

organized, would give a strength to the executive authority, which the other branches of the Government would not be able to resist. Nothing now protects us from the liability to rank despotism, but that decent respect for public opinion, and for the example of former Presidents, which occasions, at the end of every eight years, an unsettling of parties, and a partial removal of incumbents, who, if let alone, would fancy that all the offices under the Government were their special and unalienable property. The slightest countenance, therefore, given by any man or party, to a measure fraught with such destructive consequences, ought to be visited by an unequivocal display of public execration.

And whilst on this subject would it not have a happy effect in quieting the apprehensions of those who dread a Presidency for life, if Congress would once propose an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that no individual should be eligible for a third term? Such a measure brought forward in Congress at this particular moment, would at least enable us to judge, what is the feeling of that body on the subject.

**Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,**  
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

His Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian Printing-Office, where he is prepared to make, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of Vehicles, from a stage-coach down to a wheel-barrow.

A large stock of ready-made Work always kept on hand, for sale as cheap as any. REPAIRING in all its branches will also be promptly attended to, and executed in the very best style of durability and neatness.  
Jan. 17, 1835.—J. W. RAINEY.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,**  
FIRST CLASS FOR 1835,  
To be Drawn in Fayetteville,  
On Friday the 30th of January, 1835,  
ON THE POPULAR  
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

**CAPITAL PRIZE \$6,000!**

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of 6,000 DOLLARS	is \$6,000
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS	is 3,000
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS	is 2,000
12 " of 1,000 DOLLARS	is 12,000
12 " of 500 DOLLARS	is 6,000
13 " of 300 DOLLARS	is 3,900
18 " of 200 DOLLARS	is 3,600
51 " of 100 DOLLARS	is 5,100
102 " of 50 DOLLARS	is 5,100
141 " of 30 DOLLARS	is 4,230
203 " of 20 DOLLARS	is 4,060
334 " of 15 DOLLARS	is 5,010
6,000 " of 10 DOLLARS	is 60,000
6,000 " of 5 DOLLARS	is 30,000
6,000 " of 4 DOLLARS	is 24,000

18,888 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00  
And must draw nett 17 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be \$23 00

For 10 Half tickets, 11 50

For 40 Quarter tickets, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00  
Halves, 2 00  
Quarters, 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,  
(White Row, Mansion Hotel),  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
January 17, 1835.

**TYPE-FOUNDRY.**

**E. Whit and William Hager**

RESPECTFULLY inform the PRINTERS of the United States (to whom they have been individually known as Letter-Founders) that they have now raised a Co-Partnership in said business, and hope from their united and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of Machinery, in place of the tedious and unwholesome process of casting type by hand, (a desideratum by the American and European foundries,) with American ingenuity, and at a heavy expenditure of time and money, on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive machine cast letters, fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over that cast by the old process.

The Letter-Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of **White, Hager, & Co.**

Their Specimen-Book exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14-lines Pica—their Book and News Type being in the most modern and approved style.

White, Hager, & Co., are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.  
Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished at short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.  
E. WHITE,  
WM. HAGER.  
New York, Jan. 17, 1835.

PLAT JUSTITIA  
EAGLE  
SUA COLONIA  
**THE CAROLINIAN.**  
SALISBURY:  
SATURDAY:.....JANUARY 17, 1835.

**THE CONVENTION BILL**

Will be found inserted entire on the first page of our to-day's paper. It will be read with avidity by every one into whose hands a copy of it may fall, and doubtless every reader will draw his own conclusion of its provisions, without our aid. Indeed, so various are the opinions expressed in relation to this Bill, that we are almost afraid to add our own. The Western Members with whom we have conversed on the subject unite in saying that the Bill is not what the West has a right to demand at the hands of its Eastern brethren; but that it is the best they could secure from them at the recent session. The general opinion is also expressed, that in any event the West will be benefited by the proposed amendments of the fundamental-law of the State; but that, should these benefits not prove to be what should in justice be extended to us, the People will have an opportunity to reject them when the new Constitution is laid before them for their approval or disapproval. An article from the Raleigh Register, in another column, gives an opinion on the subject.

