the festivities, were treated with the most marked re-the festivities, were treated with the most marked re-test, is still going on. The proposition of Mr. Porsyth, and placing it in such a condition as nei-gard. The Young Men of Philadelphia gave Mr. Pres-to amend the resolutions so as to insert the Protest, at ther to seek the protection, nor to fear the displeaton, one of the distinguished Senators from South Ca- full length, as a part of the same, (mentioned in our rolins, a public damer. As account of this will also last paper.) was decided to be out of order. This was be seen in this paper.

ginning of a state of things so desirable.

The question now is not one of sectional policy between the North and the South, the East and the West us that the Sonate has again rejected the four Covernbut it is whether the Constitution, in all its features, shall be defended or demolished ... whether the arbitrary THIRTY to ELEVEN! These same men, it will be power of one men shall triumph over the Laws of the remembered, were rejected by the Senate soon after land and the Liberties of the People. The house is the commencement of the present session; but the Preto the friends of civil liberty in every region of the tween power and right depends the establishment or cestors, that "man is capable of self-government."

The time has been, and that very recently, when, contemplating the almost heathenish idolatry which swept over the land, the most sanguine and resolute champions of Freedom stood aghast at the prospect -But thanks to the good sense of the People, directed by an over-ruling Providence, we can now look forward, if not with perfect security, at least without dismay. The clouds of error are broken and dimersed, and the light of Reason will ere long, we trust, resume its genial influence over our country.

Nothing can now retard the progress of reform-no thing can prevent its speedy consummation, but ill-tiand descrition among the friends of the Constitution. Whatever, then, may here-tofore have been their causes of mutual jealousy and distrust, let them, in the view f a common danger, lay aside their animosities, and go forward, shoulder to shoulder, in defence of their metimable institutions.

Had the infatuated Jews exerted but half the enerey did in internal feods, they might have defied the while at least, the enjoyment of their own Governornt, and the privilege of worshippeng in that venerade Temple which was destuied, for their iniquities, to w ultimately razed to the ground, without a remaining vistige of its locality. Let the metanchoty condition that ancient and interesting people be a warning to to shun all those causes-civil political and reliwhich led to their subjugation by the heathen, turn by the associations of many centuries!

THE APPOINTING POWER.

The Constitution of the United States says, "The the "bed and board" of the Hero.

It was clearly meant that the President should not point without the consent of the Senate, unless a vacancy happened while that body was not in session-in which case he might make a temporary appointment, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Senate at its first meeting.

With all other Presidents it was customary to send in a list of nominees to the Schutz and in taking had nothing to do in changing the cold of the highest affrays in marking his body with scars! is own course in this as in every other transaction of his public life, General Jackson has now allowed five

sate for their ratification ! Way, there have not been inche in the Temple of Fame! ss than two or three hundred appointments made this ry of the Treasury is not one of them!

NG has lately arowed his right to control all the the peace and happiness of the United States perty of the United States; he has found Mr. Seponsibility" of keeping that miserable creature, in deance of the Constitution.

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It is ridiculous for His Majesty to attempt, by words, st," while he continues to practice upon the rules slaves. serein laid down. Whether he, in language, admits recable to the dictates of his own pleasure or his

"All his people were on their knees before him, adoing him by the most flattering and even blaspheus titles; all the dishes before him were of gold and n, to think himself one of the wisest, greatest, and

It is the description of a Burman Governor at break st; but, had it been published without any designaon of place, who would not have taken it to be the clore of a morning scene at the White House in the

ty of Washington! True, the people about our "Master" do not, as far what is an imperious duty in Eastern countriessice, as yet; we should not be surprised, however, to ere long, a political rubrick requiring even the ristocratic Senators" to kneel before "The Repretative of the People," as General Jackson is pleased

style himself in his Protest!! Under the present reign, we have begun to doubt, alst, the propriety of sending so many Missionaries to cant lands, while there is such a field open for their ertions at home. Would it not be well, at least, to perience among the heathen, might be peculiarly riceable in expelling idolatry from the Capital of the ited States! We are friendly to Missionary Socieand intend no disrespect or even indifference for benevolent purposes, when we say that an elo-Seat of our General Government.

