

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY  
SATURDAY MARCH 15, 1834.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A memorial has lately been sent to Congress from Halifax County, and another from Fayetteville, signed by a great many citizens of these places respectively, and praying for the adoption of measures to relieve the distress produced by the removal of the Deposits.

We have given a place to the memorial from Fayetteville, and regret that the length of the other, and our want of space, excludes it from our columns. It is written with ability, and depicts, in strong but true colors, the miseries resulting from the President's ill-considered or unadvised measure.

We have made room for one of the Halifax resolutions. The gentlemen whose names are signed were nearly all of them once thorough-going Jackson-men, but they may now expect to be called worshippers of the golden calf, or post-horse politicians.

The Raleigh Register received by the last mail, contained an account of a Meeting in that City; three of the resolutions passed by the meeting, will be found in our columns, and we regret that our space so contracts our ability to give such sentiments the attention which they so highly merit at our hands.

We give in our paper of to-day an extract from a Report made to the Mechanics and Artisans of the City of New York, by a Committee who were deputed to proceed to Washington and lay before Congress and the Executive a memorial on the subject of the public embarrassment.

We can hardly tell whether we were more amused, indignant, or disgusted, by the account of the Committee give of the President's conduct when they waited on him with their humble petition.

But the reader will be a better judge of our emotions when he reads the Report.

We are confident there is no exaggeration in the picture given of the President's raving: we have had the same thing represented too often, by other gentlemen of reputation, and who were also his warm political friends, to doubt the truth of what the New York Committee state.

The allusion which the "old Hero" makes, in the concluding scene of the drama, to the idolatry of the Israelites, and its consequences, is a severe rebuke to the People of this country, although there is a mistake in naming the object of their sinful worship. It is not the "Golden Calf," in the shape of the United States Bank, that the People have worshipped: it is something more like a furious bull, that raves, and stamps, and runs over every thing, animate and inanimate, in his blind rage.

The President says that "the People of this country may yet be punished for their idolatry." We have no doubt of it—they are now suffering for it—and, as he has been so ungrateful as to taunt them with a supposed worship of the Bank, we will take the liberty to say, without a figure, that he is the idol which, if any, will bring them to punishment.

But we do not impute upon him a singular fate with the molten god of Israel. We would be satisfied if he would descend from the Capitoline mount—whether, unlike Moses, he ascended to receive adoration—and, in the retirement of the Hermitage, atone for the calamities he has brought on the country. And we would wish that his life might be spared until, under the auspices of some wiser head, the institutions of our land could be purged of political pollution.

We are neither worshippers of the Bank nor of the President. They both possess too much power; but, while the former has so far, as we think, exercised more than the laws allowed it, and has exerted that with more benefit than injury to the country, the President has abused his legitimate power to the prostration of public faith, public reputation, and private fortunes.

If he would crush the juggling reptiles who infuse poison and filth into his councils, and would close his Administration under the direction of honest men, he might yet, in some measure, redeem his own character, restore public morals, and retire with the blessings of a People who have already suffered enough for their blind devotion to a man of "like passions" with others.

Notwithstanding all we hear of the pecuniary distress at the North, and the excitement it produces there and at Washington, we are inclined to think that we can form in our minds but a faint picture of its dire reality.

The agitation is beginning to be felt here, but the overwhelming wave has not yet reached us. Come it must, however, as there is little hope of any change in the measures of the Administration, which might stop its progress and restore tranquillity.

Private letters, from men unconnected with the political parties, give a faithful sketch of doings at the Seat of Government.

For the information of the public, we to-day publish the greater part of two which have been received here, one by us, and the other by a friend.

The writer of the one dated February 21st, is a very intelligent, respectable, and successful artist, a native and resident of the North. The other letter is from a very sensible and observant young gentleman, whose home is in an adjacent County, but who is at present a witness of public transactions at Washington, and possesses the means of acquiring correct information as to the probable political measures which have yet to transpire.

