

upright men. Perry was said to be a humble, orderly, and peaceable citizen. The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of \$500 for the assassin.

**SOUND TO THE CORE!**

In the returns of the recent elections held in Georgia, we were struck with the great disparity in numbers between the votes for the two parties in some of the counties. In Laurens county, the highest vote given for a candidate on the State Rights Ticket was 252—on the Union Ticket, the highest vote was 12! In Greene county, the highest State Rights vote was 729—the highest Union vote was 44!

**SIGNS IN TENNESSEE.**

A few weeks ago we felt constrained to utter our sentiments freely in reprobation of the servile spirit with which the President was received in Nashville. Some of our readers may have thought that we spoke of it with the asperity of prejudice; if so, we beg them to read the following remarks on the same subject, taken from two Tennessee papers, both of which are the firm and decided friends of the President.

We have several times alluded to the dignified course of the "Review," and we are truly much gratified to find the "Truth-Teller" speaking in a similar tone. The manner in which the "New York Idol," "the man of Kinderhook," Martin Van Buren, is spoken of by the Truth-Teller, seems to us rather ominous of his fate in Tennessee.

The Truth-Teller intimates that the undivided electoral vote of Tennessee was carried in 1832 for Van Buren by stratagem. We hope the independent freemen of Tennessee will be better prepared by the campaign of 1836, and not suffer their enemies to take them again by surprise.

From the Western (Franklin, Tenn.) Weekly Review.  
The following article from the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth-Teller, is full of that free, frank, and independent spirit of independence, which should always characterize the conduct of every American freeman. The editor speaks in a tone that will be welcome to the ears of every independent press; and his sentiments will find a ready response in the hearts of all who properly appreciate and correct the abuses of the present administration of freedom, won by the trials and sufferings of our revolutionary ancestors:

Receipts of the President at Nashville, &c.—Our Nashville brethren are undoubtedly great in all they do. Every thing which comes from their hands is on a magnificent scale. For instance, on the 10th of March, 1836, a meeting was held in that city to appoint delegates to the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore. Delegates from ten Counties only in the State were present, and in only two (Dayton and Madison) of these ten had primary meetings of the people before they met. Those persons who entertained the old republican doctrine that no one had a right to act for the people without their delegated authority, there was every appearance of "the party," being the strength of his own County, from the fact that the stand people of these Counties had neglected to furnish a power of attorney to the leaders and foot-men at Nashville, whereby they might, with a direct show of regard for their authority, do all and every thing in their names which the interests of the New York Idol might require. But the great ones of Nashville were not to be balked by so trifling an incident as this; and with an unobscured conviction, characteristic of a people who always do things on a grand scale, they appointed delegates to the Fourth Caucus, from thirty-one out of thirty-two Counties, on their own responsibility. This was an obstacle of difficulty at once, without the troublesome process of counselling with a set of cunning attorneys, who might have proved—had they been rendered self-important by having their opinions and feelings consulted—rather refractory and disloyal. So, in the September following, when it was particularly desirable that the individual strength of Tennessee should be given to the man of Kinderhook, and the manifestations of public feeling were ominous that the freemen of this State might, in the approaching election, give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," for Jackson and Van Buren, the wise-women at Nashville, with the assistance of the Legislature, played off the game of "the game of guerdon" of the General Ticket System, and appointing Van Buren Electors for every district in the State, thereby, from the impossibility of organizing their ticket in time, obtaining, without further effort, the friends of Mr. Barber, the right object was attained a little troublesome at the polls.

