

Executive Patronage.—"It has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

The Country owes its thanks to Mr. Calhoun for his resolution, and for his offering to grapple with an evil the most alarming to every Republican, and the most annihilative of a Republican character, of all under the united influence of which the Federal Government has made the people of the United States to groan.

To trace the rapid and overshadowing growth of Executive patronage, to demonstrate the incompatibility of so enormous a power in one man's hands with the preservation of Liberty, to depict its abuses for the corrupt purposes of rewarding favorites, punishing opponents, and ministering to ambition, and to suggest the means remedying the dangerous and growing vice, is a task well worthy the abilities of the first living Statesman.

It is peculiarly appropriate to John C. Calhoun, the true Representative of the revolution of 1801.

We heard loud and incessant complaints from Jacksonism, of the immensity and abuse of Executive patronage, in the Administration of Mr. Adams. The evil has grown with the most dangerous celerity. Let us see if Jacksonism will aid in its reformation.—Richmond Whig.

The following resolutions have been submitted to the Legislature of Alabama, by Mr. Lewis, of Benton County:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That whereas, by the message of his Excellency the President of the United States, it is apparent "that injurious effects resulting from American claims upon the French nation have arisen, by which the interest and character of both countries may be especially affected; and whereas, also, it is apparent that the United States have acted with moderation in the prosecution of a just and acknowledged claim—relying upon the faith promises and integrity of the French King—in which thus far they have been deceived, and not treated with that respect and credit which one independent nation owes another:

Therefore be it resolved, For the purpose of protecting the just claims of our citizens, and sustaining the honor of the American name, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and Representatives requested to sustain the President in the course marked out in the message, or such other as may hereafter become necessary from the attitude assumed by France on this question—or by the rights which belong to us as a free and independent people, jealous of their honor and prepared to sustain it whenever necessary."

What else could be expected from a County named after the notorious Benton?

THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the late annual meeting of the Stockholders of that Institution: James Owen, Wm. B. Meares, Edw. B. Dudley, A. J. De Rossett, P. K. Dickinson, Gabriel Holmes, Thos. H. Wright, John D. Jones, John Wooster, Robt. H. Cowan, Samuel Shuter.

We learn that the Bank has determined to make loans hereafter payable in four instalments at ninety days.

A resolution was also adopted, vesting the Directors at Wilmington, and at the Office at Fayetteville, and Agencies at Salem and Hillsborough, with full power to adjust, compromise, and discharge, all of that class of debts under the head of "suspended, doubtful, and bad," and report the same at the next meeting, when the new Stockholders will participate in the interests of the Institution.

The meeting adjourned to Monday 27th April. Fayetteville Observer.

Governor Swain's Message and Inaugural Address.—Every true North-Carolinian, who feels that the character of the State is intimately connected with the reputation of her public men, cannot but be gratified at the wide circulation which these papers have obtained in our sister States. There is not a single instance within the limits of our exchange list from Maine to Louisiana, where notice has been taken of either, that testimony is not borne to the decided ability and lofty patriotism of the author.—Raleigh Register.

Mad Dogs.—For some weeks past considerable alarm has been created in this county by the appearance of several Mad Dogs in this village and other parts of the county. Too much caution cannot be observed.—Oxford Examiner.



NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAILS To and From Salisbury.

The Great Northern Mail arrives on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between 12 M. and 3 P. M.—Departs on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 8 and 11 A. M.

The Great Southern Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between 8 and 11 A. M.—Departs on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

The Great Western Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M.

The Direct Raleigh Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M.

The Cheraw Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

The Fayetteville Mail (via Lawrenceville) arrives on Sundays, at 6 P. M.—Departs on Tuesdays, at 6 A. M.

The Fayetteville Mail (via Moore Courthouse) arrives on Mondays, at 10 A. M.—Departs on the same day, at 12 M.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7 P. M.—Departs on Fridays and Sundays, at 6 A. M.

The Mocksville Mail arrives on Saturdays, at 10 A. M.—Departs on the same day, at 12 M.

