

IN THE absence of any thing official from Raleigh, we copy, from the last "Register," the following articles, giving information of the subjects of most importance before the Legislature.

It will be seen that the Instructions to Mr. Mangum have passed the Senate, by a majority of five votes. The collar-men were true to their blind allegiance, it appears, notwithstanding the facts disclosed and the incontrovertible arguments adduced in support of the impolicy of passing such instructions. We never have believed that the small Jackson majority in the Legislature represented the sentiments of the People of the State; and we refer to the showing of the Register in support of our opinion. The battle was a hard-fought one in the Senate; and it proves what party drilling can do with certain men. In order to show the effects which were made to affect the incorrigible army of King Andrew, and to give the final vote on the passage of the Resolutions, we have published the proceedings had upon them, in anticipation of the regular order of our Legislative Journal.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. MANGUM.

The discussion on the Resolutions of Instruction to Senator Mangum, terminated on Saturday afternoon. The vote on their adoption was 33 to 28; the only absentees being Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, McLearry of Mecklenburg, and McCormick of Cumberland. It is a remarkable fact, that the Resolutions were carried in both Houses by precisely a majority of the whole number of members constituting each, viz:—(81 out of 137, in the House of Commons, and 33 out of 65, in the Senate. They were introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of showing that Mr. Mangum misrepresented his constituents; and, verily, the Van Burenites are welcome to the triumph they have achieved. The 34 Counties, the Senators from which (Mr. Speaker Mossely included) voted in favor of these instructions, are in a minority of about 7000 of the Federal population of the State! If, therefore, the vote proves that Mr. Mangum is in a minority of the Senate, it shows Mr. Brown to be in a decided minority of the People. Under these circumstances, can there be any difficulty in pronouncing which of them is the most effectually instructed?

CONVENTION QUESTION.—The Bill in relation to this subject, after undergoing a pretty thorough discussion upon its details, has been recommended to a Select Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional district, who are authorized to hold their sittings during the business hours of the House. Our hopes begin to revive a little, as to the ultimate accommodation of this distracting question at the present season. P. S. Since the above was in type, the Convention Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of two votes—there being four absentees. Its ultimate fate doubtful.

POSTSCRIPT. The House of Commons was engaged yesterday, during the whole sitting, in the consideration of the Resolutions declaring the office of the Attorney General vacant. General Saunders appeared at the Bar of the House, and spoke at great length in vindication of his right to hold the appointment.

See the "Report of the Board for Internal Improvements," inserted in a preceding column.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Our columns have been so taken up by State concerns of interest, since the commencement of the session of Congress, that we have not been able to devote so much attention to the proceedings of that body, as our readers probably desire. But they have lost nothing by our inattention; because nothing of importance has yet transpired in the National Legislature, except the discussion that arose, incidentally, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of our relations with France—and a notice of which was given, in this paper, two or three weeks ago. Indeed, Congress never gets seriously and industriously engaged in the duties of the two Houses, until after the Christmas and New-Year holidays; previous to which time, the various Committees meet, examine into, discuss, and report upon, the numerous subjects referred to their consideration. Interest, however, might be derived to many readers, by statements of what matters may have been so referred; but it does not come within the ability of a weekly sheet to give even these announcements, and at the same time, to insert in its columns for the insertion of matter which may prove of importance to readers generally. But we have another reason for our course in this particular—which is, that a great many matters are hatched up by Members, and sent to Committees, by whom their trivial and unimportant bearings are discovered at a glance, and who suffer them to find and occupy undisturbed their appropriate places either upon or under the table. Now, the most insignificant of these possess interest to certain individuals; but, if it were in our power to notify them that such propositions had gone to the Committees, it might lead them to look in vain for their re-appearance under the sanctions of Reports, and thus needlessly do down them to disappointment in proportion to the interest felt. Some of the above remarks will apply to our course in regard to the proceedings of our Legislature. We make it a point of duty to notice every movement of interest to the State as such, and to any considerable portion of the people among whom our paper circulates, in their neighborhood capacity; but when a person applies to the Legislature for their interference in his individual behalf, and they reject his prayer, &c., we do not generally feel bound to occupy our columns with a notice of his bad success. Those who are unsuccessful in their applications to be restored to credit, will be thankful for our silence; and, if others, who may be alike unsuccessful, but who have reasons to desire greater publicity, should take exceptions to our course, we beg them to recollect that an Editor's duty is to the mass, not to the individual—that he is bound to look to "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Advices from Washington inform us that the President's violence of speech and manner whenever our relations with France is made the topic of conversation, exceeds even what he exhibited last winter when the Bank was mentioned. He threatens, if Congress should refuse to entrust to him discretionary power to issue "writs of plunder" against French property

