

THE CAROLINIAN. SALISBURY: SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1834.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We were disappointed, last week, in not being able to spread this document before our readers; and we are again compelled to disappoint them in their reasonable expectation of seeing it in our columns today.

It did not reach us until Wednesday night, and was then accompanied by so much other matter of more immediate importance—an interesting Letter, which will be found below—the first few days' proceedings in the Legislature... and the accounts of the various elections which have taken place in Raleigh—that, in order to give what we thought would be more grateful to the reader's curiosity, we have been compelled to postpone the Message until next week.

It is a very long document, but is as concise as the importance of the topics discussed would permit. It has great credit to his Excellency, for the candid and perspicuous manner in which he has treated the various subjects that would naturally claim attention in a State Paper addressed to the Representatives of the People in their Legislative capacity, and, through them, to the People themselves, imparting to them information of high State concernment. We avail ourselves of this occasion to state that this Message makes ample amends for the defects of its predecessor in relation to a Reform in our State Constitution, and for which defect it will be recollected, we last year expressed disappointment and chagrin.—In his late communication, his Excellency urges upon the attention of the Legislature, in a clear, earnest, and impressive manner, the subject of a Convention—and it is done in such a way as to excite a hope that this vexed question will now be amicably settled.

We have neither room nor time to enter into more extended comments upon this able State Paper, and we therefore leave it to speak for itself. If it had been of less importance in its general details, we might have been content, in order to gratify our readers, with making extracts from it, or publishing one half of it, this week. But we could neither mutilate it nor serve it to our readers by piecemeal, in view of our duty to all parties; and so we have again to beg their excuse for its delayed appearance in our columns.

The various subjects embraced in the Message have been referred to appropriate Committees, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Legislature; and we hope they will be acted on satisfactorily and profitably to the State at large during the present session.

For the most charming part of an Editor's duty consists in the unavoidable necessity he is under, of conveying, sometimes, unwelcome tidings to his friends.—This has been our predicament more than once in the last week or two, and is peculiarly so just now. We have to announce the defeat of the Constitutionists, and the success of the Protesters, by the re-election of the Hon. Bedford Brown to the Senate of the United States. We are really astounded at the result. When we asserted, last Summer, that there would be a majority in the Legislature against Mr. Brown and the party, our confidence in the fact was based in part upon our own knowledge, and in part upon the assurances of gentlemen in different sections of the State.—So far as our calculations were made from data within our own knowledge, they have been more than realized; but, since the elections in August, there has either been a great defect on our ranks, or our friends in other parts of the State must have been egregiously misled by sanguine tempers, or by the twisting of the enemy.

Be it as it may, we are beaten—wofully beaten.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Nov. 24, 1834.

Dear Sir: You will have heard, before this reaches you, of the re-election of the Hon. Bedford Brown to the Senate of the United States.

The little synd of recruiting officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, which you know are stationed here in the service of the Regency, have performed their duty to their chief in a manner which will of the spoils; and some of us walk to a handsome share of their booty.

They soon ascertained, after the meeting of the Legislature, that they could muster a majority of votes for any man who could give satisfactory evidence of his entire subserviency to the wicker Cabinet, as Mr. Outlaw of the Commons called the culinary department at Washington; and they determined at once to exercise their power, without regard to any other consideration than the triumph of the party. Accordingly, although the seats of some members were vacant by death, two by sickness, and several others by causes not known, the party forced an election on Thursday last.—Without any previous notice, Mr. Bragg, of Warren County, suddenly nominated Mr. Brown, and on his motion a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately.

An effort was made to put it off, and a warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bragg, Jordan, Haywood, and some others, participated, in favor of an immediate election.—And Messrs. Outlaw, R. H. Alexander, King, Craze, Henderson, and others, in opposition.

The motion to postpone having failed, Mr. Alexander nominated Judge Settle, without having been allowed any opportunity to consult with the friends of that gentleman, or with the opposition to Brown generally. Mr. Bragg rose and proclaimed Mr. Brown the candidate of the Administration, and made some remarks about an attempt of the opposition to divide the party, &c. &c.—Messrs. Outlaw, Craze, Alexander, King, and Henderson, severally spoke, in strains of just indignation, against this barefaced attempt to introduce the Van Buren tactics into the Legislature of North Carolina. I am sorry the speeches cannot be reported. That of Mr. Outlaw was marked with peculiar severity and energy. He said it was enough to make the blood of a freeman boil in his veins to hear it proclaimed, by authority from the "upper or the nether Cabinet," that the Administration candidate must be sustained!