**THE CAPTIONS OF THE ACTS, &c.**

Passed at the recent session of our State Legislature, will also be found in our columns. Those of a Public Nature we have inserted in toto; but of the Private Acts, and the Resolutions, we have selected and published only such as bear upon the interests of sections of country and of individuals where our paper chiefly circulates: even some of these may have been overlooked and left out, but not intentionally on our part.

We also complete, in to-day's paper, the Journal of Legislative Proceedings. The few last days were principally spent in finally disposing of bills—in passing, rejecting, or postponing. A reference to the Captions of Acts passed, and to the Journal, will show the dispositions made of those matters in which our readers are most interested.

The last "Raleigh Register" promises to commence, at an early day, the publication of the Speeches elicited by the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Potts. We shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to lay some of these speeches before our readers also.

From the "Register," of the 13th instant, we learn that "On the last day of the session, Mr. Hayward, on behalf of himself and others of the minority, presented a Protest against the decision of the House of Commons on the passage of the Resolutions" in relation to an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the old States, by whom the said lands were originally ceded to the General Government for the purpose of paying off the National Debt. The "Protest" is said to be of great length; but we know nothing of its arguments, as it has not been published. What the minority of our Legislature can have to say against a measure of such unquestionable justice to the State of North Carolina, and which passed the popular branch of that body by a majority of fifty votes, we are curious to see. We are, however, afraid it is nothing better than an attempt to sacrifice the interests of the State at the shrine of Party. We shall see.

The reader is referred to the first page of this paper for a Report by the Committee on the Judiciary, in our State Legislature, on the subject of the Law of Divorce. The reasoning in that Report, against the expediency of extending the facilities of separation between man and wife, we take to be sound; but, bachelors as we are, we confess ourselves incapable of deciding upon the reasons which may impel many to seek to sever the tender connexion; and so we beg leave to refer the whole matter to those whom it may most concern.

**EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.**

Mr. Calhoun lately introduced the following resolution into the Senate of the United States:  
"Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage—the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late—the expediency and practicality of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."  
This resolution was agreed to; and Messrs. Calhoun, Bibb, Benton, King of Georgia, Southard, and Webster, were appointed the said Select Committee.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. John Q. Adams delivered, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, an Eulogium on the Life and Character of Gen. Lafayette. Mr. A. was appointed to this duty by a resolution of the House at the last session. His effort is spoken of as highly creditable to his splendid talents; and the House, out of compliment to the feelings of the accomplished Orator and Statesman, ordered fifty thousand copies of his Oration to be printed. The Senate ordered the printing of ten thousand copies.

James M. Wayne, a Member of Congress from the State of Georgia, has been nominated to the Senate, by the President of the United States, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the death of Judge Johnson.

Thanks are tendered to the Hon. Mr. Rencher for his kindness in transmitting to us copies of the most important documents laid before Congress.

Why do we not receive the Washington papers now-a-days? Has the President vetoed upon their publication? or has his Postmaster-General laid an embargo upon their transmission by mail? We will take it as a favor if some of our friends in the Federal City can find time to inquire into this matter. No paper in this year has been received in this town from the Seat of Government—no, not even the Globe! We have received Boston, New York, and Philadelphia journals, as usual—but not even the Globe from Washington! We wish we knew whether the General has destroyed his celebrated "hickory broom."—If he has not, a fine chance now presents itself for a few whisks of that "beacon of Reform" in his P. O. Department.

