THE LATE COL. WM. MACREE.

COMMUNICATED BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM WELL.

WILLIAM MACREE was a native of Wilmington, N. C. the son of Capt. G. S. MACREE, of the Continentall Line of that State. In the year 1803, at the age of 14 he was accidentally met by the late and separated Chief of the Engineers, Col. WILLIAMS, who, discovering in him an ardent and inquisitive mind, procured for him a Cadetship of the Military Academy. In two years, MACREE was commissioned in the Engineers.

At the commencement of the late war, he had obtained a Majority in that corps. The war roused his genius, and brought it to notice. His talents had been usefully employed at various points of the Union, between Georgia and Canada. The annals of the frontier war at Niagara show that to MACREE's military genius and valor, Gen. BROWN with just magnanimity ascribed much of the best success of the army.

Peace found the virtuous and modest MacRee rewarded with brevets. In the following year the Government associated him with the then Major (now Colonel) THAYER, in a mission to France, to collect the [illegible]ords of European military science and experience, for the use of the Military Academy; which service was most ably performed. In the year 1819, Col, MACREE retired from the army to private life, from whence the Government & individual States sought to draw his talents for prominent stations, which he modestly declined—finally accepting the Survey-or-Generalship of Missouri, &c. In the discharge of the duties of that troublesome and thankless office, preparatory to again retiring to privacy, his career in this life was arrested by cholera, in the 46th year of his age, at St. Louis, in May 1833.

Colonel MACREE was distinguished by a highly cultivated mind, strong reasoning faculties, and a safe judgment; to which were united the talents of a General and the virtues of benevolence. His society was eagerly coveted; his conversation was most interesting. His retiring modesty and deference to others, made it difficult to draw him forth; but when the growing interest of a topic had excited his attention, his eloquence became alike attractive and instructive. Educated by and for the nation, at an institution where sectional and personal objects are lost in a patriotic devotion to the whole Union, entire and free, MACREE was never known to be a member of any political party.

From early youth his deportment was ever grave and dignified; his personal attachments few, warm, and steady.

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO DESERT THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

George Dennison, who was executed at Chenango, New York, on the 19th ultimo, said at the gallows: "Never should I have come to this fatal scaffold, nor would this fatal cord have ever ended my existence, had I not made too free use of ardent spirits! I have been told, time after time, it would prove my ruin, if I did not leave it off. But I turned a deaf ear to all their counsels and advice. Here, you see what one of your fellow mortals has brought on himself by intemperance. Perhaps some will say they are not afraid of ardent spirits bringing them to the gallows.—Perhaps it may not, but if it does not ruin you one way, it will another. Two years ago, this very month, I put my name on the Temperance list, but did not let it be there, but three or four weeks, before I had it taken off, and then was the time I missed the point. Had I let my name stand there and lived up to it, never, no never should I have come to the scaffold."

Cape de Verd Sufferers.—The extent and degree of suffering endured by the hapless people of the De Verds may be imagined from the fact that the population of the Islands amounts to 88,400 persons; and that out of this, in the course of the year 1832, 30,500 persons died of starvation. It is alledged that this account, instead of being exaggerated, does not include the whole number—*many having died in the fields, many devoured by the dogs, and some even by their own frantic fellow sufferers!* This picture of horror is unparalleled in the human race.

FROM THE WESTERN FREEMAN.

Shelbyville, Tenn. May 8.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas my husband Benjamin has advertised me as having left his bed and board—but as he has no *bed nor board*, (he having made over his property to his children with a view of starving me,) he has now left me, to shift for myself the second time. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring him, until he provides for maintenance, and gives security for that and his good behaviour.

To all good people who wants him de-
scripted, [ted;
To running away he has long been addic-
He deserted his country, being scared at a
ball,
And ran home the greatest hero of all.

For such service as this he obtained a pen-
sion,
How well he deserved it I need not mention;
But one thing for all I needs must acknowl-
edge,
He's the worst husband God ever made to
my knowledge.

SUSANNA CARSON.

A Preacher's son being asked, what profession he intended to study, replied that, "he beleived he could make as much by preaching as any thing else."

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

JULY 1, 1833.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES FISHER, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the County of Rowan, in the Commons of the next Legislature.