The debate was a very animated one, but the party obeyed orders, and the message was sent to the Senate. As soon as it was there announced, all the Senators,

but the party men, seemed thunder-struck. It was but the fourth day of the session; they, of course, had not had time to consult each other and agree upon some candidate to run in favor of the State against the "By Authority" favorite of the Kitchen Cabinet. Messrs. Welton, Wilson, Beard, McQueen, and Carson, spoke in opposition to an immediate election. It was urged that the election was one of the highest importance, and ought not to be forced upon them at so early a day, especially as a part of the free People of the State were precluded from the exercise of their right to vote, by the absence of their Representatives from the Legislature. Motions were made to lay on the table, and to adjourn. The votes on each were taken by yeas and nays, which enabled the party to ascertain their exact strength; and, finding that they had the power, they proceeded at once to exert it.

This day, (24th,) agreeably to previous notice, the Generalist Election came on. His Excellency Gov. Swain, and the Hon. W. D. Moseley, Speaker of the Senate, were nominated.

On the first balloting, Swain got 93, Moseley 85, and 10 blanks.—Second balloting, Swain 93, Moseley 89, and 6 blanks.—Third balloting, Swain 97, Moseley 89, and 4 blanks. 97 being a majority of the whole, Gov. Swain was of course re-elected.

It is fair to say that this election did not turn entirely upon party grounds. The candidates were both gentlemen of great personal popularity, and a number of the Administration party voted for Gov. Swain, because he was an able and useful public officer, and because it was contrary to the usual course in this State to elect from office one who had discharged the duties of so high a station with credit to himself and to the State.

The temperate friends of both candidates regretted to see them brought in collision; and I have reason to believe that the strongest impetuosity of a majority of the party barely succeeded in overcoming the reluctance of Mr. Moseley to oppose Mr. Swain.

After balloting about a week, Nathan Studman, Esq. of Chatham, was this day elected Comptroller.

The elections are now over, and I am in hopes we shall proceed to business to-morrow, without any other interruption.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The New York papers contain accounts from Liverpool down to the 21st of October, brought by the Ship Calcedonia.

The sales of COTTON in Liverpool, on the 18th and 19th of October, were immense; and so great was the demand on the 20th, that the price advanced to 4l. on the pound. [We advise our cotton-sellers to look well to their interest in this matter. Recollect, the vessel started on the day after the rise took place—and then observe the state of the American cotton market, as indicated by several extracts which will be found in our columns today.]

On the night of the 17th October, the venerable pile of buildings in London, known as Westminster Hall, in which both Houses of the British Parliament have heretofore held their sessions, was consumed by fire.—The loss in buildings is estimated at £500,000; but an immense number of books, records, relics, &c., were destroyed, whose value in money is past calculation, because no amount can restore them.

ELECTION ITEMS.

In Massachusetts, the Whig Candidate for Governor, Mr. Davis, has succeeded by an immense majority of the votes of the People; and every member of the next Congress, from that State, will be on the same side.—One Jackson member of the present Congress lost his election by 1200 votes! The Hon. J. Q. Adams was re-elected without opposition.

Official Returns from New York show the election of the Jackson Candidate for Governor, (Mr. Marcy,) by an increased vote since the last election; but the opposition have gained one Member of Congress from that State.

The election in Delaware has just taken place, and has resulted in the re-election of the present Whig member of Congress, and a majority of Whig members to the State Legislature.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

On the 19th instant, the Georgia Legislature proceeded to the election of two Members to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expired term of Mr. King, and the resignation of Mr. Forsyth.—Mr. King was re-elected for six years; and Alfred Cuthbert was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Forsyth, which terminates on the 4th of March 1837. Both Jackson-Union men.

We refer the reader to the following article for information in relation to another movement made by "the powers that be," against the U. S. Bank. It is in our opinion, one of the most impudent and unwise operations, that this new "indication" will open a reverse of what was intended—in favor of the Bank, and against the Government and the People. The refusal to take notes on Banks south of the Potomac, for public lands, was a wise and patriotic business, and it is appropriately followed up by the refusal to take U. S. Bank Drafts (paper that is preferred, in many cases, to specie) in payment of debts due the Government.—So we see—Truly, wisdom is justified of her children!

