conducious Red skins! (murmur of applause) I say we are met here to instigate whether we will sit still in our shanteen, and see the spoiler whet his deadly and bloody and murderous knife against the hearts of our friends and feller squatters; —them are fearless sperits who have gone forth with a bold heart and a strong arm *to dig ditches & drain the swamps of the west!*—and whom we may look upon, emphatically and too totally as the pianos of a new world! (Much cheering and calling "hear! hear!") Whether we will sit still & see their corn fields ravished, their wives invigilated before their very eyes, and their smiling, prattling infants used up in the most barbacious manner—or whether we will march at once upon this second champagne, and by our timely valorasity, save them from a state of total defunction! At the same time extinguishing ourselves in eternal fame! (Here the scalp hallo was thrice repeated.) Ah! my feller citizen sodjers! I fully propitiate the symptomizing feelings of your hearts! I need but remind you of your duties towards your suffering and distrestful and conflicted brethren! Their woes cry aloud for address, and perhaps are heard even now in the retiracy of our firesides and our chimbley corners! ("Much agitation in the centre.")—Behold they lay down at night with a blooming cheek and a ruby lip, and—oh! my feller sodjers, must I revulge the cruel, the dreadful, the fatal catastrophe? *they wake up ere morning in death!* Here the scalp-hallo was again sounded, and after a little calling to order by an amateur speaker, who was taking notes with a piece of chalk on a board fence, the orator of the day, resumed.) But I cannot dwell upon this horrible, this appalling, this dreadful subject,—a subject, feller citizen sodjirs, whose horrors runs ferment the very grain as I may say, of the soul without (clearing his throat and addressing one of the crowd) —Stranger, will you hand me a gourd of water with a leetle sprinkle of the critter in it?—without feeling an inquinchable thirst for (tasting the liquor and addressing the individual who brought it,) a little more of the critter if you please, just a sprinkle,—a mere drap—that, an unquinchable thirst for that wengence which all the gods of war, Wulcan, and Plato, and Wesuvius, claim as their high perogative, but which I would shower, feller citizens, which I would shower in beams of wrath upon them are unlegal, excenstitutional & uncivilized savages, which skulks amongst our bottoms, by day and by night, sallies forth to kill and to murder our families, *and to rob our potatoe patches!* Yes gentlemen and feller citizens sodjirs! my soul rises spontaneously as I contaminate the glorious event that must extinguish our names in the hearts of our countrymen till time shall be no more! Our excesrin this expeditition is sartan;—it is a mere sarcumstance! The plants will be aroused, and we will all hight on'em bodaciously, and totally obdistigate'em off the face of the yearth! I know you are all raal grit. I myself am particularly a caution—a rael snag-boat, and will lead you to where a good chunk of a fight is sartin to be hit against. I will flank you into a solemn column, and receding by a retrograde advance we will away to the field of glory; the field of garnish and of blood! Yes, my brarve and feller sodjirs! we'll meet the enemy in their own diggings, *and the way we'll use'em up'll be a sin to Crockett!*

[The scalp-hallo again rose to a deafening height, but died away as the whole party, bearing their orator upon a rail, "receded by a retrograde advance," towards a shantee where the "critter had not yet entirely yielded to the ravages of consumption."]

N. B. The orator in question, is a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of a certain western State.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED.

April 20th. Schooner Nile, from Boston. 21st. Brig Damon, from N. York; Schooner Alin, from Jamaica. 22nd, Schooner Branch, from N. York. 23rd, William Henry, from Charleston; Brig Export, from Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ARRIVED,

April 15th. Steamer, Henrietta, with tow boats Clarendon and Only Son, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Iron, for merchants in Fayetteville and the interior, we notice for this section of country, George W. Brown, T. L. Cowan, Cowan & Jenkins, J. Cowles, Caldcleugh, Dusenberry & Co. Dusenberry, McRae & Co. M. Pinkston, C. Harbin & Co., Waugh, Courts & Waugh, Waugh and Moore, J. Waugh, B. Clements, Samuel Lemly and Son, M. Chambers, and A. Caldcleugh.

Arrived. April 21st. Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with the Henry Clay in tow, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. for merchants in Fayetteville and the interior, we notice for this section of country, J. Murphy, Murphy & Taylor, Johnson and Hargrove, Ebenezer Dickson, Alexander and Cowan.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL.—Accounts have been received to 24th March. The sales of cotton for the week ending the 22d were 14,000 bales. Uplands are quoted at 6¾ to 8d. sterling per pound. Import from the 12th to the 19th March, 3891 bales.

