

THE CONVENTION.

The 12th section of the Act passed at the late session of the Legislature, concerning a Convention, requires the Governor "to cause said Act to be published, until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the State."

We have heard that there is some dissatisfaction in the West, with the 8th section of the Act, which allows each County in the State two Delegates to the Convention. It is apprehended that, as the Eastern counties, which are more numerous than the Western, will, by this arrangement, have a majority in the Convention, they will be able to modify the Constitution in a manner that will be less acceptable to the West than the existing provisions of that instrument.

But an attentive consideration of the 10th and 13th sections will dispel this apprehension. The 10th requires the Delegates to take an oath to make certain alterations and amendments to the Constitution, which are specified in the 1st 2nd and 3d articles of the 13th section. These three articles, but more especially the first two of them, relate to the future basis of representation in the Legislature, which has always been the chief object of the West in desiring a Convention.

It will, of course, be observed, that on these points the Convention will have no discretion—they must act, and act in the manner prescribed, provided the majority of voters at the election in April ratify the Act of the Legislature. It will further be observed that the Convention has a discretion to propose, or not propose, as may seem expedient, the amendments designated in all the subsequent articles, including those in the Supplemental Act.

But the Western Counties have still another security. The Convention can only propose amendments; these must be submitted, for ratification, to the People of the State—that is to say, to the qualified voters. And, as the Western counties contain a majority of those voters, they will have the final control over the whole matter. If they like the proposed amendments, they will of course adopt them; if they do not like them, they can reject.

In making Constitutions, or in modifying them, it cannot be expected that every provision should be acceptable to all persons. It is indispensably necessary, as in making all other kinds of bargains—for a Constitution is nothing more than a bargain, or contract—that the contracting parties should reciprocally yield something. Otherwise, no society or community could ever be formed, except by force; and that would reduce man again to a state of barbarity.

If any person entertains such serious objections to any part or parts of the proposed amendments, as may induce him to prefer the Constitution, in its present shape, to what it would be as modified, our columns are free, and we invite discussion and inquiry. Let every question be openly and fully canvassed; but let us not, now that we have it in our power to settle this distracting subject, suffer slight causes to throw us back, and put it out of our power to obtain any change except by revolution.

We believe that, if the Convention meets, and changes the basis of representation, a brighter day will dawn upon North Carolina than has ever been witnessed since the recognition of American Independence. Since in this belief, we ardently hope that every man who feels an interest in the character and the property of the State will exert his influence to effect the amendments.

"INSTRUCTIONS" REVOKED!

Ohio.—After considerable debate, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed, in the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, on the 12th instant, by 49 votes to 28: "Whereas certain Resolutions passed the last General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 2d day of January, 1834, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to prevent the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States—to sustain the Administration in its removal of the Public Deposits—and to oppose the passage of a Land Bill containing the principles adopted in the Act upon that subject which passed at the second session of the twenty-third Congress: And whereas this General Assembly believe the Right of Instruction belongs properly to the People, and that it is an abuse of that right whenever the Legislature instruct contrary to the popular will—and, believing that the aforesaid Instructions are not in accordance with that will: "Therefore,

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Preamble and Resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, on the foregoing subjects, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded.

"Resolved, That, by the adoption of the foregoing resolution, it is not intended to express an opinion favorable to the re-charter of the United States Bank.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The above is a practical commentary on the doctrine of Instruction, and is worth a volume of speeches and essays. If the right of instruction in the State Legislature does not imply the duty of the Senators to obey, it amounts to nothing, and its exercise is mere idle officiousness. If it does imply the duty of the Senators to obey instructions, then the Senate of the U. States is a fraud upon those States which adopted the Constitution under the persuasion that Senators were to hold their seats for six years. For it is evident that the tenure of the Senatorial term may be rendered more precarious, by this Right of Instruction, than the tenure of the Representative branch. And the State Legislatures, which were intended for State legislation exclusively, become, in fact, one branch of the National Legislature.

The consequence will be an annual fluctuation in the policy of the United States, and the destruction of that body—the Senate—which was designed to check the other departments of the Government, and to defend the Sovereignty of the States.

