reconciled to confidence in the Senate, against the wishes of those who recently appointed him. As matters now stand, he will, in a *particular quarter*, be pressed for the office of Secretary of State. I think, however, that he will be defeated, and that although Mr. McLane's appointment may be delayed, it will not be prevented.

The administration men in Tennessee, especially those in and about *Nashville*, are up in arms, at the attacks which have been made upon their commercial character and credit. Some of their leaders have determined on an investigation into the transactions of the Branch Bank at that place. That investigation will be made, and the result will be published. It will establish the fact, that the western merchants, as a body, are as honorable men and as solvent, as the merchants in the Atlantic cities; and consequently, that by discounting their paper, the Branch Bank at Nashville will sustain as small a per centage of loss, as any other Branch in the United States. The anticipated enquiry and publication is "wormwood and gall" to the stock gamblers, whether *in or out* of the cabinet *irresponsible*.

The people in the South and southwestern States are looking into the principles of the measures adopted by the late Congress. The result of their elections will show a great diminution of Gen. *Jacksons* influence. There will, however, be a decided majority of *nominal* Jacksonmen returned to the next House of Representatives. That majority will consist of the shreds and patches of every faction, now in embryo, but which has not yet assumed form and shape and being. The developements of the winter will bring up, once more, the standard of reform; and then, mark what I now say, eight weeks after the commencement of the session,—out of *two hundred and forty* members, of which the House will be composed, on no question testing the strength of the "*whole hog party*," will they ever obtain more than *one hundred votes*.

You will have seen a notice of the inquisition now sitting on the Navy Commissioners. The chief inquisitor is *Amos Kendall*. The accuser, a distinguished member of the *Hickory Club*, who, it is said, would accept the appointment of Post Master of this city. *Doctor Jones*, the present incumbent, was, formerly, a great favorite; but he has fallen under the *ban* of the zealots of the club, and rumor says that Mr. *Kendall* is resolved on a re-organization. In the hope of appeasing the "*angry gods*," Mr. Jones was indefatigable, (during the contest for printer,) within the walls of Congress Hall, in electioneering for Mr. Blair. *I suspect*, however, that Dr. Jones begins to *suspect* that these services were not well calculated to increase the number of his friends, in a certain section of the administration party. I well knew, at the time, that the Post Master was "pulling against wind and tide," but I *suspected* that he "was rowing one way and looking another."

You have, I presume, noticed the uncandid and contemptible effort of Mr. Blair, to make an impression that my letters are not received by you from the city of Washington. I cannot descend to notice such folly. Do put the gentleman at ease, on this point, if you can.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig.

SNACKS.

People of America, watch your head man, he will soon be your master.

Clay's "stitch in time," has saved more than nine.

Political darkness covers the Old Dominion. The people starve for lack of knowledge.

Political dogs are scuffling over the crumbs of office, while the thieves are breaking in at the windows.

Never give up the reins of government to political Gilpins. It takes cautious drivers to guide the wheels of State.

Jackson is using federal midwives to bring forth republican children: the object of this Pharaoh is to strangle in the birth.

The higher the floods of federal wrath rise, the higher will the ark *of State-rights* ascend.

Jackson changes his documents but holds his doctrines: the snake may change his skin, but holds its poison.

Even when the tree of liberty is falling, the political hawks are feathering their nests.

The veil of the State Rights temple has been rent from top to bottom: the sun of freedom has been darkened, and ghosts of departed patriots have come forth.

Rives is a Jonas that must be thrown over board to save the sinking ship.

Felix is never so happy as when he is licking the hands of his master, or lying down at his feet. When he says, poor Felix! how he wags his tail, and grins, and jumps, and always ready to bark at Calhoun and Clay, at the pointing of the finger.

An ounce of honesty in the statesman is worth a pound of talents—what signifies a gun that shoots well, if it is not *aimed* well. We want the integrity of the State more than the wisdom of the State. Never a time when the demand for the *article* was *greater*, and yet never a time when the article was *scarcer*.

