



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday, September 13, 1834.

“A FREQUENT RECURRENCE TO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY.”

The above is the 21st Article of the Declaration of Rights of North Carolina. It is a wise and salutary admonition, given under circumstances well calculated to make a deep and lasting impression upon the descendants of those illustrious patriots who uttered it. And never, since the organization of our Government, has there occurred a crisis more imperiously requiring such a recurrence, than that which is now at hand.

A long course of prosperity affects nations and states as it does individuals: it is too apt to produce apathy—to render them, amid the enjoyment of present blessings, forgetful of the source of those blessings, and unmindful of the means of preserving them. Too secure in their happiness, they become enervated, careless, and supine; and hence incur the risk of being gradually and unconsciously deprived of their liberty, or of being driven to the necessity of asserting and maintaining their rights by force.

“A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles” would obviate both of these dangers; and nothing else can do it.

The People of the United States have, under their wise institutions, enjoyed unparalleled prosperity—advancing in the career of moral and physical improvement with a speed and steadiness surprising, nay, almost incredible, to the people of the Eastern Hemisphere. For their numberless blessings it becomes them to be grateful to Providence and to those venerable instruments in the hands of Providence, from whom they derived their inestimable inheritance of freedom and of free governments. And it is their duty to watch over this inheritance as one which was given them, not for their benefit alone, but in trust for their descendants indefinitely, and for the good of the whole human family.

We have said that a crisis is at hand that calls imperiously for vigilance.—We should be more correct, probably, if we were to say it is one which demands action—immediate action.

In these times of misrepresentation and of misconception, when many are misled by the influence of great names, and still more by a careless superficial examination of principles, we cannot be too explicit, in order to escape censure. To obviate, therefore, any misunderstanding of our views, we will remark that, in saying action is necessary at this time, we do not mean the most remotely to suggest any thing like a resort to violence.

We do conscientiously believe that, under the administration of President Jackson, the true theory of our Government has been generally perverted—that he has openly avowed, and acted upon, principles repugnant to, and subversive of, the Republican and Confederate character of our institutions—and that, by means of his own personal popularity with a generous confiding people, and through the power of patronage exerted upon thousands of aspiring men, he has brought on a crisis which will determine the fate of our country.

The prospect is alarming, but still there is some hope left.—We believe that our only hope, short of a violent force, lies in a speedy and general recurrence to fundamental principles, followed up by immediate action. Let the independent Press throughout the country promulgate the true fundamental principles of our Government; let them show wherein our public agents have departed from those principles; and let the People of the United States ponder the subject, not as one of small and transient importance, but as one of the most serious magnitude and lasting influence—and we may yet see our Constitution restored to its purity, and the whole fabric of government, which now exhibits signs of premature decay, reinstated with its original strength and symmetry.

It is impossible for any one to form a correct view of the nature and powers of our General and State Governments, without at least examining minutely into the character of the old Confederacy that preceded the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confederation with the provisions of the present Constitution. By such a comparison, the reader will be able to judge what powers the States delegated to the old Congress—whether those powers were or were not enlarged by the new Constitution—and whether our Union is an union of individuals, and a Confederated Government, or an union of Independent States, and a Confederate Republic.

In order that we may not be justly chargeable with dereliction on this point, we shall lay before our readers the Articles of Confederation, and the present Constitution, with the amendments.—We shall then give the opinions and arguments of distinguished men, with occasional remarks of our own, explanatory of such parts as have given rise to disputes. As we shall have frequently to refer to the Articles of Confederation, and to the Constitution, we hope our readers will preserve those articles; for, without them, it will sometimes be impossible to understand the comments that may be made.

From the Washington Globe.

“POINDEXTER.—That great enemy of abuses, who is to disclose monstrous abuses in the Land Office, Senator George Poindexter, was elected President pro tem of the Senate near the close of the session—and as such, it became his duty to see that the members were paid according to law, and certify the accounts. The law in relation to the mileage of members explicitly declares that each member shall be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting.”

It was, of course, Mr. Poindexter's duty to cause himself, as well as the other Senators, to be paid eight dollars for every twenty miles from the place of their residence to the Seat of Government, going and returning, “by the most usual road.” These are the very words of the law, and their meaning is so plain that it is impossible to mistake it.

Well, how did the honest pro tem. President of the Senate settle his own account? For travel from Wisconsin county, Miss., his place of residence, to Wash-

ington, he charged and received as follows, going and coming:

Charged 2,220 miles—received \$1,788 30
By the Post-Office Book it appears that the distance by the post-road, which is the most usual road from the county-town of Wisconsin County, Woodville, to Washington City, is 1,182 miles, for which the lawful charge is \$945 60

Excess, \$842 70
So that the pro tem. President did himself receive, for travel, over and above what he was entitled to by law, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents.”

