

SESSIONAL.

On the 15th instant a resolution was introduced into the House, by Mr. Boon of Indiana, proposing to fix on the 16th of June for the adjournment of Congress.

It is not probable that Congress will adjourn for two months yet. They have enough to do to detain them that long, and they had better continue sitting till July of next year, than to adjourn leaving important business unfinished, and the Treasury at the mercy of an irresponsible cabinet.

Memorials from various parts of the country, praying for some measures of relief, continue to flow into the Capitol.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

Accounts received from France, since our last paper, bring intelligence of the manner in which the late law for the suppression of Secret Societies had been received by the People.

In the cities of Paris and Lyons, serious disturbances were experienced at intervals from the 4th down to the 14th April, the last day on which we have accounts from either place.

The only statements we have seen are those published by the Government, or by papers in their interest—all of which the enraged citizens are termed "insurgents" and "anarchists," and are mentioned with the greatest contumely. But we think, from the fact that the obnoxious law was introduced and passed at the solicitation of the famous "Holy Alliance," that those movements are not so insignificant as the official despatches of the Government would seem to indicate.

In the reports of these operations, great credit is given to the National Guards for their bravery and intrepidity in the various skirmishes with the citizens; and, although no mention is made of the number of killed and wounded at the several rencontres, it must have been great, if we may be allowed to judge from the following item, in which the killing of seventy-three Republicans is mentioned with as much sang froid as if it were a matter of hourly occurrence:

"All is over. Our troops have conquered. The National Guards seconded them with the greatest heroism. They shot down 47 Republicans in one place, and 26 in another, and a great number have been arrested. The two Princes remained all day in the most exposed situations, and were received by the insurgents with a discharge of fire-arms, which fortunately did them no injury."

The printing-office of the "Tribune" had been attacked by order of the Government, and two editors and twenty of the workmen arrested, and a "veto" put upon the publication of any more papers. If the Republicans and the Printers are dealt with after this fashion, "La Belle France" must soon be in that state of anarchy, in earnest, from which the King and his soldiers profess to be desirous to deliver her.

It is said that the health of General Lafayette is very precarious.

The French papers mention several rumors in relation to movements among the Continental Powers—their view, that the Austrians have entered Switzerland; another, that the Germanic Confederation have sent troops towards the frontiers of the Department du Nord; and a third, that a revolutionary movement had taken place at Madrid, the Capital of Spain.

GO AHEAD, OLD RIP!

We rejoice at the intelligence contained in the following extract from the Fayetteville Observer.

A fact came to our knowledge a few days ago, which greatly strengthens our faith in the benefit of a Railroad from Fayetteville to the mountains. An intelligent gentleman passed through Salisbury, from Carter County, Tennessee, having along a load of Brannon which he was taking to Fayetteville, to exchange for Groceries. He said that if there was a Railroad only to Wilkesborough, it would draw to Fayetteville all that trade which now goes from East Tennessee to Augusta and Baltimore. This gentleman speaks from actual experience, for he has heretofore tried all of them, and does not hesitate to give Fayetteville the preference.

Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail-Road. The work of this enterprise was begun on the 13th inst., at this place, with the observance of the usual ceremonies on the commencement of all great and interesting public undertakings.

We were more than gratified at the deep interest manifested by the citizens generally of this community. The animation which the occasion produced upon the crowded multitude, was apparent. Each countenance bore the glow of joy and gladness.

A procession, composed of the citizens of the Town and Country; the Members and Officers of the civil authority of the corporation; the Teachers and Students of the Ravenscroft and Donaldson Academies; the several Military Companies; and the President and Directors of the Rail-Road Company, was formed in Gillespie street in the forenoon, and thence in regular order marched to the designated point of commencement, on the summit of the bank of the Cape Fear, a short distance below the Clarendon Bridge, where James Seawell, Esq., the President of the Rail-Road Company, delivered to the audience an address—after which the operations of the work were commenced by Mr. S., who, after a short exhortation, calling upon his fellow-citizens to follow the example, cast upon the work the first spadeful of earth, which was received with the hum of satisfaction by all. The ceremonies were closed by the discharge of cannon from Capt. McLernan's Company of Light Artillery, and responded to by a salute from the Steamer Henrietta, (Capt. Rush), then lying on the river.

