AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following is an abstract of the Annual Report:

New Auxiliaries.—Since the last meeting, 14 new Auxiliaries have been added, making the present total 602.

Receipts.—These amount to $84,055 48 of which sum $37,464,37 were in payment for books; $4,199 57 from legacies; $9,572 53 as donations towards the general supply; $13,227 60 towards foreign distributions, and $20,070 36 ordinary donations, the remainder from other sources as will be learned from the Report of the Treasurer. The bank debt, which was last year $22,000, has since wholly been paid off, though something is still due for new stereotype plates.

Printing.—Little has been done in this department, as the depository had a good supply of common Bibles, and the Managers aimed to curtail every expense possible for the purpose of paying off the debt. This branch of their operations, however, must soon be resumed and greatly extended.

Bibles and Testaments issued.—English Bibles, 35,458; English Testaments, 218; Spanish Bibles 468; Spanish Testaments, 637; German Bibles, 676; German Testaments 293; Welsh Bibles, 58; Welsh Testaments, 432; Dutch Bibles, 33; Dutch Testaments, 46; a few others in all Irish, Gaelic, and Indian, making in all during the past year, 91,168, and an aggregate, since the formation of the society of 1,532,668 copies.

Modern New Greek Testament.—Plates for this Testament are cast, and are in the hands of a modern Greek scholar for correction. Books from them will soon be prepared and despatched to Greece.

THE SABBATH.

Extract from a volume of practical sermons by the Rev. Robert Aspland, Minister of the Gravelpit Chapel, Hackney (England.)

"Our Religion points out to us one periodical season of retired meditation, when by the convention of society, the world will leave us, if we do not court its presence; I refer to the Sabbath, which of itself, serves to summon up to thoughtfulness; and which, if men regarded only their intellectual improvement, would be devoted to the sober review of human life. Here is a happy break in the galling chain of the world's custom. The mind may pause and the heart recover itself. The peace of Sabbath retirement forms the best part of the happiest lives. They may be congratulated whose pious education has established such an association of ideas with the day, that it never returns without bringing with it, feelings, imaginations and hopes of a higher than earthly origin. Let them preserve this sanctification, not so much of the Sabbath as of their own minds. Let them resist the encroaching spirit of the world, which would invade and grasp this sacred portion of time.—Let them not be a party to the breach of what, in allusion to an institution of our ancestors, we may denominate the Truth of God. When secular interest and anxieties come near the day, let them say as the patriarch said to his servants, (Gen. xxii. 5,) "Abide ye here, and I will go yonder and worship." They need not fear superstition: they are safe if they keep themselves from worldly mindedness. They may be told that every day is alike holy; but let them reflect, that though this is a plain christian doctrine, it is true only in a sense in which some of those who are the most forward to assert, are the slowest to comprehend it; for in the signification which alone is both rational and pious it means, not that the Sabbath should be made a common day, but that to a mind formed in the image of him to whose memory the day is devoted, every day is as a Sabbath."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

"I can now send my children to school."

This was the language of a lady who keeps a very respectable boarding house in the city of ——. The occasion of the remark was as follows: A friend and former acquaintance called upon her one day just as the table was being arranged for dinner. He saw the brandy bottles placed upon the table, and concluded to notice how many of her boarders used them at dinner. To his surprise only *two* used the liquor. After the boarders had retired, he remarked this fact to the lady. "Yes," she replied, "before the Temperance reform commenced in this city, I usually paid $2 50 daily for liquors for my dinner table. The consequence was, that I could only sustain myself, and my children remained uneducated. Now my liquor does not cost me 25 cents a day, and I can send my children to school."

It has been remarked that nothing can be more touchingly beautiful than the answer of a little deaf and dumb boy in the London Asylum, to the question, 'Why God had blessed others with the faculties of speech and hearing, and deprived him of them?' He burst into tears and wrote, 'Even so, father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.'

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE MARKET.

Cash.—In this all important and favorite article the usual scarcity continues.—The demand is *tremendous*. Holders are firm.

Dust.—Since the rains ceased, this article has *risen* considerably, and is in lively circulation.

