evening" Mr. Moore put his sleeve around the shoulders of a young woman, while sitting at the fire side in company with others, and drawing her up in his arms, *gave her a kiss.*" This fact being made known to the Supreme Court, they refused to loosen Mr. Moore's matrimonial chains. From this it is to be inferred, that there is in Ohio, neither statute nor common law authorizing married men to kiss unmarried women.

Mr. Moore, not satisfied with this decision of the Supreme Court, has made his appeal to the legislature, and at our last dates the question was pending before that body. The speakers were discussing the ethics of kissing and censuring the Supreme Court for their decision. As the matter is one of vast importance, and as it affords a fine field for fine speeches, it is altogether uncertain, when our august legislators will return to the body of their constituents.

The Beauty of virtue.—The following fine reflection is to be found in the Life of Lord Herbert, of Cherburg.

"Every body loves the virtuous, whereas the vicious do scarce love one another." Upon the same subject an Arabian happily observed, that he learned virtue from the bad, for their wickedness inspired him with a distaste to vice.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 15th January.

"The great extent of the sales in Cotton for the past week, amounting to 34,800 bales, which with the exception of 3000 on speculation, were all taken by the trade, produced at the commencement of the week an improvement in prices. Importers met the demand freely, and notwithstanding this extent of business, the small advance of 1-8d. obtained early in the week, was at the close entirely lost, and with it an increased desire to sell, and which has continued to be the case up to this date."

Gaming and Suicide in Paris.—There is no gun maker in Palais Royal, but Lepage, (the Lanton of Paris) lives close by. Frequently, a gambler in despair, fearful of risking his last franc without a remedy, calls at Lepage's before he enters the fatal 113, (the number of a noted gambling house;) he then stakes his all with confidence. A sound, well known in the neighborhood, announces that the game is closed. Last year, at the house of a friend, a gentleman was waiting, when the report of a pistol made him start. Don't stir, said the host; "it is nothing but the sentence of a *rogue* or a [illegible], which is being executed." The gentleman opened the window, and found his friend's conjecture correct. A young man, who had just left the gaming table, had climbed over the rail of the enclosed parterre, and shot himself upon the grass.

A CHALLENGE FOR $10,000.

The friends of *Julia*, by Bertrand dam Transport by Virginia, full brother to Bertrand, jr. now the property of Colonel James B. Richardson, proposes to run her against any horse in the United States, *four mile heats*, over the Washington Course, on the Monday preceding the next regular South Carolina Jocky Club races, in February next, for the above sum of $10,000. The rules of the said Club to govern the race, and the Judges of the Club to decide the same. Julia is now three, and will run as a four year old.—This challenge to be accepted, and the horse named by letter to John B. Irving, Esq. in Charleston, on or before the first day of June next, and the stakes to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Club, on the Saturday preceding the race. Half forfeit.

Evening Post.

We learn that $35,000 was offered and refused on Wednesday last for old Bertrand. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann, the day after his great race with Aratus and Creeping Kate.

Charleston Mercury.

A Good Plan.—A Society is about to be formed in Philadelphia, says the U. S. Gazette, under the auspices of those who will be likely to ensure its success, on a plan new as it is useful. It is proposed to form a capital of $30,000 by selling shares of stock of $5 each; a proper location is to be obtained, work shops are to be fitted up and supplied with tools, wherein articles of all descriptions are to be manufactured by persons who can procure employment no where else. The articles manufactured are to be offered for sale in a general ware room, at the lowest cash prices, thus presenting superior inducements to purchasers. The profits to be apportioned among the stockholders semi-annually, in the form of dividends, and the capital to be increased as the means of the Society accumulate.

Individual profit is not the object of the association. To give employment to the destitute mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little family together, is the primary aim of the association. A more exalted motive could not actuate the human breast. We trust the gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand, will persevere until the Society is usefully in operation.

We learn that the President was so much enfeebled, as to be compelled to retire to rest immediately after his return from the capitol; and that persons who called, as is usual, to pay their respects to him, were unable to see him yesterday evening.

Telegraph.

THE CAROLINIAN

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM

SALISBURY:

MARCH 18, 1833

LET US LOOK BACK AT THE PAST

The contest that now agitates the country, is precisely the same in *principle*, with that which in 1798 threatened a dissolution of the Union. Then, as at present, there were two parties in the country:—the Federal party headed by Hamilton and Adams, and the Republican party looking to Thomas Jefferson as their leader.

The Republicans, contended that the Federal Government was nothing but a *confederacy* of States,—was created by the people of the *several States*, and could exercise no powers but what was expressly given to it, by the constitution. The Federal party on the other hand denied that the Federal Government owed its origin to the people of the *several States* as separate communities, but that it was formed by the *American people* as a whole: they moreover were for lessening the rights of the States, and for increasing the powers of the General Government. As a particular illustration, they passed the Alien and Sedition acts,—One in a great measure, to exclude foreigners from the country, and the other for putting freemen in *jail* for speaking, or writing with too much freedom about the great men.