We are sorry we have not space for Mr. Seawell's speech, which utters, with earnestness and force, what ought to be the sentiments of every true Carolinian. Mr. Seawell is one of the most zealous practical men in North Carolina, and was, as we know, an industrious member of the last Legislature—devoted, heart and soul, to all the great interests of the State, unwearied by party and sectional prejudices.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the Protest is spoken every where, in terms of unmeasured admiration. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Washington Correspondent of the "Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer":

WASHINGTON, MAY 6, 1834.

Dear Sir: Mr. Calhoun's speech against the dis-empowering of the President, delivered to-day, was one of the most splendid efforts of that eminent statesman. The Senate was filled with ladies and gentlemen one hour before the Senate met. The ladies appeared to be particularly attached to the great orator, and occupied about an hour—presented several new and striking views in relation to the Protest, and the limits of the Executive power. He proved that the President could not exercise any powers unless granted by the Constitution or laws, that Congress was entrusted with

discretionary powers which, however, must not exceed the powers specified. The whole speech was a chain of the most powerful and convincing arguments, concluding that the President had resolved to prostrate the Senate; that he had no right to send the Protest to the Senate; and that it ought not to be received. The veto power of the President balanced the discretionary power of Congress; but this veto only extended to bills or joint resolutions of Congress. To permit the President to control the votes or separate proceedings of such House, would abridge the privileges and destroy that clause of the Constitution which rendered each House the judge of its own proceedings. Mr. Calhoun pointed to another remarkable feature in the Protest. The President had not drawn his power to send such a paper from the Constitution, and there were none of his advocates who dared to trace his power to that source. The President boldly made it a question of duty, not right. When asked for his right to such power, he referred broadly to his Secretary. The President had forgot that rights always preceded duties. Duties never confer power—they compel obedience. In the end of the President, his duties are plain—they were prescribed in the Constitution and the laws, and limited to them. But the President went farther—he makes it a matter of obligation, imposed on him by his oath of office; it was the result of dire necessity the tyrant's plea; he acted as the "immediate Representative of the American People." If the tendency of such wild, inflated, unbridled ambition, was not perceived, then history had been read in vain.

Mr. Calhoun drew a parallel between the course of the President last year and the present. Then he issued his Proclamation demanding a sovereign State to erase an ordinance from its Statute Book, and called upon the people to aid him in the warfare; now we have his Protest, denouncing the Senate for transcending its duty, and requesting his edict to be recorded. If the Senate should refuse, it will no doubt be followed by another Proclamation rallying the people to his standard, to stand by him in the war he is waging with the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun was more severe on the President than I had ever heard him. He described him in a satirical strain, which I never heard him do before, as an "old tactician," who knew how to assume the appearance of defence when he was preparing for offensive operations; he enlisted the sympathy of the people, by exposing his scars, renouncing ambition and avarice, and declaring that he was looking to another world, not to this. Mr. Calhoun treated this contemptible hypocrisy with great severity. He declared that it all looked to the war which the President was preparing to wage with deadly rancor against the Senate. It was not introduced for rhetorical effect, but to enlist the sympathy, which, when aided by the depositions, would enable the President, as he no doubt hoped, to exterminate whatever stood between him and absolute power.

There was an interesting debate between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Preston, after Mr. Calhoun concluded. Mr. F. attempted a reply to Mr. C., and Mr. Preston rejoined in his usual brilliant and fascinating eloquence. It was altogether one of the most interesting days I have seen in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun's speech will be read with avidity. It will prove a pillar of light on this question, and should be in every one's hands who wishes to understand the subject.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

We exclude almost every thing else from our columns this morning to make room for this most powerful and luminous exposition of claims set up by the President to bind in a protest against the resolutions of the Senate. It is a perfect speech—perfect as a whole, and in all its parts. No man, be his capacity what it may, can persevere without feeling a deep and immovable conviction of the unconstitutionality and tyranny of that attempt at the destruction of the powers and the dignity of the Senate. Mr. Calhoun is beyond all question one of the most extraordinary and highly gifted men of his age, in this country or in Europe; and he has given no more conclusive evidence of the fact than that which is furnished by the speech now before the reader. We beg that every one into whose hands this paper may accidentally fall, will peruse with attention this most instructive and valuable discourse. It is a noble monument to the genius and patriotism of its distinguished author.—Richmond Compiler.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, met in the Town of Washington on the 7th instant, and continued until the Sunday following, inclusive.

