

late, the growing circle of the federal party, and the scorn of his own."  
[From the Richmond Enquirer, August 21st, 1816.]  
"BEHOLD AGAIN THE APOSTATE.—The Enquirer intended to have dismissed the Aurora, perhaps for ever; but, the Aurora has now brought forward certain specific allegations, which displays in its true light the character of the accuser. For this reason, the Enquirer condescends to answer them; but it pledges itself again to its readers, not to trespass upon their patience in a similar way.—I am sorry that you have noticed him at all!—says a friend. "Why?" "Because it is Duane;" "an one suspects him of telling the truth." In truth there never was so complete a tissue of misrepresentations as appears in the Aurora of the 15th.—There is a lie in every line. This is plain language; but "the Rose by any other name would smell as sweet."



# THE CAROLINIAN.

## SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1834.

### CONVENTION.

The Election Gazette, of the 9th instant, contains a long article on the subject of Convention, decidedly favorable to a modification of our State Constitution.—When we say decidedly favorable, we do not mean that the Editor is desirous of a change. He sees that a majority of the People desire a change, and that "a Convention is inevitable;" hence he suggests the propriety of an acquiescence, on the part of the East, to the changes proposed by the West.

In every thing that emanates from our fellow citizens of the East, on this subject, we can discover traces of those inveterate misapprehensions which have caused them to persistently and strenuously to oppose all change. We will not, however, quarrel with them because they cannot all at once divest themselves of those groundless apprehensions which, being early and deeply impressed upon their minds, continue, like the terrible tales of the nursery, to affect their imaginations long after their reason has discovered their absurdity.

Our brother Editor says: "The People of this (the Eastern) section of the State have been uniformly and decidedly opposed to a Convention, because they very properly thought, with the Declaration of Independence, that 'Governments long established should not be changed, for light and transient causes;' and because they have not been able to see any such theoretical absurdities as to justify the measure."

We are not disposed to question the excellence of the maxim quoted from the Declaration of Independence; but we deny its applicability to our condition. We affirm that the causes which make the People of the West reason for a change are not light and transient, but weighty and constant, in their effects; that they are continually increasing, in their unequal operation, to the positive injury of one section of the State, and negatively at least to the other. Nor do we look upon these as mere "theoretical absurdities;" but we feel them as real, practical evils, necessarily resulting from the "theoretical absurdity" of County and Borough representation without regard even to territorial extent, much less to population and taxation.

It is quite as natural for those to complain who feel the injustice of government, as it is for those to be content who are exempt from such injustice.

The People of England could see no "theoretical absurdities" in the treatment the colonies had from the mother country; but the People of the colonies felt and resented the practical oppression. The People at the North, more recently, could see no "theoretical absurdity" in a system of laws that was enriching them; but the People of the South felt the practical oppression of the same system, because it was ruinous to them.

This was all natural enough; but we cannot see why the People in the Eastern counties of North Carolina should adhere with so much pertinacity to a system which is not even beneficial to themselves.

The truth is, the great mass of the People in the East are not aware of the practical evils of our present Constitution. They have been too long taught to believe that the dissensions on this subject originated in a desire for power—in a rivalry between East and West. They are not aware that in some counties one man has as much political power as six or seven in some other counties. They are not aware that the members of Assembly from some counties draw out of the public treasury, every year, more than their counties pay into it in the way of taxes; and that, of course, other counties have the deficiency to make up. They do not know that the expenses of the State Government exceed the revenue, and that the deficiency is made up by drawing upon a fund set apart for the important object of education. They do not know that while all the counties in the State have the same power in the Legislature to levy taxes and to appropriate the money, there are more than two-thirds of the counties that do not pay their proportion of the public expenditures?

Of these and of many other practical evils growing out of the "theoretical absurdity" of our Constitution, a large body of the People know nothing at all.—And why is it that so many of our brother Editors have neglected to spread these facts before the People? Why have they not published the Address of the Central Convention Committee? If the friends of Reform have made any false statements, or used any weak arguments, let their assertions be disproved and their reasoning refuted!

