kind of convulsion, and was very much astonished to find so many persons around her, and wished to know the cause; and when she was told there had been a meeting she was much grieved and mortified that she should have been asleep all the time. She has been kept ignorant of the fact that she herself was the preacher. R. W. U.
E. Griffith, M. D.

Original Anecdote.—A gentleman travelling in one of our back towns a few weeks since, observed a red-headed urchin hoeing corn near the road side, when the following dialogue ensued:

Gent. My boy, your corn looks rather yellow.

Boy. Yes, dad went all the way down to uncle Nat's to get yaller corn to plant this year.

Gent. But it's very small; I think you will not have more than half a crop.

Boy. We don't expect to have, for we planted it on shares. *Chenango Dem.*

A wag, in the night time, removed the sign board of a cutler, and placed it over a watch-house, and the passengers were equally diverted and surprised to read over the Bridewell, *Blades put in here.*

A CARD.

To publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.

The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, on the first of January, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them *two copies* of their respective publications in succession, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the *New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.*

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

OCTOBER 21, 1833.

THE FANATICS.—GARRISON *&co.*

Our readers will perceive, from several articles on our first page, that Garrison, who has acquired an infamous notoriety by his seditious conduct at home, and by calumniating his native land abroad, has recently returned from England with a double portion of impudence.

The reception he and his schemes met with in the city of New York, was not such as he expected; but it would extinguish the misdirected energy of an ordinary demon.

The people of New York acquitted themselves in a manner creditable alike to their intelligence, their patriotism and their benevolence; and we have only to regret that one such man as Arthur Tappan was found associated in sentiment and action with the fiendlike Garrison.

Mr. Tappan is well known as a zealous advocate, and munificent patron, of many benevolent enterprizes and charitable institutions; and we most sincerely lament that he has been betrayed into favoring a project which, by its impracticability, must detract from his character for intelligence, and from its horrid consequences, if even attempted, will necessarily impair his power to do good by shaking public confidence in his discretion.—*We* are disposed in charity, to ascribe *his* conduct in this unhappy affair to incorrect views of slavery as it exists at the South, and to the undue influence of an abstract notion of right and justice.

There are some moralists who argue that the slaves have as much natural right to freedom as their masters, and that therefore it would be just to emancipate them, though their own destruction should be the immediate result. This may be *justice*, but it is totally unconnected with *mercy*—that attribute which "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

On the abstract question of natural right, few intelligent and honest men differ; but this is not the only question, much less is it the most important one, to be decided before we venture upon a course beset with difficulties and dangers inconceivable.

The true questions are would the sum of human happiness be increased by abolition? Would the condition of the slaves themselves who are the special objects of solicitude with the pseudo-philanthropists, be ameliorated? would not immediate abolition result in exterminating wars between the two *castes* of society?

These are grave questions, totally unsuited for the decision of a mob excited to phrenzy by the declamation and denunciations of zealots.

The New York evening Post says, there were held *twenty two men and two women* at the Garrison abolition meeting in that City. Some of the papers asserted that the meeting had been announced from the pulpits of most of the Presbyterian Churches, but this has been contradicted, and it is now stated that notice was given in none of the Churches except one in Chatham Street.

We are gratified by the latter statement, and pleased to hear, that the very respectable denomination of Christians who were charged with countenancing the schemes of Garrison united with others in suppressing them.

If the sober-minded people in other places, where that firebrand attempts to kindle a flame that the blood of millions could scarcely extinguish, would act with the decision and firmness which characterized the New Yorkers, we should soon get rid of an excitement which bodes nothing but calamity to our country, and particularly to those who are the special objects of a wild spirit of fanaticism.

It is said that about five thousand attended the meeting opposed to Garrison's designs, among whom were many of the most distinguished citizens of the great Emporium.—It is further stated that such was the excitement against the man who went abroad to disgrace his country, and returned to destroy its harmony, (so far as he could do it) some very discreet and worthy citizens were ready to award to him a suit of tar and feathers.