How this world is given to finding fault! We claim for ourselves no exemption from this universal tith;—indeed, our scatchings this week prove that we have been more than ordinarily under its influence;—but we always try to see good cause before we find fault, and then to do it in such a mild way as to produce offence being taken. Some time since, in noticing the thirty-sixth birth-day of a contemporary journal, we took the occasion to add our testimony that its value was equal to its age, but embodied in our article one little objection that we had heard expressed on all hands, viz. that the said journal was "neither hot nor cold" in its general course. The remark was made by us, for the reason that the paper in question was published at the seat of the State Government, and, from its long standing, extensive circulation, and Editorial ability, might do much to place North Carolina in the bold relief which she is entitled to occupy with her sister States. We were regardless whether the principles advocated by it with increased vigor were those which we desire to see advanced, or not: our only design was to spur it up to take advantage of the favorable position it occupied to increase its own character for energy, and thus advance the importance of "old Rip" in the eyes of those who judge of the soundness of his nap by the sleepy spirit of his guardians—the conductors of the Public Press.

The Editors of the journal in question no doubt saw the bent of our observation, and appreciated its true bearing: for we must do them the justice to say that they have on more than one occasion since been quite hot—so hot, indeed, as to burn themselves, if not some of their neighbors.—(Let it not be thought that this is a new objection.)—But some others of our contemporaries noticed our observation, and dissented from us in the premises—laboring under the mistaken belief that we had reference entirely to politics. In order to let the reader, and our dissenting brethren, see who has made out the clearest case of the absence of "malice aforethought" in our mutual fault-finding, we give below two notices of our article, and shall compare notes with them in conclusion.

From the *Newbern Spectator*.—"We think that the exception which the Western Carolinian takes to the Raleigh Register—that it is "neither hot nor cold"—is a creature of the Carolinian's own brain. We have never been at a loss in ascertaining the Register's opinions on public matters; and, although we cannot imitate its conductors in taking matters coolly when corruption threatens the ruin of our country, yet we admire in them the virtue we cannot imitate, and give them credit for superior moral firmness and genuine patriotism."

From the *Wilmington People's Press*.—"The Editor of the Western Carolinian takes an exception to the Raleigh Register, that it is "neither hot nor cold." The Register has not been abusive enough to gratify the domineering and proscriptive spirit which is cherished by a portion of the Bank party.—It has dared, in general, to be courteous to its opponents, and candid in its statements."

And now for summing up.—We accused the Register as being neither hot nor cold—that is, that it was not sufficiently decided in its tone to meet the views of its friends on the various subjects of State and National policy which usually found publicity through its columns. Our Newbern brother has gone much farther than this: he charges it with "taking matters coolly" even "when corruption threatens the ruin of the country."—He, however, talks something about giving "credit for genuine patriotism;" but he will see that these positions are the antipodes of each other; and warrant us in the belief that his thrust was aimed at the Register's fifth rib, instead of ours. Go to, brother Spectator!—how couldst thou make us the scape-goat for thy sins!

But what shall we say to the People's Press?—That its editor intended to give us of the Carolinian the cut direct we can see plainly; but we confess our inability to comprehend his language. What does he mean by the words "not abusive enough to gratify the domineering and proscriptive spirit," &c., and "it has dared to be courteous to its opponents and candid in its statements."? If he of Wilmington will bring the reverse of either of these positions home to us, we will take it for granted that he knew what he wrote, and will in all-kindness of feeling endeavor to convince him that he is under a mistake. He is a good Jackson-man, however, and we presume that his eyes were so dazzled with "glory," his neck so compressed with the collar which he delights to wear, and his heart so closed to reason on the subject of the Bank, that when he wrote the above paragraph, neither of those organs had the slightest knowledge of what was "being perpetrated" by his hands. Out upon thee, Mr. Press!—thou art an ill-natured man, and we fear a little cracked withal!

**TERRIBLE SNOW-STORM.**

The Northern papers contain accounts of one of the severest storms of Snow that is within the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." They call it, *par excellence*, "one of the old-fashioned Snows." The passengers on the rail-road between Philadelphia and New York suffered greatly from the cold, the cars being unable to go through the immense snow-drifts that had accumulated on the road. The following account of the imminent danger they were in of perishing with cold and hunger during one of these stoppages, will give some idea of the distress which was experienced from this "old-fashioned" snow. Comment us to see illustrations in the article of snow!