The Editor of the Gazette does but sheer justice to the West when he says she is willing to concede more than is due to the East. He is right also in saying that a Convention is inevitable. It is inevitable. And we trust that the members of Assembly from the East will not again attempt to put off the business; for such an attempt would certainly fail of any other effect than to exasperate a majority of the People of North Carolina, who are too sensible of the increasing evils under our existing system to submit to it any longer.

Old William Duane, the father of the Secretary who was dismissed by the President for his independence and integrity, has lately issued proposals for publishing a newspaper in Philadelphia, to be called the "Aurora." The editor party are in haste at this, because the Editor of the Aurora promises to go for Jackson, right or wrong—but more especially because he is the father of one who has exposed their corrup-

tion and refused to be an instrument in their hands.—This same old man was the editor of a paper called the Aurora, and published in Philadelphia, when the "Father of his Country," the great Washington, retired from the Presidency.

We give below an extract from his paper, exulting at Washington's retirement. It will not surprise any one to see the reviler of Washington worshipping Jackson. They have been shamelessly compared together, and Jackson has even been called a second Washington! And old Mr. Duane drew a portrait of the latter, which, if it be true to the life, must remove all doubt that Jackson is a second Washington. In the Aurora, in 1796, Mr. Duane accused Washington of being "the source of all the misfortunes to our country!"

Mr. Duane intimates that the name of Washington had given currency to political iniquity, and had legalized corruption. And he expressed astonishment that "a single individual (meaning Washington) could have canted the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened People, and should have carried his DESIGNS against public liberty so far as to put in jeopardy its very existence."

Is this true? Was WASHINGTON corrupt!—and did he willfully, as it is intimated, entertain DESIGNS AGAINST PUBLIC LIBERTY! We ask again, are these charges true against Washington!

We are not a defender of any man's infallibility.—While we declare our belief that Washington was the most perfect model of a man that ever breathed, we are free to admit that he was, at best, only a man, and that he had some human frailties. But we have no patience with any man who can make such barefaced charges as these against one who was in his own day universally acknowledged to be the "Father of his Country;"—much less can we brook them from one who was hardly a naturalized citizen in the country of Washington at the time he uttered the ungrateful, infamous sentiments. This is the man who is now hailed by the Jackson party as a co-laborer!—And truly he is worthy to be a member of such a party. Old Mr. Duane evidently believes the proverb that "a live dog is better than a dead LION."

From the Aurora, of March 4, 1797.

"Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing on mankind. If ever there was a time that would become the restoration of the exclamation, the time is now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes to our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils on the United States. If there ever was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart, in unison with the peace and happiness of the people, ought to best with high exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption; a new era that promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand on their own merit, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual could have canted the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, and should have carried his designs against public liberty so far as to put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts; and, with those staring in the face, this day ought to be a day of Jubilee in the United States."

Among others who are exulting at the revival of the Aurora, we find that model of consistency, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. This old gentleman has outlived his memory, if not his principles.

The reader is referred to a preceding column for a few extracts from the Enquirer in 1816, for which we are indebted to the research of the indefatigable editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer. These quotations will show what Mr. Ritchie thought of William Duane, the Editor of the Aurora eighteen years ago. It is unlikely for some people that certain men are so careful as to keep files of old newspapers.

### GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

It is hardly possible that any foreigner can ever inspire the People of the United States with the same feelings of ardent disinterested affection which they entertained for this remarkable man, whose death has produced a sensation, throughout the country, creditable alike to the gratitude of Americans, and to the memory of their departed benefactor.

In the first place, we cannot imagine any combination of circumstances that could open in our country the same field for the display of generous and gallant deeds which—the times that tried the souls of men—afforded to the venerated Lafayette; and, in the next place, if we reason from analogy, we shall find nothing in history in favor of the probability that another Lafayette would be found.

It may with truth be said of Lafayette, *Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria*. Wherever, on the face of the globe, liberty was to be found, there was his country—there at least was his name associated with freedom—and there were his sympathies.

The sufferings to which he was subjected, at the beginning of the French Revolution, on account of his opposition to tyranny, are not generally known in detail. The following single paragraph, from an old English paper of 1796, enables us to form some faint conception of what he endured:

"He was seized upon in neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive in cold subterranean solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings. Stripped of all his clothes, before being plunged into his prison, he was dressed in a coarse, like a galley-slave, in trowsers and waistcoat made of sail-cloth, enduring in that condition the memorable winter of 1794, destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons, he was obliged to lie on straw and a miserable mattress—the relic of his Russian prison."