Van Buren is all wolf but the skin. Beware of *false* prophets that come to you in sheep's clothing.

Enforcing Bill.—This egg of the *cockatrice*, should have been crushed by the heel of Congress. But the heel of the people shall bruise the *serpent's* head.

Give me the statesman who holds nothing so fast as his *integrity*—when the storm blows the fiercest, then he stands the boldest.

The Speaker is going like a shadow that declineth. He shall decrease, but Tyler shall increase—he shall fade as a leaf, but Tyler shall grow greener and flourish fairer.

Away with a political Judas, that sops in the same dish with a friend, and yet betrays as an enemy—that kisses sweetly, then stabs fatally.

The Presidential pasture has fattened Jackson for the slaughter. Political glory is at the end of the race—he that holds out to the end faithfully, shall be saved triumphantly.

Calhoun is a bush on fire, but not consumed.

The Dagon of consolidation should fall again before the ark of *State Rights*.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN OOOK.

QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.

Martin Van Buren, John McLean, Richard M. Johnson and Lorenzo Dow, are already nominated for the next Presidency. One of the Treasury Collar Presses, has already stuck up the name of the first, in the front of its sheet. Will the restless imitation of office hunters, allow no respite to the People? Shall the great principles now in contest, be put aside to give place to partizan war, inflamed by the Kennels at Washington? For the time is past, when the interests of the country claimed precedence of the interests of party leaders. The game is commenced—the very game which was played off upon the people twelve months ago. There are some half-dozen candidates to be brought out; and then we are to have another Baltimore caucus for the benefit of Mr. Van Buren—or rather to produce "*concert and harmony*," in the great *Republican Party*, headed by Sedition Law Federalists. The game is begun—let the people look to it—corruption has commenced its work, and it will go on to the end. *Virginia Jeffersonian.*

The following are the provisions of the Land Bill, which passed Congress, but was unsanctioned by the President:

"It reserved for the new States twelve per cent. of the proceeds, in addition to the sum heretofore reserved for works of internal improvement, and for the purposes of education within the same; also, five hundred thousand acres to each of the new States, for the same object, and reserved the right of extending the same privileges to the territories on their respective admission into the Union. It also gave the right to actual settlers to enter not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres at fifty cents per acre.—The sum which would accrue from sales after these liberal provisions in favor of new states and territories, was to have been divided according to federal representation."

Awful Catastrophe.—The New-York Radicator of Saturday, contains an article from the Constitutional del Canca, stating that in the month of July last, while Mass was being celebrated in the Church of Sigchos, near Tacunda, in the Republic of Equador, South America, on the day of the solemn festival *del Corpus*, fire was communicated to the building by means of a rocket, and that in the rush of the audience to the door, it became shut, and the WHOLE CONGREGATION PERISHED IN THE FLAMES, *except the Curate who escaped through the window!!* The number of lives lost was estimated at more than FIVE HUNDRED, besides children. *Balt. Chron.*

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, dated in New-Hampshire:

The democratic party here read the proclamation with surprise. They could not reconcile it with documents from the same source, which had preceded it. Our papers, those of them that profess democratic principles, are trammelled; they will not openly come out and denounce the proclamation although they disapprove of some of its doctrines. They have become, in a certain degree, "political trimmers;" all that is wanting in the north, is independent editors; the press would then speak out the sentiments of the democratic party; federal doctrines, oppressive laws, and unconstitutional acts would then be denounced, whether they were sanctioned by men who have ever professed democratic principles, and been supported on those principles, or not.

At present, the democratic papers of N. England do not speak the sentiments of the party they represent; it is too much the case that doctrines coming from a *certain quarter*, are to be applauded, whether federal or democratic. whether subverting the rights of the people, or upholding them. But the people of New England (the democratic portion of them) do not worship any man, or subscribe to doctrines advanced by him, which they regard as subversive of their rights; their motto is *Principles, not men.*

We make the following extract of a letter of a recent date, written at Rome, Italy.