We will give an abstract of the proceedings as soon as they can be had.

The venerable James Madison is in a dangerous state of sickness. We hope the old Patriot may yet survive long enough to see the Constitution vindicated against the attacks which are meditated by those who ought to be its defenders.

"The Government" has reconsidered his resolution relative to the Bank Directors, and has nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen to fill the vacancies now in the Directory, viz: Henry Horn, Roberts Vaux, Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; Jos. White, of Baltimore; and Saul Alley, of New York.

The President has at last dispensed two of the great political prizes. Mr. Speaker Stevenson has been nominated as Minister to England, and Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, as Minister to Russia. This is the last desperate effort to keep New Jersey and Virginia in subjection. Will they be caught by such bait? We feel assured that they will not.

In our paper, of the 5th of March, we published a letter from Col. White, of this place, Navy-Agent at Valparaiso, informing us of the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between the Plenipotentiaries of our Government and that of Chili. This Treaty has just been confirmed by the United States Senate, and copies exchanged between the two Governments; it will be found in our columns to-day, and it appears to us to merit the approbation of our countrymen.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, Esq., of Iredell County, a Candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly.

JOHN BEARD, Junr., is a candidate for reelection to the Senate, and JOHN CLEMENT, and CHARLES FISHER, Esqs., are candidates for reelection to the House of Commons, in the next General Assembly.

FIELDING SLATER, Esq., Sheriff of Rowan, is a candidate for re-election.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. BEARD: If you can spare a little space from that old subject, the "removal of the deposits," I would thank you to call the attention of the general portion of the community to another topic, which I think deserves attention. I allude to the "deposite" of tobacco-juce in the paws of our Churches.

draw on, and next morning it looked as if it had been used for straining coffee grounds.

It was the best frock I had, and you may be sure I was a little mortified. Do, if you please, Mr. Beard, try to persuade the gentlemen to leave off such a disgraceful practice, and oblige your unknown friend, M. MIRANDA.

P.S. After I wrote the above, now, thinks I, perhaps Mr. B. uses tobacco; and if he does, what will he say when he reads this? I will send it any how, and assure him I did not mean to be personal. M.

[We really think our fair correspondent has good cause to complain: for we ourselves have more than once left Church with our garments soiled in the manner described by Miranda. What she complains of is a nuisance that ought to be punishable by a temporary banishment of the offenders from the society of the better-part of creation.

"Mr. B." has been somewhat addicted to the use of Nicot's hair, but he had resolved to quit it the very day before he received Miranda's note; and that, so far from offending him, has re-enforced his resolution.

Does "Miranda" ever take what the ladies call a "dip"? We don't think she does, though frequently tempted by the beautiful "sauf-colored lips" of her companions. Verbum sat—A hint, we hope, is sufficient.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I am well aware of the importance of a correct understanding of the relative rights and powers of the General and State Governments, on which hang the principal controversies between the two former prominent political parties in our Government; and I truly rejoice that your opinions are so nearly coincident, as appears from your exposition of the doctrine of State Rights, contained in your Editorial remarks of the 26th ultimo. "A North Carolinian," when speaking of the Sovereignty of a State, means the highest constituted authority or power in it, and admits that all power is derived from the People, who may, in their sovereign capacity, delegate it to agents, whom they constitute representatives of sovereignty, vested with the highest power in the State; but the People, according to the compact entered into between themselves, may abridge or extend this power at their pleasure—in the mode laid down in their different fundamental principles of government, contained in their several Constitutions, and, as regards the General Government, as laid down in the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States, which cannot be altered by one single State, but only by the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States. "A North Carolinian" does not hold that the Supreme Court of the United States can decide political questions, but only that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution and the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority." He understands questions of policy to mean, whether certain acts of the Legislature may be expedient or otherwise, (which are questions to be decided by the legislative power of the Government, according to the rules laid down in the Constitution); but whether acts of Congress are constitutional or not, is a question of Law, to be decided, in the last resort, by the highest judicial tribunal in the Government. When Laws conflict with each other, the inferior must give way to the superior: the Constitution of the United States is the fundamental Law, established by the highest power in the States, to wit: the People—and is therefore paramount to any act of the Legislature.