during the recess of that body, to resign in disgust—possibly with the view of retiring to the deserts of Arabia; in which case, we would humbly advise the passage of a law allowing him to retain the Arabian horses lately presented to him by his friend the Emperor of Morocco. Since the Hermitage has been unfortunately destroyed, we know of no other place, indeed, to which the "old Roman" could retire, with any prospect of the peaceful enjoyment of his peculiar ideas of National Honor.—He would there find a race of men whose "NATIONAL HONOR" must, in his view, be altogether pure and exalted—seeing that they get their subsistence exclusively by robbery!

We have hopes, from the complexion of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, that such a clear view of this whole subject will be taken in their Report, as to prevent either House from giving its sanction to the President's thirst for power of this kind. But we see it intimated, by Washington Letter-Writers, that even the Constitutionals in the Senate, in which branch they constitute a majority, appear disposed to act upon the old proverb of "Give a fool sufficient rope, and he will hang himself." Even if no one but the "fool" suffered, we should be for withholding from him the power to hurt himself; but when it involves consequences so fatal to a nation, and so dangerous to the existence of Liberty itself, we think that such a course on the part of the Senate would be highly reprehensible. The President is already possessed of the sword and the purse, and if he should succeed in having added to these the power to declare war with a foreign nation, where would his violence and love of conquest end! But we do not place the slightest reliance upon these intimations: we look for better things from those who have already repeatedly and fearlessly thrown themselves into the breach between the destroyer and his victim.

What is Honor?—We wish some philanthropic society or individual could be induced to offer a premium for the best essay upon the subject of Honor, as well national as individual. We are aware that every one has some idea of it, in the abstract; but their views differ as widely as the poles, according as their education or associations may bias their minds—so that there is no true standard by which to compare the various rules that guide men and nations. The man who goes through life exercising honesty and charity toward his fellow-men, and who does "unto them as he would they should do unto him," thinks that he has the correct rule of Honor;—the hotspur is of opinion that all virtue resides in gunpowder, and that true Honor is sought and found only in the pistol-barrel;—while the man who has been raised in camps, and amid the din of war, thinks that Honor (aye, even National Honor) may be impaired by the delay of legislation in another country, or the refusal of that country to pay us money that we claim; but that we may heal its wounds by an indiscriminate plunder and murder of its inoffensive citizens!! What is Honor?

National Honor.—Could we be persuaded that the Honor of the Nation were at all involved by even a direct refusal of France to pay our citizens the money in dispute, we would listen, with some degree of patience, to the outcry which is made about its being in jeopardy—because we are not disposed to submit to real National injustice and insult, (such, for instance, as was exercised towards us by Great Britain previous to the late war,) any more than those who are more clamorous. But we have never been able to arrive at the refined perception which shows a creditor to be degraded by an act of dishonesty on the part of the debtor; and we must therefore be allowed to express our decided opposition to any warlike indications towards France; because,

- 1. Money, under any circumstances, cannot be a sufficient pretext for sacrificing the lives of our ancient friends and allies, the French, or the lives and property of our own citizens:
2. A war would be the last way in the world to secure the money in question; because the first shot that is fired in such a war, or the first ship that is taken, squares the account with the creditor—while the property taken goes to the captor, and not to the claimant on whose account the war was undertaken:
3. Instead of being bettered in such a contest, we should be infinitely worsed; for, while France has an immensely greater Naval armament than we have, our merchant ships outnumber her's as ten to one. In addition to which, privateers from every other nation in the world would sail under the flags of the belligerents, and seize the property of each, as occasion might offer—a game in which our interests would be by far the greatest sufferers:
4. Such a war would increase internal taxation, burden us with another National Debt, give excuse for a high tariff, enable the "powers that be" to gloss over their present extravagancies and corruptions, and prepare the way (by giving alms to the vices attendant upon an inflated and successful soldiery) for any ambitious and unscrupulous usurpation of authority, and grasp the crown and scepter.