The Jersey Settlement Mail arrives on Mondays, at 10 A. M.—Departs on same day, at 12 M.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, January 24, 1835.

✎ We do not feel ourselves called upon to make any apology to our patrons for the almost entire occupancy of our to-day's paper by political articles. The importance of those articles commend them to the attentive perusal and serious consideration of every reader of our journal.

✎ PROTESTS are all the rage with the immaculate Jackson Party. Following the lead of their chief, a devoted gang of fifteen ("few, but undivided") in our late House of Commons, showed their submission to the collar, by protesting against a set of resolutions, passed by a large majority, on the subject of the Public Lands.

We have given this new Protest at large in this paper; and it is only necessary to call the attention of the discerning reader to its labored and twisted style, to expose its object.

Having but just returned to our editorial desk, and our time being occupied by more interesting and important business that has accumulated upon our hands during our attendance in the Legislature, we have not leisure, at present, to analyze this extraordinary production. But we must say that the general reasoning of the document is in perfect keeping with the principles of the party, and that its coat about enlarged patriotism, and State dignity, come with a most imposing grace from gentlemen who but a few weeks before sacrificed the dignity of poor old North Carolina to gratify a miserable cabal at Washington!

The whole mystery of the affair will be solved by advertent to the fact that some two years ago a bill passed both branches of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, and was vetoed by our inflexible President.

It is the rule of action, if not the avowed maxim, of the faithful, that their veiled prophet cannot err. If he compares a little cloud to a weasel, they are ready to see its likeness to nothing else; but let him instantly say it is more like a whale, and forthwith their accommodating optics discover the very mamme of the monster.

I had rather, at once, "be a dog, and bay the moon," than be the image of a man, and wear the collar.

✎ In the Richmond Enquirer, of the 13th instant, we find part of another letter from the warring correspondent at Raleigh.

The writer assures Mr. Ritchie that North Carolina is still under the yoke, and her people as much as ever devoted to the military idol, "alho' some would-be prominent politicians have managed to create slight jealousies in some parts of the State."

"Would-be prominent politicians," say you! We thank thee for the word, long as it is.

Art thou not one of those "would-be prominent politicians," who aspired to be, and was considered by some of the credulous herd, a proper bell-wether, until the Halifax and Wake leaders seduced him and three of the flock from following your bell! And if thou hast been so egregiously deceived by those under thine eye, and, as thou supposed, under thy thumb, with what confidence canst thou speak of the future course of the freemen of North Carolina! We would advise you, sir, if you wish to preserve your character even with the prophet of Richmond, to be more chary.

He who foretold, with such miraculous precision, the course of Jacksonism, will hardly forgive those who, by false or rash assurances, misled him into predictions that may jeopardize his own fame.

As to Judge Mangum, whom you, with so much disinterestedness, advise to resign, we hope he will follow the dictates of his own good judgment, and the counsel of his friends: these will urge him to maintain his high and honorable stand in defence of the Constitution of his country, manure the threats of the triumvirate, backed by their respective legions.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, lately presented to the Senate of the U. States, by Mr. Clay, is too long a document to find a place entire in our columns; and we therefore have to content with presenting an abstract of it in to-day's paper. The reader will find in it the conclusions at which the Committee arrive, without the extensive reasoning into which they enter—the *pit* of the Report, without its great length.

On the 14th instant, the Report was acted upon in the Senate; and, after considerable debate, the resolution accompanying it was amended to read as follows: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France."

This amended vote was taken upon its passage, by ayes and noes, and it was carried unanimously—forty-five Senators being present.

✎ The House Committee on Foreign Relations consists of nine members. A vote was taken in this body, after Mr. Clay's Report had been presented to the Senate, for the purpose of determining whether a Report should be made in favor of the course recommended by the President, and resulted as follows: For the President's recommendation, 3 Against it, 6 Majority for an adverse Report, 3

This vote settles the question of peace or war with France, at least for the present. It is cause for congratulation to the country, that, in so important a case as this, blind partizanship has given place to sober reflection and patriotic action.