THE JEWS.

In our last week's paper, we gave part of a debate in the British Parliament, on the subject of toleration towards the Jews.

To day we publish the speech of Mr. McCauly, on the same subject, and we commend it to our readers as a delightful treat, not only to the intellect, but to the heart.

After the exposition which we gave, in our first paper, of our political views, we did not expect to escape the denunciations of two classes of men; namely, of those, in the first place, who are equally unacquainted with *our character*, and with the principles we advocate; and, secondly, of those who do not scruple to use *any means* to effect a favorite object.

But we *did* expect to be treated with ingenuousness by those who have long known us, who have professed a feeling for *us* warmer than mere respect, and for whom *we* have cherished the purest friendship. In this expectation however, we fear we have been mistaken: we fear the demon of party has gained access to the hearts of some of our most valued friends, and, in a few short weeks, blighted the fruits of many years.

We much regret this.—We entered upon our editorial course fully aware that it would not always be a "primrose path;" but we determined, on our part, while pursuing an open and decided course in politics, to treat those who might differ with us with courtesy and with candour; and especially to refrain from remarks, insinuations, and inuendoes which were calculated to disturb the harmony of families and friends, and do violence to all the charities of private life.

From this prescribed line of conduct we shall endeavor not to depart: *no slight* cause shall provoke us to depart from it. Yet we wish all concerned to understand, distinctly, that if we should forbear to retort their illiberal remarks, it is not from the fear of weighing arguments, or character either with them, but that it is because we do not wish to see peace and harmony banished forever.

In times, when the prejudices of party spirit are permitted, too often, to extinguish long-cherished friendships, it is peculiarly grateful to find some who are proof against a too common infirmity, who can differ with us in politics, and still feel towards us as friends.

The good wishes of our friend of the Raleigh Register, we cordially reciprocate. He is true to the motto of his paper.

[illegible]ATE RIGHTS.

We have said that many of the States have asserted the right to interpose their power, against the exercise within their limits, of an unconstitutional act of Congress.

The cases of Virginia, Massachusetts, and of New York have been cited, and we shall go on to show others, in which the right has been asserted, and maintained.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1, 1809. Report on the Governor's Message relative to the Mandamus of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Gideon Olmstead.

The committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor of the 27th February —*Report*,

That the subject referred to them, has not failed to engage their most serious reflection.—They have viewed it in every point of light in which it could be considered. It is by no means a matter of indifference. In whatever way the legislature may decide, it will be in the highest degree important. We may *purchase peace by a surrender of right*, or exhibit to the present times, and to late posterity, an awful lesson in the conflicts to preserve it. It becomes a *sacred duty* we owe to our common country, to discard pusillanimity on the one hand, and rashness on the other. In either case we shall furnish materials for history; and future times must judge of our wisdom, or our weakness.—Ancient history furnishes no parallel to the Constitution of this United Republic. And should this great experiment fail, vain may be every effort to establish rational liberty. The spirit of the times gives birth to *jealousy of power*; it is interwoven in our system, and is, perhaps, essential to perfect freedom and the rights of mankind. But this jealousy urged to the extreme, may eventually destroy even liberty itself. As connected with the Federal system, the State Governments, with their *inherent rights*, must, *at every hazard, be preserved entire*, otherwise the General Government may *assume* a character, never contemplated by its *framers*, which may change its whole nature."

The Committee then proceed to give a detailed and minute account of all the facts and circumstances from the commencement of Olmstead's case, until they come to the resolution of Congress sustaining the jurisdiction of the United States Admiralty Court of Appeals, upon which they make the following observations:

"But it had no effect upon Pennsylvania, tenacious of her own rights resting upon her own laws, and understanding, *as well* as any other State, the *extent of the power of Congress*, and the authority she *had consented* to vest in that body. Committees were appointed to confer with a Committee of Congress, but every conference was ineffectual: and by an unanimous voice of the General Assembly, the following decisive instructions were transmitted to the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress:

"It is the proper business, and the strict right of juries to establish facts; yet the Court of Appeals took upon them to violate this essential part of jury trial and to reduce in effect this mode of jurisprudence to the course of the civil law: *a proceeding to which the State of Pennsylvania cannot yield.*"