The Influenza.—We understand that this disagreeable "influence" has reached our town, from the North, where it has been raging for some time past. It generally makes the tour of the continent when it sets out, and is attended with a great deal of suffering, and no small amount of mortality. The last Raleigh Star says that there are but few individuals in that community who have escaped a violent attack from it. We have heard of no serious consequences from it in this vicinity.

We copy the following well-written account of its prevalence, the mode of treating it, &c., in Boston, from the Morning Post of that city: "Influenza.—Almost every man, woman, and child, within five hundred miles of this ancient Metropolis, has suffered with the Influenza in the past six weeks. Headaches, coughs, agues, swelled heads, and fevers, are its natural offspring; and sweats, poultices, blisters, herb tea, ipecac, and senna, the weapons wherewith to destroy them. "Mrs. Snooks, how I sneeze—my eyes are painful and my head aches." "Mr. Snooks, you have got the Influenza—you must go to bed early and take a sweat—if your lungs are sore, have a blister upon your chest, and a mustard-seed poultice on the back of your neck for the head-ache—soak your feet in warm water, and you will feel better to-morrow." This is a poor fellow stowed in hot water, plastered with smoking dough, fly-blown, (blistered) and his body converted into a steam-generator, in the contest with the common enemy of his race, the Influenza. There is no dodging it—no coaxing it—it must be met with the strongest weapons, or, per Hercle, ten chances to one you are its victim—you are just from the arena yourself, but the Edile has not yet decided which is the victor." The Cholera in Richmond.—This dreadful scourge having made its appearance and created some alarm in Richmond, the Legislature have appointed a Committee of professional gentlemen to inquire into its prevalence, and to report the probable danger to the body-legislative, from its ravages.

Instructing.—Anecdotes.—It is amusing, but at the same time disgusting, to see the arts to which Albany-Regencyism will make men resort in order to uphold its cause. This has been strikingly exemplified in Virginia during the whole of the last six months.—At the last session of the Legislature of that State, instructions were sent to their Senators in Congress, requiring them to vote for the restoration of the deposits to the United States Bank. This did not comport with Mr. Rives's ideas of duty to Gen. Jackson, and he immediately resigned his seat in the Senate, with the expressly avowed purpose of bringing before the People an issue between himself and the Members of the State Legislature. Mr. Leigh was elected, by that body, to supply his place in the National Councils during the unexpired term for which Mr. Rives had been originally chosen, and which runs out on the 4th of March next. During the time between his resignation and the coming on of the April elections, Mr. Rives and his Regency friends strained every nerve, and resorted to every artifice, to make out the issue between himself and Gen. Jackson on the one side, and Mr. Leigh and the Legislature, and the U. S. Bank, on the other. And they succeeded. But the People of the Old Dominion, ever foremost in doing justice to honest servants, and in "frowning indignantly" upon the claims of mere charlatans, expressed their approbation of the opinions of the Legislature, and their disregard of Mr. Rives's pretensions to their confidence, in a voice that could not be misunderstood.—They re-elected a large majority opposed to Mr. Rives and the Administration, and friendly to Mr. Leigh and a restoration of the public money to the place selected for it by law.

