

Now, let us apply the rule to Genl. Jackson. We have seen that he promised, positively, to reform all abuses in the General Government, and to retrench the expenses; and we have seen him break these promises; by encouraging an increase of expenditures, and by countenancing the grossest misconduct in his officers, as he calls them.

The example of the Postmaster General's case is a striking one.

When the former Postmaster General, Judge McLean of Ohio, was in office, he managed the affairs of the Department so well that he always had a large sum left after paying all its expenditures.

When Genl. Jackson was elected President, he introduced a system, unknown to all former Presidents, of turning out all officers who were opposed to his election, and putting his friends in their places. Mr. McLean was too honest to be instrumental in diminishing faithful Postmasters; but he was so popular that the President was afraid to discharge him entirely from the public service; he, therefore, made him a Judge, and put in his place Mr. William T. Barry, who has carried the proscriptive system into effect, and in five years has got his Department in debt nearly a MILLION OF DOLLARS!

In this "the searching operation," and the retrenchment, and the reform, that the President spoke of in his inaugural address!

Before the General was elected, but after he was named as a candidate, he wrote a letter to the Legislature of Tennessee resigning his seat in the Senate, and pointing out certain abuses that existed in the administration of the General Government, and which ought to be reformed. Below we give an extract, and opposite to it, the manner in which the President carried into effect that part of his reform.

PRECEPT. PRACTICE.

Extract from Genl. Jackson's letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, dated 27th October, 1825:

"If important appointments continue to devolve upon the Representatives in Congress, requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day, and that, under the garb of constitutional measures to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious import will be fastened upon the Republic. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency."

Members of Congress appointed to office by Genl. Jackson, since his election, being more than 400. OTHER PRESIDENTS since the formation of the Constitution: Senators: Wm. Finley, Martin Van Buren, John Forsyth, William W. Wilkes, John H. Eaton, John Branch, John M. Berrien, Louis McLane, John Chandler, Thomas H. Williams, David J. Baker, Edward Livingston, Levi Woodbury, Madison Duerksen, Foxworth Ellis—15. Representatives: John W. Campbell, Francis Baylies, Robert S. Garnett, George W. Group, E. F. Tamm, John Findlay, Samuel D. Ingham, George W. Owen, Thomas P. Moore, Wm. C. Rives, John R. Hodge, Jeremiah Johnson, John G. Stover, John Randolph, Philip P. Barlow, James W. Blaine, Thomas Erwin, James Buchanan, Charles G. Dobbins, Hector Craig, Nicholas D. Coleman, Andrew Stevenson, John Anderson—28. Senators—15.

Total 45. There are, we may suppose, some fifty or fifty more leading able men in the country.

Now, we do not mean to argue that members of Congress ought to be entirely precluded from office; nor do we find fault with all the appointments in the long list above. There are a number of honorable men on the list, and among them, a gentleman from this State, who, in company with several others, was dismissed from the Cabinet three years ago, because their families would not associate with the family of a certain favorite of the President.

But Genl. Jackson induced the People to believe that if he were elected he would put a stop to such appointments, and he gave his reasons in such language as had a powerful effect in his favor. Let it be remembered that, when that letter was written, the whole country was in an uproar because Mr. Adams had appointed one member of Congress to an office in his Cabinet. It was said that Henry Clay sold his support to J. Q. Adams, to be made Secretary of State. Genl. Jackson himself, made the charge, and it was this very appointment that the General alluded to in the letter quoted above.

But, reader, mark the end. Genl. Jackson was elected in 1828, and, in the very teeth of his declarations, he proceeded at once to make "corruption the order of the day," by appointing THREE members of Congress as officers in his Cabinet; and he has continued to carry out this practice until he has made out the long list above.

The circumstances under which Mr. Stevenson was nominated by the President, cannot but surprise those who recollect how much General Jackson harped upon Mr. Clay's appointment by Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House when he was appointed, and so was Mr. Stevenson when he was nominated. And the latter gentleman had been confidentially informed by the President, fourteen months beforehand, of the intention to appoint him. Yet he continued to keep his seat as Speaker, and see his influence in promoting the President's schemes!