Mud.—There is still a plentiful supply in some quarters, and it is supposed the city will retain the present stock, as very little is taken up for exportation. Some near-sighted speculators are said to have dipped very deeply into this article.

Whiskey.—A most animated retail business continues, persons taking up the article with great ability. There is an ardent inquiry for city consumption, and though *holders* are by no means *firm*, but for the most part give way when pressed yet the demand rises as the article goes down.

Coughs and Colds.—The stock has diminished since the weather becomes settled; and as in most cases holders have been well disposed to part with all they had, the article has gone off freely. In what has been long on hand, there is a tendency to a *decline*.

Cheese.—Great animation in the old stock, and as the season advances, some indications of activity in the new.

Crabs.—This article, like the President's politics, goes backwards and forwards, so that it is hard to fix a quotation, and as all that comes from Jackson is orthodox republicanism, so all the crabs in our market are *sea crabs*, whether caught in the mill ponds or at the wharves.

Ice Creams.—The early part of the season was too cool for ice, but as it grows warm considerable quantities are frozen.

Duns.—Very plentiful, but there is not a good feeling towards them in the market, and though receipts are offered with them gratis, they are taken up with great reluctance.

Flies.—Have come into the market in great quantity. Large arrival of Mosquitoes from the interior.

Ladies' Dresses.—There is a better feeling manifested. Petticoats have come down very considerably since last season, and ankles, which were freely offered to a great extent, now come more sparingly before the public. The bonnet business, which occupied so large a space in the attention of speculators, has been much curtailed, and noses are occasionally seen in profile. Flounces which ranged so high a few months back, are rarely to be met with; but the sleeve trade is carried on to a stupendous extent.

Live Stock.—*Dandies* are much depressed, and *calves* are heavy and dull. *Terrapins* looking up.

Whiskers.—There has been a full crop this season, and the crop accumulates rapidly.

Newspapers.—Plenty and dull; the stock consists principally of the dry and light descriptions. There is some stagnation in the business, owing to our being without late foreign advices.

Loungers.—Go very languidly off—the stock is large, and the demand principally confined to retail dealers.

Marriages.—During the past season the market was unusually lively, and it is supposed that numerous speculations were made.—Several contracts were completed at prices which have not transpired. There is yet a large stock undisposed off. Fair descriptions are in brisk demand. Choice is scarce. Offers are freely made for such of this quality as remains in first hands.—☞ CASH is required in the general run of transactions.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

JUNE 10. 1833.

We are authorized to announce GEO. E. G. POLK a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are also authorized to announce JOHN CLEMENT, Esq., a candidate for the House Commons.

☞ We are authorized to state that *Samuel R. Bell* Esq. is a candidate for the Clerkship of the Superior Court of Iredell County.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE *WESTERN CAROLINIAN.*

The last number of this paper, closed the thirteenth volume since its first establishment, and the third since it has been under my charge. A desire to engage in other pursuits, induces me now, to relinquish its management. In disposing of the paper, I am not actuated solely by motives of personal interest. The steady, unwavering, and increasing patronage, which the paper has received, since I have had charge of it, requires me to leave it in good hands. In my successor, I think you will not be disappointed;—I think you will find him every way qualified for discharging the important duties of the trust confided to him. I feel a confidence in saying, that you will be more benefitted by the change than I will: *His whole time* will be devoted to its management; other pursuits too often called me from my post.

Permit me, in taking my final leave of you, to return you my most sincere thanks, for your liberal and generous support, and for your kind indulgence to all my faults. It was this alone, which sustained me through all the difficulties, in which the bitter political contests, which have distracted the country since I have had the conduct of the paper, placed me. Let fortune cast my lot where it may; let my future prospects be what they will, I shall never forget your kindness.

BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, June 10th 1833.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN will, henceforth be conducted by the subscriber who deems it proper, at the commencement of his editorial course, to declare the principles by which he will be guided.

If we consider the novelty of the undertaking and the intrinsick difficulties to be surmounted by the Federal Convention in framing a government for so many States, comprising such a variety of interests, we shall be surprised, less at the diversity of sentiment which perplexed that venerable body in the progress of its labors than at the great unanimity which marked their close.