We might multiply instances to show the capacity of the good folks of our metropolis, but we forbear, and come to our original purpose, of noticing their doings on the occasion of the President's visit among them. The reader will find an account of the proceedings, which we have transferred from the Nashville Republican to our first page. The entertainment was such as we might expect from the hospitality of Tennesseeans, and the degree of respect and attention shown to the President, such as should be paid to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. To this general expression of approbation, we must make one exception, more in detail. The Nashville editor, "Passing through immense crowds, &c., the President received the Nashville lady, whose long hair, and enthusiastic cheering excited his attention." We did hope, that in this land of republican simplicity, where every intelligent and honorable freeman may walk erect, in the proud consciousness of being equal in every respect to the highest public servant in the government, such disgraceful demonstrations of debasement to one man would never mantle the cheek, and strike a chill to the heart, of the freeman of the country. On any reflecting man calmly contemplate such a scene as is here described, and not feel that American character is lowered to the level of an European populace, slavishly bending the willing knee to the insomniac of pampered royalty! Does not every one see in such voluntary obsequies, at the shrine of any man's personal, the desire of that forty independence of character which, in every, alone distinguishes us as a people, from the subjects of the British monarchy, and without which we are but the tools and vessels of popular leaders? President Jackson must be all his enemies picture him, if the "enthusiastic cheering" of his countrymen could produce other than painful feelings of regret in his bosom for the prostration of American character and manly dignity. To the brave and generous, sympathetic devotion affords no gratification.

We hoped, and expressed the wish, that the President would visit the Western District. We still hope he will find it convenient to do so before he returns to the arduous duties of his station at Washington. He would meet with a hearty welcome from our citizens, who, whether they approve all the measures of his administration or not, respect the honesty of intention of a faithful public servant, and are ready at all times to tender due honors to those who have executed the trust committed to them with fidelity. But he will find no long, loud, and enthusiastic cheering awaiting his arrival. No thronging up of caps, and shouting of hoarse, as though we were his liberated slaves, instead of his fellow citizens who have elevated him, of our own free will, to the station he fills. What is due his character as a private gentleman, and as the President of the United States, will be freely rendered him; but the suppliant bending of the knee, and the "Te Deum laudamus," we reserve alone for Heaven.

In addition to the foregoing, we must give the following extract from another Jackson paper in Tennessee, the "Palmetto Boascon." From the style of the article, we infer that the Editor entertains (and well he may) some doubt whether Mr. Van Buren's declared principles are his real principles. The same doubt hangs over him in his own State; and it is by no means certain that the elections which will soon take place in

New York will not seal the fate of Mr. Van Buren where he is best known.

**From the Palmetto Boascon.**

"In New York, and perhaps some other sections of the Union, the opinion seems to be prevalent, that Martin Van Buren is to be run by the republican party as the successor of Genl. Jackson. Notwithstanding Mr. Van Buren's declared principles are the same as those of the republican party, we esteem it almost an impossibility for him to secure the votes of the Western States. The opinion is abroad that Martin Van Buren is too much of a Magician, and how false never this opinion may be, it is impossible to conjecture its effect. We are persuaded that with Genl. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren is a favorite, but whether more a favorite than Judge White, we are unable to say—be that as it may, and notwithstanding Genl. Jackson's great popularity in the West and South, we think it impossible for him to transfer his popularity to Mr. Van Buren, even in this State, which has never withheld from him a gift within her bestowal. The mass of the republican party are devoted to "principles, not men;" and the fear that Mr. Van Buren is too pliant, will no doubt restrain many from his support. If a National Convention should be held, and Mr. Van Buren nominated, a majority of the republican party will, in all probability, support him, as his principles are in unison with theirs; but we think it very unlikely that its support will be either so zealous or unanimous as to ensure success, at least through the Electoral College; and it should be a matter of some consideration with the republican party to secure themselves against a repetition, in 1837, of the "barren, intricate, and corruption" of the Congress of 1825; when the same ingenious, but now more accomplished, gamblers will be on the field."

**IGNORANCE AND FANATICISM.**

It is astonishing to see how the minds of men, in this age of boasted light and reason, can be led away by impostors and charlatans, whose schemes, be they nothing to recommend them but the novelty of their conception and the enormity of their tendency.

Various heresies in religion have sprung up in the world since the coming of its Redeemer, and the men of later ages have attributed them to the ignorance of the times which gave them birth, and have endeavored to correct their recurrence by throwing around the revealed religion of the true God the bulwarks of cultivated intellect and enlarged conceptions of the Gospel. But all efforts of this kind have hitherto failed to eradicate the strong attachment of the human heart to new and mysterious doctrines, however monstrous they may be in their complexion, or dangerous in their effects; and it seems to have been reserved for the people of this generation to show to the world the peculiar bent of the human heart for error and fanaticism.