"Bishop England is in high estimation here, though some weeks ago he got into a little difficulty, in consequence of something which he uttered in a sermon delivered by him at the request of the Americans then in Rome, upon the occasion of ceremonies being performed for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. A few of the sentitiments were rather too American for the ears of an Englishman among his audience, by whom a distorted account of them were reported to the Holy office, as I think it is called, and an investigation took place, which, however, terminated in the Bishop's favor. *Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

The Legislature of Indiana, have chartered a College to be called Christian College, with powers to confer degrees on both males and females. In the Female department, as we learn from a Louisville paper, there are to be the degrees of Doctress of Natural Science, of English Literature of Belles Letters, of the Fine Arts, and of Arts and Sciences.

THE CAROLINIAN:

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

APRIL 22, 1833

☞ The Editor of the Carolinian is now and will be, absent for two or three weeks. He will attend the Superior Courts of Rutherford, Lincoln, Iredell and Mecklenburg, so that the people in those Counties who have business with his office, can have an opportunity of transacting it. The paper will be left in the hands of a gentleman every way qualified for its management.

Our readers will perceive in an adjacent column that the publication of the "Examiner" has been abandoned by Mr. Raguet, for the want of sufficient encouragement. We were in hopes that the "Banner of the Constitution" would have had a successor in the "Examiner, which would have been a great acquisition to the good cause of "Free Trade and State Rights" with Condy Raguet at the helm.

WILL THEY NEVER BE SATISFIED?

There seems to be a class of men in the United States, who are never willing to see the country, and particularly the South in a state of tranquillity. No sooner has peace and harmony been restored among the different sections of the Union, by a satisfactory adjustment of the vexed question of the Tariff, than attempts are making to inflame the public mind, by stirring the Slave question. There are fanatics in some of the Northern States, (and they have allies among us,) who are now using every effort to *unsettle* the public mind, and to create jealousies in the different sections of the Union, by publishing inflammatory pieces upon this subject. The people of the South ought to be on the alert. This is a question, which *they alone*, must decide. Its agitation at this time can be of no benefit to *those*, who *are not* interested in it. We hope the honest and reflecting part of the community at the North, will, therefore, frown down every attempt to create any excitement upon the subject.

VIRGINIA WILL BE HERSELF AGAIN.

Every mail brings us the most gratifying accounts from the land of Democracy. Virginia is fast tearing from the necks of her sons, the degrading collar of slavery. They slept and Thomas Richie & Co. fastened it around their necks; They are awakening to cast it off again.

The last Richmond papers contain an account of the proceedings of the citizens of Charles City, at a dinner given to the Hon. John Tyler, the bold and fearless champion of the rights of the States.—They breathe a spirit of Patriotism worthy of Virginia's best days. The flame is kindled, and it cannot be stopped till the "Commonwealth" is *disenthralled* from its present slavish condition.

RAIL ROADS.

We are pleased to see the interest which the citizens of some of the lower counties take upon the subject of Railroads. We should be better pleased, however, to see their efforts directed to *one*, which could be called North Carolinas, than to the one from Petersburg to Weldon. The latter will doubtless be of incalculable benefit to the people of that particular section of the State, but it cannot be so to any large portion of our people.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. APRIL 4, 1833.

Arrived Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, from Wilmington with the Eliza Neill and new flat James Seawell in tow, and 13 cabin passengers, she was ladened with the following goods, viz:—670 boxes, bales and trunks; 99 hhds. and crates sundries; 312 bbls. sundries; 264 bags coffee, &c.; 491 packages nails, lead, &c.; 2 coaches complete; 1 pr. burrstones; 1 carding machine complete; 1 packing do; 265 bars iron; making 1 840 packages for sundry merchants in Fayetteville and the interior. For those residing in this section of the state, we observe the following, John Murphy Saml. Hargrave, T. & J. Young, F. Young, Hargrave & Gaither, Thos. L. Cowan, M. Pickston & Co. Cowan & Jenkins, G. W. Brown, R Clemmons, Stockdon & Huggins, Saml. Douthit, S. B Douthit & Co. Slaughter & Reeves, Johnson & Hargrave, J. Clement & Co

Markets.