The conflicts in that convention between parties differing widely as to the *means*, but equally devoted to the same *end*—the establishment of liberty—threatened, at times, an inauspicious result. Its unity, however, for America and for the world, patriotism and philanthropy triumphed over party spirit, and produced that beautiful system which, though it may be sometimes overcast, is destined we trust, to endure for ages, diffusing its benign influence over every region of the globe. Although the constitution was recommended by the convention with much unanimity, yet soon after the new government went into operation the parties which had differed as to the extent of powers with which it was expedient to vest it, became again arrayed in opposition, one of them contending for a strict adherance to the plain intent of the constitution, the other advocating a greater latitude of construction.

Early prejudices inclined the subscriber in favor of the latter; but more mature experience and reflection have convinced him that its tendency is to be dreaded, and that a strict abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly constitutional is the only safeguard against consolidation on the one hand and disunion on the other, both of which he most fervently deprecates. In all doubtful cases forbearance is the only means of avoiding violent collisions which, if they should not cause immediate dissolution, must gradually shake asunder the foundations of the system, deeply and firmly as they may be based upon the affections of the people. An old political doctrine, but one which the subscriber thinks erroneous and dangerous, has been recently promulgated anew, under circumstances well calculated to give it credence, sanctioned as it is by many distinguished names, and fostered by the genial influence of power and patronage. The doctrine alluded to is "that the general government was instituted by the people of America, collectively, as *one entire community*;" from which is drawn the inference that whatever the public functionaries representing a majority of this great consolidated community may declare to be *the law* or the *constitution*, the same must be obligatory on the minority.

If this becomes a prevalent and settled doctrine, the object of our written constitution will be wholly defeated. What was the object and design of the Constitution? The subscriber has always understood it as a rule of action intended to restrain every department of our complex system, and that it was more especially designed to protect the rights of the *minority* from the abuses and usurpations of the *majority*.

On this subject, the subscriber is anxious to avoid misapprehension; he does not deny that the minority are bound to obey all laws which the majority can constitutionally pass, but he does utterly deny that arbitrary and fluctuating views of *convenience and expediency* are the proper standard of constitutional right, and that any majority, however large, would have a right to compel obedience to a law unauthorized by the constitution.—He considers the general government a confederate republick, instituted, not by the collective mass of the American people as *one community*, but by the people of the respective States as *distinct communities* in their sovereign capacity: he thinks that the rights of the general government are derivative or delegated, and the rights of the States primitive or inherent: that although the former must necessarily judge, in *the first instance*, of the extent of its powers, yet that it is not the *sole* and *final judge*, but in cases of collision in regard to *a question of policy*, the constituents of the general government, or, in other words, the parties which created it, must decide in the last resort.

On the subject of State policy, the subscriber will merely observe here, that he is decidedly in favor of internal improvements, of amending the constitution, and of a system of elementary schools for the extension of education. As long as our institutions continue the objects of domestic attachment they may bid defiance to all external foes; the dangers to which they seem most exposed are internal—the extremes of popular excitement and apathy. From the former is to be apprehended a speedy and violent dissolution, from the latter a gradual and silent but not less certain subversion, of government. While, therefore, the total extinction of parties which serve as mutual and salutary checks upon each other is neither to be expected nor desired, their excesses should be restrained, and all "unreasonable insult and triumph of one over the other" should be sedulously avoided.

Every one who prefers tranquility to turmoil, and the stability of government to mere party success, rejoices at the adjustment of a controversy which infused poison even into the sacred recesses of domestic life, corrupting the very fountains of social order and happiness, and threatening a demolition of the fairest political fabrick ever devised by man. That a political broil waged so long and with so much rancour should cease instantly without leaving in the breasts of the parties some degree of soreness was not to be expected: it is the part of prudence and of patriotism not to lacerate, afresh, the healing wounds but to abstain from all ill timed, harsh, and, it may be, fatal recriminations.