NEW YORK.—April 20.—COTTON—There has been considerable business in the article at prices equal to those of last week: the sales are about 6700 bales, consisting in part of 3900 uplands, at 10½ to 12¼

COFFEE.—The Coffee market is giving way. The following are the transactions of the week, being all for the home trade, 700 a 800 bags Cuba at 10 a 12½; 1000 bags Brazil 12 a 13½; 300 a 400 bags Laguira 12 a 12½ and 500 bags Java at 13½ cents.

SUGAR.—The sales consist of 350 a 400 boxes brown Havanna at 8¼ a 8½; Some prime whites at 11½ a 11½. Some poor do. at 9½ a 9¾; 300 hhds New Orleans at 5 a 7; 100 hhds St Croix, at 8½ a 10; and 200 hhds Porto Rico, at 8 a 8½ cts. Prices are well supported.

Dry Goods.—Two sales of Canton silks have been made by auction this week, which have been already reported. The first consisting of old importations does not call for any remark. The last being a recent arrival, the prices offered did not meet the views of importers, prices having risen in Canton and few goods being expected. Nothing but sample cases were sold. All the Slate Souchon Pongees were withdrawn as well as many of the white Pongees. In British dry goods we have had a quiet week, but still some heavy operations have been made, both for home trade and export. There is no depression in French goods.

CHARLESTON, April 25th.

COTTON.—This article comes in slowly and is taken up freely on arrival at the full prices of last week. Prime readily commands 12 cents. We have heard of no sales beyond this quotation, although holders are asking higher prices. The late accounts from England report a dull market, but no change in prices. Beeswax 18; Tallow 11 a 11½; Molasses, Cuba and English Islands, 24½ a 26, New Orleans 27 a 28; Sugar 7 a 9½. Coffee 11 a 13½ cts. The transactions in Groceries have been very limited. Holders of Coffee are anxious to realize, as considerable arrivals are shortly expected, and prices are looking down. The amount of Sugar on hand is quite small, particularly of a prime quality.

COLUMBIA.—We have received no advices since our last.

CHERAW, April 26th.

Cotton sells readily at quotations, and in one or more instances above, one fine lot brought 11¼ cts. Corn is in demand, and will find ready sale at quotations. Flour also will find a ready market at quotations. Our merchants have good stocks of groceries; sail, sugar, and coffee in plenty.—Our up country friends will do well to try this market, as all kinds of produce will meet a ready sale.

Cotton 10 a 11; Corn 60; Flour 4,50 a 5,50; Molasses 30 a 40; Coffee 15 a 17; Sugar 8 a 10; Salt 75 per bushel $2,50 per sack.

WILMINGTON, April 24th

No alterations since our last, except in the article of Molasses, which we quote at 26 a 30 cts. per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE April 23rd.

No alterations since our last in the state of this market.

THE CAROLINIAN

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

MAY 6 1833.

BRITISH PRINCIPLES AND BRITISH PRINCIPLES.

We have heard our northern brethren accuse the South in their opposition to the Tariff, of being influenced by British feeling, particularly the nullification party of South Carolina and about Charleston; that their only object was to effect a dismemberment of our glorious Union, and form an alliance with the kingdom of Great Britain. We cannot for a moment believe that the intelligent part of that community could ever possibly have harboured such ardides. The charge is made there by the wicked, and not unfrequently believed by the weak, the the latter have our pity, the former our contempt. The influence of British feelings! The Southern people are sometimes influenced by British feelings, but they are the feelings which operated on Thomas Jefferson, Charles Carroll, Richard Henry Lee, Edward Rutledge, and the rest of that gallant band who represented them in the Congress of '76, when for the support of the Declaration of Independence which declared the good people of these colonies free and independent States "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour—they are actuated by the feelings which operated on a Washington, a Marion, a Sumpter and a host of others, when they resisted King George at the cannons mouth, enduring all the privations incident to a military life in the then state of the country, because they loved liberty and hated oppression they are the feelings which operated on some, even of the present generation, when they staked their homes, and their firesides on a contest for their political rights; when at the hazard of their lives and fortunes they opposed British power and claims