✎ We learn, by the last advices from Washington, that Judge Dival has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that Roger B. Taney has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, to fill the vacancy. The Senate has once already refused to confirm this gentleman in an appointment conferred on him by the President, because he had proven himself too supple a tool in the hands of power; and, as that office was one of far less importance than that he is now nominated to, we look with confidence for his second rejection by the Senate.

THE LAST HUMBUNG.

Or the 8th of January Celebration at Washington. We lately informed our readers that arrangements were made at Washington City, by the "Republican Members of Congress," with Col. Richard M. Johnson at their head, to enact another part of the serio-comic-burlesque of "The Humbung." On the 8th of January, the said farce, was brought forward, accordingly; and, if we take the Globe's account of the affair, it passed off with great eclat.

A grand dinner was served up for these "glorification-jollifiers," at Brown's Hotel. Thomas H. Benton was appointed President of the Day, assisted by thirteen Vice-Presidents—among whose names we observe that of Bedford Brown of North Carolina.—Judge White, of Tennessee, was offered the honor of a Vice-Presidency at the dinner, but declined it. The President and Vice-Presidents of the United States, the Heads of the Departments, and the Foreign Ministers, were invited guests, and generally attended.

After the cloth was removed, and the "Republican Members of Congress" began to "fill up" with wine, they became quite talkative and boastful over their cups; and we must say that a majority of them acted their parts in good style. In reply to calls from the company, they were addressed and toasted successively by Messrs. Benton, Polk, King, Woodbury, Bell, Forsyth, Cass, Dickerson, Wayne, Tallmadge, White of Tennessee, Isaac Hill, Barry, Butler, and R. M. Johnson. It is needless for us to say what were the topics upon which these gentlemen founded remarks addressed to such a company, assembled for such a purpose. Suffice it, that every change of tune was rung upon the great victory at New Orleans on the 8th of January 1815, and the GREAT VICTORY at Washington on the 1st of January 1835.—Verily, if there is any truth in Republicanism, we shall have to acknowledge that Gen. Jackson gained both of these triumphs without any assistance whatever, as many of these "Republican members of Congress" insist upon it that HE has paid off the National Debt, and that without him it could not have been done!!!

We give below such of the Regular Toasts as we think "Republican" in sentiment, and such of the Volunteer Toasts as are most likely to interest our readers.—We have passed over battalions of sentiments having nothing to recommend them to those who are too free and honest to bow in idolatrous man-worship, and nothing to excuse them but the hope and belief that they were tendered by individuals who at the same moment were laboring under the effects of wine. It will strike the reader that some of the following toasts are not altogether orthodox with Jacksonism.—Even the P. Master-General divides the credit of the first victory between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Coffee, and says not a word about the latter; and Tecumseh-killer, too, only touches at the battle—even he says nothing about the payment of the Public Debt: this is an "unkind cut," but we felt sure that Col. Johnson was too sensible long to give his countenance to so bare-faced a cheat as that endeavor to be palmed upon the People by persuading them that Gen. Jackson himself had relieved the nation from debt.

REGULAR TOASTS:

1. Our National Independence: Shadowed forth by the heroism of our fathers at Bunker-Hill; confirmed by the valor of our troops at New Orleans; perfected in glory by the extinguishment of the National Debt.
2. The Union of the States—Its formation exemplified the wisdom, its preservation has tested the worth, of popular liberty.
3. The Federal Constitution—Best defended when least aided by addition, construction, or usurpation.
4. State Rights—Older than the rights of the Union; equally essential to freedom; worthy of preservation at the same hazard.
5. The Source of Political Power—It becomes powerless only when its voice shall be disregarded by assumed authority.
6. The True American System—In which each interest supports all interests, and all interests support each interest.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

The President of the United States did not attend, but forwarded the following toasts: The payment of the Public Debt: Let us commemorate it as an event which gives us increased power as a nation, and reflects lustre on our Federal Union, of whose justice, fidelity, and wisdom, it is a glorious illustration.—By Mr. Van Buren, Vice President of the U. States: Those great elements of power—an increasing population—ample and unencumbered resources, and a jealous regard for national honor.