We hope that the late scene in New York, if it have no effect upon Garrison, may have a tendency to prevent others from becoming proselytes to doctrines fraught with horrors.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The arbitrary conduct of the President in removing the public deposites from the U. States Bank, upon his own responsibility, and in contempt of law, has had one good *effect*,—it has aroused some to a sense of the danger which threatens the country, who slumbered in undisturbed security under the Proclamation; nay, many who sounded praises to the author, or the publisher, of that memorable document; who could perceive in its insidious covering nothing but a personification of patriotism double refined, have discovered all over the Bank manifesto the form and features of despotism.

Now, although this seems curious enough, yet we are glad of it; we are glad to see the revival of a free spirit in quarters where we feared it had been forever extinguished.

These remarks are suggested by the perusal of a number of papers which heretofore praised, as by an irresistible decree, every act of the President, but now seem all at once emancipated, and dare to speak the sentiments of freemen.

The National Intelligencer observes, "Even the Richmond Enquirer '*doubts*' the propriety of the measure; (the removal of the deposites) and all will admit that it must be bad indeed, if that print hesitates to approve."

The Intelligencer suggests a remedy for the President's abuse of the veto power.

It is the one which has frequently been resorted to by the British House of Commons to check the power of the Crown.

The House of Commons controls all appropriation bills, and when the King refused to sign an act of Parliament, the House refused to grant supplies; this was an effectual check upon the arbitrary power of the crown; and it is recommended to the House of Representatives, in case the President should again attempt to hinder the renewal of the Bank charter, to refuse its assent to bills of revenue and appropriations.

But would that be effectual? If the President dare to remove the public money, not only without law, but against law, what would hinder him from making appropriations at pleasure?

Congress may, while in session, order one thing to be done, or forbid it, but in the recess, the President will do as he pleases, as he has heretofore done.

TENNESSEE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Nashville Banner of the 8th inst., gives a statement of 27 unsuccessful ballotings for U. S. Senator.

The candidates are Messrs Felix Grundy, E. Foster, and John H. Eaton. On the last balloting, the votes stood

For	Grundy,	24.
	Foster,	19.
	Eaton	17.

It will be remembered that the Legislature, at the last session, failed to make an election between these three gentlemen. Since then the papers in that State have kept up a constant and warm controversy upon the merits of their respective favorites.

Judge Grundy was accused of disloyalty to the "Government," (that is to say, to General Jackson;) he was also charged with being a nullifier, in consequence of his course, in 1830 on Foot's Resolutions; but as a set off, he plead, his subsequent approval of the proclamation, and the Force Bill, which he and his friends consider an expiatory sacrifice sufficient to cover a whole life-time of political transgressions.

The feelings of the Honorable gentleman in his long state of suspense, cannot be very comfortable; but we suspect that, like his namesake of antiquity, Judge Felix trembles.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Full returns have not yet been received; the Constitutionalist gives returns from 21 Counties, which have given Major Crawford (the State-Rights candidate) an aggregate majority of 3448, over the present Governor.

MARYLAND.

The accounts from Maryland shew a great decline in the Jackson party.—We are glad to see a few rays of light breaking upon the darkness which has covered the land, and hope that political idolatry will vanish, as it must, before returning light.

EPITOME OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Queen Donna Maria has been recognized, by England.

The Rebel (miguelite) army in Portugal has marked its course by the most shocking cruelties, and devastation of property and lives.

The French officers make no secret of their design to place Don Carlos on the throne of Spain, and of proclaiming Henry 5th in France.

On the 29th August his majesty King William attended parliament, and, with the usual ceremony, prorogued that body.

He compliments Parliament for their "patient and persevering industry &c.," and states that he had assurances from all foreign powers of their friendly disposition.

He says they have renewed the charter of the Bank of England on terms well calculated to sustain public credit and to secure the usefulness of the institution.

The affairs of the East India company have been adjusted and the China trade rendered more free.

The Act for Emancipating the slaves in the West Indies is alluded to with much satisfaction by the King. Against this measure the Duke of Wellington and three other Peers protested.

"The familiar meaning of a word, often betrays the character of a people; with the ancient Romans virtue signified valour; with the modern, a virtuoso means a collector. With us the word *virtue* is seldom heard, out of a moral essay; the favorite word is "respectability"—and the current meaning of respectability may certainly exclude virtue, but never a decent sufficiency of wealth; no wonder then that every man strives to be rich."