Liverpool, March 4th—"COTTON MARKET.—There was extensive demands in the Cotton market to day, transactions estimated at 6 000 bales. American, 2,500 at 5⅜ a 8½ dy.

On the 7th sales were large, but without any advance in American sorts, though the feeling was better.

New York, April 6th.—"The demand since our last report, has been tolerably good for Cotton. The sales are about 2800 Bales.—1500 uplands, at 10 a 2 cents.

COFFEE.—Prices are rather lower, St. Domingo prime, 11½ cents, 4 months; ordinary at 11 cts, less 2 per cent for cash; Laguira at 12½ cents: prime 13½ cts.; Cuba, 11½ a 12 1 3 cents.

SUGAR.—The stock continues very small and the demand good St. Croix 7 a 9 cts.; New Orleans 6 a 7½ cts.; Porto Rico 7½ a 9.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 13TH—COTTON—Short staple inferior to good 9 3 8 a 10 1 4 cts, common prime 10 1-2 a 10 3 4; choice 11 a 11 3-8. Beeswax 17 cts.; Tallow—Carolina 11 a 11½; Sugar, Muscovodo 6½ a 8½; St. Croix and Jamaica 7 a 9½; New Orleans 6½ a 8 cts. Coffee—inferior to good fair 11 a 11 1-4; good to prime 11 a 12½; choice 13 a 13½.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 5—COTTON is worth from 9½ a 10 1 2, a choice lot sold for 11½ cts. There is a great scarcity in flour. That of a good quality commands 6 a 6½

WILMINGTON, N. C. APRIL 10.—FLOUR $5 a 6, Tallow 10 Beeswax 17 a 18, Salt, Turk island 42, Liverpool 50, do. in sacks 35, sound 40 Brown Sugar 7 a 9 Coffee 11 a 14, Molasses 26 a 30.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C. APRIL 9.—COTTON 10 a 10 50

CHERAW, S. C. APRIL 10.—Cotton 10 a 10 50.

A Dialogue on the relation which the STATES *bear to the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,—*and on the powers of the Federal Government.*

Question. When were the Governments of the several STATES established?

Answer. They were established at various periods. long before the revolutionary war. while these States were yet colonies;—each acknowledging allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, but in all other respects separate and distinct from each other; each governing itself within its own territorial limits, and having no other political connexion with one another than a common dependence on the Mother country.

Question. This was before the Revolution, but how was it after the Declaration of INDEPENDENCE?

Answer. The Declaration of Independence was simply dissolving the connexion of the thirteen colonies, with the British crown;—which was done by name and enumeration of the said colonies, then and thereby becoming INDEPENDENT STATES,—independent of the British crown, and *politically* of each other. Hence it was that each STATE immediately after the declaration of independence set about modifying its government so as to suit the new order of things,—the most of them forming and establishing CONSTITUTIONS for themselves.

Question. If the STATES were thus independent of each other, how was it that they carried on the war in common?

Answer. They were all fighting for the same thing, namely Independence and Liberty, and therefore they AGREED to make common cause; and, in order that they might act together with greater concert, and unanimity, on the 9th of July 1778, "ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION," were entered into between them; the 2nd article reads in these words"—"Each state, retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.' By these articles of confederation a "Congress of the United States" was created and certain powers given to this Congress:—in that Congress each STATE, whether large or small, had precisely the same political weight. This Congress, sometimes called the old continental Congress raised the continental armies conducted the war, and made the peace, all of which they did under the powers delegated to them by the articles of confederation. Nor should it be forgotten that each and every one of the STATES also raised troops, and supported them during the whole period of the war,—and that many of the battles of the war of Liberty, were fought exclusively by the State-troops under the command of STATE officers. Thus you see that the STATES were separate, and independent of each other during the war, except so far as they had delegated certain powers to the continental Congress.

Question. Was it not about the close of the War, that the present Constitution of the United States was established, which instrument of course did away the old confederacy, and created *new relations* between the States?