Yet, in the face of all these gross inconsistencies on the part of Genl. Jackson, there are many who still cling to him, and even have the assurance to say that none are republicans who do not hurrh for this man who has prostrated every principle but slavish devotion to himself! Save us from such republicanism!

What can exceed the impudence of the collateral men, in asserting that they alone who support Jackson in every thing are true Republicans!

These men must think that the People are fools, and that they cannot understand the difference between names and things.

If Jackson men—we mean those who stick to him right or wrong, as some do, and justify all his measures—if such men as these are republicans, then, verily,

republican does not mean what it did when the republicans threw the tea into the sea at Boston; when another set of Republicans in our own old Mackintosh, bravely declared their independence of the British Crown; and when the Republican Delegates, in Congress assembled, in 1776, proclaimed to the world the freedom and independence of the United States.

Then, a Republican was one who was in favor of free government, where the People, and not their servants, might rule. Then, they only were considered republicans who were in favor of constitutional government, formed by the consent of the People, and opposed to the arbitrary sway of one man, or set of men.

These were they the true republicans; and they likewise had another name—they were called Whigs. There was another party in the country, who insisted that the King and his favorite Ministers, or Cabinet, ought to be obeyed in all things.

This party would even quote scripture to prove that the KING had a divine right to govern, and that the PEOPLE WERE BOUND TO SUBMIT. This was the Tory party.

Now, we would seriously ask where is the difference between unlimited submission to a man called a King, with a parcel of tools about him, called his Ministry, and implicit acquiescence in all the acts of a man called President, surrounded by a set of knaves, known as the Kitchen Cabinet!

If there be any difference in principle, we should like for some of the Simon Pures to explain it to us.

Far be it from us to insinuate, even the most remotely, that the whole of the party that still supports Jackson, is influenced by impure motives. We know that the great mass of every party, composed, as they all are, of free people, act from honest motives. But we are equally as confident, and do not hesitate to declare our own belief, that most of the leading papers, and of the leading politicians, who still support Genl. Jackson, are influenced by a thirst for offices and salaries more than by a love of the Constitution. If we are asked why we entertain this belief? We reply, because we have seen these men, at different times, glorifying Genl. Jackson for the most opposite measures; or if he does any thing, as he sometimes has, too glaringly inconsistent even for them to justify, they readily find some palliation. One day he is praised for setting a small appropriation for internal improvement, the next he is extolled, or at least defended, by the same men, for approving of an appropriation of nearly a million of dollars! They claim him as the firm friend of State Rights, and in the same breath justify and defend his Proclamation, that went to wrench all power from the States, and his Protest, that went still further, and claimed powers for the President himself, unknown to the Constitution, and far greater than the kings of England or of France have a right to exercise.

How is it possible that any Administration, can set upon fixed and steady principles, which is so constantly changing! Look at the members of the different Cabinets that have been about the President, and you will find "all sorts" of politicians, Tariff men, and Free Trade men; Bank men, and anti-Bank men; professed State Rights men, and real Constitutionists; avowed Federalists, and pretending Republicans. No matter what are the political principles of the man, if he will only support Jackson in all things he is sure to get his reward. This system, adopted for the first time by President Jackson, has well nigh banished all regard for those principles that were cherished by his republican predecessors.

He has accomplished what he advised the venerable Monroe to do—he has exterminated party; that is, he has exterminated that salutary distinction based upon principles, and has raised up in its stead the odious and dangerous standard of men-worship. Our Constitution cannot long endure such a state of things; we must bring back the government to its true principles, and that speedily, or we shall soon sink, in the way of all other corrupt republics; to a frightful despotism.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We see, in the Southern papers, that Louisiana, the State where General Jackson acquired the renown which placed him where he now is, and a State that has heretofore supported him with zeal, has at last given him up. Louisiana has stood much from her favorite. Here, but she could not stand his continued outrages against republicanism and the Constitution.—She has elected a Governor and other officers who are opposed to Jackson.

Old Virginia too, has resumed her republican character.

The Congressional District which Mr. Speaker Stevenson misrepresented, has just elected in his place, Mr. John Robertson, a thorough State rights republican. This District includes the City of Richmond, where Jacksonism was triumphant, until the people found out that Jacksonism and Republicanism were very different things. Whenever the people hear the truth, and receive light upon the state of our political affairs, the party in power, meets with reproof and defeat.