The Members from the South, who participated in signed "Andrew Jackson," and purporting to be a 'Pro poses to relieve by giving it more health and loyal-judge, should find that these threats are trea-We trust the era of good feeling between North and the Journals of the Senate, when at the same time they South has returned; and we consider the "City of Bro- were discussing the propriety of rejecting even its retherly Love" a peculiarly appropriate place for the be- ceipt as an official paper; but the Senate saw through the design, and promptly rebuked it.

The National Intelligencer, of the 2d inst., informent-Directors of the United States Bank, by a vote of one of fearful magnitude, not only to the present gene- sident again nominated them, with the threat that, if ration and to the People of our own highly favored they were again refused confirmation, he would nomicountry, but to millions of generations yet unborn, and nate no others in their stead! The vote shows that some of his own friends went against the nominees; earth. For upon the event of the present contest be, and it now remains to be seen whether he will regard ting a stop to the advance of the American System. the welfare of the People more than the promptings of refutation of the position so fondly cherished by our an- his mad infatuated passions. The Senate have removed the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings with regard to this matter.

> On the 29th of April, the Secretary of the Senate made a Report to that body, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, in relation to the number of aigners of the memorials on the subject of the Deposites. He reported 114,000 names appended to memorials soliciting a restoration of the deposites, and 8,000 approving the course of the Executive!!! Is not this a denial of the favorite assertion of the Emperor, that the People by electing him a second time, exhibited their hostility to the Bank, and placed in his hands power to crush it?

> ウ In a Letter from Washington, dated the 21st April, to the Edstor of the "Charleston Mercury," and published in that paper of the 29th, we find the following paragraph :

You may form an opinion of the progress of despot nower, and the fears awakened in the breast of the Had the infatuated Jews exerted but half the ener-gy in defence of their own alians and firesides, that (a GUARD of United States' SOLDIERS, (or Marines, rather,) stationed round the President's House sever of the Roman arms, and have protracted, for a every night !!! I leave this fact without comment; is the best thermometer that could be presented of the progress of Monarchical principles."

> (17) We are glad to find that the rupture between Major Jack Downing and the Gineral has neither caused the worthy old Major to commit suicide, nor to lose any part of his "filosafy" or of his good humor.

Since he was turned out of the Palace, he has be allowed a sanctuary in the Senate Chamber, the last, the result? Alternately holding out to each sec- patronage; yet, so long as we view their course the ruthless devistation of their country, and to their and only place of refuge now left in Washington for tion that his weight would finally be thrown into as dangerous to the country, we shall speak plainapparently endless exilement from scenes endeared to those who are too free-spirited to bend to power. It their scale, with the mighty means of corruption ly and boldly against it. must be borne in mind, that the refusal of the Major to in his power, what was there to prevent his putting acknowledge that the General had more sense than the down the Scuate, and retaining the purse and the "hull Senate," was the cause of his dismission from sword?

resident shall mominate, and, by and with the advice | Our readers will find in our columns to-day another onsent of the Senate, shall appoint," public offi- letter from the Major, written from his new apartment, and we commend it to their very special attention, as containing more good sound sense, though expressed in his peculiar quaint style, than one half of the speeches made within the same walls.

The story of his old Aunt is admirable. How it will hit off the Gineral, in his selly attempts to matrix every nuisance he has brought upon the country, by pleading his grey hairs and his scars—as if age and other causes, see the game that was to be played, and courage in a list of nominees to the Senate among the first had nothing to do in changing the color of his hair, nor

We hope Major Jack Downing will live as long as property. "the Government." He is certainly one of the most months to pass away since Congress has been in sestion, without noninsting a Secretary of the Treasury.

"the Government." He is certainly one of the most. We do hope that the whole of these United to, which consist of "the Statutes of the Realm," remarkable men of the age, and has already erected. States will now see and feel the danger of all lev. "Domes Day Book," "Rymer's Collection," and for himself a monument more lasting than brass, and gislation that will array one section of the country other rare and ancient public documents. entitled himself-not like Boswell, to a place "on the against another. All such legislation carrieralong awn a name on a piece of paper and send it to the Se- sleeve of his Hero's immortality," but—to a separate with it the seeds of death and destruction, to our ing, or one thousand dollars. The institutions

mean; the last Washington papers contain a list of The following extract from a Letter received less than seventy, all 'made at once; yet the Secre- by a gentleman in New York, from an American friend in England, will show that the Panalics of our country Now there is but one way to account for this. The are shortly to receive a co-laborer in their designs upon