“The above is another ‘elegant extract’ from that voracious organ of the President, called the Globe. Our object, in copying it, is to expose its base and attempt at deception, and thereby to put honest people on their guard against the influence of a paper so reckless of decency, and so unscrupulous of its mode of sustaining a bad cause.

According to the Globe's own statement, Mr. Poindexter lives 1182 miles from Washington. Now, members of Congress, like our jurors and witnesses at Court, are allowed a mileage compensation both going and coming. It is 1182 miles from Woodville to Washington, and it is, we should suppose, the same distance back: added together, they make 2364 miles: deduct 2220 from that sum, and it leaves 134 miles—by which it is evident that, according to the Globe's own assertion as to the distance of Mr. Poindexter's residence from Washington, that gentleman has charged for 134 miles less, and consequently has received \$544 less than he was entitled to.

The Editors of the Globe have studied the same arithmetic that is used in the Post Office Department, the singular results of which have been shown by the fact that whilst they had a surplus fund to an immense amount in figures, they were insolvent in the sum of near a million of dollars. But, had as their system of arithmetic, their code of ethics is infinitely worse.

We shall probably take occasion to expose more of the tricks by which the Globe is attempting to mislead the public, in its Treasury-fed ‘Extras,’ that are scattered gratuitously over the whole land.

And it appears, too, that the President of the United States (alas, how has that once exalted and honorable office been debased!) is in the habit of endorsing the monstrous perversion of fact which make up the sum of the Globe's information to its readers. The last ‘Western Virginia Argus,’ published at West-Courthouse, and edited by a gentleman who was until lately one of the General's ‘whole-leg’ supporters, contains the following paragraph:

“While in this place, on his way to Tennessee, a few weeks ago, the President was kind enough to send us word that if we wanted to get correct information from Washington City, we should take the Globe, as that was the only channel through which the truth could reach us from thence.”

The Editor of the Argus then goes on to say that he was disposed, by this, to give the Globe a trial, and selected for this article he saw from it, as a specimen of its usual style—but that he found in it so much dishonesty and wilful deception, that he hoped the President would excuse him if he looked elsewhere for truth.

We have heretofore neglected to tell our readers that Major Jack Downing has promoted himself to a place in the corps Editorial. He has established himself in Portland, Maine, and sends forth, every week, a small paper, under the title of the ‘Downing Gazette.’—He shows himself to be the ‘genuine critic,’ and proves that his high standing as a letter-writer is not at all impaired by his new and no doubt ‘party considerable curious’ duties as an Editor. We need not mention that the Major's principles are orthodox.—The following article is copied from his Gazette; and it will be seen that even he can be ‘traced’ at the wonderful changes which are daily taking place in the political world.

Holla! what is to pay now! Has Mr. Charles Hoffman, of New York, deserted the General? Well, now I am up a tree. Why he was one of the General's right hand men in York State. I should have as soon thought of Mr. Van Buren himself quitting and going against the General as I should of Mr. Hoffman. He was the General's District Attorney, was a very nice sort of a man, and a real penner for speaking. The General set a good deal by him, and I don't know how he will stand it when he comes to hear that he has gone over and left him.

I'm afraid he'll get into a real tantrum about it. I really wish I could be there to pacify him as I used to, when things didn't go right—for I don't like to see him pestered so; he's got to be old, and it's wearing him out. But that Kitchen Cabinet is at the bottom of the whole of this trouble. I told the General before I left Washington that the Kitchen Cabinet would be the ruin of him and the hull of us, if he didn't turn 'em out doors, for the people was all going over in floods. But they got his head so completely turned, he would not seem to know what he was about.

If I said any thing to him about it, he would look at me and stare as though he thought I was joking, or else I was out of my head. But I'm afraid the Kitchen Cabinet has done the job for him already. They've drove off a great many of his best friends, and now if such men as Mr. Hoffman has got to going over, I don't see but the General will have to give up the ship. I believe I must write to him pretty soon and give him a little serious advice.—The General used to take my advice in good part, and perhaps he'll listen to me now.

I was a good deal struck up when I found Mr. Hoffman had gone over, for he was one of the best men in York State. They had a great Whig meeting of young men to-day in New-York, and Mr. Hoffman was there, and he got up and made a speech, and told 'em where the Kitchen Cabinet was leading the country to, and how if they went on at this rate every thing was all going to ruin, and how he could not in conscience go with 'em any longer. His speech is so full of the matter, and sounds so reasonable, I think I'll publish it.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, held at Raleigh on the 1st instant, a dividend of Ten per Cent on the capital stock was declared, payable on the 8th.