By T. H. Benton, Senator from Missouri.—President Jackson: May the evening of his days be as tranquil, and as happy for himself, as the meridian has been resplendent, glorious, and beneficent, for his country.

By W. R. King, Senator from Alabama.—Nathaniel Mason: Through a long and eventful life, the devoted and consistent advocate of the rights of the People. He was the first friend of Thomas Jefferson, as he now is of Andrew Jackson.

By the Hon. Mr. Cass.—While we honor the living, let us remember the dead—the memory of those who lived for their country, and died in her cause.

By the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster-General.—The memory of Gen. Coffee: A rapid movement of his troops, unparalleled in history, contributed much to aid the Hero who saved the city of New Orleans, and nobly sustained the honor of his country.

By Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.—Genl. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans: He prevented booty, and he protected beauty.

By Mr. Brown, Senator from North Carolina.—The Administration of the General Government: That system is the most republican, which repudiates the doctrine of extravagant expenditures, and that a "public debt" is a "public blessing," and which exacts from its citizens a sufficiency alone for its economical support.

By Mr. Manning, Member of Congress from South Carolina.—The Government of the United States, to endure long, and to answer the purposes for which it was instituted, must, under equal laws, with equal burdens, diffuse equal benefits.

By James Buchanan, Senator from Pennsylvania.—The memory of William Lowndes: The author of our "Sinking Fund." His enlightened wisdom in devising this act, and the energy and economy of Gen. Jackson's Administration in completing its execution, have presented to the world the novel and grand spectacle of a great nation relieved from the burden of a public debt.

By Mr. Bynum, Member of Congress from North Carolina.—The Union and Sovereign Rights of the Confederate States: A just regard to each, is the surest preservative of the liberties of the people, and of the permanence of our republican institutions; he is an unsafe depository of the liberties of freemen, who would sacrifice the one at the shrine of the other.

By Mr. Hawks, Member of Congress from North Carolina.—The Whigs of the Revolution, and of the Battle of N. Orleans: The true Whigs of the country.

By Mr. Sevier, Delegate from Arkansas.—The future States of Arkansas and Michigan: They are of full age, and want their free-papers—none of your boisterous or dodging, "Uncle Sam," but be honest, and give liberty to your wards, for they are one-and-twenty.

By Mr. Coffee, Member of Congress from Georgia.—The United States and the separate States: Each Sovereign to the extent of its delegated and reserved

powers; and upon the exercise of these alone, will finally depend the perpetuity of the Union.

By Mr. Schenck, Member of Congress from N. Jersey.—State Rights and National Rights: Both safe in the keeping of an intelligent and patriotic people, alike jealous of their personal principles and national honor.

By A. J. Donelson, Esq., Private Secretary of the President of the United States.—The Hon. Edward Livingston, our Minister at Paris: Worthy of our remembrance on an occasion which commemorates the glory of his country.

By F. P. Blair, Esq., Editor of the Globe.—William C. Rives: The Virginian who nobly illustrates the principles which have raised the renown of his native State.

By Mr. Huntington, Member of Congress from New York.—The Sovereignty of the States, and the State Sovereignities: Correctly defined and pertinaciously maintained.

By Mr. Beaumont, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.—The Extinguishment of the Public Debt: Let the expectations of the friends of the country be realized by a consequent reduction in the drafts upon their industry; and let not this celebration be but a solemn mockery.

By J. M. Walker, of Illinois.—The National Debt, and the Bank of the United States: The extinguishment of the one, destroys all pretext for an oppressive tariff; and the downfall of the other, rivets the patriot's confidence to the unerring judgment of a free and enlightened people.

By Col. R. E. W. Earle.—The memory of Gen. J. Coffee: One of the prominent actors on that glorious day, the anniversary of which we celebrate.

The following sentiment was sent by a Lady: Gen. Jackson.—In the chivalry of the soldier, the devotion of the patriot, the sagacity of the statesman, and the urbanity of the gentleman, he constitutes a model that adorns and elevates his country.