The writers of these letters concur in the opinion that no relief is to be expected from the Administration; and are, therefore, not surprised to hear of "mobs in some of the large cities."

However much such unfeeling, unavailing, and shocking tumults, are to be deprecated by the lovers of order, we all know that it is difficult to prevent them, where many thousands of miserable beings are thrown out of employment at once by the folly or depravity of men in power, and forced to hear the cries of their wives and children for bread.

Isolated from others, under similar circumstances, a man will sometimes commit deeds of horror; but when thousands are thrown together with like grief, their desperation is increased by their sympathy, and they often commit acts at which humanity shudders.

We most sincerely hope—even against hope—that such a change of measures will yet take place as may avert from our country this last evidence of political corruption.

We have heard, from other sources besides our correspondent, that there was a host of applicants for the office of Marshall for the District of Columbia, before the remains of the late incumbent, Col. Ashton, had become cold.

What a commentary upon human nature!

The last Chapel-Hill "Harbinger" contains an amusing account of several curious experiments, made by Mr. Audubon and other naturalists, to ascertain whether the Buzzard discovers its prey by scent or by sight.

The respective and opposite theories are each so well supported, that we are unable to decide which is the true one; but, like the Harbinger, we incline to the opinion that both the eyes and nose of that delicate bird are made subservient to its necessities and pleasures.

One series of experiments was tried upon the Buzzard of Charleston, which resulted in the belief that the sight was the exclusive means of discovering its prey. Upon this, the Harbinger makes the following pertinent remarks:

"Nor can a Charleston bird be considered as a perfectly fair subject of experiment, bred as he has been in the smoke and steam of two or three thousand kitchens, and amidst the oild of a large city, and differing therefore, from a buzzard inhabiting the fields and forests of the back country, as much as the keeper of a dram-shop does from a thorough-going member of the temperance society."

There is one species of this bird, found always in the State Capitals, but most abundantly in Washington City, which, we are told, can readily discover its prey—a vacant or an about-to-be-vacant office—by the organ of hearing.

But it would probably be even more difficult to try an experiment, fairly, upon this, than upon the Charleston bird: for it has its senses impaired not only by the "smoke, and steam, and oild," of thousands of common kitchens, but likewise by constant exhalations from the great Kitchen and the Augean stables besides.

A few years ago we were at the falls, below the Narrows of the Yadkin, in slind time. One morning we went with a gentleman to see if there were any shad in his traps. As we approached we saw a multitude of buzzards on and about the traps; when our friend remarked that they were great plunderers, and frequently destroyed the shad before they were dead. This would favor the opinion that they are not dependent upon their nose entirely.

We found the following extract in one of our exchange papers, in which it was said to be part of a letter written by the venerable La Fayette:

"General Jackson is the very man fitted for the present crisis. His stern and uncompromising republicanism, and his high sense of honor, will prove the best security for our admirable institutions—(for he calls every thing American his own)—For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic inbred institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us. Gen. Jackson possesses the honesty of a Roman, the patriotism of a Washington, the firmness of a Tindol—in fact I am unacquainted with any character, in ancient or modern history, which combines so much excellence with so few of the errors of humanity."

The desperate shifts to which the sinking Heroites are driven to sustain their Chief, could not be more strongly illustrated than they are by the adoption of such absurd and fulsome expedients as the above. We were surprised to find it in a recent paper: it must have crept in during the Editor's absence.

It is not long since we had evidence that the venerable La Fayette still enjoyed an unclouded mind; and we cannot believe that he has all at once sunk into such dotage as the above remarks would, if genuine, clearly prove.

In the vigor of his mind, he has too much sense to believe what is here ascribed to him; and, if he really did believe Gen. Jackson a greater and a better man than Washington himself, (for even Washington is not excepted in the sweeping comparison,) he, La Fayette, would hardly utter it. Still less would he, who is so remarkable for delicacy and propriety, interfere so unbecomingly in a controversy that is detracting the whole country which is at once the theatre of his glory and the object of his affections.

The whole affair is a ridiculous imposture. It smells strongly of the Kitchen, where we have no doubt it was cooked up, and not in France, to tickle the depraved palate of the President, and to gull his blind votaries who are beginning to get their eyes open. Why, to ascribe such *judice* and *sumery* to La Fayette, is an insult to humanity—it is really making him out no wiser than poor Caliban, who acknowledged himself an ass when he discovered that he had been worshipping a "drunkard for a god."

Would not this indirect attack upon La Fayette's understanding and honor bear an action at law?

## CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!

General Jackson has heretofore attempted to justify his conduct in relation to the Bank, by the plea that the People were opposed to it. In his very temperate and dignified dialogue with the Deputation of Mechanics from New York, he amends his plea, as the Lawyers would say, and rests his defence on the ground that the People were idolizing the Bank, and it was necessary for him, like another Moses or Josiah, to destroy their idol!

He says he has got his 'foot on it, and will crush it.' But in his rage he forgets himself and inadvertently "lets the cat out of the bag." "The monster," says he, "has grown up under circumstances, and has attempted to control the Government." There lies the secret—the monster, as he calls it, would not be controlled by "the Government"—that is, by Andrew Jackson—therefore he must crush it, lest it may supplant him in the hearts of industrious honest people who are enabled by its loans to make a living.

Truly, he is a most paternal patriarchal ruler of his People!

## THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Major Jack Downing has told us a great deal about "the Government."—General Jackson's Government. Under the present incumbent, the name General Government is peculiarly appropriate.

The "old Hero" is literally commander-in-chief, not only of the military and naval forces, but over the civil departments of the country likewise. He has only to issue his proclamation, and forthwith the citizens of a Sovereign State are branded as traitors, and subjected to military law. If he wants the use of the public money, he has only to say "Open Sesame!" and directly the doors of the Treasury fly open, with

"Huzza! huzza!"  
On golden hinges turning!  
With all this influence, however, it is the common

belief that "the Government" has reached its acme of power, honor, and glory.

It is very evident that it must have a fall; and if it should come down, in 1836, only one grade, from a General to a Colonel, there will be some hope of the ultimate restoration of its civil character.

We perceive that a caucus in Kentucky has nominated Colonel Johnson, (better known as the killer of Tecumseh,) to succeed the "General" Government. The Colonel has some good points, but we don't think we can go another "military chieftain" just now, even though he did kill the great Indian warrior, which was certainly a great deed of prowess and heroism as the refusal to black a British officer's boots.

We fear the Colonel has fallen into the hands of an enemy more to be dreaded than an Indian Chief and Prophet with a belt full of tomahawks and scalping-knives—we mean the little "Magician" of Kinderhook. If the Colonel escapes his claws unscathed, we think he will then have shown himself to be proof against both force and subtlety.

## LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 21st, 1834.

Dear Sir: The proceedings of Congress have been much more interesting than usual, as you will, of course, have observed; indeed, my small faith in our Government is lessening every day, if possible, although but little room remained (for some years past) of its being much reduced.

There seems no hope at all of any relief from the President or his friends, until forced to it by the clamor of the People; and such is the general distress—increasing every day, as it really does—that I think, in the Spring it will have arrived at such a crisis that the President and his friends will be compelled to adopt some relief, which they seem, now, not to intend in any degree. The debates this day, in the Senate, have been of a different character, somewhat, from most other days—much more positive. The opposition begin to say, in the Senate, that the People will be heard, and that the President must obey their will.

Should no relief be granted until next June, I believe, from all accounts, the People will almost, if not quite, be in martial array; and I should not be surprised if mobs commenced in the large cities long before that time.

I have heard Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, make one speech; I really think him, in most respects, superior, as an orator, to any one I have ever heard speak. South Carolina has three men in Congress that are really giants—they differ very much from each other, and yet all are great. Mr. Calhoun is ascending the ladder of fame this winter—he has a wonderful mind, possessing great powers as well as energy. But my essays on great men will give you very little light or interest; and, as I have nothing else worth troubling you with, I will take my leave for this time.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1834.

My Dear Sir: I seize this opportunity to redeem my promise. I fear, however, that I shall not be able to give you any information which may be satisfactory, as to the final result of the great question which is now agitating the whole country. The removal of the deposits has been disposed of for the present in the House of Representatives, by referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Debate is still going on, however, in both Houses. In the Senate, incidentally, on memorials which are continually pouring in from all portions of the country, praying for the adoption of some remedial measure for the present unexamined distress—and in the House, on a resolution introduced by Mr. Mardis of Alabama, directing the proportion in which the public money shall be deposited in the several State Banks. Various and contradictory rumors are in circulation, as to the views of the President. One thing is very certain; to all outward appearances, at least, he is immovable. Nevertheless there are floating rumors—that the pressure has at last touched the purses of his friends in New York, so sensibly, and that representations to that effect have been so forcibly and plainly made to him, that there has been at last perceived a disposition to flutter and waver. How far the recent movement of the Governor of Pennsylvania will be calculated to counteract this influence, remains to be seen. I put no faith in any such rumors. I am much mistaken if Van Buren and the Kitchen Cabinet do not find it a more difficult matter to allay the storm they have raised in the old man's breast; than they are aware of. It may well be doubted whether any thing short of the destruction of the Bank, at whatever hazard, and at whatever loss to the country, will satisfy his deadly and rancorous hatred to that institution.

The news of Mr. Rives' resignation, and Mr. Leigh's election in his place, with the accompanying circumstances, have doubtless ere this reached you. That event is regarded, here, as the last desperate throw of the die to recover the ground the Administration has lost in Virginia. Mr. Rives and his friends fully indulge the hope, that, by apparently sacrificing himself on the altar of principle, and thereby exciting the generous sympathies of that "Mother of Republicanism," he will stand a much better chance to be returned to the Senate when his term shall have expired, than if he had simply obeyed the instructions. His distinction between voting for a resolution declaratory of a certain principle, and the voting for a legislative enactment, embodying the same principle, is too entirely sophistical to admit of any other explanation. From past and present indications, I should think it will all be "Love's labor lost."

The Force Bill, I regret to say, will not be repealed. The act itself, you are aware, expires by its own limitation, with the present session of Congress; and this circumstance alone will influence the vote of the more moderate, of those who originally voted for the bill. The Administration are in a sad dilemma as regards the appointment of Mr. Stevenson. The truth is, they cannot well do without him. And it is extremely probable that the office will remain unfilled until the Administration are compelled to do something by the representations of the Court of St. James—who have already threatened to withdraw their own Minister. It is really humiliating to perceive the present condition of the House of Representatives, that such men as Polk, Spaight, Clay of Alabama, Wagh, and Cambreleng, should be the most prominent members—emphatically, the champions of a majority of the House of Representatives of this Nation—is indeed, well calculated to make one despair of any good result from their measures. Can any one be surprised at the present condition of our affairs, when he considers the alarming depreciation of the public morals? As an instance, I would mention the following: Col. Ashton died one day last week—and before he was laid in his grave, it is said that they were fifty applications to fill the vacancy: How long has this state of things existed? And how much longer can it exist, without effecting a radical change in the general condition of the country, and without overturning that balance of power between the several departments of Government, so wisely ordained by our Fathers? No matter what the President does or says, there are always enough to be found who will applaud it to the echo.

"We are but the dust of thy feet, O King, do with us as seemest best in thy sight!" is nothing more than what is conveyed in the senseless jargon which we daily hear, of "The Rock of Ages, the Old Roman," &c. Verily, to be a "Roman," and I pray Heaven may not be called upon to witness scenes which would cause Nero to blush with shame. Congress will probably sit till mid-summer.—Several of the members of the Senate express a determination not to vote for an adjournment until some measure of relief is adopted. I cannot bring myself to believe, however, that the Administration so utterly reckless as to render such a procedure necessary. You shall hear from me again if any thing occurs worthy of notice.

## Prices Current.

Accounts from England, to the 30th of January, received at New York, state that the Cotton Market had undergone a still further depression.

**SALISBURY.** [March 15, 1834.  
Brandy, apple, 35 a 40; do. peach, 45 a 50; Bacon, 10; Butter, 10 a 100; Cotton in seed, 2; do. clean, 3 a 4; Coffee, 16 a 18; Corn, 62 a 64; Feathers, 30; Flour, (scarce) 80; Flaxseed, 81; Molasses, 50 a 60; Nails, 8 a 10; Oils, 35 a 37; Rice, 40; Sugar, brown, 11 a 12; do. loaf, 18 a 20; Salt, 81, 121 a 125; Tallow, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 8 a 20; Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 81 00; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

**FAYETTEVILLE.** [March 3, 1834.  
Brandy, peach, 35 a 40; do. apple, 25 a 33; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 18 a 15; Cotton, 81 a 101; Corn, 80 a 85; Flaxseed, 81 30 a 81 50; Flour, 81 25, a 85 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 41 a 51; Molasses, 29 a 32; Nails, (cut) 6 a 61; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; do. lump, 11; do. loaf, 16 a 18; Salt, 63 a 75; Wheat, 95 a 81 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 19 a 20.

**CHERAW, S. C.** [March 11, 1834.  
Bacon, 10 a 12; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15; Cotton, new, 10 a 11; Corn, 75 (very scarce) Flaxseed, 81 00 a 125; Flour, 86 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, 86 50 a 9 00; Iron, 41 a 5; Lard, 10 a 12; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11 12; do. common, 9 a 10; do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, 83 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a 81 00.

**CAMDEN, S. C.** [Feb 22, 1834.  
Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 12 a 15; Cotton, 9 a 10; Corn, 88 a 90; Flour, (N. Carolina) 87 00 a 8 00; do. Camden mills, 88 00 a 9 00; Lard, 12 a 15; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, 81 00 a 1 50; Feathers, 30 a 50; Whiskey, 40; Brandy, peach, 35; do. apple, 00.

**COLUMBIA, S. C.** [Feb 22, 1834.  
Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 14 a 16; Brandy, peach, 75 a 9; do. apple, 40 a 50; Butter, 12 a 18; Coffee, 14 a 17; Corn, (scarce) 80; Cotton, 10 a 11; Flour, (bbl) 89 00 a 9 00; Iron, 4 a 5; Lard, 10 a 12; Molasses, 40 a 50; Mackerel, No. 1, 86 00, No. 2, 87 00, No. 3, 85 00; Salt, in sacks, 82 75 a 3 00, bushel, 75 a 80; Sugar, brown, 8 a 12, do. loaf and lump, 16 a 20; Tallow, 10 a 12; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

**Altar of Hymen.**  
"Bless the marital covenant bright,  
The bond of love, the bliss, and the good,  
Which binds the hearts of man and maid,  
And long before the altar lamp with—  
And bless the people who adore it."

**UNITED IN WEDLOCK.**  
In this Town, on the 13th instant, by the Rev'd Mr. McDonald, Mr. E. R. BIRCKHEAD to Miss MARGARET ALLEMONG.

May joy attend the happy pair,  
As through this life they move;  
And all its paths be smooth and fair  
To those who share each other's love! M.

In this County, Col. ELKANAH D. AUSTIN to Mrs. HALL, widow of the late Almon Hall.

In Davidson County, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, Mr. EDWARD NICKOLSON to Miss MARGARET MOCK.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Samuel L. Watson, Mr. STEPHEN M. GALLANT, of York District, S. C., to Miss HARRIET C. RUDSILL.

Also, at the same time, Mr. MATTHEW NEAGLE, of Lincoln Co., to Miss ANN R. RUDSILL.

**Court of Death.**  
"All who go to the grave, and are buried,  
The spirit that dwells in the flesh, and the good,  
The will, the power, the lightning, the star,  
The eternal ground, whence all life flows."

**DEPARTED THIS LIFE.**  
In this County, on Thursday the 13th instant, Mr. ARCHIBALD CRAGE, aged about 50 years.

At her residence, in Surry County, on the 30th ult., after a very short indisposition, in about the 60th year of her age, the much lamented Mrs. MCKEY FRANKLIN, widow and relict of Jesse Franklin, dec'd, late a Governor of this State.

In Washington City, on Thursday night, the 27th ult., Col. HENRY ASHTON, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

In Huntsville, Alabama, on the 3d ult. Mrs. LOUISA SUMNER, daughter of the Rev. William Lauer, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

## Look at this!

Great Bargains to be Had!!

**Reinhardt & Hunt,**  
IN THE TOWN OF LINCOLNTON,

take this method of informing the Public that they will sell, AT AUCTION, Their Entire Stock of Merchandise, CONSISTING OF

**DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Cutlery, Tin, and Crockery,**  
And indeed EVERY THING generally kept in a retail store. Their stock of Goods has been purchased in New York and Philadelphia. Merchants will do well to take notice to this sale, as great bargains can be had, the sale being positive.

TERMS.—All sums under \$5, cash; all sums not exceeding \$10, three months credit; all sums over \$10, six months credit.

The sale will commence the first day of April Court, at 11 o'clock, and continue until 4 o'clock; commence again at night, at 7 o'clock, and continue until 10 o'clock. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

**REINHARDT & HUNT.**  
Lincolnton, March 15, 1834.

**INFORMATION,**  
WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE, IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in some County West of Salisbury a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, by the name of Fawcett, or Fawset, or something of the kind.—If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, Salisbury, March 15, 1834. If

**To Wagons.**  
A Wagon going to Fayetteville, can get 5 or 600 pounds of loading by applying at this Office. March 15.

## SELLING OFF At Cost!

**S. LEMLY & SON,**  
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

**Have Concluded to Sell OFF THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,**  
CONSISTING OF

**DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GROCERIES,**  
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,  
**At Cost, for Cash!**

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—f

## Internal Improvements.

A MEETING of the Central Committee appointed by the President of the Internal Improvement Convention held in November last, is appointed to be held in RALEIGH, on the 1st day of April next.

Communications from the several County Committees, upon the course which it is the duty of the friends of Internal Improvements to pursue at the present crisis, are respectfully and earnestly solicited. The pledges made by the Convention, to the Public, must be fully and promptly redeemed.

The following gentlemen constitute the Central Committee, viz: Duncan Cameron, Chairman—George E. Badger, Daniel L. Barringer, William Boylan, William H. Haywood, Jr., Charles L. Hinton, Gavin Hogg, Jas. Iredell, Alfred Jones, and Henry Seawell.

March 15, 1834.—2t

## P. J. SPARROW

Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C. A Monthly Magazine, UNDER THE TITLE OF

**The Family Assistant.**

**PROSPECTUS.**  
THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to Reason, Fidelity, and Goodness. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, these questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—The Editor shall, in general, be short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

**TERMS:**  
1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834. P. J. SPARROW.

What is more pleasant than a well-shaved chin! What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head of hair!

**James Bonner,**  
Barber and Hair-Dresser,

FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that he has Opened a Shop in Salisbury, nearly OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL, on Main Street, for the prosecution of his business in all its various branches.

His residence in the fashionable City of Philadelphia enabled him to become well versed in all the duties of his profession—and he is, therefore, qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most satisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

Ladies who may desire his services, will be attended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer to be waited on at their rooms, will be accommodated by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

Razors honed in a first rate style, on short notice. JAMES BONNER. Salisbury, March 8, 1834. f

**JOB-PRINTING,**  
PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. In a very superior style of Workmanship.