If Congress pass laws which are against the general interest of the People, and the President approves them, but which are within the letter of the Constitution, they can only be corrected at the ballot-box, by electing wiser and more faithful representatives.

If the President assumes arbitrary power, and we have an honest House of Representatives, they will pass Articles of Impeachment against him, and a faithful Senate will dismiss him from office.

If any member of the Judiciary should act corruptly, he can be dismissed in the same way. If both Houses of Congress should pass inexpedient Bills, the President can refuse to approve, and prevent them from becoming Laws, unless passed by the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses; in this way our Government has different checks, some branch upon another, and the People upon the whole, if they will be honest to themselves.

I admit the inalienable right in the People of revolutionizing when a majority of them shall determine that the oppressions of the Government have become so intolerable that a revolution, with all its consequences, would place them in a better situation; but they must see to it that they will be able to maintain their independence; but, at the same time I hold, that, in ordinary cases of controversy, an appeal to the judicial power is the rightful remedy, and the tribunal established by the People, as the arbiter of their rights.

MAY 10th, 1834. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

From the National Intelligencer of May 15. Messrs. Gales & Son: On perusing the National Intelligencer of yesterday, I was struck with the business-like air, and brevity, of the letter of resignation of the late distinguished Representative from Connecticut, the Honorable SAMUEL A. FOOE. It is in these words: "New Haven, 9th May, 1834. Sir: I have this day resigned my seat as a member of the 23d Congress.

Yours, very respectfully, SAM'L A. FOOE. Hon. SPEAKER of the H. of Reps."

The FOOES, in all countries, seem to have been remarkable for their brevity and precision. SAM FOOE, the celebrated Comedian, and distinguished writer of light Comedies, has transmitted to us a correspondence with his mother, quite as lucid as that of our S. A. FOOE with the Speaker. The old Lady, it appears, had been arrested for debt, and she communicated her misfortune to her son in the following epistle: "MY DEAR SON: I am in jail.

Your affectionate mother, MARY FOOE." Foot had been arrested himself the day before the letter reached him, on a copias ad satisfaciendum, and he replied in the following terms: "MY DEAR MOTHER: So am I too. Your affectionate son, SAM. FOOE."

In the course of yesterday's Debate, Mr. Clay having denounced, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, the omission of the President of the United States to nominate to the Senate, for confirmation or rejection, the present Secretary of the Treasury and other officers, though the Senate has been now nearly six months in session; Mr. Webster rose, for the purpose of showing the views of this subject entertained by the great first President of the United States, and practised upon by every Administration in this Government, up to the beginning of the present. For this purpose, Mr. W. quoted from the record the following Message from the President of the United States, to the Senate of the United States, UNITED STATES, February 9, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate: Among the persons appointed, during the last session, to offices under the National Government, there were some who declined serving. Their names and offices are specified in the first column of the foregoing list. I supplied those vacancies, agreeably to the Constitution, by temporary appointments, which you will find mentioned in the second column of the list. These appointments will expire with your present session, and indeed ought not to endure longer than will others can be regularly made. For that purpose, I now nominate to you the

persons named in the third column of the list, as being, in my opinion, qualified to fill the offices opposite to their names in the first. G. WASHINGTON.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, met on the 15th instant, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D. In the afternoon, the Rev. Philip Lindsay, D. D. President of Nashville University, was, on motion of Dr. Ely, unanimously chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Jacob Green, of Belvidere, N. Y., Temporary Clerk. Dr. Ely is the Stated Clerk, and Dr. John McDowell Permanent Clerk. About two hundred members of the Assembly are in attendance.