It is a good sign—it shows that the people are not corrupt, but that they will still cling to the Constitution where they are not deceived by the richly paid office-holders, whose interest it is to persuade them that the President is doing more for the country than he is for those who support him and his pet.

The Newbern Spectator, a paper conducted with equal ability and liberality, speaking of Candidates for the Legislature, makes the following sensible, and appropriate remarks. If every newspaper in North Carolina would speak out in the same decided and liberal tone the State would soon emerge from the lethargy that covers her like a spell.

"Above all things, let it be ascertained that they are decidedly in favor of Internal Improvements; not the improvement of this creek or that river, but of the whole state; and that they will use every exertion to hasten their commencement. It is also absolutely necessary that candidates should be favourable to the proposed amendments of the Constitution. Justice demands it, the welfare of the state demands it.—Let the Convention Question, therefore, be immediately decided; first, by electing only such members to the Legislature as are in favor of it, then by decisive legislative action on the subject. We have already suffered too much from prostration, the offspring of ignorance and petty sectional jealousy. Its fruits are seen in our general condition; in the migration of hundreds of our most enterprising and valuable citizens; in the unprosperous circumstances of a majority of those who remain."

UNITED STATES BANK.

Our readers will find in another column, a correspondence between a committee of New York business men and the President of the Bank, by which it ap-

pears that the Bank will extend its loans again, and thereby relieve much of the embarrassment in the country.

This the Bank has been enabled to do, by its large importations of specie from Europe within a few months; and, in thus coming forward voluntarily at this time to relieve the public distress, when the Government is striving to put it down, the Bank has shown that its wrongs from the President and his party, cannot induce it to avenge itself upon the people, with whose welfare indeed, it is too intimately connected to take such a step.

Mr. White, the Whig candidate for Governor of Louisiana, has been elected over the Jackson candidate, Mr. Dawson, by a majority of 1633 votes. Garland, Johnson, and Ripley, all Whigs, have been elected to the House of Representatives in Congress.

TO THE REVEREND

Messrs. Sparrow and McDonald.

The Members of THE PHOENIX THEATRICAL SOCIETY have learned with surprise and regret, that on the occasion of a late sermon, preached in one of the churches in this place, you two should have made (in substance) a deliberate attack upon our body. We have ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, who was in very bad health, preached that there were alarming appearances of sin and ungodliness in this community, of such portentous aspect, as to induce him, feeble as he was, to rise from his sick bed to warn and caution them, perhaps for the last time! That you declared (in effect) the renewal of our little Theatre, to be one of the most threatening and awful of these sinful indications!—that you gave as a reason, why no christian, or moral man should attend a Theatre, that the actors were generally bred and immoral, and the exhibitions profane and indecent. These sentiments were avowed by the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, and formally adopted and endorsed by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, who had come out of his way, to join in unprovoked denunciation, personality, and insult towards neighbors, and neighbors sons.

It was gross personality, and most unmerited insult, to class us, or any of our body, with hiring actors; it was a most wanton injury to our feelings, and reputation, to attribute the crimes of a regular Theatre to ours, and to use against us the hackneyed, worn out arguments, which have been deservedly uttered against the licentious dramatists of Europe.

The most of us, have been raised either in Salisbury or its vicinity, and we do not but that you will both admit, by reputable parents. Those of us who have attained to the age of 21, have to live by our characters and honest pursuits. We have associated together with the innocent purpose of amusing our friends and improving ourselves. Not one of us ever thought of pocketing a cent by our theatrical pastimes; so far from it, we, by our bye-laws, have resolved that any excess over our expenditures is to be INVESTED IN THE EDUCATION OF POOR CHILDREN, IN THE BOROUGH OF SALISBURY.

Was it not, then, unjust in the extreme, to even speak of us in the same breath with the professional mercenary of the stage!