The above is from a work called "England and the English," by the author of Pelham. It is a pretty keen satire upon English society, but its applicability is not confined to England even in our own country where there are no privileged orders, and where it is peculiarly boasted that,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,"; the word respectable is, at least as frequently associated with property, as with moral worth; and the "*respectability*" described by our author "covers a multitude of sins."

There are many offences against decency and morality which the "respectable" man may commit, not occasionally only, but habitually, and yet retain his standing in society; Mr. —— will regret that one, who might do so much good by his example, should thus go astray and mislead others; Mrs. —— will perhaps look coldly for a while, but the *respectability* of the man triumphs—he possesses so many redeeming virtues that it would be a pity—nay it would be impossible to frown upon him long.

Our author gives the following sketch of a "respectable" man.

"Who is this elderly gentleman with a portly figure? Hush! it is Mr. Warm, a most respectable man. His most intimate friend failed in trade and went to prison; Mr. Warm forswore his acquaintance, it was not respectable.

Mr. Warm is a most respectable man, he pays his bills regularly—he subscribes to six public charities—he goes to church with all his family on a Sunday—he is in bed at 12 o'clock.

Well, well, all that's very proper; but is Mr. Warm a good Father, a good friend, an active citizen? Or is he not avaricious, does he not love scandal; is not *his heart cold*; is he not vindictive, is he not unjust, is he not unfeeling? La, sir, I believe he may be all that; "but what then? Every body allows that Mr. Warm is *a most respectable man.*"

* * * "a heart
Dearer than Plutus' mine, richer than gold."

We have no where seen recorded, even in works of the imagination, a more striking instance of the depth and delicacy of female affection than the one which is given below.

How pure and unearthly must be the love which can induce a young female to wed one in the very grasp of death for the melancholy satisfaction of closing his expiring eyes, and of indulging that grief which the custom of the world would otherwise constrain the sad victim to brood over in silence and retirement!

He who drew the loveliest picture of woman that ever the human mind conceived has paid a just tribute to the refined charity of the sex in the two last lines of the following stanza, which are apposite to the romantic incident which was witnessed in Richmond.

O, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering Angel thou!

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Melancholy succession of events.—The death of Mr. Alfred Street of this city, has excited the deepest sorrow. He had recently set up in business in connection with Mr. Sanxay. They had removed their bookstore to one of the handsomest stores in the city—and the taste of the room and the beauty of their arrangement, had drawn many persons to see it. Mr. Street was a very modest, and deserving young man—singularly handsome in his person, and amiable in his manners. Health seemed to bloom upon his cheek—and what was more than the rest, the affections of an accomplished and interesting young Lady of this city were his. But these bright prospects were overcast; and blasted by an insidious disease, to which, after lingering some weeks, he fell a victim. In the course of one day, he was bridegroom, and a corpse! In the last moments of his existence his Bride united her destinies with his, to entitle her to the privilege of performing the last offices for her husband. The two following paragraphs will tell the simple annals of one day!

Married, on Thursday *morning*, the 12th inst by the Rev. P. Courtney, Mr. Alfred Street, of the firm of Sanxay & Street, of this place, to Miss Aglia, second daughter of Mr. Giles Picot, all of *Richmond.*

Died, on Thursday *evening* last, after a lingering illness, Alfred Street, in the 27th year of his age.

THE CHOLERA IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

A letter received in New York from Mexico dated "August 24," states that the Cholera was then raging in the City of Mexico, and that for several days from 900 to 1200 persons fell victims to that disease every day. The mortality was almost exclusively among the poorer classes who were comparatively destitute of the necessaries of life.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

The committee appointed at the meeting on the 10th inst. to choose Delegates to the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in November, have appointed Thos. G. Polk, Robert Macnamara and James Cooke, Esqrs. to represent Rowan.

ABEL GRAHAM,
ROBT. N. FLEMING, } *Com*
C. BRINGLE,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

According to appointment an Internal Improvement Convention met in this Town on Thursday last.