✎ We "take the responsibility" of recommending to the WHIGS throughout the country the FOURTH OF JULY next as a *propit* day upon which to celebrate the extinguishment of our National Debt.

COLD WEATHER.

The recent prevalence of cold weather is spoken of in our exchange papers from all parts of the country. It is represented to have been unprecedentedly intense in many places; and we regret to see several cases of death by freezing, mentioned in the Northern papers. In Albany, N.Y., the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 30 degrees below zero on the morning of the 4th of January, and did not rise more than four degrees at any time during the day. Other places in the North and East were visited by like degrees of cold.

This reminds us that we must have been in error, two weeks ago, in announcing the arrival of Winter in our town.—Our excuse to the old gentleman is, that we were ourselves confined to a sick room, by an attack of the winter fever; which fact, together with reports brought in by our friends, induced us to believe that he had actually taken up his residence in these regions.—It now appears, however, that he was at that time "in the full tide of successful experiment" at the headquarters of Regencyism, in the Empire State.

A friend says that, at any rate, he must have looked over this way and breathed very hard.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.

"Denville (Va.) Reporter."—Joseph C. Megginson, Esq., has recently retired from the editorial charge of the above named journal; and it is again placed in the hands of Benjamin W. S. Cabell, Esq., its former able and zealous editor. The Reporter is a valuable State Rights paper; and any regret that we might feel at the loss of Mr. Megginson from its editorial conduct, is lessened by the fact that it has descended to hands so well calculated to keep up the high character it has heretofore sustained.

"Camden (S. C.) Journal."—This paper has also lately changed hands. Thomas W. Pegues, Esq., has disposed of the establishment to John C. West, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville. The new editor exhibits no small degree of talent and editorial tact in his original articles; and we look to the "Journal" as an interesting and able contemporary.

"Edgefield (S. C.) Carolinian."—J. W. Wimbish, Esq., has retired; and J. P. Carroll, Esq., is to be the future conductor of the above journal. His introductory to its patrons speaks well for his talents. He has our good wishes for extensive success in his new vocation, as well on account of his principles agreeing with our own, as because he is our namesake.

✎ A portion of the Members of the Ohio Legislature, and the citizens of Columbus, have lately united in a nomination of Judge McLean for the next Presidency of the United States.

The Alabama Legislature, by a considerable majority, has lately nominated Judge White, of Tennessee, for the same office.

The same body also passed resolutions requesting Mr. Moore, one of the United States Senators from that State, to resign his seat!!! There can be no dispute about collateralism in the Legislature of Alabama.

✎ The way they do things in Delaware!—While other Legislatures are endeavoring to compel Senators to vacate their seats, by instructions and requests, this democratic and patriotic little State has actually refused to accept the tendered resignation of one of her Senators; and, after protesting against his withdrawal from their service, the Legislature re-elected him for another term, by two-thirds of all the members. Mr. Clayton is a sound and honorable man, and we shall be glad if this movement in the Legislature of his State—alike creditable to the State and her Representatives—can secure to the Constitution, in the Senate, the aid and support of his talents and voice.

✎ William A. F. Davidson, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, has obtained County Court License from the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

✎ Insure your Property!—The Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, commenced business on the 10th January. The owners of property should avail themselves of this favorable occasion to secure themselves against loss or damage by fire.—When the devouring element is raging, the gratifying reflection that "my property is insured," is cheaply bought by the premium which is required annually to be paid to an insurance company for it.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Mr. Editor: I heard some strange rumors as to the manner in which the party that now rule the destiny of North Carolina managed their affairs at Raleigh during the late session.

Can any one inform the public by what means the majority in the Assembly—the party—have been able to secure a life estate in the services of the late Attorney General de jure, by retaining him de facto?

In the caucus that was held to nominate his successor de jure, what was the relative strength of the three

great aspirants, who contended for the honor of being the leader of the Van Buren forces, and for the spoils of office?