"Tears not for him, whose soul was cast  
In the bright mould of ages past—  
Whose melancholy spirit, fed  
With all the glories of the dead—  
Tears not for him to swell the crowd  
Of slavish heads that shrink to bow'd."

A sketch of the eventful and interesting life of this true Patriot and friend of man, was intended for insertion in our columns this week, but has been unavoidably crowded out.

### PROGRESS OF FANATICISM.

Some of the Northern Cities are beginning to feel the effects of the Abolition Societies. Who can read the accounts of the late riots in the City of New York, without disgust, and without shuddering at the bare anticipation of the scenes that would be exhibited further South if the mad schemes of the fanatics were permitted to go on to a consummation!

We have seen the notice of a white man, who calls himself "A friend of Equal Rights," advertising for a black wife! In the progress of Fanaticism, we should not be at all surprised to see these "friends of equal

rights" mist in Convention and nominate some negro fellow for the next Presidency. Or perhaps they may be moderate enough to begin by nominating a distinguished hero who has a white wife.

"The idolaters are also," as said at the "outrage," as they call it, committed on the grave image of the President, attached to the ship Constitution, as they were when Lieut. Randolph pulled the real nose of "the Government."

We did not, ourselves, approve of the latter affair, inasmuch as the President is an old man; but we confess we cannot help admiring the patriotic intrepidity of the boy who went alone, in a dark and stormy night, at the risk of his life, and saved off the head of the Idol.—The gallant youth no doubt thought the President had too little regard for Constitution to justify his position at the head of the old frigate of that name. We hope he will live to be a Commodore, and have for his flagship the one for whose honor he has showed such a generous interest.

We hope the account we this day publish, of the Fourth of July Celebration at Morganton, will afford some comfort to those grave Senators who were so much scandalized last winter by a set of resolutions received from that place.

It will be remembered that the gentlemen who were instrumental in the passing of those resolutions relative to the Deposites were stigmatized as *Post-House Politicians*. The meeting on the 4th was composed, in a good degree, of the same individuals. What could more forcibly contradict and repel the fool calumny!

On Thursday night, the 17th instant, the barn of Mr. John Fisher, in this County, was struck with lightning, and, together with its contents, entirely consumed. About 150 bushels of wheat and some hay and straw were lost. Fortunately the horses were all running at large in a pasture, or probably they would have suffered a terrible death.

A small sailor-boy, it is said, is entitled to the honor of cutting off the head of the "Image."

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### CENTRAL AT MORGANTON.

The Annual Meeting of the Burke County Temperance Society was held at the Presbyterian Church in Morganton, on the Fourth of July.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Jeremiah Stacy—

By request, Waightstill W. Avery read the Declaration of Independence.

When A. L. Erwin arose, and, after adverting to the principles contained in the Declaration just read, and the importance and necessity of recurring to them frequently, he announced, in a very feeling and appropriate manner, the lamented death of Gen. Lafayette, and moved that the meeting should be organized for the purpose of paying some tribute of respect to his memory.

Whereupon—  
Col. Wm. W. Erwin was appointed Chairman, and Dr. John T. Baskerville, Secretary.

A Committee was then appointed, who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the afflicting intelligence of the death of Gen. Lafayette has just been announced—  
We, a portion of the Citizens of Burke County, assembled on this day which has been consecrated to Liberty by the blood and sacrifices of this illustrious individual and his gallant and patriotic associates—two of which Patriarchs of Liberty, after having enjoyed the highest honors a grateful country could bestow—ripe in years, and rich in all the rewards of a well-spent life—were, as if further to signalize this Birth-Day of Liberty, snatched from us amidst the loud acclaim of millions of Freemen, whose blessings they were reviewing—we are again called to mourn. Perfectly convinced that neither words nor ceremonies can fully express the veneration which we entertain for the exalted virtues and disinterested patriotism which have placed Lafayette next to his compatriot Washington in the hearts of his adopted countrymen.—We cannot refrain, however, from expressing the lively sensibility with which we have learned this afflicting dispensation of Providence; and, as a tribute of respect, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we will cherish a lively gratitude for the disinterested and chivalrous friendship extended to our beloved country in the dark hour of her trial and distress, by this brave and accomplished man, who, after having assisted in giving freedom to millions on this continent, has not ceased, while struggling for civil liberty in Europe, to put up his prayers for the success and prosperity of his adopted country.

2. Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in the loss which they have sustained, and with the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, by whom his loss will be felt and deplored.

3. Resolved, That the Militia of the County be requested to assist with the other Citizens in paying some public tribute of respect to the memory of this last Major General of the American Revolution.

4. Resolved, That, as the usual badge of mourning, we will wear arched on the left arm for thirty days.

5. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and the Raleigh Register, for publication.

The Officers of the Temperance Society, for the ensuing year, were then elected. After which,  
Dr. W. C. Tate delivered an Address on the effect of spirituous liquors on the human system, which was listened to with marked attention by a crowded auditory.—The important political reminiscences which the day called forth were noticed in a manner which elicited the applause of the meeting.

Dr. John T. Baskerville introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the free use that is generally made of intoxicating liquors on the 4th of July is calculated to diminish the respect and veneration for that day and its principles.

Harmony and Temperance prevailed.  
W. W. ERWIN, Chairman.  
J. T. BASKERVILLE, Secretary.

### COUNTERFEITERS.

On Saturday last, Robert Austin and Benjamin Tutt, said to be from Buncombe County, (N. C.) were apprehended and committed to the jail of this city, on a charge of passing counterfeit pieces in imitation of silver half-dollars. We have understood that several of our citizens were imposed upon by these individuals. There were some other persons in company with them, who made their escape; among them an aged man, believed to be the father of Austin, who, the day previous, passed a ten dollar counterfeit bill, on the Bank of Virginia. They were in company with two wagons, and the part of the gang who escaped crossed the bridge and are probably on their return to Buncombe, through South Carolina. The coins bear the date of 1829, and are said to be well calculated to deceive. The public should be on the lookout.  
[Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.]

A Philadelphia paper states that every Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is opposed to the measures of the National Executive. A short time since they were all Jackson men.

CASUALTIES IN NEW YORK.  
The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 10th instant, says:

We cannot caution our fellow-citizens and strangers less strongly against the dangerous and often fatal practice of drinking cold water when the body is heated by labor or exercise, during the warm weather. The following list, which doubtless forms but a small portion of the victims, we collected yesterday, from authentic sources:

Thomas Farrell, employed at Astor's new building, went to a pump several times and bathed his head with cold water, though cautioned against doing so. He at length fell down senseless, and died in less than an hour.

A man named James Wheeler, who sells charcoal, stopped his wagon at the corner of Broadway and Walker street, and drank freely of cold water. In a few minutes he was a dead man.

Mr. James Neale, at the corner of Leonard and Centre streets, was rendered senseless for several hours by imprudently drinking two tumblers of cold water when heated by exercise.

Patrick Moran, a laborer employed at the new buildings corner of Grand and Mulberry streets, drank copiously from a pump of cold water, and died within a few minutes.

John Phoeny, a laborer at the new University, Washington Square, was carried home insensible, from drinking cold water, and died.

In addition to which, we are informed that three men are lying dead in Henry street; two men at the coal-yard foot of Delancy street; another carried to the hospital in a dying condition; one at the Dry Dock, and a man at the 14th Ward Hotel—all from the same cause.

A poor laboring Irishman, walking in Lewis St. was yesterday struck with a coup de soleil, (stroke of the sun) and now lies in a state of entire paralysis.

Several horses belonging to the Broadway, Dry Dock, and Greenwich stages, fell down and died in the streets yesterday, from excessive heat.

A laborer named Dennis O'Neil, at work shoveling salt on board a schooner at Burling-Slip, came on deck bereaved, and was instantly killed by a stroke of the sun.

[The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 12th, contains the names of eighteen persons who have since died suddenly in that city—13 by drinking cold water, and 5 by strokes of the sun.]

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer rose to 100 degrees in the shade, at Boston. Several deaths occurred there on that day, from imprudently drinking cold water.