"The city of New York is to be favored with a visit ctary Taney a supple metrument to do his bidding; from a Mr. Thompson, who has distinguished himself e has reason to know that the Senate will not confirm in this country by numerous enthusiastic harangues on ancy's appointment, and therefore he "takes the reclose correspondence with the infamous Garrison, and the object of his mission is to convince the good people of the United States that they know nothing of them own affairs, and that they should at once, since Great recapitation of his extraordinary claims in the "Pro- Britain has set them the example, proceed to free their

"Although exceedingly eloquent, he is as ignorant of our country, and its local and various relations, as a r denies every constitutional restraint is a matter of man can well be who pretends to so much. About a here moonshine, so long as he continues to ACT only week since he delivered an address, on his favorite topic, to a large andience assembled in a chapel at Camberwell. From among the many statements which he gave as true, I, will mention the following: 'In the neighborhood of Washington, along the banks of the fry The following extract is from the narrative of Potomac, a number of large buildings or factories are Missionary in the Burman Empire, from whose Jour-erected, in which the slaves are stowed, preparatory to we published copious quotations in our paper of the a sale, in the same manner they are on board of a slave ship.'- The District of Columbia is the great mart in which the mland slave trade is carried on.' I might mention a great variety of similar "facts," as he called them, but these are sufficient to show you in what way the sympathies of his audience were excited, and in er; and he had only to believe what every one told how much a man who could atter such falsehoods is entitled to the good feelings of the Americans.'

From the Kécutou Gusette.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH ON THE CURRENCY According to an intimation in our last paper, we publish to-day the first portion of Mr. Calheun's speech on the currency, and shall give the remainwe are informed, get on their knees to praise him : der in our next. If any should be disposed to complain of its insertion, on account of its undue of conduct, on the part of the people of this coun a kneeling posture in worship—is here a matter of length or general character, we will only say to try, that was almost treason! This gentleman is a are the measures it suggests party measures. Mr. threats' used by nobody, that he chose to name the diseases of our Banking system, and then points rogative, pronounce to be "almost" treason! What out the remedy. He shows, very plainly, how it is a pity that we have not a loyal, pliant judiciary, and out a new set, and call home some who, by their that a small derangement of the currency may appointed to office, as some of our Congress men produce a vast and ruinous impression on the pro- are elected, to support Gen. Jackson and then this but almost every other business at the present day treason! at Missionary, with the advantages of foreign tra- is essentially founded) to the sensitive plant, which If threats, made in a moment of excitement, by might really, in our opinion, be well employed at shrinks even from the approach of a rude hand, some victim of Presidential usurpation, can se and dies under its pressure; but Mr. Calhoun most act upon the nerves of a grave Senator, as to be clearly shows that in our Banking system there is magnified into almost treason, shall we be surprised In the Senate of the U. States, the debate on the a degree of morbid sensibility which exposes it to if a jury, summoned by his marshal, counselled by me of Mr. Poindexter, not to receive the document ruinous contractions and expansions, which he pro-

sure, of Government.

We know not what are the chances of the sucan ingenious device to have the document inscribed on cass of Mr. Calhoun's project at present, but we venture to predict that after the mists of prejudice and passion have passed away, and party has answered its purposes, some such plan will be found necessary to give stability and soundness to the currency, and some such controling and regulating power as that of the United States Bank be requi red to keep the three or four hundred State Banks in check, and prevent them from "shooting madly from their spheres."

From the United States Triegraph.

In the debate on Tuesday, Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, made some very pertinent remarks, in reply to an observation of Mr. Clay, in relation to the part which the President had taken in put-Mr. Mangum protested against the President being considered as having had an active agency in that business. And he expressed a hope that nothing which fell from Mr. Clay was to be considered as an intended implication that there was to be any attempt to revive that System, or to evade or get clear of the compromise.