From the *New York Times*.

The storm commenced at Washington on Wednesday night, and continued when our informant came away, on Friday night. It came with him to Philadelphia. The passengers from the latter city, 80 or 90 in number, had a terrible journey. They reached Burlington at about 11 A.M., and there took the cars. At 6 P.M. they were about four miles from Ansbay, and in one of those deep cuttings, where the ground ascends on both sides, they were at last brought to a stand-still, by a monstrous snow-drift, which arrested all further progress. No effort availed to force the cars over the obstacle, though they backed repeatedly to such a distance as to acquire their fullest momentum. The passengers, many of them ladies, had been without food since leaving Philadelphia; and now, with this tremendous storm of snow, drifting with the howling wind, they had the awful prospect of passing the piercingly cold night in the cars. It was proposed that some of the party should proceed on foot to Ansbay, and procure the means of bringing on the rest; but four miles through the unbroken snow-drifts, and with the falling snow driven so furiously in their faces, seemed too hard a walk, and it was given up.

Fifteen or twenty of the passengers then started, at about ten o'clock, to walk back about a mile, to a little house which they had passed, where they sat up all night, but with the comforts of fire and shelter. When they departed from the cars, six or seven of those who remained, seeing the sad condition of their fellow-passengers, and especially the ladies, set out on foot for Ansbay, and, after unparalleled fatigue and suffering, reached there in about three hours and a half. They were able to procure two or three whisks, which were sent to bring on the rest of the party. They arrived at the beleaguered cars at 5 o'clock in the morning, and

took off the unfortunate females, who were nearly exhausted. By daylight the people of the neighborhood were aroused; and, gathering in with their sleighs, the whole party were transported to Ansbay and got aboard the boat between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

**Barbarous Technicality.**—A Mr. Winfree, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, in Richmond, some time since locked himself up in one of the upper rooms of that establishment, and committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had made some little pecuniary arrangements just previous to his disappearance, which induced his family and friends to fear that he had laid violent hands upon himself. A search was accordingly made for his body, which resulted in its being found as above, several days after the deed had been committed.

A Jury's Inquest was held on the body, as usual; and the following paragraph is an extract from their report. We shudder on contemplating the cruel technicality of language in which the unfortunate circumstance is detailed. We can see but one excuse for it, which may be found in its tendency to prevent other people from giving a Coroner's Jury occasion to use the same unchristian formality in accounting for their death: we apprehend that any sane man would rather live forever, than to have it said of him that he had "feloniously and with malice aforethought" taken his own life! But we see in this possible consequence very little excuse for this outrage upon the sensibilities of an unfortunate man's family and friends: the language of the Richmond Jury is strictly legal we acknowledge, but it is nevertheless barbarous.

"At the Eagle Hotel, in the City aforesaid, in and upon himself then and there being in the peace of God, and after the said Commonwealth, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, made an assault, and that the aforesaid William Winfree then and there, with a certain knife of the value of twenty-five cents, which he, the said William Winfree, then and there held in his right hand, himself upon his throat then and there, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, did strike and give to himself, then and there, and the depth of two inches; of which mortal wound the said William Winfree, at the Eagle Hotel in the City aforesaid, languished and died on or about the twenty-sixth of November last, in the year aforesaid."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

NEAR SALISBURY, JANUARY 8th, 1835.

To the Hon. Willie P. Mangum:

DEAR SIR: This is the great and eventful day (as you know) which gave victory to the army at New Orleans under command of Gen. Jackson, which circumstance has been the principal, if not sole cause, of the admiration of a too grateful people, in placing at the helm of Government the present incumbent. How the overflowing gratitude of a free People towards him has been returned, is better known by his acts towards them, than by any comment I can make. His most zealous friends in gratitude have been the earliest to be thrust from his confidence; and he has taken to his bosom men unworthy of his confidence—designing, malicious, wily intriguers. To what degradation these intriguers have brought him and the Government, an indignant injured People have already expressed, in various ways. That always a majority has not declared their dissent to the measures of Government, and indignation at the attempted usurpations of power and strong disposition to consolidation, is not enough, and should not be taken, as a test of the general will of the moderate part of the People. No better proof of this is wanted than the resolutions lately introduced into the General Assembly of this State, by Dr. Potts, instructing you to vote for expunging, &c., from the records of the Senate. That a majority of the thinking and responsible part of this section of the State have supported you, and do and will support you, in the course you then pursued, there is not a chance for doubt. In this matter you have distinguished yourself; by the vote you then gave, you made known your own principles, and advocated the true principles of a free Government; and, in so doing, have supported the relative position of a Sovereign State to a Confederate Government. Your whole course, during the last session of Congress, has been pleasing to the friends of State Rights; and it is gratifying to think that, although North Carolina has parted with many of her sons of brilliant talent, she yet has many that do her honor, and are fearless in doing right—that will stand by her and the General Government at the same time. I have no disposition; it is not the thing I am after—to go into particulars; but, as connected with the disgraceful Act of the General Assembly, instructing you to undo that which every honest true-hearted patriot in the country most admires and likes you the best for doing, and which every sound politician, free from a collared party, ought and would do, viz: resist usurpations, of any and every kind, in power, money, or any thing else. In this resistance, you have acted a faithful part. "Go ahead"—your own conscience will sustain you; free and independent opinion will sustain you, and North Carolina—old North Carolina—is not so sound asleep, but she can discern that it is her true interest that you, and such men as yourself, should be sustained—the vote of a colored or pig-track majority in the present Legislature, on the Resolutions above referred to, to the contrary notwithstanding. Many, as well as myself, are very decidedly of the opinion that the great mass of the People of the State are opposed to Jackson Van Burenism, and that their voice, when heard, will prove the fact, by electing men of sense and independence enough to permit no one to act as Dictator.

North Carolina, it is true, is slow to anger; but, when aroused, she is not the less sure to defend her rights; and her magnanimity forbids that she should sacrifice one of her noblest sons, by telling him to retract the steps he has made in accordance with her true interest, and the wish of her people generally. Your public usefulness is too well known to have needed any commendation from even Yours, MULYUS.

From the *Raleigh Register*, of January 13.

**STATE LEGISLATURE.**

The Legislature of the State adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of fifty days. The Members generally have set out for their homes, where, it is not uncharitable to hope, a large number of them may be suffered to remain. For years familiar with the proceedings of our Legislature, we can conscientiously say that we have never before known a session where so little good has been effected, and so much bad feeling engendered.—The whole proceedings and deliberations of the body have been marked with such evidence of party feeling and party views, that its character is a reproach to the State, whose moderation and good sense in political matters have been heretofore so generally and so justly commended.

The only law enacted, of importance to the community generally, is that concerning a Convention. It is a subject of immense importance, and demands the serious consideration of every man in the State. We have no space this week for remarks as to the beneficial influences which must result to the State from the ratification of this Act; but sincerely believing that upon the reception given to it the future prosperity of N. Carolina essentially depends, we shall recur frequently to the subject, and do all in our power to urge upon the People to sanction its provisions at the Polls.

**MR. DRUMMOND.**  
One of the last Reports made to the Legislature, was from the Committee to whom was referred the Resolution directing an inquiry into the causes that led to Mr. Drummond's removal as Superintendent of our State Capital. The Committee go into details on the subject, and in conclusion state that, from the character and complexion of the whole matter, they refrain from a positive expression of their opinion relative to

the weight of the reasons which have been assigned for his removal, whilst at the same time the Committee express their decided opinion that Mr. D. still deserves the public confidence. The plain meaning of which is, that Mr. Drummond was unjustly removed, but, as the Commissioners who sanctioned the act were discharging a public duty without any remuneration, it would not look well to censure them.