Finding that they had been cast off, the ex-Minister and his party determined not to give up until they had tried the virtue of the tactics so popular and so powerful when exercised by the Albany Junta. They determined to take an appeal from the People to the People!—that is to say, from the virtue and intelligence of the patriotic and the free, to the vice and ignorance of the prejudiced and the mercenary. Accordingly, the Regency screes were applied to the leaders, and an outcry raised simultaneously from one end of the State to the other about the "right of instruction." Mr. R. himself, and his co-laborers, well knew that this was a favorite doctrine in Virginia; and they hoped, by persuading the unlearned and violent that this right was in jeopardy, to draw them into an immediate and rash exercise of it, and thus give him an impetus which should force him into power, in spite of the clearly and openly expressed wishes of a majority of the qualified voters of the State. Instruction-meetings were got up, and harangues made, in which every question but the honest one was endeavored to be palmed upon the unsuspecting: they were told any thing that would best suit the minds of the hearers—and we believe the only particular in which the orators generally agreed with each other was the monstrous assertion that the true and main question was "Bank or No Bank,"—whether the People would retain their Liberties in their own hands, or entrust them to the keeping of a vile and corrupt moneyed institution and moneyed aristocracy! It was always said, too, that Mr. Leigh was a friend of the former, and a member of the latter, although incontrovertible proofs to the contrary stared them in the face at every turn. Having, as they hoped, sufficiently excited the fears and the prejudices of the high-minded population they were desirous to bias, they put instruction-papers into the hands of such demagogues as were willing to undertake the low dirty work, and commissioned them to go forth and "be all things to all men" in order to secure signatures "to smirch in the hat of the laborer, to wheedle and flatter the industrious mechanic and farmer, to drink with the toper in the ale-house, and to be the companions in vice with the frequenters of the brothel. It would be strange indeed, if, after such untruthful and degrading zeal, they were denied even a partial prospect of success; and this they not only claim, but even torture it into the most disgusting bragadocias of complete triumph. But we are satisfied that THEY HAVE FAILED, and that the People of exalted and honorable Virginia are not yet debased by the sin of man-worship, or shackled by the collar of Van Buren Regency servitude. No, no—the freemen of that "Ancient Commonwealth" have, not yet been lowered from the elevated stand which they have so proudly held among the free and the brave of earth. No, no—their Mother will continue eminently to occupy her own natural and prominent place in the love and veneration of her true sons, long—long—after the names and the ashes of those who would degrade her are consigned to a dark impenetrable Oblivion.

But we must conclude our remarks for the present. The caption to this article was selected for the purpose of prefacing a few anecdotes of the signature-seekers, which we intended to give as illustrations of the handshakes of blind man-worship, after briefly stating the circumstances which led to its introduction into Virginia; but our brief statement has itself extended to too great a length for the editorial columns of a weekly paper, and we are therefore compelled to defer the rest.

Length of the President's Message.—The newspapers throughout the country have concurred in the opinion that the President's last Annual Message was a "long document;" but we presume that few of their editors would have believed its actual length—in geographical miles. We are happy to state, however, that the opinion of its length has been confirmed by its actual measurement. The New York Courier and Enquirer had an Express on the road from Washington to New York, for the purpose of furnishing an early copy of the Message; and that paper lately stated that its rider did not leave the gate of the Capitol until after the reading had been commenced in Congress, but that he passed through Baltimore, a distance of thirty-six miles, before that reading had terminated! It may be imagined that the express-rider did not stop to take critical views of the road over which he was carrying the Message; but thirty-six miles is an unconscionable stretch of the chain of Presidential talk. It did not, however, we opine, appear so long to its concoctors in the two Cabinets—for we find that, according to this estimate, each of its fathers had only one mile of it under his paternal charge.

It is really sickening to see how the Jackson-men wheedle "the People," by professing to do every thing with an especial eye to their interest and glory. Precisely so has it been with the partisans of every despot who has arisen since the world began;—the "People"; "the dear People" has been the burden of their tongues, while their hearts and hands have been devising and executing measures for the degradation and slavery of the very objects for which they professed so much concern! And it is the nature of man to act so;—whenever "the People" come in for so much attention from the mouths of those in power, we say that that circumstance alone should put "the People" on their guard, for it bodes them no good.

The fair friend.—[we presume, from the fair hand-writing of the note, that it is from a lady and a friend]—who enclosed to our address a communication signed "Neighbor," is informed, (and we are sorry to disclose a lady,) that the political appetites of our readers are so craving for that particular kind of food—although we cannot say that they have not become vitiated by it—that we are afraid they would not peruse the Sermon, or Lecture, with the gusto it would merit, even if they could find it in their hearts to forgive us for occupying our columns with it. Therefore, we are compelled to decline its insertion, at least for the present. We have, according to request, sent it to our brother over the way; and we doubt not, from a knowledge of his neighborly disposition, that he will let no slight cause prevent him from 'doing the amiable' towards it.