The heat was very intense in Washington City on the same day. It is said that Mr. Shaft, Librarian in the State Department, and son-in-law of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, fell dead in the arms of Mr. Forsyth, from the effects of the heat.

### Second-Hand Sulky For Sale.

A second-hand Northern made SULKY will be disposed of on very accommodating terms.—Apply at the Western Carolinian Office.  
Salisbury, July 20, 1834. 2w

### Cotton-Gin Manufactory, IN SALISBURY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, Six New Cotton-Gins, Made on a New and Superior Plan.

The Saws are made of Steel Plate—the ribs are also made of Steel. The materials and the workmanship are warranted to be as good as any in the United States.

The Subscriber will constantly keep on hand a supply of these articles; and will make them to order, at short notice, when such as he may have on hand do not suit those who wish to purchase.

### HE WILL ALSO FILL ORDERS FOR Spinning Machines.

Which will always be furnished in the best style, and on short notice.

The Subscriber will REPAIR all kinds of Machinery, promptly and satisfactorily. His prices for all his articles are reasonable, and payments will be made easy to purchasers.

E. P. MITCHELL,  
Opposite Mr. Slaughter's Hotel.

The Subscriber would be glad to receive two Apprentices to the above business.—He requests that they be about 15 or 16 years old, healthy, active, and recommended to be of good morals and disposition. He would much prefer to take such as evince a turn for mechanical ingenuity.  
E. P. M.  
Salisbury, July 28, 1834. 3t

### Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVAR & CO.  
Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

### TO JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

The Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Hatters, to whom he will give constant employ and liberal wages, if application be made soon to him, in Cabarrus County, six miles northwest of Concord.  
ROSS JUSTICE.

N.B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for morality and industry.  
July 12, 1834. 6t

### Writing and Wrapping Paper, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Job Printing neatly executed.

TAKE NOTICE,  
THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape-Fear, for the renewal of Certificates for Four Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Francis Locke. Such certificates never having been in my possession, it is doubtful whether they were ever issued; if issued, they were lost or mislaid previous to the handling of his papers by me.  
JOHN SCOTT,  
Executor of Francis Locke, dec'd.  
July 18, 1834. (20) 3m

Proposals for Publishing, In the Town of Morganton, N. C., A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE DEVOTED TO Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence, UNDER THE TITLE OF The Mountain Sprout.

IN looking around in search of an eligible situation for the establishment of himself in business, with a reasonable prospect of receiving and imparting benefit by his labors, the attention of the Subscriber has been fixed on Morganton, the County-Town of Burke. He was swayed, in this choice, by the consideration that it is located in the heart of a country celebrated for its healthfulness, and inhabited by a community intelligent, liberal, and high-minded, who see the want and know how to appreciate the benefit to be derived, by themselves as well as their posterity, from the establishment of a Free Press in their midst.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, What will be the political character of the paper? The Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve;

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by its distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1795 and 1798, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a liberal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become tributary to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of supplying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unbounded ambition or theirordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Sprout" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlargement of the rights of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the State's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Resolutions, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and some of the leaves of our paper will be always tipped with such tidings of the Progress and "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding of the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

The Subscriber hopes that this first sprout of a plant fatal to tyrants, that has ever attempted to rear its head within view of the Throne, will not be suffered to perish in the bud, but that it will receive such a degree of public care as will enable it to grow into a great tree, spreading its branches and shedding its leaves from the Atlantic even into the great river, the river Mississippi.

TERMS, &c.  
1. The first No. of "The Mountain Sprout" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would expect to see the friends of the proposed undertaking to enroll their names at an early day.  
2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.  
3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.  
July 18, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

### EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 5th and 6th days of August next, at the late dwelling-house of Isaac Callaway, dec'd., the following Property:

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture;  
The Stock of all kinds;  
A Wagon, and a set of Smith's Tools.

ALSO,  
10 Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, and children, all of the best kind.  
All the above will be sold on a liberal credit.

All persons holding claims against said Estate are requested to present them, as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
RICHARD STOKER, Executor.  
JOHN CALLAWAY, & Co., Agents.  
Montgomery Co., July 19, 1834—3t.