Far from the subscriber be the wish for a renewal of an excitement of such baleful tendency! The political principles which he believes to be correct he will utter and defend zealously but temperately; the *public conduct* of *public men*, and the probable consequences of public measures he will canvass freely but with candour and with decorum. For whatever of moral or political influence his press may exert upon society he will bear in mind that he is responsible; and although he does not pretend that considerations of a public nature, exclusively, induced him to undertake the business of an editor he trusts that in its pursuit, he will be ever directed by a due observance of the wise counsel.

"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and Truths"

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

The rumor which we copied from the National Intelligencer of the 25th ult., relative to a new and extensive proscription, we are happy to find contradicted in a late number of that paper.

The doctrine of State rights, which is now repudiated by a great many, was promulgated in Virginia by Jefferson and Madison; and we may add, was defended successfully by them and a host of worthies who afterwards, enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the people. That they did not consider State interposition as revolutionary in its tendency and consequently unjustifiable except in such extreme cases of oppression as would render every other means of redress hopeless is, we think, very evident from the fact that the Legislature of Virginia resorted to it to protect the members of that body from the operation of the sedition law. Nor was it considered the only means of staying the progress of abuses, and of preventing them from accumulating until the *ultima ratio*, the resort to arms and the horrors of civil war should become the melancholy alternative.

It was therefore, not to *produce* dismion, but to obviate causes which would inevitably lead to that catastrophe, that the Legislature of Virginia enacted the following law which may be seen in the Revised Code of that State.

"Whereas, the freedom of speech and proceedings, appertaining of right to the General Assembly, and the preservation thereof, is necessary to secure the liberty of the people;

"*Be it enacted*, That if any person shall arrest or prosecute, or be aiding or abetting in arresting or prosecuting a member or members of the Senate or House of Delegates, for, or on account of, any words spoken or written, any proposition made, or proceeding had, in the said Senate or House of Delegates, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be *apprehended, committed*, and *tried therefor*, as in other cases of misdemeanors before the General Court, or Superior Court of Law of this Commonwealth, and being therefore *convicted* by the verdict of a jury, shall be adjudged to suffer *imprisonment* for a term not exceeding one year, and shall pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars; which imprisonment and fine shall be assessed by a jury.

"And if any member or members of the said Senate or House of Delegates, shall be arrested or imprisoned, for, or on account of, any words spoken or written, or for any proposition made, or proceedings had, in the said Senate or House of Delegates, such a member or members may apply to the General Court, or to a Superior Court of Law, or any judge thereof, in vacation, for a writ of habeas corpus, who are hereby empowered and required to issue the same, returnable before the said court or said judge, and upon return thereof, to liberate and discharge such member or members.

The provisions of this act shall be extended to the arresting and prosecuting any person or persons for words spoken in the said Senate or House of Delegates, or for any proposition made, or proceedings had, in the Senate or House of Delegates, and to the discharging and liberating any person or persons by habeas corpus as aforesaid, although such persons shall, by disqualification, or from any other cause, have ceased to be a member of the said Senate or House of Delegates, at the time of such arrest or prosecution, or of the trial, judgement, or imprisonment, in consequence thereof—*provided*, that nothing herein contained, shall, in any respect, extend to the power which either House of the General Assembly now hath or may exercise over their respective members."

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The last Northern papers brought the intelligence of the death of this very extraordinary man. He had been re-elected in his old and faithful district, in spite of strong indications of rapidly approaching dissolution; and it was on his way to England, to endeavor by a change of climate, to elude for a while longer, the grasp of inexorable death, that he was overtaken, in Philadelphia, by that often miscalled enemy of man, and withdrawn from a world which had, alternately, extolled and depreciated admired and abused him, for more than a quarter of a century.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The path of glory leads *but to the grave*."

Although biting sarcasm and bitter irony were apparently more congenial, than the more amiable attributes of genius, with the prevalent temper of that eccentric man, yet he was not unsusceptible of kind affections. We shall never forget the deeply affecting manner in which he announced to the House of Representatives, the sudden death of William Pinkney, then a Senator from Maryland. He pronounced a short eulogy on that distinguished orator and statesman, in his happiest manner, and closed it with the following impressive lines which are almost worthy, for their simplicity and the salutary reflection which they excite, to be inscribed in the halls of Congress as a restraint upon the angry passions of contending parties.