We, therefore, most strenuously and resolutely, re-monstrate against your directing public odium against us by denunciations in the pulpit: we have been all disposed to respect you personally, and we reverence your calling; and if we had done or said any thing wrong, a word of advice, or even reproof would not have been out of place, but properly received, and our parents and friends would have thanked you, at least for the motive, of any suggestion you might have thought it your duty to make, relative to this employment of our leisure moments. Your congregations could have had ample benefit from your private counsels in this matter! Where, then, was the necessity of this concerted, combined effort to expose us and wound our feelings!

We assure you, gentlemen, that we have undertaken this vindication with reluctance; we wish you success in your ministry while you confine it to its proper bounds: we wish that the Gospel of Christ may triumph over sin; we say, then, God speed you in your holy pursuits; but we cannot consent tamely, that strangers should come here to our houses and families, and denounce us to our relations, friends, and neighbors, without our daring to raise a voice even to protest against the injustice.

It is a species of persecution against which we protest; and if the community in which we live do not feel with us in regard to this outrage on our rights as citizens, there is less of independence and liberality in it than we had supposed.

Read and ordered to be published.

THESPIANS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FRANKLIN, JULY 10th, 1834.

The Unity and Franklin Temperance Society, met and held their fourth annual meeting, when, upon invitation, four Males and three Females, came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Society.—After the usual business of the day, the following Resolutions and Resolutions were offered by J. Fraley, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a great many of the most able and judicious Physicians, have given as their opinion, that Ardent Spirit as a drink, is not needful or useful; that on the other hand, it is exceeding hurtful, being a frequent cause of disease, and death; and often rendering diseases that arise from other causes, more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination; and that the entire disease of it, would greatly promote the health, the virtue, and comfort of the community. Therefore,

Resolved, That all the Physicians of the County of Rowan, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to examine this subject, and give the result of their inquiries, with regard to the nature of Ardent Spirit, in its effects on the human system, to the public, to state explicitly, whether in their opinion, the entire disuse of it as a beverage, would not promote the welfare of mankind.

Resolved, Believing that it would greatly promote the Temperance cause in the County, if the Rowan Society would hold regular meetings, and invite Delegates from all the Societies in the County to meet with them occasionally.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Rowan Temperance Society, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to hold a meeting sometime in August, at such an hour as to enable Delegates from a distance to attend. And should they hold said meeting, it is requested that they will inform all the societies in the County, and request them to send Delegates and report the state of their respective societies.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks be given to all the Candidates at the last election, for the laudable and praiseworthy example they set, in shunning the evil and pernicious practice of treating, at and before the election.

Resolved further, That the Candidates for office at the next election, be requested to follow their noble example, and that they go one step further, and shun the old and evil practice of treating the day after the election.

Resolved further, That the Editors of Salisbury, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the School House, known by the name of New Hope, on the fourth Saturday of August next.

JOHN FRALEY, Secretary.

Blank Seire Facias

Just Printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ESSEX COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

JULY TERM, 1834.

The Grand Jurors, for the County aforesaid, Present to the various consideration of their fellow citizens of the State.

That our present Constitution is grossly unequal, unjust, and incompatible with every principle of Republicanism.

That petitions and memorials, praying for a redress of grievances, have at different times been presented to the Representatives of the People in the General Assembly.

That at the last election, thirty thousand of the qualified voters of the State voted that the "Constitution ought to be Amended," and that only two thousand voted against it.

That the voice of the People, thus clearly expressed by a majority of fifteen to one, of the persons actually voting, and nearly two-thirds of all the persons entitled to vote, was formerly made known to the last Legislature, and that the wishes and instructions of a majority of the People thus manifested, were wilfully unattended to, and disobeyed.

We request the Worshipful Court, now sitting, to cause this presentment to be duly certified by the Clerk, and transmitted to His Excellency, the Governor of this State, to be laid before the next Legislature. In behalf of the freemen of this County, we suggest to the citizens of these Counties oppressed by the inequality of the present Constitution, the propriety of bringing this subject to the attention of the next Legislature, and of the People by similar presentments; and if the instructions of the People are again unattended to and disobeyed—if the People petition, vote, and present, through their Grand Jurors, in vain—it will then be time for freemen to decide whether they are not called upon to take the matter into their own hands, and redress their grievances as freemen should and as freemen can.