Witness the sect of the Mormons, the leaders of which, in the year 1830, pretended to have found a new revelation of the Divine will; they at first numbered six fanatics, but have since that time made twenty thousand converts, have eight hundred preachers, and two printing-offices, with which to disseminate to the world the errors under which they themselves labor. Witness, also, the following account of an impostor who has been successfully playing upon the credulity or ignorance of a few bigots in New York. It is a happy thing for the community that he is exposed; but some fears are entertained lest the peculiar circumstances under which he has defrauded his dupes may make his conduct not actionable, and thus justice be defrauded of her rights.

The following article is copied from the New York Courier and Enquirer; after which follows an account of the impostor's examination by the Police Magistrate.

Credulity punished.—Our readers may, perhaps, recollect that about two or three years since, a strange looking man, singularly attired, and having a large bushy beard, made his appearance in our city. He had not been here long, before he announced himself as a prophet of the Lord; preached the most singular and blasphemous doctrines; and, as is generally the case in such instances, a few poor creatures, with more than ordinary credulity, were seduced by him, and, being no skillful principles of religion, became his sincere disciples. No assembly was too gross for his belief, until the knife, prying by their credulity, blasphemously declared himself to be the great creator of all, and was worshipped accordingly by his deluded followers. Amongst these, were three respectable and wealthy individuals, upon whom he preached his blasphemous doctrines with a success almost beyond credibility. The first of the three, after having lavished upon the impostor money and valuables to a large amount, lost the money remaining in the hands of the impostor, and became an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum. The remaining two, Peterson and Folger, having just sense enough to keep out of Beilman, continued their blind adherence to his impious doctrines. Peterson had an estate in the county of Westchester, Folger resided in the village of Sing Sing, and both he believed, had wives and children. For impostors best known to himself, Mathias, for so the impostor called himself, prevailed on Folger, with whom he was residing, to abstain from all intercourse with his wife and thereby completely succeeded in destroying the confidence which had previously subsisted between them. The citizens of Sing Sing, scandalized by such proceedings, began to speak quite freely on the subject, and a great deal of excitement was occasioned. The next step of Mathias was to send for his daughter and her three children, who were living at Albany in rather straitened circumstances, to come and take up their residence with him in the house of Folger; and in due time the daughter, with her children, arrived at Sing Sing, and became part of Folger's family. After a short period, reports of an unpleasant nature reached the ears of the son-in-law at Albany, and he came to demand his wife and children—which being refused, he applied to the Judge for an habeas corpus, who, on hearing the case, refused to interfere in it, as the Prophet's daughter plead that her husband could not afford her a reasonable subsistence. In the course of this trial, facts respecting the conduct and doctrines of Mathias were elicited, which so increased the indignation of the inhabitants of Sing Sing, that he was at length compelled, for personal safety, to abscond from the village. In the meantime, Peterson, notwithstanding the assurance given him by his lord and master, that as one of the elect he was gifted with eternal life, died suddenly; but the lesson which his death afforded, was lost upon the infatuated Folger, who still continued his blind devotion to the arch-deceiver. As it may be well to state that one of the principles inculcated by Mathias, was, that the individual property of his followers became general property, subject, however, to his own arbitrary disposal as the Almighty. This state of things continued until lately, Folger lavished his devotion and property on the impostor until his villainy became so glaring that even the obtuse perception of his victim was at length enlightened; and, instigated, perhaps, by the advice of wiser persons, he resolved on disenthaling himself. Mathias, acting up to the principles he inculcated, possessed himself of Folger's property, as said by the latter, without permission, and under false pretences, with which he left this city, whereupon, Folger, to the surprise of every one who knew the extraordinary instructions which subsisted between him and his Lord, issued a handbill offering a reward of a hundred dollars for the apprehension of Mathias, whom he charged with robbery and obtaining goods on false pretences; and accordingly the culprit was arrested at Albany on Saturday last, and committed to prison.

**MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.**

It will be seen, by the report below, that Matthias, alias Mathias, has undergone a further examination, and been committed for trial. His speech, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of partial insanity; although we doubt not that rascality is coupled with the hallucination. Within the last few years, we have seen individuals, high in and out of the Insane Hospital, laboring under the same species of delirium. It is but just to say, that Mathias did not communicate the religious mania which has deluded his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he has availed himself, began in 1832-23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print, and we hope will not, were among its earliest subjects. When Mathias came hither, therefore, from Albany, an unhappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pierson, and others whose names are before the public, were ready to gather round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Mathias, however, carried them much farther onward in their delusion. One of the female circle died soon afterwards, and Mathias and her husband, with their followers, undertook to anoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! The delusion has truly been at awful one; and were it not a case of human infirmity, over which the veil should be drawn, we might give a chapter of details—of strange dreams and visions—of deep and fearful interest. It is ardently to be hoped, however, that the lesson may not be without its uses, in preventing those excitations, which, commencing in the purest feeling, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and often remediless evils in their train.

**Examination of Mathias.**

Mathias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police, before Justice Wyman. N. B. Hall, Esq., acted as the prisoner's counsel. The "prophet" seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and answered the questions put to him in a mild low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him, and his answers.

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth?  
Answer. My name is Mathias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am forty six years of age, and was born at Cambridge, in Washington county, State of New York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, profession, or calling?  
A. I am a traveller. Zion Hill is my legal home. I am a Jewish teacher—priest of the Most High—preaching, saying, and doing all that I do, under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made unto man, from the beginning up to this time—chief high priest of the Jews, after the order of Melchizedek, being the last chosen of the apostles, and the first of the resurrection; which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1260 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830,—that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing a judgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zedekiah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed. I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavor to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer?  
A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavor to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not to any relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins, and the salvation of souls; and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned?  
A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that the spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this said spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if he believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved, and if not, they would be damned. To the question at large, I answer No; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, and of what description?  
A. In all my preaching, and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believe that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel.

Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. M., frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the house No. 8 Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also agreed that the house and lot No. 8 Third street, should be conveyed to me; and Mr. Pierson directed a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed. A bill in Chancery was then filed against me, and a seizure obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property, which I did, as I then believed I was obliged to do so; but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was originally given: that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family?  
A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you feel disposed, come to my house and make it your home;" and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1833, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or from any member of his family, any number of eagles, and if so, how many?  
A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at different

times, gold, in exchange for bank notes of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins.—Some of it was in quarter, and some of it in half eagles; and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about \$5000 of her own separate estate, is about \$10,000, which I have paid at different times, in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and at No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession. In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill, and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other, as occasion required and in all these transactions I acted as the Father, in good faith, in the same above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five \$20 bills, mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake; as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars. The prisoner was then remanded.—Journal of Commerce.

**From the Philadelphia Gazette.**

Death of William Perry.—An unparalleled degree of excitement prevails in this city in reference to the death of William Perry, a voter of Locust ward, whose base assassination we noticed on Saturday. From all we can learn on the subject, it appears that Mr. Perry was a member of the Locust ward Democratic Association, and stood out on Friday last, in the anti-Jackson ranks. He was a quiet, peaceable young man, and took but little part in the election. His death was occasioned by a stab with a sharp instrument, during a scuffle that took place at the Locust ward polls. The murderer is unknown, but a reward of \$500 has been offered by the Mayor of the city for his detection.

The Jackson party, we perceive, are endeavoring to throw the odium of the murder upon the anti-Jackson party of the city. This is unfair, base, and malignant. The disturbances which took place at the polls, it is well known, were commenced by the Jackson party; and they are accountable for all the evils which have resulted. We are pleased to learn that the Whig Association of Locust ward are about to institute rigid inquiry into the subject, and the facts of the case will no doubt be at once laid before the public.