Answer. During the Revolutionary War, while a common danger pressed upon all the States, it was found that the "articles of confederation" were sufficiently strong to keep them together, and for all the purposes of defence against the common enemy; but when peace came, it was soon ascertained that the old confederation would not answer, and that if the States wished to keep together, some *additional* powers should be given to the CONTINENTAL GOVERNMENT.

Accordingly the subject was taken under consideration by the *Legislatures* of the several *States*, and after a time each State agreed to appoint DELEGATES to meet in Convention for the purpose of making some change in the General Government; this Convention met in Philadelphia, in May 1787, and after the deliberation of several months they formed the present constitution of the United States.

Question. Who were the constituents of the Convention,—the American people *as a whole*, or, the people of the several States, as separate and distinct communities?

Answer. Certainly not the American people *as a whole*, but the *States*, as separate political communities. The members or Delegates of the Convention were not chosen by the people, but by the STATES, and in convention all the votes were taken by *States*, each State giving ONE vote.

Question. Was this Constitution binding on the States or the people as soon as it was formed by the Convention, or was it required before it became binding to submit it to the States for their separate consideration and ratification or rejection?

Answer. The Convention having been composed of delegates or agents, appointed by the STATES to revise the articles of confederation and devise the form of a General Government; it was expressly provided that the work of their hands should be submitted to the States, or the people of the States, for their ratification, or rejection, and of course could not become binding on a single human being, until ratified and sanctioned.

The instrument called the constitution of the United States was accordingly submitted to each State, and each State in a convention of its own, took it up examined it and decided for itself;—I say, *for itself*, for one state ratifying the constitution did not make it binding on another. Nor, did the ratification of 12 States, make it binding on the remaining *thirteenth*:—For, example North Carolina refused to ratify the Constitution mearly two years after the other twelve had done so, and during that time she was not considered as belonging to the union, but stood alone as a separate and independent State. She afterwards held a second convention, and agreed to join the *Union*.

Question. Does it not follow from these historical facts, that the STATES are the PARTIES of the Federal Government, and that the Constitution is only the written *compact* between the States, by which they gave existence to this Federal Government?

Answer. Most certainly. The STATES are constituted in the instrument containing the articles of copartnership.

Question. The STATES bring the PARTIES to the compact, in what light must we consider the Federal Government?

Answer. It can justly be considered in no other light than as the AGENT of the STATES who created it;—the joint agent, first of TWENTY-THREE, now of TWENTY FOUR *States*. It being an AGENT, like all agents, its powers are limited by the *written power of attorney*, given to it by its PRINCIPALS, and the Constitution of the United States is this power of Attorney. This agent has no other powers but what are expressly given in the constitution, or, *necessarily* implied, and all other powers remain in the PRINCIPALS, who are the STATES. The express words of the Constitution are." The powers not *delegated* to the UNITED STATES by the CONSTITUTION nor *prohibited* by it to the States, *are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.*"

(To be Continued.)

DIED,

On Wednesday morning last, 17th inst. at the residence of Robert Burton, Esq. in the County of Lincoln, the Rev. THOMAS ESPY, a zealous minister of the Gospel, in the Presbyterian Church. His remains were brought to this place, and interred on Thursday last in the German Lutheran burial ground.

In Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. on the 12th inst. *Alexander R. Caldcleugh*, Esq.

Also, on the 11th inst. Mrs. *Amelia Sink* the wife of Mr Jacob Sink of said county.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving, and opening, his assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

THEY were purchased in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations with great care, and entirely for CASH; they will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit; his assortment will consist of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY,

and every other article generally kept in his line of business; which together with his stock previously on hand, will make his assortment complete.

His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COTTON, BEES-WAX,
TALLOW, WOOL,
IRON, TOW-LINEN,
FLAX-SEED,

And nearly all kinds of country produce, will be taken in exchange for goods.

7 79 SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

LEXINGTON, N. C. April, 20th 1833.

THE EXAMINER.