The influence of British principles! They are actuated by British principles, but they are those of a Locke, a Milton and a Sidney, principles which teach them that government is intended for the benefit of the people, & not for the advantage of their agents,—principles which teach them that it is not only the right, but the bounden duty of the people to mark the conduct of their agents, and as they prescribed their duties and prerogatives, which are contained in the written constitution of the land, should they exceed them, TO INTERPOSE TO ARREST THE EVIL. When they shall no longer be actuated by such feelings and such principles, when they shall subscribe to the doctrines that the men in power can do no wrong, that the will of the Executive is in all cases to be obeyed, that the laws of Congress constitutional and unconstitutional, are the supreme law of the land; to be enforced at the point of the Bayonet, taxes to be collected at the drum head; and instead of a civil officer to be insulted by a swaggering orderly Sergeant, that they must speak of the acts of the President as one of his subjects William the Fourth would of his Royal master "he can do no wrong, in fine, when they shall point to the President's proclamation and say "there you will find my creed, because it is the creed of General Jackson"—then we will begin to believe that they are under the influence of BRITISH PRINCIPLES, and are fit to be SLAVES.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

It is but the idle language of a false and destructive theory, to argue that the farmer is independent of the merchant, or that the distresses of one is not felt by the other. The experience of ages has demonstrated the intimate union between agriculture and commerce, and in proportion as one suffers, the other sympathizes with it. There is not a single instance in the history of the world, of any great commercial nation ever recovering, or surviving the destruction of her trade. In proportion as she lost her commerce, her agriculture declined, and the people universally sunk into poverty, idleness and contempt. But in the eyes of those politicians who are for sacrificing commerce to build up the "American System" the experience of years is nothing but a mighty volume of errors, and the accumulated examples of ages, vanish before the illuminated inspirations of the enlightened band of modern experimentalists.

To any person who has impartially contemplated the baneful effects of the system heretofore pursued by that party opposed to free trade, the truth of these positions must be evident. Already do we perceive, (contrary to the predictions of the tariffites,) the influence which a reduction of the duty has produced upon the article of TEA, instead of creating a rise, a fall has absolutely taken place, to wit, in three quarters of a cent of the duty originally paid. If this is the case, it stands to reason that all other articles must be affected in the same way. To the agriculturist, this must be cheering news, who "all point to the Plough and the Ship, as the instruments of their wealth and happiness—as the means most conducive to the national good, and individual virtue." He can look forward and rely with some certainty upon a return of those good old times, when he found a ready and profitable sale for his produce—when government do them justice and say "buy where you can buy cheapest," and "sell where you can sell to the most advantage." The clouds are breaking away, and a bright day awaits the Southern part of the confederacy.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The echoing bounds on the distant hills points out to the huntsman the place where his game is to be found, and a careful observer may always discern the Presidential favorite by the yelling of his hungry followers. And this is Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, no one can for a moment doubt, elected to the office which he now fills by the popularity of the President, he expects to succeed him by the same means. To trace him through all his doublings and windings, to unmask his policy, and throw light into the dark paths of his political career, would be a task of no little difficulty. The hypocrite like the pestilence "walks in darkness" and his paths are unknown except to him who keeps a steady eye upon him and watches all his motions with an attention that never sleeps. Hypocrisy is one of the prominent features of the "powers that be," whose wisdom consists in deceiving the people. It is dark authorn, which while it hides the bearer in obscurity enables him to see everything safe in his way, against him no caution is a sufficient defence and no courage an adequate shield—we know not from whence the blow will proceed, and cannot guard against a danger which approaches unseen. With Hypocrisy on wing is generally in close offensive and defensive league—but wisdom disdains such an ignoble alliance, and spurns to become the tool of a double faced associate, possessing this in such an eminent degree has procured for him the appellation of the "GREAT MAGICIAN." A man who will cant about his religion when in the very act of transgressing the whole decalogue, will bear a good comparison to him who boasts of his love of country at the very moment he is sacrificing it to his own interest or ambition. Candour and openness are the characteristics of a noble mind, as cunning, evasion and hypocrisy are those of a mean one. He who dares to speak boldly what he thinks, will dare to act boldly. It is necessary that a man to be worthy of becoming the trustee of a nation's welfare, should possess the firmness of mind which will bear him up against the weight of any foreign power, however dangerous it might be to provoke its enmity, and withal a spirit of hardy patriotism that will prompt him to encounter any dangers rather than surrender the *honour of his country*. But above all, a man who aspires to the confidence of the people should merit it by a contempt of all double dealing or disguise. Does the man who heads this article, M. V. Buren sustain this noble character, it is notorious that he does not, let the people enquire into his previous life and keep a sharp look out until November 1836 when they will be again called on to elect their chief magistrate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The warfare waged against this institution by the "Kitchen Cabinet" convinces us of the bad feelings which operate on the "Parlour Cabinet." It is a maxim in politics, as well as in morality that the end to be obtained is best judged by the means which are used for its attainment. When we see men pursuing honorable means, we may conclude without the probability of mistake that their object is equally honorable. But when on the contrary we behold fraud, violence, falsehood and hypocrisy employed as means and such men as Francis P. Blair, Amos Kendall and others of the same stamp selected as the chosen instruments to guide them,—reason, consciousness, every power and principle of the mind will bear testimony that something evil lurks at the bottom, and that this cannot "come to good," the immaculate laws of nature, the tremenduous authority of the Deity are against it.