Although comparatively *few* counties were represented, yet we have rarely seen an assemblage of equal numbers containing more talent of a kind which promises beneficial results.

While viewing this body of intelligent freemen, and reflecting that it was only one of a hundred which have assembled, or are in contemplation, for the patriotic purpose of improving the condition of the State, we experienced a sensation of exquisite pleasure arising from the belief that an enterprize which has engaged so much talent and energy *would prove successful.*

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

We do most seriously believe that a crisis is now at hand in North Carolina, and that she can no longer remain stationary, but that henceforth her course must be either progressive and joyous, or mournfully retrograde.

We must do something, and that speedily, to check the flood of emigration which annually bears away much of the worth, talent and wealth of our State.

We know many who are now lingering in suspense to see whether any thing will be effected to ameliorate the condition of the State, and to save them from impending poverty, and who are resolved, painful as it may be, to leave scenes endeared to them by the earliest and finest associations, in quest of a country where the toils and anxieties of life may be better rewarded.

Our local attachment and our State pride excite in us, when reflecting upon this subject, feeling of enthusiasm hard to repress;—indeed we do not envy him who can look upon the present struggle with indifference; he must be blind to his own interest dead to the most generous feelings of our nature.

Governor Swain was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, and upon taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and in a very sensible, practical, and patriotic speech, stated the present condition of North Carolina, drew a picture of what she *might be*, and urged in his happy manner, the many and high inducements to harmonious and energetic action at this interesting crisis.

We did not receive, in time for publication this week, a copy of the proceedings, but will give them in detail next week.

It will be seen, from the following card, that an internal improvement meeting is to be held in Wilmington on the 31st, inst.—We hope the West will be represented at that meeting.

WILMINGTON, October 5, 1833.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of Citizens in the Town of Wilmington, on Thursday the 31st instant, to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvement. The Citizens of the adjacent Counties are invited to attend, collectively, or by Delegates, to participate with the inhabitants of Wilmington and New Hanover in the proceedings of the Meeting. It is believed that subjects of much general as well as local interest will be considered. It is proposed to examine the River thoroughly, and arrangements will be made for a Steam Boat excursion, which all strangers attending the Meeting will be invited to join, and which, it is hoped, will afford both amusement and instruction.

The presence of our patriotic Governor, who is confidently expected to attend the meeting, will add to the interest of its proceedings, and to the pleasure of those whose public spirit may induce them to attend.

E. B. DUDLEY,
ALEX. MacRAE,
WM. B. MEARES,
WM. P. HORT,
JOSEPH A. HILL.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

On Wednesday the 9th inst. a number of the citizens of Montgomery county, convened at the Court House in Lawrenceville, for the purpose of expressing their views on the subject of internal improvement of the State and of appointing Delegates from said County to the internal improvement convention to be held in Salisbury on the 17th inst. and also of appointing Delegates to the convention of the State to be held in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in Nov. next, when on motion the Hon. Edmd Deberry was unanimously called to the chair and John B. Martin appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following resolutions offered by James L. Gaines, Esq were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it comports with the best interests of North Carolina to adopt some judicious and efficient system of internal improvement, that would afford cheap and convenient transportation of the produce of the State to some one or more market towns within the limits of the same.

Resolved further, That from the local situation of the town of Fayetteville, and the advantages attending the navigation of the Cape Fear, we deem that the most eligible place for concentrating the trade of the western counties of this State, and that the construction of a Rail Road from that place to some point on the Yadkin would be one of the most efficient means of attaining that object and of promoting the interest and prosperity of this section of the State.