These acts however, connected with other things, opened the eyes of the people, and they soon hurled the Federalists out of power, and put the Republicans in. The federalists struggled hard to regain power during the whole of Jefferson's administration, and during the whole of the war, but they found it was all in vain, and at the close of the war, they gave over the struggle and fell back into the great mass of the people. Party distinctions were now lost, and the republicans having no longer an opponent in the field, began gradually to forget the *principles* that had carried them into power, and in proportion as this was the case, they also began rapidly to fall into some of the practices which they before, had so warmly denounced in the Federalists. A race now started, between many of the leading men on both sides, as it were, to see who could claim most powers for the Federal Government The right to protect Manufactures.—the right to tax the people of one State, to make roads and canals in another, were all conceded to the General Government, by some of the interested politicians on both sides, particularly at the North. The Southern republicans, however were more true to their principles. They foresaw, and predicted what is now coming to pass,—that the government is rapidly running into a despotism. Jefferson saw it, and on his death bed, raised his warning voice, but the current moved on, until S. Carolina threw herself in the gap to arrest it. She has given a powerful check to federal despotism, and if the people will only keep on the look-out, and guard their rights as become freemen, all will yet be safe. Republicanism will not only be *talked of*, but it will be *acted upon* by those with whom they entrust the administration of the Government.

"*A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of Liberty.*"

Constitution of N Carolina.

The above is a political maxim laid down by the sages of the revolution, who formed our State Constitution. They then foresaw, what we now see, that the only way to preserve our institutions and our liberty, is frequently to recur to the fundamental principles on which our government is built, without this recurrence, we are like mariners on the wide ocean, with nothing to guide us. What then is the nature of our government? Is it a Monarchy,—an Aristocracy, or a Republic? These are the only kinds of government we know of.

A Monarchy, is where the supreme power is lodged in the hands of one man. An Aristocracy, is where the power is lodged in the hands of a few men,—a particular class, generally the rich and powerful. A Republic is where the Supreme power is lodged in the People, and exercised by them through agents, or delegates according to fixed and limited rules Such a Government, our forefathers intended this Government to be;—but do we not see it changing? Do we not see, that all power in Congress is now exercised by a particular class, or order of men, & they make laws not for the good of the whole, but for their own especial benefit? For example they imposed heavy taxes, not to support government, but to enrich themselves, and their friends. Was this to be borne? Our state Constitution answers in the negative; it says, "Perpetuities and Monopolies are contrary to the genius of a *free State*, and ought not to be allowed." And the whole South has responded to this sentiment, and answered no! and notwithstanding, there were *men in the South*, aye, and *some in Rowan*, who justified the Tariff, and all the abuses of the Federal Government, yet the Tariff has been reduced. What a striking similarity is there between the conduct of such men, and the conduct of those, who justified the oppressions of King George, and fought for high taxes and the King. There is only this difference, King George's men actually *fought*—King Tariff's men only *talked big* about fighting.

"PRINCIPLES NOT MEN."

There is no *safety for Liberty* in a Government without *checks*: give unlimited power to any man, or to any set of men, and it will not be long before you see it grossly abused. These abuses will continue to increase until the people can no longer bear them, and then *revolution* must follow. Owing to the want of proper *checks*, the government of Ancient Rome, from the foundation of the city to the usurpation of Augustus, say 724 years, underwent no less than *eleven changes*.—one change in about every 65 years. Owing to the want of these checks, the *Republic of Venice*, experienced a *convulsion* of the people, about once in every fifteen or twenty years, until it was finally overthrown;—in fact, without safe and powerful checks, no government can be kept within the limits at first prescribed to it. A knowledge of this fact, taught by the bloody pages of history, made Patrick Henry exclaim, on seeing the Federal Constitution, "Where are your *checks, your checks?*" The Republican party contended that the States are the checks,—and under this idea the Constitution was adopted. But how is it now? We are told that the States can furnish no checks against *usurpations* of Congress, and that the *Majority* of Congress is the only check. General Jackson tells us that he is the check,—and the Supreme Court, is, by others, set up as the check;—but we see what kind of *checks* these are,—they are no checks against themselves,—against their own abuse of powers, and this is the quarter from which the danger comes.

The Union will never be in danger from the States, for the reason that the States have an interest in preserving the Union; but the danger comes from the Federal Government which always is struggling to get more power,—says Dr. Johnson, "Power is always stealing from the *many* to the *few*" And the only salvation for the *few* is always to be watchful of their rights.

"Principles, not Men." should be the maxim.

Manworship, is as fatal to *Liberty*, as Idolatry is to true Religion

WHO ARE REPUBLICANS?