Is it true that the Van Buren of North Carolina, the would-be magician of "the old North State," was made to feel that with the real democracy (?) with which he is associated, he is estimated in the poor proportion of 16 to 92; and that, in the same caucus, the organ of the Warren Junto—the correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, "who never deceived" old lady "Verie sans Peur,"—could count only three faithful adherents!

Is it known which was the most numerous in the caucus, the officers or the privates—the rank or file—of the party?

Finally, did the mover of the resolution, requiring that the late Attorney General should be retained to assist in the management of the important land suits in the Federal Court, consider his resolution a compliment to the learning and ability of the new Attorney General, whose duty it is to attend to such matters?

Q IN THE WOODS.

[To the whole of the foregoing queries we cannot give an answer; but we will reply, as far as we are credibly informed upon the subject.

All our National, and some of our State affairs, were settled by caucuses this winter—by midnight meetings in back rooms, where none but graduates of the Van Buren College were permitted to attend and vote.

It was at a meeting of this sort Mr. Daniel received 52 votes as the party candidate for Attorney General, Mr. Haywood 16, and Mr. Bragg 3!!!

It is said that there were more officers in expectancy, in the caucus, than privates; but, as there were not, then, chances of promotion for all, they agreed, like the boys in Gotham, to be Captain turn-about; and "another DANIEL came to judgment," and was chosen as the first Captain.—Ed. Carolinian.]

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Mr. Editor: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to congratulate the admirers of fine horses, in Salisbury and its neighborhood, upon the prospect we now have of improving our breed of that noble animal. I understand that Col. R. W. Long, the indefatigable friend of the public, has at length completed negotiations with Gen. Carson for his celebrated horse Reform, who will in a short time take up his residence among the steeds of "less degree" in our lowland region. I do not speak from a personal knowledge of the pedigree of Reform, but I am told, by those who know, that he is unsurpassed by any horse in the country for pureness of blood, symmetry of form, and beauty of action. Every one, I believe, will acknowledge that "reform" is much needed at this time, as well in the animal as the political world; and I am glad to think we shall soon have an opportunity to avail ourselves of it in the first particular. ARABIA.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Rowan county, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lockridge, Mr. ALFRED PATTERSON to Miss ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

And at the same time and place, by the Rev. W. A. Hall, Mr. EPHRAIM GAITHER to Miss SARAH JOHNSON.

On the 17th ultimo, Mr. JOHN R. MILLER, of Rutherfordton, to Miss ANGELINE DRAUGHN, of S. Carolina.

On the 17th ult, Mr. JESSE B. SLOAM, of Rutherfordton, to Miss MARIA B. BARRY, of Greenville, South Carolina.

In Yancey county, on the 16th ult., Mr. ISAAC C. WILSON to Miss MARTHA BURLISON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SALISBURY, Jan. 24, 1835.

THE OFFICERS composing the 63d Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock P. M., with muskets, for Drill.

By order of D. R. LINN, Col. Commandant. H. W. CONNOR, Adjutant. January 24, 1835.

Partnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together, in this place, under the Firm of La Coste & McKay,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING A Wholesale and Retail Business IN ALL THE Staple and Leading ARTICLES ADAPTED TO THIS MARKET.

✎ It being our intention to sell exclusively for Cash or negotiable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell Goods as low as they can be bought in any country-town in South or North Carolina.

AUG. P. LA COSTE, DONALD L. MCKAY. Cheraw, (S. C.) January 1, 1835.—4

Selling Off!

THE Subscribers, with the view of commencing the ensuing season with an entirely NEW Stock of Goods, offer their present large and valuable Stock at

VERY REDUCED PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail. Country Merchants, Planters, and others wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves. LA COSTE & MCKAY. Cheraw, January 24, 1835.

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL,

No. 143 Pearl Street, New York, [Store formerly occupied by the late firm of Randolph & Disoway.]

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.—6

Take Notice!

THE Subscriber having administered on the estate of Daniel Biles, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. ROBERT N. CRAIG, Administrator with the Will annexed. January 17, 1835.