A Bank Checks.—We give from the Washington Globe, the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the comments thereon by the official paper of the Government, regarding the receipt, on public account, of the Checks of the United States Bank.

This proceeding is in character, as to motives and wisdom, with all that has been done by the Government on the subject of the Bank. The motive is spite, and the character of the spite will be found much like that of the affronted child who quarrels with his bread and butter. Instead of undoubted Bank Checks of universal currency, the public dues will be paid in the notes of the local Banks, some of which, sooner or later, will go to swell, we suspect, the amount already great, of "unavailable funds"—the purchasers of public lands, and debtors to the Government generally, will be put to inconvenience—the Treasury will be subject to greater risks of loss, and the United States Bank, the party aimed at, will be benefited by keeping longer in circulation these very Bank Checks; as every body knows that Bank notes not available as current money, or for deposit, are by that very circumstance kept longer out. This may give a notion of the wisdom of thus indulging spite.

The impudence of the Globe's preachment, about the "moral obligation" of the Bank to make good any loss sustained by reason of the forgery of these Checks, absolutely amounts to a joke. Think only of the Globe's affecting reverence for "moral obligations" of any sort whatever!

R. T. Brumby, Esq., formerly of Lincoln County, has recently been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama. His Introductory Lecture has been spoken of in very flattering terms.

The "Swedish Multitude."—On Monday last, a drove of Hogs, numbering upwards of 400, passed through this town, towards the east. They were the finest looking "animals" we ever saw, and attracted no small share of attention from our citizens, who could not but feel envious at the recollection of the delicious spare-ribs, back-bone pies, &c., in store for others. But their hogships "went on their way" grunting, careless alike of the admiration or the longings of the bipeds around them. We recommended to our friends on the seaboard to be prepared for the proper reception of this large company of visitors, and to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity to "save their bacon."

The Men in the Moon.—A person lately went up in a Balloon, at Washington City, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock, according to his own statement, when he again touched the earth, he found himself sixty miles from the point at which he started. This is speedily travelling. He says that he alighted in view of some negroes on a plantation, and called out to them for their assistance in securing his balloon; but they, after beholding him a few moments with great consternation, ran off to the house and told their mistress that the moon had fallen, and that the man in the moon had spoken to them!

We are fearful that the rage for Balloon-ascentions will lead to serious consequences, before the practice is put a stop to. Several cases have lately happened, in which the lives of the aeronauts were in imminent danger, and only saved by circumstances little short of miracles. If this risk of life had in view any thing that could benefit mankind, by advancing the arts and sciences, we would hold our peace; but when we see a fellow-creature peril his existence for filthy lucre, with the view of satisfying the morbid curiosity of the multitude, who are almost equally blameable with himself. We must raise our voice against it, as a practice which is degrading in itself, and calculated to have an injurious tendency upon the mass of its supporters, who neglect their ordinary and honest occupations for the purpose of running about to behold "strange sights."

We understand that a Necus was killed in the mill-pond of Mr. Marcy, near this town, on Thursday last. It measured upwards of 6 feet, as we learn, between the extremities of the wings. A similar visitor is not without the recollection of that important appendage to all villages, the "oldest inhabitant," and we are therefore accordingly flattered by this attention on the part of a rare and noble a bird—confessing, at the same time, our sorrow that its recognition should have been so cruel. We believe there were four in company.

Treasurer's Report.—We have received a copy of this document, in pamphlet form, and shall take the first opportunity to transfer to our columns such parts of it as will prove interesting to our readers. It is an able exposition of the state of our financial concerns, and exhibits some serious defects in the revenue system of North Carolina.

W. S. Mason, Esq., we are sorry to hear, has declined a re-election as Public Treasurer, the office which he now fills so creditably to himself.

The last Raleigh Register says that a diabolical attempt was made to set fire to that city a few nights since; but that it was fortunately frustrated by the accidental discovery of the combustible mass soon after it was deposited. The "deposits" were of course removed, and thus the city saved from the "monster."

The old State Bank of North Carolina has declared a profit dividend of 3 per centum payable on Monday next, at the Mother Bank in Raleigh only.