In testimony whereof, we have heretofore set our hands, this 29th day of July, 1834.

RICHARD PROCTOR, Foreman.

JOHN KELLOGG, GEORGE SHOOK, JAMES HARWELL, HENRY BEANICK, THOMAS BEATTY, THOMAS WILSON, ALEXANDER WEIR, HENRY KISTLER, AMOS ROBERTSON, JOHN FRY, JACOB FRY, JOHN CARPENTER, DANIEL HUFFMAN, DAVID SETTLEMAYER, I. Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said county of Lincoln, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the original. By order of the Court.

M. W. ABERNATHY, Clerk.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

Near Germantown, on the 31st inst., DUNCAN CAR-MICHAEL, a revolutionary soldier, aged 82 years.

At his residence, in Surry County, on the 14th ult. Mr. Wm. M. BURCH, aged 76 years. Mr. Burch was a Soldier in the Revolution, and in several principal engagements with the British army.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of MURPHY & MOSS is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM MURPHY, JOHN B. MOSS.

Salisbury, July 1, 1834.

To My Customers.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Entire Stock of GOODS of Murphy & Moss, will continue to sell Goods as usual, at the old stand. He invites all those indebted to call and settle, as the old account must positively be closed by a short time.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Salisbury, August 2, 1834—3r.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 29th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast.—His name is NEB, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN, Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va August 2nd, 1834—8r.

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 would give a turn for mechanical ingenuity.

E. P. M. Salisbury, July 26, 1834. 3r.

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 precious to the handling of his papers by me.

JOHN SCOTT, Executor of Francis Locke, dec'd.

Twenty Dollars Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Thomas's Ferry, York District, South Carolina, on Monday the 21st of July last, a NEGRO BOY named FED; rather yellow complexioned, though not a mulatto; about thirty years of age; five feet five or six inches high; very stout built; hollow feet; his left eye a little smaller than the right. He run off once before, (about three years ago) and some person, in attempting to take him, shot him; and he now carries the marks of the ball, which entered just below the right shoulder-blade, and lodged under the skin, two inches below the right breast, where it was cut out. Fed speaks plain and sensible, and has an open countenance, and two large front teeth.—His back is pretty well marked with the switch. He is doubtless striving to get to a free State, either Ohio or some of the Northern States. He wore of a new pair of cotton pantaloons—a new shirt, and old vest; he took no hat with him, to my knowledge, but stole a pair of shoes and some other clothing; and also a razor and a dirk.

There also ran away with him a NEGRO BOY named TOM, belonging to Tho's. B. Hoover, of Yorkville, South Carolina. Mr. Hoover purchased Tom from James Carothers, a neighbor of mine, last March. He is about twenty-five years of age, and about five feet ten or eleven inches high; a trim, well made, likely fellow; very black; walks and speaks quick; has a sharp penetrating eye, and frequently makes use of the phrase "says me," or "says I." He can read a little, but cannot write to my knowledge.

The above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the delivery of Fed to me, on my plantation, if apprehended out of York District; and the same for Tom, delivered to Mr. Hoover in Yorkville; or TEN DOLLARS for the confinement of either, in any jail, with information directed to me at Yorkville, South Carolina, care of F. H. Simril; or TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of each, if taken in York District. They will, perhaps, undertake to pass by different names, or probably have obtained free passes.

JAMES SIMRIL, Senr. York Dist., S. C., Aug. 2, 1833.—9r.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose for PUBLIC SALE, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, on the 22d day of August, all the Personal Property of the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Reid, deceased, consisting of a family of first rate Negroes; ONE MAN, A WOMAN, and FOUR CHILDREN; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Mare and some Cattle.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are notified to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Administrator. August 2nd, 1834.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Mount Lebanon, DAVIDSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, On the 1st day of July, 1834.

B—James Barnhill. L—G. H. Lee.

W. STOUT, P. M.

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz: For making Pantaloons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar. For making Vests, 75 cents to 87 1/2 cts. For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar. SHIRTS, also, will be made on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to cut out without patterns.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4r.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON. N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

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 26, 1834. 2w

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the 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. SHLAVER & CO. Salisbury, July 19, 1834. 7r