The compositor is willing to call any one "friend," who, when writing for the paper, will so attend to pot-hooks and hangers as to dispose them in the manuscript in a readable and understandable order. "Richmond Whig."—This valuable journal came to us last week, with one of the P's knocked out of its head. Its "outward man" in other respects, however, presented its usual beauty and symmetry; and its able editor and numerous correspondents, notwithstanding the misfortune, appeared to see, with a clearer view than common, into the enormities of Albany-Regencyism, which it is at present sought to saddle upon the Ancient Dominion. Nevertheless, we advise our brother to replace his absent member, lest the Tories should make his defect the occasion of rejoicing, and as it behoves all sound "Whigs" to keep their optics unimpaired in the present contest with the "powers of darkness," as Jackson-Van-Burenism has been very appropriately termed. A Pun.—A friend of ours, in passing along the street a few days since, saw a creature lying helplessly in the gutter, from the effects of total intoxication. A crowd of boys were standing by, taunting the impotent efforts of the inebriate to extricate himself from his disgusting bed. After gazing upon the creature for a moment, without being able to recognize his features, our friend inquired his name, of a by-stander, who replied that it was "Farr." "Oh, aye, I might have guessed it, for I perceive he is quite far gone." Wise Legislation.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, the object of which is to compel the City Authorities of Philadelphia to publish, at stated periods, the names of their Police Agents. The honest law-makers for the "key-stone" State allege that the secret operations of the police, in catching thieves and house-breakers, are dangerous to our liberties!! Truly, they are a jealous and a deep-sighted body of men, those Legislators. New York Police.—An extensive depot for stolen goods was lately discovered in New York. The goods, amounting to several cart-loads, were conveyed to the Police-Office, and notice given to persons who had been robbed to come forward and identify their property. The papers state that upwards of three thousand persons had visited the office for this purpose, in the course of three days; among them was a person from Somerset, (N. J.) who went all the way to New York to inspect this lot of furniture, precious ware, and cloths, in search of a stolen horse! He said he should know the "creter" the moment he laid eyes on it; but when the clerk assured him that there was no horse in the collection, he was perfectly astounded, and remarked, "Why, didn't you put it in the papers that stolen property of all kinds was to be found here!" Cease, rude Boreas!—A man by the name of Boreas was recently brought up before a magistrate in N. York for attempting to kiss a fair one in the street. Small Pox.—This horrible disease, as we learn from a Northern paper, is raging fatally among the slaves in the western part of Georgia. The last Halifax (N. C.) paper states the occurrence of another case in that town—the servant of the man whose case was mentioned a few weeks ago. An "Affair of Honor."—A DUEL recently took place between two gentlemen of color in St. Martinville, Louisiana! Another.—Two students of medicine in Philadelphia lately had a shot at each other's "honor." One of them was hit in the hand, and the wounded character of each was immediately restored to its original firmness! The dispute was in relation to one of the Professors.

The present King of France, Louis Philippe, is said to be the greatest miser and the richest man in the world! The "Theft-Preliminary."—A gang of organized thieves lately played a strong game in Philadelphia. They commenced their depredations by forcibly entering a blacksmith's shop, from which they abstracted a large assortment of keys, to enable them to enter other houses less suspiciously. Contract no friendship, or even acquaintance, with the guileful man; he remembers a coal which, when hot, burns the hand, and when cold, blackens it.

From the Raleigh Register of December 30. Protracted Sitting.—On the 24th inst., the Senate remained in session from 10 o'clock that day to 2 the next morning, being nearly the whole of that time occupied in the discussion of the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum. The advocates of the Resolutions, confident of a majority, announced their intention of forcing a vote on the Resolutions that day, and the opponents of them, though in an admitted minority, determined that the vote should not be taken until the subject was thoroughly investigated. Fortunately, the majority could not interpose the Previous Question to check the freedom of debate, no such gag-law being authorized by our Rules of Order.—We were not present, but understand that the debate and incidents of the night were of the most amusing character. The Jacksonites were at length fairly fatigued into an adjournment, and frankly confessed that though they had the advantage of their opponents in speed, they were no match for them as to bottom. Councilors of State.—The following gentlemen, all approved members of "the Party," have been elected Councilors of State for the ensuing year, the whole ticket being an original one, with the exception of Mr. Skinner, viz: Peter H. Dillard of Rockingham, Geo. Williamson of Caswell, Henry Skinner of Perquimans, Daniel Turner of Warren, Allen Rogers, Sr., of Wake, Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, and William B. Ashe of New-Hanover county. Mr. Cogswell, Rector of the Episcopal School in this city, has been elected Professor of Greek and Roman Literature in the South Carolina College. We earnestly hope he will not accept, but are not apprized of his determination.—Raleigh Register.