Both the Political Parties in New York have entered into agreements to trade with the members of their own party only. This is waging the war "to the knife," and we think very unwisely. The Jackson men are blamed for first beginning the system, by entering into promises regularly signed to that effect; and the Whigs say they were compelled to it in self-defence.—We think the former will get the worst of the bargain.

In copying into its columns one of our recent articles in relation to the immense emigration from the State, and its cause, and what would most probably stay the tide, the Editor of the Columbia Telescope makes the following severe but just reflections on the conduct of those who have attributed emigration from South Carolina to the "horrors of Nullification."

Nullification and Emigration.—It has long been one of the most current falsehoods of the Unionists, that Nullification was ruining the State, by driving just bodies of the citizens to desert her soil. A veracious editor, who dwells at one of the crossing places of the Savannah, even ascribes to us, from personal observation, this escape of our population to have amounted, last year, to 50,000 souls!—that is to say, this gentle Unionist counted the entire emigration through Augusta from North Carolina, Eastern Virginia, and the State, as one great herd of scampers from Nullification. It is, we think, a very happy, that a vastation of the State, which he and his fellows are determined, in some way or other, to accomplish!

It is true that, in celebrating a state of things so fit to gratify their patriotic hearts, their huzzing and scolding and scolding Gazettes at one while asserted those swarms that the State was sending forth to be entirely made up of State Rights men, absconding from the dangers that they themselves had raised; and, at another while, the party hypocrisy of the hour urging them to the language of lamentation instead of bravado—they uttered the most dismal wailings over those ill-fated exiles of Unionism, whose cruel lot it was to abandon, when they had in vain striven to betray, their native land!

But, though thus discrepant from themselves, as to the fact whether these emigrants were Nullifiers or Unionists, their alternate assertion of this or of that was not, for that reason, any the less impudently clamorous. And they were at least consistent in one thing, true or false—in always ascribing to Nullification alone the pretended devastation of the State.

In this latter point, meanwhile, another of the many happinesses of Unionism is seen—its high faculty of shutting its eyes upon the plain and well known causes of things, and attributing them to whatever it may find convenient. Thus, in the present matter, having found that emigration from the State actually existed, and started at the strangeness of the fact of men's really sometimes preferring two acres of rich land in Alabama or Mississippi, to one of poor in South Carolina, they cannot but naturally connect this prodigy with the simultaneous portent of Nullification, as effect and cause.

Undoubtedly, if this two bore any relation to each other, it would have been the sounder supposition to set down emigration as the cause of Nullification; not the letter of the former; for effects do not usually precede their causes; and emigration had been nearly the same in this State long before Nullification was ever dreamt of. This, we know, is not a reason from an Unionist's brain; which can never comprehend any reason, unless it is an utterly unreasonable one. Nevertheless, even an Unionist might, by the breaking of some chance ray of sense across the thick darkness of his soul, have seen that Virginia, for the last 60 years,

has poured forth continued colonies to people the whole West and South, whose cradle she has been. What of Nullification here! New England, too, is actually rendered almost stationary in population, by the flight of her scarcely fledged offspring; who, however, (be it said,) have the lost need to wait the growth of their feathers, because they instantly begin to pluck the quills of all others. What is it moves New England to emigration! Family, what happens even to our venerable and drowsy neighbor, Rip! He too, is upon the move, and bends his commensurate steps towards the "new countries." His Nullification even invaded the brain of Rip, so long innocent of any waking idea! No. Yet, how it fairs with him as to this matter, may be seen from the following paragraphs, taken from the Western Carolinian—a paper that is, for respectability and talent, decidedly at the head of the Press of North Carolina.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Whilst all the surrounding Counties are going forward with energy in the glorious Temperance Reform, why is it that Rowan is standing idle! We may be assured that the enemy is not idle. Already has he well nigh regained the territory which had been wrested from his unrighteous domination; and soon, if we bestir not ourselves, shall we see still-kisses multiplying around us, and sending up their baleful smoke, like so many openings from the Stygian pit. Something must be done; and the sooner it is done, the better. The object of this communication is to inform the friends of Temperance, in the County of Rowan, that a Temperance Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on SATURDAY the 6th of DECEMBER next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M.—The Rev'd. Clergy of the various denominations, together with all others interested in the advancement of the cause of sound morality, are respectfully requested to attend. The object of the meeting will be to form a County Association, and to adopt such other measures as shall prepare the way for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. It is hoped that religious and political differences will, on the occasion, be left out of sight, and that the only question will be, How can we most effectually destroy the monster Intemperance!—A Sermon, will be preached on the occasion.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev'd. A. Y. Lockridge, Mr. S. E. McCORKLE, of Rowan, to Miss MARTHA K. STEWART, daughter of the late Dr. Stewart, of Ireland County.