The Bank of Newbern has also declared a dividend to the same amount.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF A FRIEND.
Monday, April 21, 1834.—As the sun rose, it threw a charming lustre over the Blue Ridge, the Tobacco, the Yonah, and the Walker Mountains, which, from this place, (Clarksville,) are seen striking the line of the horizon in a north and north-west direction.

to visit it during the hot summer months; and, if no other, that of a healthy location would be sufficient.—As a place of resort by the fastidious, it has already become the Greenville of Georgia; and perhaps there is no climate so agreeable in America better adapted to an agreeable summer excursion, than that around and in Clarksville. Within a few miles of the place there are several sublime and beautiful water-falls, high rugged mountains, a rich gold region, and the Nanococche Valley, with its thousand and one Indian curiosities.

Mrs. Canfield is erecting one of the most extensive and commodious buildings for the accommodation of company, that can be found in the western part of the State; and, by the bye, she is a lady well calculated to manage an establishment of this character.

After breakfast, Mr. N.— and Mr. W.—, both gentlemen of the Bar, and myself, rode out and visited the celebrated Trout Falls, about 12 miles east of Clarksville. The perpendicular pitch of water is said to be about 187 feet: from the appearance, I should think it at least that. Within one mile of the falls, we ascended a hill, and, after passing some distance on the ridge of it, we gradually wound our way down, as the road runs in a semi-circle, until we arrived at Toccoa Creek, in a deep valley, several hundred feet lower than the mountains which enclose it. Here we turned up the creek some distance, and the first thing that presented itself, after winding our way along the creek, was a full view of the falls hursting upon our sight, presenting a bold and sublime appearance.—The approach to this point was easy and interesting, having by our side the creek, ascending as it flowed along, overhanging a sturdy tower of bushes bordering the path, and on our right and left high sloping hills, covered with oak, cedar, gum, and here and there a lily pine. At the point just mentioned, the view is decidedly the best that can be seen: the eye, at this point, embraces the whole cascade, without interruption. The water is separated at the top by a projecting rock, and then falls, in two unbroken sheets, into the chasm below.—The wall which forms the falls is composed of granite, and nearly perpendicular. This, from its height and bold appearance, commands as much interest as the fall itself. Nay, without it, the falls would lose one half of their sublimity.

The creek, above the falls, is 15 or 30 feet across.—The water for some distance flows gently and uninterceptedly along, until it arrives at the point of projection, where, of a sudden, it makes a break, and falls perpendicularly 187 feet, into a dark deep chasm below.—Several large rocks, of huge dimensions, have been broken off and precipitated down into these depths, in some places, and still remain, unchanged by the action of a rapid water.

The precipice, or wall, which forms the falls, no doubt was once situated much lower down the creek, as is evident from the broken fragments of the same rocks scattered around and beneath the precipice; but, from the action of the water from time immemorial, it has been worn away to its present position.

The view from the top is also interesting and commanding. Several mountains, with elevated tops, are in view, with their sloping sides covered with foliage of various hues. Here the creek is seen winding its way among the willocks, and modestly stealing through between the hills that enclose it. Further on, an old house in a dilapidated state, and almost concealed by the bushes, is seen—situated by its owner, and left to take its fate. Still farther on, in a southwest direction, the eye is arrested by a prodigious high mountain, called Carrahee, well known in Indian tradition. This bounds the view, and forms an important item where beauty and sublimity are considered.

The view in this direction, connected with the mountains, part, and associated with the falls and the winding stream below, partake more of the beautiful than of the sublime, and, to an admirer of nature, affords a rich reward. At first sight, one would suppose that the deep valley below was completely hemmed in by hills and mountains, so that the waters of the creek could by no means escape; but a closer view, amid the lights and shades afforded by the foliage of the hill, discovers the gap through which it escapes and finds its way to the Toccoa river, and thence to the ocean.

From the Unionist, Raleigh, of September 8.

RESULT OF THE CITY ELECTION.
It will be seen by the following, from the official return of the Votes, that the State Rights Ticket has decidedly triumphed, having been carried in by a greater majority than we had at the last contested City Election—viz: that of 1832, when our average majority was 160.

The highest State Right Vote of a Candidate, not on the Union Ticket, is 939
The highest Union Vote is 692

Majority, 240

These were the Whigs, with but little exertion, not only firmly maintained their position, but gained ground—strengthened their extraordinary position of the emergency—their boasted accession of deserters from our Standard.