Mr. Clay disclaimed all such intention. He said that neither himself, nor, as far as he knew, any of his friends, had any intention of violating it; and that if no attempt should be made to do so by the opposing interest, there would be none on their their using the patronage of the Government for part. He considered, he said, the honor of the two

parties are concerned in adhering to the compromise. We were pleased at hearing this declaration on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, made in this express and candid manner? It shows that one element of discord, and a most important one, has been removed from the political mass; and thus a freer scope is given to the efforts of all true patriots, to bring back the true principles of the Government. The country cannot but be grateful to the Statesmen, to whatever party they may belong, who have been actively instrumental in settling this for the Presidency, the people will soon be dischar-

What would now have been the situation of the country if this question had not been settled. The on an average, among his connexions, five votes, south arrayed in opposition to the north, and the which would make an organized band of two hun-Executive, first leaning to one and then to the other, dred thousand persons interested in continuing cajoling and deluding the mass of the people in their own power and profits. Is not this dangerboth ; first, a sweet word for one, and then for the other-the purse in one hand and the sword in the fice-holding Convention, he is straightway denounother-and backed by 40,000 office holders, who ced as a "Nullifier." "Tory," "Deserter," &c. does not see that civil war or despotism would be These men are formidable from their numbers and

Does not this teach us a most instructive lesson. does it not show the madness and folly of sectional oppression! That will be the reason by which, if ever the liberties of the country be taken away, or the Umon destroyed, an ambitious man who, for factitious circumstances, has obtained an undeserved popularity, will encourage sectional realonaics, and, playing one section against another, will triumph over both.

We have just escaped such a catastrophe escaped it; because South Carolina had wisdom to enough to tell the political gamblers, that she was not to be tricked out of her rights, liberties, and

union and our liberties.

tive. It produces a feeling of mortification in the hearer, and is not creditable to the intellect of the country. We sensibly felt this when we heard Mr. Brown, from North Carolina, assert, in the Senate, that the Bank of England was established by the Tories, and had been supported by the To-

ry interest since it was established. Who is there that has the slightest acquaintance with English history, does not know that the very reverse of this is the fact ! The Bank was established by the merchants, the Whig interest; was supported by that interest, and was opposed and denounced by the Tories. That it has always been looked upon by them with a jealous eye, but that the almost absolute necessity of some such institution, forced them to give a reluctant acquiescence to its continuation. Yet, in direct contradiction to these well known facts, the honorable Senator from North Carolina makes to the Senate the declaration stated above.

One of two things will result from these statements being made to the public. The honorable Senator will be laughed at by the intelligent, and the readers of the Globe will admire and wonder at the historical research and knowledge exhibited by him in this speech, which we suspect he will soon think he had as well not have spoken,

We dont attribute this to intentional misrepre sentation on the part of Mr. Brown. We presume it is owing to shortness of memory, or to his having never read any thing on the subject of our ancestral history, and to his having made a bad guess in regard to the principles of ancient parties.

From the same. Mr. Forsyth spoke very gravely, in the Senate them, that if, after they have read it attentively, sort of treason-hunter. He saw treason in the they shall either regret the time its perusal has south last winter; and now he sees in the north. cost them, or find fault with the space it occupies, not indeed treason, but "almost treason!" Ah we will cheerfully submit to be condemned. It that almost ! And this treason, when it came to be will be perceived that it is no party speech, nor explained to the Senate, was threats! Yes, Calhoun exhibits, with the fearlessness of a patri-but he said they had been used. And this our ot, and the ability of an accomplished statesman, modern democrats, the asserters of the Royal preperty and business of the country. Mr. Leigh almost might be stricken out of the phrase, and had very beautifully, and most appropriately, com- these threats might, with his judges and his jury, pared public credit (on which not only Banking, summoned by his marshal, be easily construed into

son? We are getting on finely in our march to-wards republicanism! If this, and the conduct of this administration be republicanism, in the name of common sense, what is federalism? Is it worse? What we now have is downright torvism-

From the Muskinger; (third Mearinger, We publish, to-day, a table of the office-holders' Convention, held in Columbus on the 8th of January last. It is right that the people should see by what means it is attempted to transfer them to the interests of Mr. Van Buren, three years before the time of General Jackson expires. We have every reason to believe that the plan was conjured up by Mr. Van Buren himself; and a man must be afraid of an investigation into his principles, when he wishes to get the people, pledged to him so far in advance. In a time like this, when the vital principles of our Government are under discussion, it illy becomes any man to ask the suffrages of the people in advance, without letting them know his sentiments; and it looks doubly ill to attempt to gag and bridle the rotern by Conventions of interested office-holders and their relations and friends, who pretend to speak the voice of Ohio, against the wish of ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people. We do not make these remarks out of hostility to Mr. Van Buren, but of disapprobation to the principles on which it is attempted

to put him into power.