"Although the Committee, in common with every member of the House, reverence the Constitution of the United States, and its *lawful authorities*, yet there is a respect due to the solemn and public acts, and to the honour and dignity of our own State, and the unvarying assertion of her right for a period of thirty years. Your committee therefore, offer the following resolutions:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c* That as a member of the Federal Union, the legislature of Pennsylvania acknowledges the supremacy, and will cheerfully submit to the authority of the General Government, *as far as that authority is delegated by the Constitution of the United States.* But, whilst they yield to this authority, when exercised WITHIN CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS, they trust they will not be considered as acting hostile to the General Government, when, AS GUARDIANS OF STATE RIGHTS, they cannot PERMIT AN INFRINGEMENT OF THOSE RIGHTS, by an *unconstitutional exercise of power in the United States' Courts.*

"*Resolved*, That in a Government like that of the United States, where there are powers granted to the General Government, and rights reserved to the State, it is impossible, from the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, that difficulties should not sometimes arise from a collision of powers; and it is to be lamented that *no provision is made* in the Constitution, for *determining disputes* between the *General* and *State Governments*, by an impartial tribunal, when such cases occur.

"*Resolved*, That from the construction the United States Courts give to their powers, the harmony of the States, if they resist encroachments on their rights, will frequently be interrupted; and if, to prevent this evil, they should on all occasions, *yield to stretches of power*, the *reserved rights of the States will depend on the arbitrary power of the Courts.*

"*Resolved*, That, should the independance of the States, as secured by the Constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people, in so extensive a country, cannot long survive. To suffer the United States Courts to decide on State Rights, will, from a bias in favor of power, necessarily destroy the Federal part of our Government; and whenever the Government of the United States becomes consolidated, we may learn, from the history of nations, what will be the event."

These resolutions are clear, pointed, and decided. The first, expresses the willingness of the State of Pennsylvania, *to submit cheerfully*, to, the authority of the Gen Government, *as far as that authority is delegated by the Constitution of the United States*: but a determination to *resist* that authority, when an attempt is made to *exercise it without such delegated right.*

The second resolution, laments that *no provision is made* in the Constitution, for *determining disputes*, between the *General* and *State Governments, &c.*

These two, together, cover the whole ground of State rights, as claimed by South Carolina, and for the assertion and maintenance of which, although not a drop of blood has been shed she has been denounced for treasonable designs for an attempt to destroy the Union!!

But let us proceed with the Resolutions. The third and fourth, designate the *immediate* consequences to be apprehended from the submission of the States, *on all occasions*, to stretches of power: they say that it must destroy the *federal* part of our Government; by which they mean that consolidation will ensue, in other words, that the States will be divested of their exclusive rights to legislate on subjects affecting their local and peculiar interests, and that Congress will dictate laws to them on *all subjects whatsoever. The would be consolidation.* And, the last resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, says, "We may learn, from the history of nations, what will be the event."

And what does "the history of nations," teach us to expect from consolidation? Why, it teaches that, upon the ruins of our once-glorious Republic, an Aristocracy, a Monarchy, or a military despotism would arise; and that the free and happy people, of these United States, would become the *slaves of haughty* and tyrannical Lords! Are we prepared for such a state of degradation? Has it already come to this, that many of that illustrious generation, which achieved our independence, are destined to outlive the spirit of liberty, and with eyes, almost undimmed by age, to behold the fair inheritance basely surrendered, by their degenerate sons to the wiles of intrigue or to the force of arms? No, we deem more favorably of the intelligence and spirit of Americans: we cannot believe that many of them are, yet, so lost to patriotism, and to prudence, as to trust their destiny to the desperate alternatives of consolidation or disunion.

Let them continue to watch, with jealousy, the strides of power, and to oppose with firmness, the movements of usurpation, and, they will preserve the constitution, they will preserve the union, and the liberties of the country.

But if they suffer themselves to be deluded by the senseless cry of treason, rebellion, nullification, and the thousand other sounds which are rung to terrify them into absolute submission to *unlimited power*, they will awake too late, to the mournful discovery, that the days of their republic, and of their freedom, *have been numbered!*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Deluded, and many of them seriously injured by the famous Yadkin scheme, which failed through bad management, the people in this section have listened, with distrust, to new propositions for similar undertakings. But we are pleased to find, that a re-action has commenced, and that the people are becoming more and more convinced of the necessity for action.