In these latter times, almost every young man that comes forward, proclaims himself as a Republican,—thousands have done so, without knowing what are the principles of the republican party. They knew that the republican party was the popular side, and they wish to fall in the current, and sail along to honors and promotion. But the thing is now changing; the people begin to ascertain what a man is, not from his *name* but from his *principles*. Many a wolf will now be stripped of his sheep skin, and stand exposed in his true color.

The foundation principles of the republican party in 1797 98, were State-Rights, and State Remedies, and, no man now, can be a Republican on any other principle. If the *States* have any rights, they also have remedies, for a right without a remedy is no right at all, therefore the motto of all republicans is, "STATE-RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES."

Extract from a letter from —— county to the Editor

"I am truly glad to see from your last paper, that the principles, for which you have been contending almost alone in North Carolina, for the last two years have at length triumphed. It must be a source of pride to those who have, notwithstanding the vituperation and calumny which has been heaped upon them, boldly and fearlessly advocated the true principles of the constitution, to see that they have, at length, *peacefully*, as they said they would, obtained a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. They deserve and I hope will receive the remuneration which they deserve for their services. * * * * * The nullifiers of 1832 and '33 deserve as much, as did the Republicans of '98 and '99 Their principles *are the same*, and they have had the same effect; to wit, the preservation of the Liberties of the people from Federal usurpation.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."

Samuel Gwin whose nomination to be Register of a land office in Mississippi, had been twice before rejected by the Senate was again nominated to the Senate for the same office, towards the close of the last session of Congress, and again rejected.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr. Clay's land bill, for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, which passed both houses of Congress, has been *retained* by the President.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

☞ Our readers are referred to the fourth page of our paper for Mr. Clay's new tariff bill.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

DIALOGUE BETWEEN LAWYER A. AND FARMER B.

Lawyer A. Well Mr. B, I am glad to see you, and have some talk with you, for I hear that you have *turned* against General Jackson:

Farmer B. I am also glad to see you, and can assure you what you have heard, is in a measure true;—I am no longer a Jackson man.

Lawyer A. Well, this is strange! I really thought you would be the last man in the world to give up the "Old Hero,—you have always supported him with so much zeal.

Farmer B. Yes, I have always supported General Jackson with zeal, and I may say an honest zeal,—and I now only abandon him, because he has *abandoned the principles* on which he was elected,—the principles that he always avowed and always acted on until lately; as soon as he turned his coat, I left him: he has deceived his friends he has deserted them, and gone over to his enemies: He wished more power,—so did Bonaparte,—I am done with him forever!

Lawyer A. Well! Well! I say again this is strange! I never would have thought it.

Farmer B. Really Mr. A, I cant see any thing so very wonderful about it,—but if it is so very strange, I have heard of some other changes equally strange.

Lawyer A. Ah! what are they?

Farmer B. Why, it is reported that you have turned in favor of the "Old Hero," is it so?

Lawyer A. I cant say that I am exactly in favour of the man himself, but I think all good patriots ought to support him in his late measures, he certainly is a much better, and much greater man than I all along thought him to be.

Farmer B. I suppose you mean by his late measures,—his proclamation, & the Bill asking Congress for more power,—that is for all power.

Lawyer A. Why, I mean these. His proclamation is a wonderful production,—it sets forth the true doctrines,—Ah! he must have been *inspired* when he wrote that proclamation

Farmer B. Perhaps, he was *inspired*, but whether with an *evil* or a good spirit I have my own opinion. All I will say is, may Heaven save the people from the effects of such inspirations. Mr. A, will you answer me this question?—How is it that when General Jackson was doing well,—when he was administering the government on the principles of the constitution, you were constantly denouncing him, saying that he was Tyrant, and would yet ruin the country, but now, when he is trying to verify your prophecies, you all on a sudden whip around and become his friend?

Lawyer A. Why to be sure I never have been a friend to General Jackson, but, as he has seen the error of his way and come over to our side, we must encourage him in his well doing.

Farmer B. His well doing!—Is it well doing to assume powers not granted by the Constitution,—to wish to be made king in all things but the name,—to wish to drench the land in blood, and destroy Liberty! If this be well doing, I wish none of it.

Lawyer A. Well, Mr. B, I see you and myself can no more agree now than we could a year ago, so we will not quarrel about it.

Farmer B. No, certainly not The truth is neither of us have changed, you still hold your principles, and so do I—it is General Jackson that *has changed*,—he has forsaken his *principles*, quit his friends, and gone over to his enemies, and all I have to say, you are heartily welcome to him.