The United States Gazette says: "A committee has been appointed to make inquiries into the circumstances of Mr. Perry's death; and to report at a very early day, probably to-morrow. It is now understood that Mr. P. stood in the Whig ranks and voted the Whig ticket, bearing upon it the names of his employer, and the man with whom he served his time. It is stated to us, that he was counted off among the Whigs, and at the time of receiving the wound of which he died, was standing quietly apart from the crowd, and as might have been supposed, from danger.

While we deeply deplore the fatal event, as well as account of those who directly suffer therefrom, as for the credit of our city, we cannot include in the census which such an outrage deserves, the whole of the Van Buren party. The sanction which that party has given to violence on the days of elections, deserves deep reprobation; but homicide is chargeable directly only upon those who struck the blow, or were privy to the intention of the wicked perpetrator.

**PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.**

A few cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred in Philadelphia—four cases and ten deaths have been reported by the Board of Health. There can be, however, little cause for alarm; the season is so far advanced that there is no probability of its spreading.

The Cholera has entirely disappeared from Pittsburg and its vicinity.

The Mayor of Rochester announces that no case of Cholera has occurred there since the 19th ult. Fifty-eight persons in all had died of the disease.

Cholera in Madrid.—The deaths by Cholera in this city were, at times, as many as six hundred a day.

**BOARD OF HEALTH,**

Augusta, Tuesday, October 7.—3, P. M.  
The Board of Health of the city of Augusta, in adjourning sine die, as only one mild case of Cholera has occurred in the city for the past week, would respectfully report that the whole number of cases of Cholera, which have originated in Augusta, including the Boats within its limits, was eleven; and that three other cases were brought up to it and its neighborhood, making the whole number Reported but fifteen. Of this number, one never reached the city; nine occurred in boats, four of which were from Savannah; and six only were unconnected with the River.

They take this opportunity of requesting the public, and Editors generally, to notice the above statement; and they are happy in again announcing the continued good health of the city of Augusta, which is believed not to be surpassed to its population in the U. States.

**M. ANTONY,**

Chairman of the Board of Health.

**BOARD OF HEALTH,**

Savannah, October 3.—1 o'clock, P. M.  
The Board of Health announce to their fellow citizens the occurrence of four new cases of Malignant Cholera, within the limits of the city, since their last Report, viz: two white children, one black man, and one black child, (from the country). These cases are reported by Doctors Barnard and Arnold. The case of the white man reported by Dr. Barnard yesterday, has terminated in death. The other man has recovered. Independence of the above, no other case has come to the knowledge of the Board, or been reported as existing within the limits of the city.

**C. S. HENRY, Chairman.**

Health of Fayetteville.—We understand that it is reported in the Country that the Cholera, Yellow Fever, and perhaps all the other "ills that flesh is heir to," are prevailing in Fayetteville. We assure our friends that such is not the fact, and that, although we have had about the usual quantity of bilious fever, there is nothing worse prevailing here, nor has there been.—Fayetteville Observer.

Sympathy.—"Do you intend going to the funeral of poor Mrs. B. to-morrow?" asked one lady of another, at a morning visit.  
"Why, I cannot exactly say. Are there many hacks engaged?"  
"Yes, a great number."  
"Then I believe I shall go, and take the children, for the poor little creatures hav'nt had a ride for the last six weeks."

**UNITED IN WEDLOCK,**

In Charlotte, on the 7th instant, by John S. Morris, Esq., Mr. DEMPSY RICH to Miss MARY N. MORRIS. In Charlotte, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. Lenoir Esq., Mr. ADMIRAL GRAY to Miss ELIZABETH MASON.

**DEPARTED THIS LIFE,**

In this County, on the 13th instant, Mrs. REBECCA CLICK, in the 92d year of her age.

In Montgomery county, on the 20th of August last, Mr. BRANTLY HARRIS in the bloom and vigor of life. He left a widow and one child, and a large circle of acquaintances to lament his death. Those who knew him best, speak of him in the highest terms.

In Charlotte, on the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY WILSON, relict of the late Joseph Wilson, Esq.