When cotton was worth $30, and other products a proportionate price, our remoteness from market was a disadvantage less striking than it is now, when the cost of transportation consumes so great a portion of our produce as to render agriculture profitless and discouraging.

We have seen a large portion of the United States, including that modern *land of promise* the "far West," but we have not yet seen a region more desirable, and possessing more natural advantages than the Western section of North Carolina, But while *nature* has done so much for us *art* has done nothing,—yes, worse than nothing; she has exhausted millions of acres once as fertile and as fair as the majestic forests and boundless prairies of the West. We cannot expect to see much improvement in the arts which mark the progress of society until the tide of emigration shall be checked; and this can only be effected,—strong as is the attachment of North Carolinians to their birth place,—by raising up a counteracting attraction at home. Whenever the day shall come, when North Carolina shall awake to her true interest and adopt a prudently devised system of improvement, not only in roads but also in education, a brighter era will commence, and we shall cease to plod cheerlessly along under the reflection that we [illegible] between parents, and the desertion of scenes endeared to us by the purest recollections of our youth, and the most affecting [illegible] of our riper years.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mocksville and its vicinity, convened for the purpose of making arrangements for the Celebration of the 57th Anniversary of American Independence, John Clement being called to the chair, and James K. Nisbet appointed Secretary, the following preamble & resolutions were read & adopted:

Whereas the 57th Anniversary of American Independence is near at hand, and whereas each annual return of that glorious day on which the Sun of civil and religious liberty first dawned on an oppressed people, is hailed with joy and gladness, not only by the inhabitants of the United States, but by the friends of freedom in every clime. And, whereas, we a few of the assembled citizens of Rowan County anxious to vie with the foremost of our neighbours in the manifestation of our attachment to the institutions under which we live, and to contribute as much as lies in our power to the perpetuation of the same.

Be it therefore resolved, That we, citizens of Rowan County, will cordially unite in celebrating the 4th of July next, at Mocksville, in a decent and republican manner.

Be it further resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Be it further resolved, That a committee of six persons, be appointed to prepare Toasts for the occasion.

On motion of Dr. Martin, James Cook was appointed to deliver an address on that day.

On motion, it was agreed, that Col. Harbin should read the Declaration of Independence, together with the State Constitution, and the amendments proposed thereto.

On motion, it was resolved, That Dr. James F. Martin, act as President of the day, and Richmond Pearson, Col. Kelly and Isaac D. Jones, act as Vice Presidents, and Capt. Jesse A. Clement act as Marshal.

The following persons were then appointed a committee in pursuance of the 2d Resolution, viz: James Cook, Dr. James F. Martin, James Nisbet, Col. Harbin and R. M. Pearson.

The following persons were appointed a committee in pursuance of the 3rd Resolution, viz: James Cook, R. M. Pearson, Thomas McNeely, Col. Harbin, Nathaniel Taylor & John Clement.

On motion it was further resolved, That the surviving Soldiers of the Revolution be requested to attend and partake of the festivities of the day.

On motion, it was further resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, & sent to the Editors in Salisbury for publication.

JOHN CLEMENT, Ch'mn.

JAMES NISBET, Sec'y.

June 27th 1833.

TEMPERANCE.

The annual meeting of the Jersey Settlement Temperance Society, will take place at Wesley's Chapel, on Thursday the fourth of July next. By request, Maj. JOHN BEARD, Jr. will deliver an address suited to the occasion. The public are generally invited to attend and unite with us, their influence, in putting down the great evil of Intemperance, which has, and is yet doing so much evil in our land.

B. B. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

June 24, 1833.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"OCCUPY TILL I COME."