By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. ISAAC A. WITHERSPOON, of Statesville, to Miss ANN McNEELY, of Rowan.

In Davidson county, on Sunday evening the 9th instant, by Andrew Swicegood, Esq., Mr. JOHN GOBBEL, aged 49, to Miss MAGDALENA ROBERTS, aged 48.

In Davidson county, on the 13th instant, by John M. Smith, Esquire, Mr. JOHN L. SWICEGOOD to Miss LUCY DOTY.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Thos. McDonald, Doctor WILLIAM R. HOLT, of Lexington, to Miss LOUISA A., daughter of Col. Wm. Hogan, of Randolph County.

In Cabarrus county, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. JOHN STILL, Jr., to Miss MARY M. WEDDINGTON, both of said County.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 20th instant, by Th. Boyd, Esquire, PEARSELL THOMPSON, Clerk of the Superior Court of that County, to Miss MARGARET HENDERSON, daughter of Dr. Samuel Henderson, deceased.

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes County, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Silman, Col. SAMUEL FORBES, late Comptroller of the State of Alabama, to Miss SARAH LOUISA, eldest daughter of Col. Thomas Lenor, of mid county.

In Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, RO. WALSH, Esq., Editor of the National Gazette, to Miss ELIZABETH H. STOCKER.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d of Oct. 1830, by the Rev. Joseph Sandford, Mr. ISAAC N. LANING, of Trenton, (N. J.) to Miss RUTH R., daughter of Benjamin Van Schick.

The above marriage was kept entirely secret from all friends, until a few weeks since, when guests were invited to attend the wedding, the parson invited, &c. &c. Just as the ceremony was about to be performed, a paper was put into the parson's hand: it was the certificate of marriage, four years old. A hearty laugh and much jesting was the course the result. The young gentleman has been courting regularly these four or five years a married woman, and has in the mean time studied a profession, and has been licensed as a Lawyer.—Success to the newly married pair.—Jersey paper.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In the County of Rutherford, (Tennessee,) of a bilious conjunctive fever, Miss ELIZABETH E. MARTIN, daughter of Alfred Martin, Esq. She died at the age of fourteen years, and was born in Surry County, N. C. She was confined to her bed nineteen days—her illness she bore with fortitude and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, in whose hands she knew to be "the issues of life and death." Her disposition was amiable, her temper sweet—she was admitted amongst her acquaintances and associates—dutiful to her parents—kind and amiable in deportment to all with whom she had intercourse. Such was Miss Martin, for whom her bereaved parents now mourn, and a sympathizing neighborhood second with them in their sorrow.—We conclude the loss sustained by the community in which she resided.—Commercial.

At Wintopka, (Alabama,) in the month of October, Col. WILLIAM B. JONES, second son of Col. Catlett Jones, of Wilkes County, N. C.

Cotton.—An unusually large quantity of Cotton has arrived in our market within the past week, and has met with ready sale at our quotations.—In addition to this leading article, Flaxseed, Flour, Corn, &c., have arrived in large quantities, so that our streets have been thronged with wagons, and more ammunition has been exhibited, both in the purchase of produce and sale of goods, than we have noticed at any previous time during the present season.—Fayetteville Observer, of Nov. 18.

Cotton.—We again have to report large sales and high prices. Since our last, prices have ranged from 15 to 16 1/2 cents, the principal sales on yesterday having been at the latter price.

In Charleston, the sales are large, at from 15 to 17 cents. About 800 bales, very prime, brought 17 cents. The opinion is expressed, that these high prices are sustained only by the limited supply, and orders necessary to be supplied immediately. How far this opinion may be shaken by the Liverpool accounts to the 21st ult., the reader can determine.—Fayetteville Observer Nov. 25.