Last year no effort was made to run an opposition to our Ticket, but it was not a pitched battle between the parties, as this has been.

From the Raleigh Register of September 8.

RANK OF THE STATE.
On to-morrow, this Institution commences its operations, and under the most favorable auspices. The Bank being based upon a substantial capital, it will be prepared at all times to redeem its Notes with Specie, or with what may be considered by the Note-holder as its equivalent. Its management has been committed to those who have a positive interest in its concerns—the men of business—men whose interests have led them to make themselves conversant with the nature of Banking operations; whose success, which we hope they will be of an enlarged character, will at the same time, we are confident, be controlled by sober judgment and sound discretion.

The Bank will discount only what is termed ‘business paper’—that is, all loans will be required to be paid in four equal instalments of 25 days each. Special loans for a term not exceeding six months, will also be made by the Directors in their discretion, but all such loans must be paid in full, at maturity. For the information of persons residing at a distance, we subjoin the form of the Note adopted by the Institution:

DOLLARS, Raleigh, — 183
Eighty-eight days after —, we — Principal, and — Securities, promise to pay to Charles Dewey, Cashier, or order — Dollars for value received, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

TREMENDOUS FRESH.
We have just been visited by the most destructive Fresh that ever occurred in this section of country. Much Rain had fallen previous to Thursday last, but on that night it rained in torrents, without a moment's intermission; in consequence of which, the water courses rose to an unprecedented height. There is scarcely a Mill or a Bridge standing within the distance we have heard from, and the injury done to the Crops and Stock is immense. The long drought had previously burnt up the high lands, and our main dependence for bread was upon the low lands. This hope is now blasted, and we fear that we shall have pinching times next Summer.

For several days, travelling was out of the ques-

tion. Stages could neither go or come, though the drivers made various attempts to force their way.

We fear that the Flood has been general, and annually admit intelligence from those sections watered by large Streams.—Raleigh Register.

Why is Jacksonism like intemperance? Dye give it up! Because it destroys the Constitution. [Newbern Spectator.]

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In the city of Savannah, on the 6th of August last, by the Rev. S. A. Mealy, the Rev'd. F. F. HARRIS, formerly of Rowan County, to Miss ANN C. BURNS, of the city of New York.

In Stokes County, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev'd. Thomas Pfahl, Mr. BENJAMIN SNIDER, aged 22, to Miss — TEAGUE, aged 56!

In Stokes County, on the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN SIMON LIGHT to Miss GRACE SHELDS, both of that County.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ultimo, by Jas. Doherty, Esquire, Mr. JOHN BAIRD to Miss JANE C. McRAVEN.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.
In this County, on Tuesday the 8th instant, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, aged 66 years. The deceased came from Maryland early in life, and until a few years ago continued to reside in this place. He sustained through life the character of an upright man.

At Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, on the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN F. BURTON, son of Robert H. Burton, Esq., in the 21st year of his age. He possessed talents of a high order, great energy of character, and a lofty and chivalrous sense of personal honor. He was just entering upon the career of life, under the most auspicious circumstances, when his fond parents and other friends were suddenly deprived of him by the cold hand of death.

FEMALE EDUCATION.
A Public Examination of the PUPILS connected with Mrs. HALL'S Female School, in Lincoln County, will commence on Wednesday the 24th inst., and be continued until Thursday evening. The most interesting part of the exercises will be attended to on Thursday.

ALEX. A. HALL, Principal.
The Principal having procured a convenient house, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians that the Winter Session will commence on Monday the 30th of October.

Boarding can be had at reasonable rates: a few Young Ladies can be accommodated by the Principal, on application. A. A. H.

Lincolnton, Sept. 13, 1834.—2t

TO JOURNEYMEN.
THE Subscriber is anxious to employ a first-rate workman in the Boot and Shoemaking business. He will give liberal wages to one who can come well recommended for steady habits and good work: none others need apply.

JOSEPH WELSH.
Mockville, Sept. 13, 1834.

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, AUGUST TERM, 1834.
Esther Thomason, vs. Francis Williams, dec.

In this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cups his wife, and George Waggoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, of the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cups his wife, and George Waggoner and Alla his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
By D. MOCK, D. C.
September 13, 1834. 6t

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c. IN THE MARKET.
THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter, wishes to sell

THE TRACT OF LAND on which he now resides, four miles west of Salisbury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing 455 Acres.

40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There is on the premises an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Crib, Stables, &c. The place is an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment.