Delegates from England.—In the General Assembly, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Andrew Reed, of London, and the Rev. James Matheson, of Durham, England, were introduced by the Stated Clerk, Dr. Ely, as Delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE LOCUSTS AGAIN.

There is no longer any doubt that these singular insects are to make their usual periodical appearance the present season. They are already easily to be found, at the depth of six or seven inches, in gardens, and especially in orchards, under old trees. By skimming off the surface of the earth, thousands of holes are perceptible, where they have been penetrating to the surface, in order, we presume, that their way may not be obstructed on their day of general resurrection. An old gentleman of this place informs us that his father kept particular note of their appearance in four instances, and that he himself had followed it up and preserved observations, also, in four instances; and that they have uniformly appeared every seventeen years; but, what is singularly striking, in all these eight instances they were found to have a general resurrection day, which has regularly occurred on the 25th May. He further says, that two or three days previously, a few make their appearance, as a reconnoitring party; but on the 25th the whole country is deluged with one interminable swarm.—Germanstown (Pa.) Telegraph.

Gunpowder Plot.—A gentleman in Virginia, whose wood had been frequently stolen from him, lately bored into a log, filled the hole with powder, and plugged it up. The log was carried off at night, and the next day one of his neighbors had a corral explosion under his dinner pot, which played the deuce with his dinner, and scattered the nutmeg and dumplings in every direction.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRAORDINARY.

We have some reasons for thinking that an Embargo has been laid upon all newspapers opposed to the Administration. For two or three weeks past, the Globe has been the only paper, north of this State, which has come to our Town in due course of mail.

Altar of Hymen.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK. In York District, S. C., on the 8th instant, by the Rev. A. White, Mr. JOHN H. GRIER, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss MARGARET P. ROSS.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 15th inst., by David A. Caldwell, Esq., JAMES DOUGHERTY, Esq., to Miss RACHAEL MECAULY.

Court of Death.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE. Lately, at his residence in Burke county, the Rev. ROBERT JOHNSON MILLER, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. Miller was a native of Scotland, and it is therefore hardly necessary to say that he received a good education, although born three quarters of a century since.

He came to this country either just before the commencement of or during the Revolutionary war, and by espousing, zealously, the cause of the Whigs, he distinguished himself from most of his countrymen in America, who were attached to the Royalists.

Subsequent to the war, he married a Miss Perkins in Burke county, resided awhile in Lincoln, but finally settled down in the neighborhood of his wife's friends on John's River in Burke, where he and his consort raised up a large family, and then sunk to rest. Mr. Miller was a Minister in the Episcopal Church, and for something like forty years devoted himself to the holy duties of his office with a zeal and singleness of heart, that secured to him the esteem of those who even differed from him widely in religious tenets.

This truly venerable old man was the first Preacher of the Gospel of whom we have any distinct remembrance, and from his lips we derived our first public instruction in the sublime truths of Christianity.

"I venerate the man whose heart is warm, Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life, Coincident, exhibit lucid proof 'That he is honest in the sacred cause.'"

Such a man, we most conscientiously believe, was the late venerable Soldier of the Cross, Robert J. Miller. He is gone! But he will be remembered by his surviving friends.

"Till death stills their hearts' last emotion." In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th instant, ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William M. and Sarah H. Maxwell, aged six years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 11th instant, Mrs. SARAH H. MAXWELL, aged 27 years and 4 months. In Mecklenburg county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. AGNES SLOAN, aged 62 years and 69 days.

In Statesville, N. C., on the 20th of April, the Rev. DANIEL GOULD, aged 44 years and 5 months. Mr. Gould was a native of Nottingham, New-Hampshire. He studied Theology at Andover Theological Seminary, and completed the course of study at that institution in September, 1820. After spending some time laboring as a domestic Missionary in Missouri and Illinois, he was sent to Statesville as a Missionary under the direction of the North Carolina Missionary Society, where he became Pastor of the Church in that place, and where he continued to preach until March, 1827. He then continued to preach some months longer at Tabor, at which place he had labored in conjunction with this place. In December, 1828, he was appointed, by the American Bible Society, an Agent for this State. In this appointment, he labored faithfully and successfully, until May, 1832. He was almost the prime mover of the Bible cause in this State; and since he left the agency, he has done much to keep alive an interest on the subject. The leading trait in his character was a spirit of doing good.