**Interesting to Barbers!**

THE Citizens of Salisbury in general, and the business portion in particular, are very desirous that a BARBER should take up his residence, and exercise his calling, amongst them. To one who has a perfect knowledge of his art, and an excellent attention to business with morality and gentility of deportment, the present opening in Salisbury presents, probably, one of the best locations in the State. The travelling through the town is very great, and its citizens themselves are in a great degree disposed to submit to the operation of a professor of the tonorial art, rather than exercise on their own part so delicate a task; as a proof of the liberal patronage extended to a Barber by this community, &c., we are authorized to state that, during his short residence here—say a period of about eight months—the earnings of the person who has just left here, (and whose absence is not caused by any want of patronage) amounted to upwards of \$500.

The proprietors of the Mansion Hotel, whose house is situated at the northeast corner of the Courthouse, in the very centre of business, would be glad to accommodate a Barber with an elegant room for his business, which will be let on reasonable terms, and his services as an attendant in the dining room taken in part pay, if agreeable to him. MANSION HOTEL. Salisbury, October 15, 1834.

**Planter's Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE, (N.C.)**

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large, and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large fountain of pure Spring Water. His establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords. MICHAEL MCGARY. Fayetteville, October 15, 1834.

**Blacksmith Wanted.**

CONSTANT employment and good wages will be given, by the Subscriber, to a Blacksmith who can well recommend for capacity, industry, and moral character: none other need apply. JOHN W. RAINEY. Salsbury, Oct. 18. Coach-Maker, &c.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the MANSION HOTEL, at Salisbury, N.C., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment to my Agent, Mrs. ALLENBOND, on or before the first day of November next. All debts remaining unpaid after that day will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. H. McDONALD. October 4, 1834.

**Lincolnton Female School.**

THE commencement of the Winter Session of MRS. HALL'S Female School, in Lincolnton, is deferred until Monday, 10th of November, at which time the exercises of the School will be resumed by Mrs. Hall, assisted by her Sister, and the Principal. Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call and examine the Rules of the School. Board can be obtained in respectable Families, at \$1.50 per week. The Principal, having secured a convenient house, will recommend to the Young Ladies at the stated rates.

The health of Lincolnton, together with the moral state of its society, renders it a situation peculiarly suitable for such an institution; it is hoped, therefore, that none will neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ALEXR. A. HALL, Principal. Lincolnton, October 11, 1834.

**Administrator's Sale.**

THE Subscriber having taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Griffin, dec., late of Rowan County, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 30th of October instant, at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, the following Property, viz: A large quantity of CORN, Fodder, Hay, &c. Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, 1 Road-Wagon, 1 Carry-All, and 1 Cart. Farming Utensils of all kinds. Household and Kitchen Furniture. A set of Blacksmith's Tools. A large quantity of Leather, (upper, seal, harness, &c.)

Ready-made Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Harness, SHOES, &c.

And various other articles, too tedious to specify. The sale will be continued from day to day until every thing is disposed of.

A liberal credit will be allowed to purchasers. Other particulars will be known on the day of sale. JOHN CLEMENT, Administrator. October 11, 1834.

**Oxford Jockey Club Races.**

THE FALE RACES over the Oxford Course will commence on Tuesday the 28th day of October instant, and continue five days.

First Day—A Colt-Sweepstakes, for 3 year old colts and fillies, mile heats; \$1000 entrance, half forfeit; to name and close the evening before the race. Also, a Saddle Race.

Second Day—A Colt-Sweepstakes, for 3 year old colts and fillies, mile heats; \$400 entrance, half forfeit; also to name and close the evening before the race.

Third Day—Proprietor's Purse, \$300; \$15 entrance, two-mile heats.

Fourth Day—Jockey Club Purse, \$750; four-mile heats, \$20 entrance.

Fifth Day—A Handy Cap, mile heats, but three in five; and to be arranged by the Club. Likewise, a Mule-Sweepstakes, \$50 entrance, one-mile heats.

THE PROPRIETORS. Oxford, October 11, 1834.