Mr. Thomas B. Haywood, of this city, has been appointed, by the Board of Trustees, a Tutor in the University of North Carolina. William A. Graham, Henry S. Clarke, and Owen Holmes, are elected Trustees of the University. One vacancy yet remains to be filled.—H. The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent for the last six months.—H. PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH FRANCE. From the National Intelligencer. We beg all, who think pacific measures (or a mere commercial war) are within the contemplation of the President's Message, to undeceive themselves. Retaliation, by fire and the sword, (and not sequestration,) is what the President intends when he recommends "reprisals," to vindicate the "national honor." Who has ever heard of a vindication of National Honor by sequestration?—Seizing upon a man's goods to revenge an affront! We are of those who think, as we have before told our readers, that the National Honor of the United States is not involved in this matter. The President thinks differently.—His blood is up accordingly.—We cannot shut our ears to the reports of his daily declarations on this subject. They corroborate the inference we have drawn from the official language of the President and his Secretaries. If no thought of hostile operations has entered into the mind of the Executive, what means that passage of the Annual Treasury Report which refers to the contingency of "an increase of our ARMY and Navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to sustain the faith of treaties, and vindicate their public rights."

From the United States Telegraph. Our readers at a distance cannot appreciate the causes that are rapidly driving us into a war with France! It is a measure of the Administration, for reasons the most obvious. Those who, coming into power on a cry of "economy" and "retrenchment," have increased the public expenditures one hundred per cent on the Administration of J. Q. Adams, and two hundred per cent on that of his predecessor, must get up some excitement which may overshadow this fact, and, by doing so, keep the party in power rallied in support of its present leaders. H Y M E N E A L. MARRIED. In Mecklenburg County, on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. ELIAS ALEXANDER to Mrs. BETSY GILLESPIE. In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening the 29th ultimo, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Mr. ALBERT G. HALL, Merchant, of Wilmington, to Miss REBECCA, second daughter of the late John Haywood, Esq.

Our brother of the St. Croix (Maine) Courier thus facetiously announces his entrance into the mysteries of a married life: "Married, on Tuesday evening the 21st instant, by the Rev'd W. A. Whitwell, Mr. HAMLET BATES, Editor and Proprietor of the St. Croix Courier, to Miss MARTHA LANGLEY, of the city of Portland. Now that he has a well made form, may it be locked up in the chase of affection, and the mallet never be raised in anger to batter the face; but may it be worked off free from monks and friars, and the tympan so secured as to prevent the sheet from mackling." [So be it.] The "Standard" publishes the marriage of Mr. Owen Dry, aged 80, to Mrs. Catharine Polk, aged 70, and adds, with evident satisfaction, "all for the Administration."—What else could be expected of individuals in their dotage!—Raleigh Register. [We call this a good hit for so dry a subject.]

Lands for Sale. BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judge of the Court of Equity of Iredell County, I will sell, On the 14th day of February, 1835, At the place where Samuel Guy lately lived, the LANDS whereof the said Samuel died possessed, Containing 230 1-2 Acres. And on the same day I will sell, at the late residence of Alexander Guy, adjoining the above mentioned, the LANDS whereof the said Alexander was seized at the time of his death, Containing 283 Acres. A credit of one and two years will be given;—bonds and approved security required. AND, by Virtue of a like Decree, I will sell, at the Courthouse in Statesville, On the 16th day of February next, The LANDS whereof Joseph Albon was possessed at the time of his death, consisting of A Tract of 170 Acres, adjoining the lands of Elijah Campbell and others: One Tract of 230 Acres, adjoining the lands of John Belt and others: and Forty Acres Remaining of the Home Tract, AFTER ASSIGNING THE WIDOW'S DOWER. Twelve months' credit will be given;—bonds and approved security required. JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. R. January 3, 1834. 31

Take Notice! ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same: those indebted by note, are informed that no longer indulgence can be given; and those having open accounts with him, and who find it inconvenient to settle the same with cash, are requested to call and close them by note. It is quite necessary that this notice should be attended to by all indebted to the Subscriber, as he is desirous of "turning over a new leaf" in his business matters at the beginning of the New Year. JOHN L. SHAVER. Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1834. 31

To "Scrap-Book" Makers, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS. WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise journals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.—Scrap-patchers, news-mongers, the literati, politicians, merchants, and others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them. THIS OFFICE. Salisbury, December 13, 1834.