This is a part of an instructive parable which our Saviour addressed to His disciples as He journied to Jerusalem, to attend the last Jewish passover, which He ever graced with His presence in this world. Christ went up to Jerusalem at this time having death with all its horrors full in view. This mandate therefore, demands our serious attention and practical regard. Our beloved saviour no doubt spake this parable at the times and under the circumstances which He did, in order to correct an error that existed in the minds of His friends and disciples. "And as they heard these things, He added and spake a parable, because He was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear." I shall not detain my reader with any further preliminary remarks, but proceed to make an application of this command of the compassionate saviour to His professing followers in our day. For we are told, "that no scripture is of private interpretation." I would then state that all men, and members of the church in a peculiar sense, are stewards employed by Jesus Christ to labour in His vineyard, and that they have all received talents from Him, the improvement of which, He will demand in the day of Judgment. There are many points in this passage of sacred writ, on which I might remark, but I shall content myself by considering it with reference to christians labouring in the cause of sunday schools; Christ says "*go into my vineyard and work.*" Sabbath schools need no encomium from me to recommend them; no they have the broad seal of Jehovah stamped upon them. People are generally too well apprized of the great and inestimable blessings of well conducted sunday schools to hesitate for one moment to say that they recommend themselves to the notice and acceptation of every individual.

Where is the christian, where is the philanthropist, that does not feel a deep interest in the prosperity of this cause?

But are christians doing all they ought or all they can do for the cause of Christ? I answer unhesitatingly they are not.

That man who is most energetically and actively engaged in this work will tell you he is not doing all that he ought to do for this noble institution. Let us examine some of those excuses that professing christians sometimes plead as reasons why they do not labour for their saviour in this cause.

One man says, "I am very friendly indeed to this institution, and believe that it is exerting a powerful influence in the moral world; but our sunday school is supplied with teachers, therefore, I do not think it necessary for me to labor in this school."

I have no doubt but this excuse is pleaded many a time by those who profess to love Jesus Christ when their personal services are very much needed in that school which they thought was so well supplied with teachers. They have not visited their school (as they are pleased to call it, and I know of no reason why they should call it theirs) in six months or a year, and of course they do not know whether their assistance is needed or not.

Will this excuse satisfy Jesus Christ as a reason for disobeying His holy command? The Greek word translated *occupy*, might be rendered, *Trade, be busy.* Well for arguments sake, we will even grant that their excuse which they plead is a good one as it regards the school in their church or neighbourhood, yet may they not do much good by establishing others? There are many places in our country where if such schools were once established the people would carry them on themselves. They are not very well acquainted with the system of sabbath school teaching but are desirous of receiving assistance and information from those who are capable of it. The cry of many is "*come and help us,*" can christians hear this pressing call of their dying fellow men without emotion?

That man who labours most faithfully for God is without doubt the most happy. Then on the ground of self interest we ought to enlist in this cause. Soldiers of the cross should not look upon engaging in sabbath schools as a drudgery; but as a privilege. It is the ardent desire of the writer of this article that every professor of Religion, "would come up to the help of the Lord, against the mighty," and devote himself unreservedly to this good work.

I long to see that day when there shall be a general awakening among christians on this subject! This excuse is sometimes pleaded, "there are others who are much better qualified for teachers than I am, therefore, I will not take a class yet." Permit me, dear reader, to tell you that this excuse will not stand you in the day of final account. You doubtless recollect very well the case of the unprofitable servant of whom we have an account in the New Testament, that received one talent, and likewise know full well how he fared. Now your case is much like his. Your excuse, when properly considered amounts to about this, some have received five, some ten talents, and they may go to work as hard as they like, but I who have received one, will not move one finger in this cause. Is it the teacher who possesses the most talents that is always the most successful in leading immortal souls to the saviour? It is not the case. I am gratified to see, talents, education and genius all devoted to this delightful employment, but what can these do without the blessing of God? That man or that lady who enlists in the work of the Lord with pure motives and with a desire to advance the glory of God and promote the salvation of souls, shall find the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hands. The Lord hath said, "He that watereth others, shall also himself be watered."

Permit me now to offer some reasons why we should thus occupy, should thus labour in our Lord's vineyard.

The first reason that I shall present to the consideration of the reader, is that he is a steward of God. He is not his own, but he is bought with a price, and he therefore is bound to glorify his Father who is in heaven, by putting out his money on interest to use a term familiar to every body.