There can be no doubt, that extensive speculations were made in stocks, by persons who had an opportunity of knowing the Presidents opinions previous to his last Message to Congress; in that message he made an attack on the Bank by suggesting the propriety of withdrawing the government deposites, he was followed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. At this very time there was an agent examining into the state of the institution, from whose report, we should say, it was like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion." Congress took up the subject and the Representatives of the people after a thorough investigation declared that it was perfectly safe, by a large and triumphant majority.—Still these facts staring them in the face, they still keep up the figure. We never take up the Government paper called the "Globe," without finding at least two or three columns devoted to the United States Bank, and what can be their object? Will the administration dare to withdraw from that Bank the government deposites after Congress have pronounced judgment in its favour, and transfer them to the vaults of the State Banks, of whose solvency we have no pledge. We think not. We are opposed to the re-chartering of the United States Bank believing it to be unconstitutional but we must say while it is in existence. "Let justice be done."

RHODE ISLAND FOR THE "OLD HERO."

She has at length succeeded in electing a Governor. And of what complexion do you suppose, we mean politically? A whole hog Jackson man. For the want of concert between the Jackson men of November last (not of the new school) and the anti masons, the vote of the state was given for Clay and Sergeant, but now they put together and no doubt have joined issue with some of the "blue lights" who flourished so well in that region during the last war, and their efforts have been crowned with success by a large majority. We wish however they would call things by their right names, and let us of the South understand them; they think however "a Rose by any other name will smell as sweet."

MR. CRAIGE;

On next Monday morning, I leave here for the North, and if I can serve you or any of my friends, I shall be happy in so doing. My friends will accept, as an apology for my leaving without seeing them, my best wishes for their future happiness, and believe me to be, as ever, their friend

C. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, May 6th 1833.

MR. FOSTER,

Will you be so good as to publish in your paper the following note which was sent to the Editors of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal?

To the Editors of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal

In consequence of a notice to Mr. Fisher which appeared in last weeks Journal and which is calculated to produce a false impression (undesignedly it is presumed) on your readers who reside at a distance from Salisbury, "a friend of Mr. Fisher's" wishes you to state in your next paper that Mr. Fisher has been for several weeks absent some hundred miles in Georgia on business. He will doubtless inform you on his return home, whether he designs farther to discuss the subject of State Rights. As there is no necessity for the immediate decision of this question perhaps there will be an advantage in delay, by procuring a more unimpassioned discussion when the recent political excitement shall have more completely subsided

To the Editors of papers throughout the U. States.

Samuel Terry, a native of Riverhead, L. Island, left his place of residence in the city of New York, in May, 1824, aged then about 17, since which time no certain information has been received by his friends concerning him. There is some reason to believe he has been in the army in the South-western part of the Union. If this should meet the eye of *any persons* who can furnish any information concerning him, dead or alive, they will confer a favor on his friends, by addressing a line to his brother, Elijah Terry, Suffolk Court House, New York, whose hearty thanks those Editors will receive who notice the above.

A dignified Legislature.—It is stated in an Albany paper—whether as a *jeu d'esprit*, or not, we cannot tell—that at the morning session, on a recent occasion, it was found that a quorum was not present; whereupon the sergeant-at-arms was despatched to procure the absentees. He sallied forth from the Capitol, and found a lot of members in the street, following the wagons belonging to a menagerie company, containing lions, bears, tigers, and so forth, and trying to get a sight of these animals, gratis! The senatorial train were admonished that they were wanted to do the people's business, and reluctantly tore themselves away from a spectacle which had afforded them so much gratification at so cheap a rate!

Philadelphia Gazette.

From the National Intelligencer, April 22.