We all recollect that one of the strong ground of objection to John Q. Adams and H. Clay was their own purposes. We know that Jackson and his friends, in 1828, strongly condemned this conduct. What was wrong then cannot be right now, and every consistent Jacksonian will continue to condemn such an abuse of office and power. If such combinations of office-holders are encouraged, we will soon see an end to the free suffrages of the people, and those in power will continue in power. It is estimated that there are forty thousund office-holders in the United States. If their combinations are suffered to dictate the candidate ged from any care in public affeirs. We may reasonably estimate every office-holder can command. ous? Yet, whenever any one objects to this of-

From the Commercial Intelligence GENEROUS DONATION

We feel sincere pleasure in announcing an f liberal courtesy on the part of the Record Commission of Great Britain, by which a literary bejuest, equal in value to twe ity-two thousand dollors, has been made to various colleges and literary institutions in the United States. This Comnission having generously entertained the purpose of making a donation to the chief colleges and pubhe libraries in our country, of certain valuable his-London, furnished a list of twenty-two libraries and other repositories of learning, each of which the Commissioners immediately signified their intention to supply with copies of the Records referred to, which consist of "the Statutes of the Realm." The which are each to receive a set, are the Philadelphia Library; Boston Athenaum; N. York Socie-The Senate of the United States is the last place ty, and Charleston Society Libraries; Baltimore where history should be falsafied, to sustain the City Library ; N. Y. State Library, at Athany ; claims to despotic power on the part of the Execu- and the Libraries of the following Universities and Colleges Bowdoin, Me.; Dartmouth, N. Her Harvard, Ms.; Amherst, Ms.; Brown, R. I.; Yale, Conn.: Princeton, N. J.: of Virginia: of North Carolina; of South Carolina; of Georgia; of Alabama; of Kentucky; of Missouri, and of Ohio.

Mr. Rich has received official notice that sets of the Record publications will be furnished to all the above-named institutions.

James Douglass, Peter Cook, Charles Cooper, James Dawson, Ezekiel Binkley, (colored men) were sentenced vesterday morning, by the Recorder, for a riot committed in an attempt to rescue Littleton, the slave of Mr. Isaac Covington, of Worcester county, in Maryland, on Saturday the 29th of March last. The Recorder, before passing sentence, made some very forcible and pertinent remarks on the high-handed outrage of the rioters, and expressed his determination to check such conduct, by carrying the punishment to such a length as would insure, in future, the public peace. Douglass was sentenced to eighteen months' coninement in the Penitentiary; Cook, Cooper, and Dawson, each to sixteen months, and Binkley to mine months' confinement. Mr. Covington had arrested his slave in this city, and after a hearing before Judge Randall, he had received a certificate authorizing him to remove his slave to Maryland. The defendants, who had been present at the hearing, upon the appearance of the officers in the street, near the Courthouse, with Littleton in custody, assaulted the officers and the back-driver into whose carriage he had been placed, and severely wounded him in the head with a brick. A gig, with a lady and child in it, were overset by the earriage after the driver was wounded, and many brick-bats and paving stones were thrown. We trust that such a scene will not again disgrace our

TRADE TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT. The reader will find, in our advertising columns that two fine vessels are now receiving freight at Wilmington for Liverpool, and they will be pleased to learn that they have just made successful voyages to and from that port. Many considerations combine to make this a gratifying circumstance to North Carolinians. It will lessen our dependence on Northern Cities, and greatly increase the profits of our citizens; a result which, we are glad to hear, has already followed, to a great extent, the shipments made by merchants of this town. We take pleasure, therefore, in calling the attention of those interested in sustaining this cuterprise .- Fayetteville Oberter

By Friday Morning's Mail.