All that we are, and all that we have, christian reader, belong unto the Lord. Therefore being stewards for God, it becomes us to be, diligent in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord. Another reason why we should thus *occupy* is, immortal souls are perishing around us for lack of that very knowledge which we are capable of imparting! Oh! when we reflect what our blessed Lord and saviour has done for us and our salvation, and what He is now doing, shall we not be stirred up to labour more heartily in the great work of leading little children to the Lord our precious saviour? Is it possible for the child of God to behold his follow men, (perhaps his own relations, his own children) making their way to hell, to the chambers of eternal darkness, and feel no disposition to reach forth his hand and use all his energies to snatch them as brands from everlasting burnings! It becomes every christian to ask himself, what can I do for the cause of my saviour? He should say, *Lord what wilt thou have me to do?* God grant that we may all set about this work in good earnest. God has given to every one his work, he has bestowed upon every one his talent or talents, and his language is "*Go work, go trade.*" God, my christian reader, has placed no man in this world and given him a work to do, without also endowing him with necessary grace for the right discharge thereof. If we devote ourselves to God's work in good earnest, we may be, yes we shall be, instrumental in converting sinners. Let us therefore work while it is called day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

The last reason that I shall offer at present is, that we shall soon be called to render up our account. All the stewards shall be assembled at the Judgment seat of Christ, to show how much each one shall have gained by trading.

Oh, will not many professing christians reproach themselves, when they come to die for not having devoted more of their time and talents to their Master?

He that is not labouring in God's vineyard, is not *occupying* according to the trust of Jesus Christ. Let us therefore, my christian friends spend and be spent in the cause of our beloved Master. Let us labour *hard*, for we cannot labour *long*. May God influence us to engage all our powers in, this noble *Institution*, and be faithful until death.

Dear reader! Permit me, to ask you the following questions, viz: Do you pray for sunday schools in your secret retirements? Do you speak well of them in presence of your family and to all with whom you are daily brought in contact? Do you show by your example, (that is by attending the school in your church or neighbourhood, and encouraging the teachers and scholars by manifesting a deep interest in the prosperity of the school and the salvation of the souls of the pupils) that you have their welfare at heart? Do you attend regularly at the school to which you belong? Are you a superintendent or teacher, and do you ever allow yourself to be absent from the school all, or a part of the day, without having a good reason for such a course of conduct? Do you engage in this work from a desire to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of souls? Are you a professor of Religion, and do you ever show yourself in the sunday school, or does sabbath after sabbath, and month after month pass away without your visiting the school to which you send your children, and are you sure by acting in this way, you do not violate your duty to your God, His church and your own children?

A FRIEND OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED in Mecklenburg County, by the Rev. Hall Morrison, on Thursday the 20th ult., Mr. LEWIS G SEAFORTH, of this town, to Miss LUCINDA DINKINS

On the 21st ult., at the seat of Mr. Joseph Chambers, in Iredell County, by Andrew [illegible]son, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. BROWN to Miss HARRIET B. LONG, both of this Town.

In this County, on Thursday the 6th ult., by the Rev Wm. A. Hall, Mr. Joseph Irvin to Miss Lauretta T. Anderson.

In this County, on the 13th ult., by C. Bringle, Esq., Mr. Alexander Trexler to Miss America Brown.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Saturday the 22nd ult. *James Brandon*, infant son of Mr. Thomas Kincaid.

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. 7t1

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

William S. Simonton,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that this delightful

SUMMER RETREAT

is now open for the reception of company.

He flatters himself, that having since the last season made considerable improvements in the way of building, and recently purchased of the original importers in the city of New York such articles as are necessary for the keeping of a good house, that he will be enabled to render agreeable and comfortable, the stay of all such as may honor him with their company.

He deems it altogether superfluous to say any thing of the mineral qualities of these Springs, as they have proven of the most salutary advantage to all such as have tried them.

All that he will say in conclusion is, that no exertions will be spared to render his accommodations as good as any in the Western part of the State.

Lincoln Co. N. C. May 24, 1833. 6t83

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, Penknives, 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. 6t83

NOTICE.

I AM anxious to close my business in the County of Rowan, and a duty I owe to my DEBTORS, induces me to give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that all notes, accounts, and demands whatsoever must be settled forthwith, or, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them in a course of collection where COSTS will be incurred.

I will attend at Mocksville every law day for the purpose of effecting this object.

ROBERT HARGRAVE.