"Whilst yet we live, scarce one short hour, perhaps,
Between us two let there be *peace*."

The following particulars are from a Philadelphia paper,

John Randolph of Roanoke is no more. He died yesterday about twelve o'clock, at the City Hotel. The excitement in Chesnut street, when the melancholy fact became known, can be imagined—not described.

We understand that his remains will be sent back to his loved Virginia, there to repose among the ashes of his forefathers. The Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, attended him in his dying moments, and took measures to have those melancholy rites performed which the sad event called forth. The Hon. L. W. Tazewell is we believe, also here, or was here a day or two ago. A couple of hours before his death, he talked and said he felt so well as usual—his health had, in fact, recovered. He wrote to Virginia for the pedigree of a horse. It was but the last flickering flame blazing up for a moment only to be succeeded by a long and lasting night in this world. "I am going," said he to a gentleman of this city the other day, "I am going to England—'tis the last throw of the die." He was right in one respect,—it was indeed the last throw of the die—it was a throw into eternity—not to England.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LOUIS MCLANE, of Delaware, to be Secretary of State, in place of Edward Livingston, appointed Minister to France.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of L. McLane, appointed Secretary of State.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, late of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty, the King of the French.

THOMAS P. BARTON, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. States at Paris.

The Post master General has instructed that each mail carrier may carry single papers to persons on the route not in the immediate vicinity of a post office.

There are two things which ought to teach us to think but meanly of human glory; the very best have had their calumniators, the very worst their panegyrists.

DIED,

In Iredell county, on Sunday the 26th ult. *Hiram*, son of John Atwell's, in the 19th year of his age.

In Lexington, on the 1st inst. *Miles Peel*, in the 20th year of his age.

In Wadesboro', Anson county, on the 16th inst. aged 18 years, Mrs. Eveline Jones, wife of Doct. Walter G. Jones. Amiable in her disposition, and exemplary in all the duties of life, she was justly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. A communicant of the Episcopal Church in her last illness she manifested the fortitude and resignation of a christian.

RESOLUTION.

[RESOLUTION NO. 1.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the delivery of certain papers in the Department of State to the Commissioners for settling claims under the Treaty with France, of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Resolved &c. That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the Commissioners for the Settlement of Claims under the Treaty with France, ratified and confirmed on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-two, the evidences of any claim submitted to, and rejected by the commissioners for the settlement of claims under the treaty with Spain, which was made on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and finally ratified and confirmed on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which evidences shall be returned to the Department of State when the Commission shall expire.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
HU. L. WHITE.
President of the Senate pro tem.

Approved, March 2, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NEW
BOOK STORE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

BOOK STORE

In Charlotte. It will be his object to keep constantly on hand, at *low prices*, a valuable assortment of such Books as are in general demand in this part of the country. He will endeavor to procure, at an early day, new and interesting publications. He has, also,

Blank Books, Maps, Paper of various qualities, Quills, Inkstands, Pen-knives, Spectacles, Thermometers, Pencils, Slates, &c. &c.

He hopes to make his establishment worthy of the patronage of an enlightened community.

DANIEL GOULD.

Charlotte, June 3. 1833. 6-83

Notice

IS HEREBY given, that the firm of E. Dickson and Chambers is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons against whom they have claims arising before the 1st instant, are cautioned to come forward and settle the same, either by cash or note, before the 1st of August next, or they will find their accounts in the hands of Wm. Jason Monroe for collection.

ENLARGED
SHOE STORE.

Ebenezer Dickson

GIVES notice that he has purchased the entire interest in the above mentioned firm; the stock of which was very good and extensive.