The National Intelligencer, of the 3rd instant, contains the Message sent to the Senate by the President, on the occasion of his re-nomination of the four Bank-Directors which had been previously rejected. We have not had time to read this decument. The Intelligencer says:

"Having scarcely had time to read the Meusige of the President to the Senate, on the subject of his nominstion of Directors of the Bank of the United States on the part of the Government, we shall say no more of it at present than that it is a document which will be a fit pendant to the Protest, both in arrogation of rights for the Eccutive, and in derogation of the rights of the Senate. Neither is it less remarkable than that elabrated document for extraordinary assumptions and extravagant conclusions.

"Among those who menifested, by their votes, their disapprolation of the course of the Executive in this matter, were several of the friends of the Administration, of whom others, who were absent from their scatts when the question was taken, are supposed to have purposely absented themselves, to avoid giving votes ac-cording to their judgment in the matter, which would have placed them in an attitude of censure or rebuke to the Executive."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Stokes County, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Hen-ry Tatum, Mr. FREDERICK BECK to Miss ELEN-

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Statesville, on the 29th uit, of consu Rev. DANIEL GOULD.

Mr. Gould was a native of New Hampshire, but har resided for a number of years in this State, and officiated as a Minister in the Presbyterian Church, until declining health compelled him to relinquish the duties of that secred office. He was an humble, pious, and zealous Chirstian, and an energetic and efficient agent in distributing the Bible in the waste places of the land. He has left a widow, two children, and a large circle f friends and acquaintances, to lament his death.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on Friday morning the 2nd inst., THOMAS JEFFERSON, infant son of Mr. John Albright, aged 2 years and 17 days. In Germanton, Stokes county, very suddenly, on the evening of the 26th ult., WILLIAM EDGAR, son of

Reuben D. and Mary Golding, aged about four years. In Guilfed county, on the 24th ult., Mr. HENRY B. WATSON, in the 27th year of his age.



ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

April 23. Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, &c., for McRorie & Dusenberry, Dusenberry & McRorie, J. R. Troy, J. Newlin, Waugh, Courts & Waugh, J. Brannock, R. & Brannock, C. & Adams, W & P. Adams, I. & McQuince, J. Woodburn, of the interior.

April 26. Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, &c., for E. R. Birckhead, Parish & McNeill, Allens & Nemiall, J. M. & J. Allen, Hargrave & Garther, Samt Hargrave, Peter Clingman, Clingman & Wright, Purver & Clingham, Prince & Garret, Jesse Henshaw, Wright & Lindsay, Unierwood, Marsh & Co., T. Mc-Donald, T. L. Cowan, R. A. Burton, Thomas & J. M. Waddill, Alfred Dockery, N. Hill, P. Quince, Hunt, Gwin & Hunt, M. Pinkston & Co., Waugh, Courts & Waugh, Jas. Waugh, S. Douthit & Co., S. & B. Doulut, Samuel Donthit, Caldeleugh & Williams, J. F. & Phrfer, John Phifer & Sons, John H. Garner & Co., W. Lindsay, McLane, Melver & Co., T. H. Marsh, John A. Miller, Dicks & Dorsett, Dorsett & Dicks, torical Records, Mr. Rich, American booksciler in Harper, E. McCollum, G. W. Brown, G. W.

Estate Sale.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, I WILL SELL

At the late residence of Gen. Peter Forney, dec'd

All the Personal Property NOT OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF,

A variety of FARMING and Mechanical Tools;



A quantity of Cast HOLLOW-WARE-togegether with Pig-Iron Banding, and a variety of OLD IRON and METAL.

-ALSO-

About Fifty Negroes.

Men, Women, and Children—stnong which are first-rate Hammerers, Refiners, Bioomers, Forge-carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c.

The sale will continue from day to day until the rhole is disposed of. Conditions: Twelve months' credit-bond and

approved security required. J. FORNEY, Executor.

O'T The Subscriber having qualified as Execu or of the last will and testament of Peter Forney deceased, gives notice to all persons having de mands against the Estate to present them, mands against the Estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate settlement. For the purpose of closing the accounts, I will attend at the Forge every Fri

day and Saturday, and every Tuesday and Wed J. FORNEY, Executor. Lincoln County, May 10, 1834. 4t-



Attention, Rowan Troopers VOU are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Sa-

Captain : JAMES OWENS, O.