**Codification of the Statute Laws.**—A vacancy having been created in the Commission to whose hands the execution of this work has been confided, by the resignation of Gavin Hogg, Esq., Governor Swain has filled the vacancy by the appointment of Judge Nash.

On Saturday last, James Wyche, of Granville, was elected Superintendent of Public Works for the ensuing year.

A lunatic, who for some time has considered himself President of the United States, and owning 35 millions of stock in the U. S. Bank, within a few days drew checks for different amounts, which were of course dishonored. Yesterday he called in person and presented a check for ten thousand dollars, which not being paid, in a fit of passion for the wrongs they were heaping upon him, he made a dash at a pile of bills, which he secured, and was placing them in his stocking for safe keeping, when he was seized by a couple of the officers of the Bank, who carried him to the police, and from thence he was carried to the Lunatic Asylum.—N. Y. Star.

POSTSCRIPT  
**Report on the French Question!!**

By the Southern Mail of Thursday we received the Richmond Wre of the 9th instant. From it we learn that on the Tuesday preceding, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a Report on the French Question. It is adverse to the recommendations of the President's Message; but breathes a high American spirit, and contends that our claims upon France are just, and not to be relinquished.—The Senate ordered the printing of 20,000 copies of the Report.

The Whig also states that Mess. Calhoun, King of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, and Benton, compose the Select Committee under the resolution introduced by Mr. Calhoun, in relation to Executive patronage;—that resolution will be found in a preceding column: it will be seen that the statements with regard to the Committee differ—we gathered the other information from the last Raleigh paper. Whichever is right, we look for many good results from the labors of the Committee.

**UNITED IN WEDLOCK.**

In this County, on the 11th instant, by Anderson E. Foster, Esq., Mr. BRYANT THOMPSON to Miss BETHANIA TORRENTE.  
In Stokes county, on the 18th ultimo, by H. Doubt, Esq., Mr. JESSE CONRAD to Miss NANCY LINEBACH.  
In Stokes county, on the 18th ult., by Solomon Spainhour, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL STEYERS to Miss MATHA WALL.  
In Stokes county, on the 1st instant, CLISBY ROBERSON, Esq., to Miss SALOME SNYDER.  
In Stokes county, on the 1st inst., by Wm. A. Leah, Esq., Mr. JOHN SCOTT to Miss MARY SPRINKLE.  
In Stokes county, on the 6th instant, by Wm. Sprague, Esq., Mr. REUBEN T. YAWTER to Miss HARRIET M. TRANSU, of Wauhtown.  
In Surry county, on the 18th ultimo, at the house of William Gordon, Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON to Miss ZEALY GORDON.

At Salisbury, Massachusetts, on the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Mr. NEMHIAH BLACKBERRY, to Miss CATHARINE ELDERBERRY, of Danbury.—[We hope none of their descendants will ever prove to be goose-berris.]

**DEPARTED THIS LIFE.**

In Lexington, on the 3rd inst., Mr. GEORGE KELLEY, in the 22nd year of his age.  
In Davidson county, on the 9th inst., Miss CATHARINE FRANK.

**RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL,**

No. 143 Pearl Street, New York.

[Store formerly occupied by the late firm of Randolph & Downey.]

Respectfully inform the Public that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS.**

And solicit an examination of their Stock by the Southern and Western Merchants who may visit the city, before making their purchases.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.  
New-York, Jan. 17, 1835.—9\*

**Take Notice!**

Daniel Biber, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Biber, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and settle the same without delay, as it is desirable to close the business of the estate as soon as possible. Those having claims against the said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, and duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT N. CRAIG,  
Administrator with the Will annexed.  
January 17, 1835.

**State of North Carolina:**

SURRY COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,**

NOVEMBER TERM, 1834.

Ambrose Johnson, } Original Attachment, levied  
vs. }  
John Jackson. } on Land and other property.

In this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Jackson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land and other property levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Test,  
F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.  
January 17, 1835.—6t

**Blanks of all Kinds**

Kept constantly on hand at this Office, for sale cheap.