But in addition to that, he is receiving from the North a large and

Splendid Assortment

of articles belonging to his line of business, in all its branches. For

Neatness, Cheapness and DURABILITY,

he is confident that his assortment is excelled by none in the Southern Country. It consists (among other things,) of Gentlemen's

BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS,

of the best quality and latest fashions. Also, a general assortment of Ladies' Shoes & Pumps, of all kind, such as

Seal-Skin, Calf-Skin, Morocco and Prunella,

of the neatest style and best workmanship and materials; all of which, he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Five per cent will be discounted to purchasers who pay on demand. Mr. Dickson, makes his acknowledgements to the citizens of Salisbury, and the neighboring country, for the liberal share of custom extended to him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He still carries on the business of manufacturing

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

which he pledges himself to do in the best style, out of the best materials, on the shortest notice. He has furnished himself with a stock of excellent Northern Seal Leather, and Calf Skins, which he intends to have worked up in his shop. He hopes the Ladies and Gentlemen one and all, will come and examine his assortment, for he can confidently recommend it as the most tasty, select and desirable of any ever brought to the Western part of the State.

P. S. Orders from the country will receive the strictest attention and be filled with as much precision as though the person himself were personally present.

Salisbury, N. C. May, 1833. 76tf

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell on the 17th day of July next, on the premises several Tracts of Land lying on Buffalo Creek in said County, belonging to the Heirs at Law of Francis Gibson, dec'd. One of 174 acres adjoining the lands of John Baker and others; one Tract of 5 acres, and one of about 25 acres adjoining the land of George Gibson and others. The sale will take place on the largest tract. A credit of 12 months for one half and of 18 months for the other half will be allowed, and the purchasers required to give bonds with good security for the purchase money on the day of sale.

SAML. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

June 8th, 1833. 5t83

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 offering at such rates 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. 74tf

FOURTH DAY OF JULY 1833.

ATTENTION!
SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU will parade at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 4th day of July next, at nine o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs.

Those who do not appear properly armed and accoutred, as required by law will certainly be fined.

A Court Martial will be held immediately after the dismissal of the company for the trial of delinquents.

By Order of the Captain,
GEO. M. MURR, O. S.

May 13, 1833. 4-79

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE GOLD MINES.

WILL be positively sold, at public outcry, in the town of Milledgeville, on the 15th day of July next, the following Lots:

Lot No.				
1031	12th	district,	1st	section.
1053	12th	do	1st	do.
1195	12th	do	1st	do.
646	12th	do	1st	do.
861	12th	do	1st	do.
879	12th	do	1st	do.
893	12th	do	1st	do.
830	12th	do	1st	do.
932	12th	do	1st	do.
817	12th	do	1st	do.
999	4th	do	1st	do.
974	4th	do	1st	do.
1039	4th	do	1st	do.
20	13th	do	1st	do. North
80	13th	do	1st	do. North
398	3d	do	3d	do.
845	21st	do	2d	do.
944	21st	do	2d	do.
658	3d	do	3d	do.

ALSO,

677 4th do 3d do. Young Bird, (son's Fergus)

In the above list, are comprised the most valuable Mines, both for vein and deposite, in the whole Cherokee country. They are those which have been purchased during the Lottery, and are sold for the purpose of settlement among the companies. Capitalists are assured, that the sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms will be one third, cash down—one third, in two months—and the remaining third, in four months from the date of purchase. Notes, with approved security for the payment of the instalments as they become due, will be required. The titles will be undoubted.

THOMAS J. PARK,
JACOB PAGE,
JASON H. WILSON,
U. J. BULLOCK
WILLIAM WARD,
Z. B. HARGROVE,
SAMUEL TATE,
ROBERT S. PATTON,
THOMAS B. WARD,
WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD,
HENRY M. CLAY.

Milledgeville, Ga. May 6, 1833. 8t83

☞ The Telescope, of Columbia, South Carolina, the Courier, of Charleston, South Carolina, the Miner's Journal, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Star, of Raleigh, North Carolina, will publish the above till the day of sale; and the National Intelligencer, of Washington City, the Banner, of Nashville, Tennessee, and the Advocate, of Huntsville, Alabama, until the 5th July next, and forward their accounts to me, in Milledgeville, forthwith for payment.

GEORGE W. MURRAY.