In the case *ex parte* Tobias Watkins, the opinion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was delivered by Chief Justice Cranch on Saturday last, quashing the three writs of execution against the prisoner, overruling the motion of the Attorney for the United States to commit him, and ordering him to be discharged. We shall endeavor to obtain and lay before our readers a copy of the opinion of the Court, which is represented as being very learned and elaborate.

Singular.—It is whispered in Paris that the Duchess of Berri's health can only be improved by *confinement*, not by a release from prison!

John Wesley.—In the early days of methodism, to discourage pawning, and aid his poorer disciples, he established a fund, termed the "Lending Stock," from which on security offered, from two to five pounds might be obtained for a period of 3 months. Lackington the celebrated bookseller and others who rose to great eminence in their commercial career succeeded by loans derived from this fund.

Christian of Wesleyan Methodism.

Tithes.—The refusal of the people of Ireland to pay tithes has been so general, and so long persisted in, that the established clergy in great numbers are nearly starved out of their offices. For the system of political nothing for ecclesiastical establishments, we have no feeling; and heartily wish, that those who cannot be supported by the voluntary contributions of their hearers, may go to the trade of making brooms for their livelihood. *Philadelphian.*

Mr. Verplanck of New York has done something patriotic and independent, for the Washington Globe pursues him with rancorous and unceasing hostility. Mr. VERPLANCK when he reads this constant abuse cannot but ask himself "What wise and virtuous action have I *committed?*"

NEW CHEAP
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

THE firm of HACKETT & LEMLY having been dissolved, the business in future will be conducted by

S. LEMLY & SON,

Who are receiving direct from

New-York & Philadelphia,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

Of the latest importations, consisting of

Dry-Goods, & Groceries,
Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,
Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and
PLATED WARE,
Saddlery, Crockery, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, and
Blacksmith's Tools.

LIKEWISE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Greek, Latin and English
SCHOOL BOOKS.

And all other articles usually kept in retail Stores, which they intend selling at small profits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment for themselves.

Cotton, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, and almost every description of country produce will be taken at fair prices, in exchange for goods

Salisbury, N. C. 1st May, 1833. 74f

NEW CHEAP
Spring & Summer
GOODS.

GEO. W. BROWN,

IS now receiving from New York & Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of Fresh and Fashionable

GOODS,

Selected with great care and bought at the lowest cash prices; all of which, he is determined to sell at a very small profit for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers. His stock consists of every variety usually found in Stores in this section of country viz:

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, Crockery,
Saddlery, Hats, Shoes,
Bonnets, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine his Stock, for he thinks from the lowness of his prices to induce purchasers to buy. The usual kinds of produce taken in payment. 14f87

Salisbury, May 1, 1833.

HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the HOUSE & LOT belonging to her, situated immediately in the rear of the State Bank. For terms apply to 74f

CHRISTINA WEST.

Salisbury, May 6th 1833.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Hackett & Lemly, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts immediately with William H. Hackett. 69f

April 5, 1833.

ATTENTION!
Roman Troopers,

YOU will parade at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday the 30th of May next, at 10 o'clock, equipt as the law directs.

A Court Martial will be held at the same time for the trial of delinquents.

By order of the Capt.

4.77 JAS. OWENS, O. S.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR or five Journeymen to the Saddle & Harness making business. To good workmen of steady and industrious habits, good wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to 3f6

JOHN WARMOUTH

Concord, N. C. April 25, 1833.

NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS,
FOR THE
Spring & Summer.

John Murphy

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now opening, at his Store,

IN SALISBURY,

A large and extensive variety of
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS,

Selected carefully and bought from the first importations, in New York and Philadelphia, for the Spring of 1833, and bought exclusively for CASH.

Those wishing to examine and purchase cheap goods are invited to call and do so.

J. M. hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those past favours so liberally bestowed upon him by the public.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds bought at the highest Market price. 4 77

May 3, 1833.

ATTENTION!
SALISBURY BLUES,

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday the 11th May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of the Captain.

GEO. M. MURR, O. S.

May 1st. 1833 74

Treasury Department
April 12th 1833

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March 1833, was destroyed, including, as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared; and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to,) which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand. Where the original can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to the revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July 1832, and to applications for the benefits of the act of the 2nd March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before any copy be made of any *circular*, letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE.

74-3m *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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 missing 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. W. LONG, *Admr.*

Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1833. 43.7f

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.

Blank Deeds,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.