Resolved further, That with a view of aiding our fellow citizens of other counties in the attainment of these objects, Delegates be appointed by this meeting to attend the internal improvement Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 17th inst. as Delegates from this County.—A committee of three persons consisting of John M. Allen, Thos Pemberton, and James L. Gaines, Esq'rs. was then appointed by the chairman to name twenty persons from this County as Delegates to the proposed convention to be held in Salisbury, who reported the following as suitable persons for that purpose viz: James Allen Esq. Col John Crump, Capt Francis Locke, Edmund F. Lilly Esq. Col. Reuben Kendall, George W. McCain Esq. Honl. Edmond Deberry, Jas. L. Gaines, Thos. Pemberton, John B Martin, James M Lilly, John M. Allen, Duncan McRae Esq. Edward McCallum, John Steel, Richard Stoker, David Cochran, William A Mask Esq. James M. Butler and William Christian, which report was agreed to by the meeting. On several motions James Allen Esq James S. Gaines, and James M. Lilly were nominated and appointed by the meeting to attend the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in November next.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury and Fayetteville papers. The meeting on motion, having returned its thanks to the chairman for the manner in which he conducted its proceedings, adjourned.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On the 9th day of October inst. the 12th Anniversary of the Iredell County Bible Society was held at Fourth Creek Church. It appeared from the Report of the Managers that four members of the society, to wit, the Rev. Mr. Espy, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, James L. Hill, Esq. and Mrs. Jane Matthews, had died since their last Anniversary. The report pays a justly merited tribute of respect to their memories.

It also sets forth that this Society has procured since its formation, from the parent Society by purchase for special sale, and as donations, 4218 copies of the sacred scriptures, of which only a few copies remain in the depository; The society has remitted to the parent society the sum of $1872 25.

The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the efforts of the American Bible Societies and its auxiliaries in connection with Bible Societies in other countries to supply the whole world, accessible to Bible Agents, with the holy scriptures, in twenty years.

Resolved, That this Society will endeavour to raise, in the course of the ensuing year, a sum not less than two hundred dollars to aid the noble enterprize.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee to attend to this business, and that they report by our court in February, to wit Messrs. Eli Ramsour, James Campbell, William King, Esqr. William Morrison, Col. Milton Campbell, William Emerson, Esqr. H. W. Boyd, John Hall, jr. Squire Lowry, George Flowers, Esq. Thos. A Torrence, Capt. Thomas L. Tucker, James B. Thomas, Esq. Alexander Huggins, Robert Hill, James Adams, Capt. John Young, and Samuel King, Esq.

J. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y.*

☞ In consequence of some circumstances unexpected, there will be no races in Salisbury this fall.

HENRY GILES, Secretary.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, on the morning of the 17th inst. in Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y. the Rev. A. R. Byrn, of Mecklenburg County, No. Car. to Miss Marietta Lockwood, of N. Y.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday, the 13th instant, *Charlotte Cowan,* infant daughter of Mr. Alfred J. Moore.

In Chatham County, on the 5th inst., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. *Emilia Smith.* [*Com*]

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Oct. 19, 1833.

Cotton, in seed,	lb	2½	a	3
clean,	"	12	a	14
Coffee,	"	16	a	18
Sugar, brown,	"	12½	a	15
Loaf,	"	18	a	20
Bacon,	"	10	a	
Nails,	"	8	a	10
Molasses,	gal.	50	a	60
Brandy, peach,	"	40	a	45
Do app	"	35	a	40
Feathers,	lb	28	a	30
Flour,	bbl	$5,00	a	6,50
Wheat,	bush	80	a	1,00
Rye,	"	40	a	
Oats,	"	20	a	
Corn,	"	35	a	40
Salt,	"	1,12	a	1,25
Butter,	lb	10	a	
Tallow,	"	8	a	10
Tobacco,	"	8	a	20
Whiskey,	"	25	a	30

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 15.

Peach brandy,	gal	55	a	60
app do		28	a	33
Bacon,	lb	9	a	10
Beeswax,	"	17	a	7½
Coffee,	"	13½	a	15
Cotton,	"	4½	a	
Corn,	bush	60	a	65
Flaxseed,	"	$1.45	a	1.50
Flour, new	bbl	5,25	a	5,75
Feathers,	lb	34	a	36
Iron,	"	4½	a	5½
Molasses,	gal	36	a	40
Nails, cut	lb	6	a	6½
Sugar, brown	"	10½	a	12
do lump	"	14	a	
do loaf	"	15	a	18
Salt,	bush	65	a	75
Wheat,	"	85	a	90
Whiskey,	gal	30	a	35
Tobacco, leaf	lb	3½	a	5½
Wool,	"	19	a	20

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. Y. and Phila.,	1	pr. ct.	dis
Do. on Charleston,	½	do	do.
South Carolina Notes,	1½ a 1¾	do	do
Virginia Notes	2	do	do

CHERAW, Oct. 15.