THE subscribers to the paper proposed to be established in this city, under the title of "The Examiner," are respectively informed, that owing to the entire failure of the condition expressed in the seventh article of the prospectus, its publication has been abandoned

Philadelphia, Pa. April 11, 1833

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar, $6

English Grammar and Geography, $9

Languages and Sciences, $12

Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.

P. J. SPARROW, *Principal.*
T. W. SPARROW.

N. B. Boarding can be obtained in respectable families. I am authorized to state that Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Howard will each take as many as eight boarders. 6:77

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading or harboring my wife DORCAS, for I am determined not to pay any debt that she may contract, for she has left my bed and board without any just cause. I am determined to put the law in force against any person who trades with or harbors her ELIJAH VOLUNTINE

April 13th, 1833. 72d

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Salisbury, N. C.

THE anniversary of St Johnthe Baptist will be celebrated by the brethren of Fulton Lodge, on the 24th of June next. An oration will be delivered by one of the fraternity. The members of this Lodge, are requested to be punctual in attendance.

The brethren of neighboring Lodges, and transient masons are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Lodge,

HUGH WELCH, *Secretary.*

April 17, 1833 1w

ENTERTAINMENT.

WHITFIELD KERR

TAKES this method of informing his friends & the public generally, that he has moved to his new house on Centre Street, in the Town of Statesville, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Court-House, where he hopes to share largely of the public patronage. He promises that no exertions shall be omitted to make his guests comfortable. His stables are entirely new, large and commodious.

The Post-Office is kept at the above house. 3:75

Statesville, N. C. April 15, 1833.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Dr. John Scott & A. W. Brandon at the town of Wadesborough, under the firm of Brandon and Scott, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April last. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make payment to A. W. Brandon at Wadesborough, who is authorised to settle the business of the concern. JOHN SCOTT

3:74 A. W. BRANDON.

April 12th, 1833

5 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the 28th of January last, the subscriber put in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., a letter directed to Messrs. Waters & Howell, Merchants, Winnsborough, S. Carolina, containing a twenty dollar Bank note of the following description,

"Bank of the State of South Carolina, No. 442, dated Charleston 15th December, 1830, payable to R Y Hayden, C. J. Colcock, Prest., A Heyry, Cashr." The above letter not having gone to hand, it must have been mislaid, or the money purloined on the way. The public are cautioned from receiving the above note, five dollars will be paid for its return by R. MACNAMARA.

Rowan Co. 17 April, 1833 3:7

25 DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at his residence in Randolph County, N. C., on the 8th instant, Two young negro men, viz:

JESSE & ELIJAH;

Jesse is about twenty two years old, weighs about 140 pounds, of low stature but well made, is of dark mulatto colour, and can read pretty tolerably well. Elijah is about eighteen years old, spare made, is rather inclined to be slender built and his lips project rather beyond the proper length. They had on when he left a half worn beaver hat and thin homespun suits.

They are intelligent smart fellows and will no doubt try to pass as free men, under the name of Wade Evans, or Chonlor; they are both mixed with Indian.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and confinement of said negroes in any jail so that I get them again, or, twelve dollars for each fifty cents for either. 6:77

J. K. ARMISTEAD

Moffitt's Mills P. O.
Randolph Co. N. C. Apl 8 18

FOUND.

ON Friday morning last, a GOLD Watch Chain, with two gold Seals; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Apply to SAMUEL JONES or at this Office

Salisbury, April 19th 1w

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washington. They consist of upwards of [illegible] different founts of type from Brevier to Pica; an excellent press; flowers, leads, cases, chases, &c. &c. with apparatus complete for carrying on the business. They are all in good order, and some of the type is but little worn

The paper at present issued from the office has as good a patronage as any ever published in this place. To a person of industrious habits, acquainted with the business, and desirous of locating in this section of country, a favorable opportunity is now offered. A wish to engage in other pursuits elsewhere, induces the present proprietor to dispose of the establishment.

The whole, if speedily applied for, may be had a bargain. [illegible]

Washington, N. C. March 29th 1833.