The news of the rise in the price of Cotton, in Liverpool, appears to have produced considerable activity among the merchants of New York. A private letter from a gentleman in that city to his friend, says: "The commercial world is all agog here, and there is every prospect of speculations in cotton running as high as in 1825. The packet ship Calcedonia was kept outside the Hook twelve hours, to give time to despatch pilot boats and express to the South!"

New York, November 15, 1834. Cotton.—There has been an animated demand, and prices have advanced about 1 cent per pound. Sales, 2500 bales—of which 1700 were Upland, at 17 1/2 a 18 1/2 cents; 500 New Orleans, at 16 a 17 1/2; and a few very fine, at 20 and 200 Mobile, at 16 1/2 a 18 1/2; and a few Florida, at 16 1/2 a 17 1/2.

November 15. The News, and the Market.—There was a good deal of animation in the Cotton Market yesterday; prices are 3/4 a cent per lb. higher than on Saturday.

Pork and Cotton.—These articles command fine prices in our market—the former is selling at \$6 50, and the latter at 13 1/2 cents. How long these high prices will be supported, is somewhat uncertain. We are inclined to think, however, that our farmers will do well to avail themselves of the present state of the market. The price of pork may be greatly affected by the supplies of that article which some of our contemporaries have ordered from the "great west."—Newbern Sentinel.

From the Fayetteville Observer. The Jackson party in this town had quite a "glorification," on Friday night last, in honor of their triumph. A transparency, attended by drums and pipes, and some wind instrument that grated as harshly and discordantly as the loud huzzas which ever and anon arose from the crowd whom the occasion collected together, were paraded through the principal streets; and bonfires, rockets, and firing of cannon, contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the winners. We must do them the justice to say, that, so far as we could see or hear, the celebration was in handsome style, and terminated peaceably, at a reasonable hour of the night.

Gold! Gold!—We learn, by a private letter, that at Reed's Mine, in Cabarrus County, where the famous lump of 28 pounds of Gold was found many years ago, (being the first discovery of Gold in this State,) several very large pieces have just been discovered. One weighed 13 pounds; in one day 20 pounds were found, and on the next day 10 pounds, and the search was continued.—Roi. Reg.

It seems that a Revenue Cutter, at Baltimore, fired a salute upon the reception of the news of the Jackson triumph in New York. This is recorded by the Richmond Enquirer, with no mark of disapprobation. We presume the next step will be to have salutes fired by our ships of war, and military posts, upon every victory of the party now in power. So we go.—[Fredericksburg Arena.]

Fatal Duel.—We learn that a duel was fought behind the Race Course, yesterday morning, between two individuals, one of whom, named Francis Bouton, was Bar Keeper at Mrs. Charles's boarding house, East Bay, and the other lately arrived from Boston, was a boarder at the same Hotel. The former was shot through the heart, at the first fire, and instantly expired. A trifling dispute was, we understand, the cause of this fatal event.—Charleston Patriot.

The twin duel.—The Mobile Register mentions a rumor that the Siamese Twins have fallen out with each other, and that a duel would have taken place, but that the parties could not agree upon the distance. The quarrel is a serious one—Chang having crossed Eng's path in a love affair. We don't believe the duel part of the account, but if Chang has really interfered as is stated, if we were Eng we would cut the acquaintance.

LONG EXPECTED. But come at Last! Samuel Craige & Co. Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of NEW GOODS Has at last been Received, At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of FIRST QUALITY DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c. Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply Very Large and Desirable.

Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public. S. C. & CO. Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834.

TAX NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having now fully complied with the Law, will proceed to sell, without reserve, on Friday the 12th day of December next, at the residence of Elizabeth Chaffin,

The Following Property, Belonging to the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, CONSISTING OF 125 Acres of LAND, 5 Likely Negroes—viz. 1 man, 2 women, and 2 children; the Farming Utensils, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, Household and Kitchen Furniture—and other articles, too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities. Other particulars made known at the sale. W. M. O. CHAFFIN, Ex'or.

N.B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. W. O. C. Ex'or. November 29, 1834.

Negro Committed.

TAKEN UP and committed to Jail, on the 25th instant, a Negro Woman, who says her name is MANDA, and belongs to George Ury, of Cabarrus County, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

F. SLATER, Sheriff. Salisbury, Nov. 29th, 1834.