☞ Publishers of papers in the U. States will confer a favor on the N. Y. State Temperance Society, by giving the following notice an insertion:

N. YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The efficient patronage of our distinguished fellow citizen the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, enabled the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society to extend the circulation of the first No. of Vol. 1, of the Temperance Recorder to the number of 20,000 copies. To Erastus Corning, Esq. and Messrs. Packer, Prentice & Co. they owe a similar augmentation of the circulation of No. 1, Vol 1. Of these 10,000 are to be distributed to the several post town towns in the U. S., directed to "any Clergyman or Friend of Temperance," and 10,000 to the School Districts in the State of New York. It is hoped that this praiseworthy effort will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of Post Masters and others who may have it in their power to further the benevolent design of these individuals.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
Ch'n. Ex. Com. N. Y. State Tem. Soc.

Hymeneal.

Married, in this county, on the 28th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. *John Alford* to Miss *Catharine Smith.*

In this county, on the 21st ult. Mr. *Solomon Lentz* to Miss *Rachael Powlis.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. *Mary Dickson.*

In this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. *Michael Stirewalt*, aged 6[illegible] years.

AN ELECTION

WILL be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 8th day of April next (being Easter Monday) to elect Seven suitable persons to serve as Wardens of the Poor in Rowan County for the next three years ensuing. All persons are entitled to vote, who are qualified voters for Commoners to the Legislature of N. C. for said County

3:69 F. SLATER *Shff.*
Salisbury, March 11th 1833.

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST on the 9th inst., in Columbia, South Carolina, or between that place, and the four mile post, on the public road leading to Winnsborough, S. C., a

POCKET BOOK,

containing twelve or fifteen dollars in cash, with the following papers, viz: A note, drawn by Peter Cogsdell, of Darlington District, South Carolina, payable to me, for one hundred dollars, due about three years ago; One drawn by —— Prier, as principal, and —— [illegible] as security of the same District, payable to Isham Rainey, for one hundred dollars, date not recollected; One drawn by Maurice W. Hunter, of the same District, payable to me, for eighty dollars, due in September next; One drawn by Cyrus Bacot, of the same District, for sixteen dollars, payable to me, due about two years ago; One drawn by David Wise of Rowan County, North Carolina, payable to me, for sixty dollars, due six months after date, with interest from date, dated about the 28th of February last.—No other papers recollected. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book, or giving such information as will lead to its recovery, to the subscriber, six miles East of Salisbury, or to the Editor of this paper, shall be handsomely rewarded. 2t68

CHRISTIAN BRINGLE.
Rowan County, N. C.
March 15th 1832

NEW CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. ADELADE ROSSZEE respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury that she has opened,

A CONFECTIONARY

in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hilton and Oakes, a few doors East of the Court-House.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of

Candies, Cordials, Cakes, &c.

and all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind. 3:70

Salisbury, March 4, 1833.

THE ARABIAN HORSE,

YEMEN,

WILL stand at J. J. Mickle's in Longtown, Fairfield District, the ensuing season.—Terms, ten dollars the single leap; twenty-five the season; and thirty dollars to insure.

In regard to this valuable horse, it is sufficient to say that he is real Arabian: being one of those imported to this country by Mr. Rhind, from Constantinople.

Feb. 23. 3:68

The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle, Yorkville Pioneer, will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.—*Columbia Telescope.*

CHERAW.

THE Subscriber offers to the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, Crockery,
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,

With a snug Selection of

DRY GOODS;

On the Lowest Possible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce,—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell 58tf

JOHN SCOTT.
Cheraw, Jan. 8, 1833

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County about 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when she left home. She was raised in Haywood county and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf

Jan 24th 1833 ELY SCOTT.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid; Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WM. [illegible] LONG *Admr.*
Salisbury Feb. 25, 1833 13 77

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,

FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP

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, Sattinetts & black Vestings,
Merino do's., Brochellar and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
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,
Sheetings and Shirting,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Senchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk Camblets,
Cha. 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 fringe 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. 2tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

CONFECTIONARY.

MRS CHRISTINA WEST

INFORMS her friends, and the public generally that she has commenced the above business at her House on Main Street, East of the Court House, where she will always keep on hand, an assortment of

Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Cakes &c. and all other articles connected with the Confectionary business. 2t67

Salisbury, March 5th 1833.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is anxious to sell, a tract of land; lying on the Poplar branch, containing one hundred and five acres, which formerly belonged to the heirs of Eli Gaither, dec'd., and adjoining R. Locke, Joseph Blackwell and John Blackwell. About twenty-five acres of the above is cleared, the rest is woodland a part of which is as good meadow land as any in the county. The land can be seen by application to the subscriber 7 miles west of Salisbury.

JOS. COWAN, Sr. *Agent*
Feb. 25, 1833. 3t66p

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

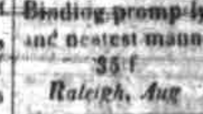
Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

35tf J. GALES & SON.
Raleigh, Aug

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, to run the boat between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 9[illegible]tf

J. B. C.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS and DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.