ALSO FOR SALE, Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury, Containing 507 Acres.

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

There will also be sold, at public auction, On Tuesday, the 21st day of October, ON THE ABOVE PREMISES, A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.; GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds; All my Plantation Utensils; Together with various other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.
N. B. Should the above tracts of Land not be disposed of before the 21st day of October, they will also be sold on that day, to the highest bidder.
M. B. LOCKE.
September 6, 1834. 6t

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE N. Carolina Rail-Road!!

LOTTERY OFFICE In Fayetteville, N. C., WHERE Tickets can be had in almost all the Lotteries drawn in the United States, either by the single Ticket or in Packages put up with one of the numbers on each ticket composing the numbers by which the prizes in the scheme are ascertained—thereby insuring to the purchaser of a package a certain amount of prizes, nearly equal to one-half of the cost of the package.

THE RAIL-ROAD WILL BE ALLOWED A COMMISSION ON THE SALES OF ALL TICKETS SOLD AT THE FAYETTEVILLE OFFICE OR ITS AGENCIES, in any Lottery drawn by YATES & McINTYRE. 20

The drawings of the Lotteries in which Tickets are sold, and of others, will be regularly received at this Office (Fayetteville), and published in the ‘Western Carolinian,’ and ‘Carolina Watchman,’ Salisbury. Packages of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters, will be sent by mail to order.

Customers wishing packages, who will remit beforehand the price thereof in cash, shall receive, in return, a certified copy of such package, containing an exact list of the combination numbers; they shall also receive the earliest information of the drawings, &c.

Prizes paid at this Office, or its Agencies.

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers. James Seawell, AGENT. Fayetteville, September 13, 1834.

LOTTERY NEXT TO BE DRAWN: The Grand Consolidated Lottery, FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, &c. Class No. Seventeen, for 1834. TO BE DRAWN AT WASHINGTON CITY, On the 16th of September, 1834.

CAPITALS.

3 PRIZES OF 10,000 DOLLARS.
1 “ of 5,185 DOLLARS.
1 “ of 5,000 DOLLARS.
5 “ of 1,000 DOLLARS.
5 “ of 500 DOLLARS.

10 of \$300—10 of \$250—26 of \$70—\$50—\$40—\$30—&c. &c.

54 Nos.—8 Dr. Ballots—Yates & McIntire, Managers. Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2. Package of 15 Whole Tickets will cost \$144
18 Halves “ “ “ 72
18 Quarters “ “ “ 36

If a remittance of one half the cost of a Package is made, a certified copy of the numbers will be sent to order. Address letters to

JAMES SEAWELL, Agent. September 13, 1834. Fayetteville, N. C.

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, AUGUST TERM, 1834.
John Ward, vs. Justice's Judgment levied on the defendant's undivided interest in the following Tracts of Land, to wit: one tract containing 265 acres, on the waters of Pounder's fork, joining Frederick Young, Geo. Beck, and others; also; 801 acres, more or less, joining the lands of Peter Headrick, George Sechrist, David Swing, and others; also; 200 acres, lying on the waters of Swearingn Creek, joining the lands of Ebenezer Smith, John Darr, and others.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has left the County of Davidson, so that notice of said Levy cannot be served on him: Therefore, It is Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made, for three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, David Leonard, appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next; then and there to show cause why the plaintiff shall not have a judgment and an order of sale granted against the lands aforesaid, to satisfy the said demand.

Attest: SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
By D. MOCK, D. C.
September 13, 1834. 8t

LOOK AT THIS! Valuable Land to be Sold. The Subscriber, intending to remove to the South-west, WILL SELL, On Tuesday the 16th day of September next, On the premises, unless previously disposed of, to the highest bidder,

The Valuable Tract of Land ON WHICH HE RESIDES, CONTAINING About 970 Acres, Lying on the Yadkin River, on both sides of Reedy Creek, in Davidson County, eight miles west of Lexington. About 200 acres of this Land is well timbered; the balance is cleared, and mostly fresh, with about 45 or 50 acres of river and creek low-grounds, 10 or 12 of which are first-rate meadow-land. The Plantation is under good repair, and has on it a DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen, and out-houses. The whole tract is well watered, and is perhaps as healthy a situation as any in this country.

ALSO, on the same day, I will sell, THE STOCK of different kinds; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; and many other articles, too tedious to mention.

Any person wishing to see the Land before the day of sale, will please call on the Subscriber, living on the premises.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOUTHATT. Davidson Co., Aug. 30, 1834. 10t

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 6 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR. September 6, 1834. 6t