When his health was too feeble to engage in any very active and laborious service, he opened a Book Store in Charlotte. By this means he introduced into this part of North Carolina, many very valuable Books, which have done and are now doing, and will still continue to do, much good. But he now rests from his labors on earth, and has gone, we trust, to join the company of the redeemed in Heaven. His end was full of peace, and well calculated to show to all around the worth of our interest in the merits of the Saviour. To him, death had lost its terrors. He said, "To die is a solemn thing, but a blessed thing." The thought of death, in itself, was pleasing, rather than alarming to him. For some time he had thought and conversed much about death and eternity.

To him, "to die was gain." Oh, that all who hear and read of his peaceful death may also be ready for the hour that awaits us all! [Communicated.]



THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Academy will commence on the 10th day of June, and terminate on the evening of the ensuing day. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the FIRST DAY OF JULY. The price of Tuition, per session, (in advance), will be: For the Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, \$12 50 For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 8 00 For Reading, Writing, &c., 5 00 Board can be had, in respectable families, at \$7 per month.

GEORGE W. MORROW. P.S. The healthiness of Lincolnton, and the moral state of society, render it a peculiarly appropriate location for a Classical School. May 24, 1834.—G.

Administrator's Notice. THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Archibald Craig, dec'd., at the May Term of Rowan County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately; and persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. BURTON CRAIG, Administrator. May 31, 1834.—G.

Estate of William Cowan. THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cowan, late of Rowan County, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment; and all persons having claims of any denomination against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. ROBERT N. FLEMING, Administrator. May 31, 1834.—G.

Apprentices Wanted. THE Subscriber would take two or three Apprentices to the Carpenter's Trade, if application be made soon. WM. A. WEDDINGTON. N.B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for morality and industry. Cabarrus Co., May 31, 1834.—G.

Petersburg Cotton-Yarn. JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE. 1800 Pounds of Cotton-Yarn, from the Petersburg Factory—superior to any Cotton brought from the North. Apply to MURPHY & MOSS. Salisbury, May 24, 1834. G.

Catawba Springs. THE above place is now open, as usual, for the reception of Company. Every attention is promised, by the Proprietor, for the comfort and pleasure of those who may visit him. W. S. SIMONTON. Lincoln Co., May 24, 1834. G.

Valuable Property FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, ONE-THIRD PART OF THE

Lincoln Cotton Factory, Situated two miles below Lincolnton, N.C., at the Rattling Shoals of the South Fork. This Factory is now in excellent repair, and has in full operation seven hundred and thirty-six Spindles, and eight Looms ready to go into operation.

ALSO, (Belonging to the same Establishment.) An excellent Oil-Mill, Blacksmith Shop, a Machine Shop, and a Wool-Carding Machine, WITH 560 Acres of Land.

This site is superior to any in my knowledge for manufacturing, having water-power sufficient to turn two thousand spindles, and possessing all the advantages of the cotton market and the grain country: the situation is healthy, well watered, and well calculated for a store.

ALSO, HE OFFERS FOR SALE, In the Town of Lincolnton, THE LOT being Lot No. 9, fronting the Main Street; Lot No. 16, fronting the Back Street in the N. E. Square of said town; and, in the same Square, a 2-acre Farm Lot; And also Lot No. 10, in the S. E. Square, fronting the Main Street to Beattie's Ford; WITH

Seventy-Five Acres of Land LYING on MILL-CREEK, one and a half miles from Town.

The Town Property would make a suitable residence for a Lawyer, Physician, or any Gentleman who would wish to spend the Summer in a healthy, pleasant place. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will no doubt like to view the premises before doing so. The Subscriber will sell the above-named Property, low, as he wishes to move to a warmer climate if he can do so.

JAMES DIVIN. Lincolnton, May 24, 1834. G.