Bacon,	lb	10	a	12½
Butter,	"	15	a	20
Beeswax,	"	15	a	17
Coffee, prime green	"	16	a	18
do 2nd & 3d qualities	"	14	a	15½
Cotton, new	"	14½	a	15
Corn,	"	70	a	75
Flaxseed, rough	bush	$1.00	a	1.25
Flour, superfine	bbl	6,50	a	7,50
do fine	"	5,50	a	6,00
Lard,	lb	10	a	12½
Molasses,	gal	40	a	50
Sugar, Muscov. prime	lb	11	a	1[illegible]
do common	"	9	a	10
do loaf & lump	"	15	a	18
Salt, Liverpool	bush	75	a	
do in sacks of 4 bushels,		2.75	a	3,00
Tallow	lb	10	a	12
Wheat,	bush	90	a	1.00

CAMDEN, S. C. Oct. 5.

Cotton,	lb	15	a	16
Corn,	bush	56	a	62
Wheat,	"	$1 00	a	1 25
Flour, country,	bbl	6	a	8
Camden mills, sup.	"	10	a	
Bacon,	lb	8	a	10
Whiskey	gal	33	a	40
Brandy, app.	"	40	a	45
do peach	"	60	a	50

COLUMBIA, S. C. Oct. 4.

Bacon,	lb	10	a	12
Brandy, app.	gal	55	a	60
do peach	"	80	a	[illegible]
Cotton,	lb	16	a	18½
Coffee,	"	16	a	19
Corn,	bush	56¼	a	6[illegible]
Flour, country, new,	bbl	$9 00	a	9 50
Northern	"		a	10 00
Iron, Swedes,	lb	5	a	5½
Country,	"	4	a	5
Molasses,	gal	45	a	50
Mackerel No 1.	bbl	8 00	a	
No 2.	"	7 00	a	
No 3.	"	5 00	a	
Salt,	bush	75	a	87½
Sugar, loaf,	lb	16	a	
brown	"	10	a	1[illegible]
Tobacco,	"	10	a	50
Tallow,	"	10	a	12
Whiskey,	gal	40	a	45

New, and Cheap Cash
STORE.
CALL AND SEE!!

W. Murphy & J. B. Moss,

HAVING connected themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened in Salisbury, in the Store formerly occupied by Kyles and Meenan, a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF ENTIRELY
NEW & CHEAP GOODS,

Which have been purchased in Philadelphia and New York, from the latest importations, and will be sold for cash or country produce only, as low as any goods can be sold in this section of country.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the Public, to call and examine their Goods; and hope and trust they will not fail in their endeavors to please them.

They hope by a constant and strict attention to business, to gain a part of public patronage, which, when once obtained, shall if possible, by their unwearied exertions, never be lost.

N. B.—Don't forget to call at the Sign of the New Cheap Cash Store.

SALISBURY 1833. 4 t

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for subscriptions, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to settle the same. This is the first call of the kind I have made in three years, and I hope it will be attended to. Those living at a distance can transmit the amount of their subscriptions, *post paid* through the post office at my risk. BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, August 30th 1833. 91tf.

NOTICE.

THE firm of HUIE & CADE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH HUIE.
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, Aug. 22nd 1833.

BURTON CRAIGE Having purchased the entire interest of Josiah Huie in the above firm, the business will, in future, be conducted by

CADE & CRAIGE.

The new concern will endeavor to merit, and hopes to enjoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury Aug. 23, 1833. 90tf

Salisbury Male
ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution, will commence on Friday the 1st day of November next. The subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Oct. 5th 1833. 96if

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the Estate of Alexander R. Caldcleugh, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, otherwise, they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and pay, or secure their debts without delay.

E. S. CALDCLEUGH, *Ex'rx.*

Davidson Co 31 1833 78 6m

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,
FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP