

Since I last wrote you, Congress have passed some Appropriation Bills, which were examined with more than ordinary care. In the House, many of the appropriations, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, were greatly reduced. This was a favorable omen, and creates the hope, at least, that the increasing and alarming extravagance of this Government will be somewhat restricted in future.

Some time since, Dr. Hall, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the revenue. It produced at once a very deep sensation. Some feared that another angry Tariff debate was at hand. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, therefore, moved to reject the resolution without debate. It was rejected by a large majority. The Free Trade and State Rights Party, who had contributed mainly to the great Compromise Bill of the last session, voted for the resolution. They wished to reduce the revenue, if it could be done without violating, in any degree, that compromise. The New York members voted against considering the resolution! I notice this silent but significant vote, to show that the compromise of the Tariff, although last winter, was a better bill than the South ever could have gotten, under other circumstances, or at the hands of the New York members. The representations, therefore, made by Forsyth and his Van Buren friends in the South, that if this vexed question had not been settled last winter, he could, by the aid of his New York friends, have obtained a better bill this winter, turns out to be totally fallacious and deceptive. They never did, and never would have aided the South in her struggle for Free Trade. Their distinguished leader, in 1828, helped to impose our burthens, but could never find it exactly convenient to aid in their removal.

But it is ridiculous seriously to talk of reducing the revenue at this time. Many fear that we shall be compelled to increase the taxes, or make a loan to meet the expenses of the Government. The expenditures, last year, amounted to nearly twenty-two millions of dollars—eight millions, at least, over any ordinary expenditure, and twelve millions more than this Government ought to cost. But the revenue derived from imports the present year cannot equal, by several millions, the revenue of the last year. The removal of the Deposites, while it has deranged the market at home, has affected very seriously our foreign commerce. Many enterprising merchants have sunk under the pressure of the times; others have countermanded orders previously sent out, while all have been compelled to narrow their business. We say, therefore, reasonably conclude that the revenue derived from imports this year will fall far short of that of 1833. With great propriety, therefore, did the President, in his annual message, advise Congress to abstain from extravagant appropriations of the public money.

You have, no doubt, noticed a resolution submitted by Genl. Speight, directing our Clerk to purchase for the new members, books heretofore ordered for the old members, embracing Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, with many others, and involving an expenditure of forty or fifty thousand dollars. The practice of buying books for the use of members, under any circumstances, or to any amount, is improper. It is taking to themselves more of the public money than is authorized by law, and is therefore a shameful pollution upon the Public Treasury. But this is the first instance of doing this thing in a wholesale way, and of purchasing for new members all books purchased at the last Congress. The precedent is a dangerous one. The new members of the next Congress, following the example set them in this resolution, must have purchased for them all books purchased at this Congress, which of course will embrace the books of the last Congress—thus each succeeding Congress, becoming more and more extravagant, and appropriating to themselves more and more of the public money. The people ought to look into this matter, and correct it. It must have struck you with some surprise to see such a resolution coming from Genl. Speight, a gentleman who rendered himself so notorious, a few years ago, for his opposition to this same Register of Debates by Gales & Seaton! *Tyranny manifestur et aux astutur.* Times have wonderfully changed. A new Speaker must be elected at this session, and the General, no doubt, believe no man could fill the chair with more dignity and ability than himself; and sixteen dollars a day, as Speaker, might not be, in his estimation, an unworthy return for such extraordinary exertions in behalf of the new members.

On Friday, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate upon Mr. Webster's bill to re-charter the Bank. He spoke with great force and effect. He reviewed the subject of the currency in a most masterly style. His speech is considered to be superior to any ever spoken by himself, or others, on the floor of Congress. He made one of the most difficult and abstruse subjects, the clearest and most comprehensible. In him there was no equivocalness. He encountered the difficulties of his subject in the spirit of a patriot and a statesman. The effect was a most triumphant one, and wrong from his bitter enemies the highest encomiums. His speech will be published, and if I am not greatly deceived, you will say it deserves more than I have or can say of it. He goes for an extension of the present Bank, with an enlargement of its capital. He chooses such a measure instead of a Bank entirely new, from the necessities of the times. His argument in favor of the constitutionality of a National Bank was peculiarly able and striking. If it fail to convince your mind, I am sure it cannot be read by you without feeling its weight.

The Raleigh Register, of April 1st, says: "The Supreme Court will adjourn to-day, after a long and very laborious term, a large number of causes having been disposed of. Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, since our last: March 25. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Kerr v. Cowen & Conner, from Ireddell, directing that the Injunction shall be dissolved as to the sum of \$243 41 with interest, according to the law of Georgia, at the rate of 8 per centum from the 4th May, 1827, until paid, and perpetuated to the residue of the judgment complained of."

March 26. Chief-Justice Rufin delivered the Judgment of the Court in the two suits in Equity of Miller and Wife and others v. Chambers, from Rowan, on the exceptions to the Report of the Master, sustaining some of the exceptions and overruling others.

From Poston's American Daily Advertiser of March 21.
GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.
Yesterday, Philadelphia exhibited a scene which has no precedent in her annals. Agreeably to notice, the Democratic Citizens of the City and County, with all others who are resolved to defend the Constitution and Laws against Executive Usurpation, assembled in Independence Square, at four o'clock.

At noon, a large proportion of the Stores, both wholesale and retail, together with the work shops of our intelligent Mechanics, and even private houses, were shut up, in evidence of the deep feeling with which this community has been impressed by the unconstitutional acts of Andrew Jackson, chosen in an evil hour to preside over a once free and happy people.

All classes were most emphatically represented, the various trades, citizens, merchants, &c. &c., by previous arrangements, met at various points, to proceed to the place of meeting. Long before the appointed hour, Independence Square was thronged by thousands of patriots, who, though they had not joined any of the processions, were determined to show that their hearts were true to their country's

honor; and as the Jackson party had posted bills all over the city, requesting their members not to attend, every person present must be set down among those who disapprove the measures of the Executive, and who are determined such usurpations shall speedily end. A more numerous, respectable, orderly, and unanimous meeting, was never held in this or any other city of the Union.

Before three o'clock, the processions of different kinds began to enter the Square, as nearly as we could ascertain, in the following order:

THE CITIZENS OF MANAYUNK, with a handsome flag, inscribed as above. They formed a very long cavalcade, composed of the home and sinew of the country. They were preceded by a golden Eagle, dressed in black crape, as an emblem of mourning.

THE CITIZENS OF SOUTHWARK, a large and highly respectable body.

THE CITIZENS OF MOYAMENSING, to the number of several hundreds, preceded by a flag with the inscription of "Washington our Guide and Mentor."

THE MOYAMENSING WEAVERS, preceded by a loom out of gear, and mounted on a cart, on which was legibly written, "No Work!—On the banner, "American Industry the road to Independence."—About 400 in number.

THE MERCHANTS AND TRADERS OF THE City and County. The number of this very respectable body in the procession exceeded five hundred, and certainly a more respectable body never made their appearance in our streets. Among them we recognized many who had lately been the President's warmest supporters; but who, on the present momentous occasion, were proud to show themselves in the ranks of the Free. Their motto was appropriately inscribed on a flag, "Supporting the Constitution and Laws." All the shipping in the port had their flags at half mast, so that the occasion may be said to have been sanctioned by the entire body of our merchants.

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, preceded by a modest flag, but this was attended by a large class of men who are never missing when the country is in danger.

THE FURNISHERS, with a flag containing the motto "The Constitution Inviolable."

THE BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBINDERS, with two banners; the first was an elegant one, of blue silk; motto, "We bind and preserve the literature of the present age for the benefit of the future." Their second bore the inscription, "Our Country and the Constitution."

THE PRINTERS, with a banner inscribed, "Our country and its Constitution; truth is great, and must prevail." It is declared, on good authority, that it has been ascertained seven-eighths of the two latter professions are opposed to the removal of the Deposites.

THE COAL DEALERS, and others interested in the trade of the Schuylkill. This respectable and numerous body was preceded by a banner with a view of a canal lock, and coal cars drawn on a rail road. The inscription was forcible and striking, "Go tell him Freeman will not bow or accept the collar!" Passing through the canal was the fine boat *Constitution*, and a banner, with a motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." A very great number of dealers, boatmen, and others, were in attendance.

THE HATTERS, displaying an appropriate banner, surmounted by a cocked hat, inscribed all round "76."

THE BUILDERS, to the number of several hundreds.

THE CORDWAINERS, with a plain white banner, inscribed with the name, &c. of their profession.

THE MARBLE MASONS, with a bright flag bearing the motto "We defend the Constitution from present and future violence."

THE GOLD AND SILVER ARTISTS, with a flag bearing a head of Washington.

THE SHIP BUILDERS, STEVEDORES, SAILORS, &c. flag inscribed, "Don't give up the Ship." "Labor is Wealth."

FARMERS & MILLERS, in great numbers, carrying a flag with the inscription, "Our Country and the Constitution."

PEOPLE OF GERMANTOWN. This most truly respectable and numerous body was loudly cheered on all hands on entering the Square. The best feeling seemed to prevail towards them, and they walked in excellent order; their countenances spoke as plainly as words could have done, "We are determined to resist oppression." On their flag, "The Constitution and Laws."

SUGAR REFINERS. Motto, "Support the Constitution and Laws."

THE TOBACCONISTS, with a suitable banner, representing Washington receiving a calumet of peace from an Indian. Motto, "Flourish the Plant."

The next that entered, was a very long procession of Citizens from the townships of Blockley and Kingessing, headed by a banner inscribed, "We do not despair of the Republic." And followed by

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY, a most truly interesting procession, which was hailed by all, as it passed in, with loud acclamations. There were at least 4000 of them.

But perhaps the most interesting incident of the day was the circumstance which occurred on those young men passing by the house of the firm and independent Secretary of the Treasury, WILLIAM J. DUANE. His person was discovered at the window of his house, overlooking Independence Square, and no sooner was he seen than a loud and universal shout rose from the enthusiastic multitude, evincing most forcibly their approbation of his course. Mr. Duane bowed repeatedly to the crowd, and we saw his handkerchief more than once wiping a coursing tear from his cheeks at this demonstration of their affection for a man displaying independence in the cause of the Constitution, which they were now assembling to avow their intention to vindicate and keep "unsullied from a spot." The young men also displayed a flag inscribed, "Our country, not party—principles, not men."

THE IRON WORKERS, with a picture representing an anvil and a sledge-hammer, and the operation of forging A-SWORD proper. There was no mistake this at least.

THE BLACK AND WHITESMITHS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, IRON-MASTERS, TIN-PLATE WORKERS, COPPER SMITHS, &c., with a plain white banner; motto, "Our Country and Constitution."

THE COOPERS made a considerable turn out, but as far as we could see bore no banner.

THE CITIZENS OF KENSINGTON DISTRICT, THE CITIZENS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND SPRING GARDEN.

THE TANNERS AND CURRIERS AND LEATHER DEALERS.

THE PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

THE CITIZENS OF LOWER DUBLIN AND BERRY, were represented, but in the crowded state of the yard it was impossible any longer to keep pace with the enormous influx of persons who pressed in from all quarters to witness the resurrection of the Constitution from its fallen estate.

As the companies filed into the yard, their banners were displayed on the ample staging, where was assembled the committee of arrangement under the banners of the United States, which were displayed from it, and from the steeple.

Almost at the striking of the clock, the meeting was opened, by appointing Daniel Groves, an original Jackson man, as President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Peter A. Browne, Esq., addressed the multitude in a short but very pertinent and impressive speech; at every point he made, and they were not few, the air was rent with enthusiastic peals of applause.

He alluded to the spot where the meeting was held, as that on which our forefathers assembled to proclaim their horror of foreign tyranny, and said it was the same where we were now putting our veto on domestic usurpation. Reiterated and unrestrained approbation, by cheers and clapping of hands, rewarded Mr. Browne for his well-timed and patriotic address.

The company having obtained a glimpse of our estimable fellow citizen, John Sergeant, Esq., gave him three rounds of hearty applause.

Samuel Rush, Esq., succeeded Mr. Browne, and in an impassioned address of great pith, kept the people in a constant good humor.

C. J. Jack, Esq., followed. Mr. Browne, the first named orator, having read the resolutions, which were passed with the utmost unanimity, this immense multitude began to disperse peacefully to their homes before five o'clock.

On leaving the yard, the several processions piled their banners faithfully before Mr. Duane's door, and commenced giving him loudly vociferated cheers, at the rate of "three times three." This brought Mr. D. to the window, and he addressed them for a few moments, evidently deeply affected by their enthusiasm. The applause which followed we will not attempt to describe: it has made an impression on all who heard it which death alone can obliterate, and which should encourage statesmen to pursue the honest dictates of their hearts. In a few minutes after the adjournment, the staging was all removed, and we saw but a single instance of even an attempt to create a disturbance, in the case of a crazy man who hoisted a hickory broom. He was hastily and peaceably hustled out, without a shadow of any indication of supporting him.

Indeed the unanimity, the quiet of every part of the arrangements, spoke volumes in favor of the citizens of Philadelphia. They seemed to have come together as with one heart and one hand to defend what it will be observed was the prominent feature on every banner,

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

The number of citizens opposed to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, at the great meeting, held in Independence Square, yesterday afternoon, has been variously computed. We have taken every means to ascertain the amount as nearly as possible, and aided by the experience of many intelligent gentlemen who have had opportunities of witnessing large assemblies of people in this country, as well as in Great Britain, France, &c., we feel assured we may safely say that from forty-five to fifty thousand citizens were present, within the inclosures of the Square. It was the kernel of Jacksonism, a monster which will hardly rear its front in this city again.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE BRIG ENCOMIUM.

The Captain, crew, and passengers of this Brig, recently wrecked on Abaco, on her passage from this port to New Orleans, and who were taken to Nassau by the wreckers, have, after much suffering, privation, and insult, reached their port of destination.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 4th ult., contains a statement giving the particulars of the Shipwreck, and detailing the circumstances of the treatment of the passengers by the authorities at Nassau, of which the following is the substance:

The Emporium was wrecked on the 3d February, about midnight, 56 hours from this port, on the North East part of Abaco. Immediately after the vessel struck, she filled, and continued to thump so violently on the rocks, that it was expected every wave would dash her to pieces; two hours after she first struck, she thumped over a ledge of rocks into deep water, and went down bow foremost, and only about ten feet of the stern remained on a level with the water; fortunately for all, the mainmast was immediately cut away, and fell athwart the ship, carrying with it fore-top, top-gallant and royal masts. The Captain and crew succeeded, with great difficulty, in securing the mainmast, after it had been cut away, in such a manner that the passengers might lash themselves to it, and preserve their lives while longer, for every soul aboard anticipated a watery grave sooner or later; after remaining six hours on the wreck, eight of the persons embarked in the jolly boat, (the only one attached to the brig) just before dawn, and reached the land, five miles distant, which proved to be Fish Key Island, which was inhabited by a single family of fishermen, who proceeded to the wreck, and succeeded in saving all the passengers and crew, amounting to sixty-nine souls. They remained on Fish Key four days, subsisting on rice, which had been drenched with salt-water, and such fish as they were able to catch; they were then taken, by the wreckers, to Green-Turtle Key, and from thence to Nassau.

The treatment which they received at this place, according to their statement published, was of the most disgraceful character, and calls for the interference of the American Government, which, it is believed, will not allow our citizens to be insulted and abused by the underlings of any Power, and more especially, too, when cast friendless and unprotected upon their shores, by the elements. It is stated, that on arriving in the harbor at Nassau, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 11th February, they were boarded by the boat from the shore, commanded by the visiting health officer, named Thomas Pindar; he was solicited to inform the Governor of the situation of the passengers, and to get permission for them to land; he left, and soon after another boat visited them, having on board Alexander Macvey, His Majesty's searcher, who seized the negro slaves, 45 in number, in the name of the King. He then departed, and Pindar returned, and stated that they would not be permitted to land until next morning. On being remonstrated with, on the cruelty of this proceeding, he laughed at their distress, and used language of the most insulting character towards them. Soon after, an order was received, commanding the persons on board the vessel to have no communication with the shore, on pain of being FIRED INTO! The vessel was then placed immediately under the guns of H. M. sloop of war Peral; after remaining there for some time, they obtained permission to land, through the intercession of a fellow passenger, a merchant of the first respectability, who had years ago resided on the Island. A friend of his called upon the Lieutenant Governor and obtained a permit for the passengers and crew to land.

The next morning the slaves were landed and conducted to the Custom or Police Office, and declared to be free. "If a day or two, several of the slaves returned to their masters, with tears in their eyes, craving pardon and soliciting in the most humble manner to return to the United States with them, for they said they would prefer remaining

slaves in America than freemen in Nassau. Their masters then waited on the American Consul and desired to know whether they could be taken back to the States; the Consul thought it advisable to have the Governor's opinion on the subject, and accordingly addressed him a polite note, intimating that some of the slaves were extremely anxious to return to their masters. B. T. Balford, Lieutenant Governor, returned an answer to this effect:—"that if those gentlemen presumed to remove the negroes, THEY will be HANGED, and all accessories will be considered equally implicated, and meet a similar fate;" these are the exact words of the note, which is now in the hands of the American Consul." A paper similar to the one from which we have made the above extracts, was presented at the office of the Royal Gazette for insertion, but was rejected, and the copy refused to be returned.

The statement is signed by the following gentlemen:—
Henry Reiley, of Charleston, S. C.
William D. Smith, of South Carolina.
L. Curl, of North Carolina.
Charles Allen, of Missouri.
John Waddell, of North Carolina.
John M. Neal, of Virginia.
Haynes Waddell, of North Carolina.
A. Gardanne, of New Orleans.
L. Sheffield, Captain of brig Encomium.
Richard T. Evans, Mate of said brig.

We hope the circumstances above detailed are highly colored, as it can hardly be conceived that wretches, such as Pindar and Macvey are stated to be; would be entrusted with authority by the British Government, or that they would dare so to abuse it. That the British Government will disclaim their conduct and discharge them from its service, upon a proper representation of the affair, we cannot doubt.

The Bank of Maryland has stopped payment, and the effects of the Institution have been transferred to a Trustee, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Stockholders of the Girard Bank, the Deposit Bank at Philadelphia, have, by a considerable majority, decided in favor of a restoration of the Government deposits to the Bank of the United States.

There has been no alteration for the better in the Markets which we usually quote.
Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, February 7: "The Cotton market is flat and drooping, and a further decline is very likely to take place. Good fair Up-lands barely bring 8 1/2d. The demand in Manchester for goods and yarns has lessened very much, and the price obtained for the latter will not remunerate purchasers of Cotton at 8 1/2d.—Under these circumstances, the price may decline 3d or 4d long."

UNFED IN WEDLOCK.
In this County, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. PAUL MILLER to Miss MARGARET BROWN.

In this County, on the 27th ultimo, by Jesse W. Walton, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON SIFFORD to Miss MARY PEELER.

In this County, on the 6th ultimo, Mr. ABNER ADAMS to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. James McNeely.

In Rutherford County, Mr. JACOB BROOKS to Mrs. M. SULLENK.

In Statesville, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. JAMES WELCH, of Wilson county, Tenn., to Miss OMAH HARRISON, of Surry county, N. C.

At Free-Bay, Spartanburg-District, S. C., Mr. ANA PAINE, of Burke county, N. C., to Miss NANCY HOLLERSHED.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE HELLARD.

In Charlotte, on the 22d ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. Peter Brown, in the 27th year of her age.

In the upper end of Mecklenburg County, on the 27th ultimo, after a protracted illness of nearly four years, Mr. ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, in the 62d year of his age.

Episcopal Convention.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the first Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW,
April 5, 1834.—tdm Secretary.

Carriage-Making Business.

HARRIS & SHAVER.
HAVE ON HAND, AT THIS TIME,
A very Large Assortment of Work,
—CONSISTING OF—
Barouches, Gigs,
AND
CARRY-ALLS,
WHICH THEY ARE DISPOSED TO SELL
lower than can be bought
elsewhere in this section of country.

Their work is manufactured of as good materials as can be procured in the Southern country.—As they employ none but good workmen, they will warrant their WORK to be superior
TO ANY OTHER IN THIS PLACE,
both in neatness and strength.

Their Blacksmithing
IS DONE BY GOOD
WORKMEN,
one of them being the
BEST SPRING-MAKER
South of the Potomac.

REPAIRING will be done on short notice,
and very cheap, at their OLD STAND, on Market-Street, one door east of the late Dr. Ferrand's
Office.
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—3t

COMMISSION AGENCY.

E. L. & W. Winslow,
FAYETTEVILLE.

CONTINUE their Agency for the transaction of
Commission Business generally, the Collection
and Settlement of Claims, Discount and Renewal
of Notes at either of the Banks, Purchase of Stock,
Investment and Transfer of Money, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1834.—3t

THE VOTE TAKEN.—In the Senate of the United States, on the 28th ult. the question was taken on agreeing to the resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, declaring the Reasons for the Removal of the Deposites insufficient, and declaring, also, that the President's conduct in relation to this matter is an unauthorized assumption of power. The first passed by a vote of 28 to 18—the second by a vote of 26 to 20—Two opposition Members were absent. Mr. Mangum voted for each of the resolutions—Mr. Brown against each.

Travellers

GOING NORTH OR EAST,
BY TAKING

Pecks & Wellford's Stage,

AT SALISBURY, (N. C.)
(17 miles S. of Lexington.)

Will not arrive in Fredericksburg, (Va.) at 9 A. M. on the FOURTH DAY from Lexington, in time for the Steamboat to Washington; sleeping, the SAME NIGHT, in BALTIMORE—making

FOUR DAYS ONLY,

From Lexington, (N. C.) to Baltimore.

Compare this with the speed of any other Line whatever.

PECKS & WELLFORD,
Proprietors of the old S.W. or Middle
Route Line of Stages.

Fredericksburg, March 27, 1834.

N.B. Travellers from any point South of Salisbury, wishing to take this Line, should be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

P. & W.'s Stage leaves Salisbury immediately after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South, viz. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY evening.

Fare as low as by any other route. P. & W.
April 5, 1834. 3m

**Land to be Sold,
FOR TAXES.**

THE following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, WILL BE SOLD, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

On Monday the 19th of May next.

—NAMES—

700 Acres belonging to the Estate of John F. Phifer.

2 1/2 Lots in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Samuel H. Pearson.

1 Lot in the Town of Salisbury, given in by Sarah Yarbrough.

295 Acres belonging to the Estate of the widow Cronan, deceased.

238 Acres given in by Allen Crowell.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Edward Shepard, deceased.

1000 Acres belonging to the Estate of Richard Parker, deceased.

500 Acres given in by Nicholas Ryser.

16 Acres belonging to Thomas Biles, given in by Daniel Biles.

87 Acres belonging to Rebecca Cook, given in by Thomas Cook.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Foster, deceased.

116 Acres belonging to Jacob Bostin of Ireddell County.

100 Acres belonging to the Estate of John Dickey, deceased.

125 Acres given in by Manchester Johnston.

25 1/2 Acres given in by Daniel Murphy.

106 Acres given in by William Rains.

22 Acres belonging to the heirs of Jas. Swink.

22 Acres given in by John Hess.

300 Acres given in by John Etchison, Guardian of the heirs of John Etchison, deceased.

This Tract of Land lies in the Parish of the Yadkin, and adjoins the lands of Samuel Smith and others.

F. SLATER, Sheriff,
Salisbury, April 5, 1834.—7t [36]

BOOK-STORE

In Statesville.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he HAS REMOVED his valuable Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte to STATESVILLE. He expects to receive, in the course of three or four weeks, a large supply of new and interesting Books, from Philadelphia. It will be his object to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS and STATIONERY articles as are in demand in this section of our State.

Believing that a well-conducted Book-Store promises to be highly useful to the cause of patriotism, of learning, and of Religion, and being willing to sell his Books at low prices for Cash, or on short credit, he flatters himself that he shall receive encouragement from an enlightened community. He invites all who feel an interest in his establishment to call and examine for themselves.
DANIEL GOULD,
Statesville, March 29, 1834. 6t

Take Notice!

RAN AWAY, on the 20th of February, my Negro Man

DEWY

He is about 35 or 36 years old—near 6 feet high, very black complexion—has high cheek bones, and large feet. He had on, when he left me, a livery coat—about coat, copper-colored overalls, and an old wool-hat. Any person who will return said man to me, at my residence, at the mill formerly owned by Col. David Caldwell, in Ireddell County, N. C., or confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall be amply compensated for all trouble and expense.

S. GLASCOCK, Sheriff,
March 29, 1834. 4t