Our late Legislature passed a set of resolutions instructing Judge Mangum, possibly, and we think probably, the next Legislature will contain a majority of members differing in sentiment from those who passed these resolutions. If such should be the case, we may expect to see our next Assembly rescinding the measures of the last, and like the present Legislature of Ohio, passing sentence of condemnation upon their predecessors. Is such a state of things desirable? Is domestic tranquility to be preserved in this way? Are factions and popular tumults to be thus kept down or allayed? Is the Constitution to be preserved by such an indirect but certain process of subversion?

These are grave and important questions for the consideration of a free people. Let them look well to the current events and passing signs of the times! Let them awake speedily from their apathy, and act with promptness and determination in defence of their rights and of the Constitution under which they hold those rights, or they may awake, ere long, to a bloody struggle for liberty—or, what is even worse, to witness the calm of a fixed despotism.

Hear Him!—We copy the following article from the Western (Franklin, Tennessee,) Weekly Review:

"South Carolina Compromise.—The patriotic and talented editor of the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer protests, as every American freeman should protest, solemnly and earnestly, against the miscalled compromise recently adopted by the parties in South Carolina. Let the Union men look well to it;—they have been basely betrayed by a kiss. The olive branch promised peace, but beneath its leaves lay hid the sting of death. The dark heresies and the destroying doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98, are now triumphant in that State: but their siren song of State Rights and Peaceable Remedies cannot lull to sleep the patriotism of the People. Thousands and tens of thousands of the freemen of America have sworn, upon the altars of our National Union, eternal and uncompromising hostility to the principles of Nullification; and their voice must and shall be heard. We pray the Nullifiers to pause. The temple of State Sovereignty can only be erected on the ruins of liberty; and the bloody footprints of its misguided worshippers, upon our broken and trampled Constitution, will mark the pathway to its gates. For the principles of Nullification, we can only promise that they will ever receive the bitter scorn and condemnation of every freeman who prizes the liberties won for him by the brave old soldiers of the Revolution;—and for the leaders of the heresy, should they unfortunately triumph, they will only figure with those whose names are recorded on the darkest pages of the world's eventful story, as the successful assassins of constitutional liberty."

Horrible! Why, the man must be beside himself—positively mad! Or, at the best, one would think that when he indited the above article he had just awakened from a disturbed sleep in which some "raw-head and bloody-bones," under the assumed name of Nullification, had "rowed him up Salt-River" to its utmost source. He rants and raves about the "rightful remedy," in a way that quite chills our blood!

But let our brother console himself—Nullification is very harmless even in its most vigorous action; but at present it slumbers in peace—and long may its friends be without a cause for arousing it! If, however, such cause should occur, and they should have a call for its presence in Tennessee, we assure the Editor of the Review that he will find his imaginary "monster" to be as "gentle as any sucking dove."

With regard to the South Carolina compromise, let our Tennessee friend be content—the Union-men knew what they were doing. Truth cleared away the mists of prejudice from their minds, and they had the magnanimity to acknowledge its powerful influence.

SELECT TOASTS

Given at the Glorification Hamburg Dinner at Washington on the 8th of January.

By Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the General Land Office.—Our Country and its Government: No debt; no direct taxes; no monopolies; no surplus legislation; no pension list, and no offices for life.

Rather extraordinary this for an office-holder! If Mr. Hayward was in earnest, he is too honest to be in such company as he delivered the sentiment to;—if he intended merely to quiz his hearers, (as we shrewdly suspect,) he was cruel. There is truth in wine.

By Col. A. L. Roumfort, of Pennsylvania.—Martin Van Buren: The burine that will engrave, in indelible characters, VICTORY on the escutcheon of democracy, in 1836.

We thank thee for the pun, Colonel!—for, to say the truth, a Van has been played upon until it is as threadbare as are the prospects of the little Kinderhooker himself. It may be true that he will engrave "Victory" upon the successful banner in 1836.—His eleven-hourism is well known, and his love of office will induce him to do any dirty work to secure it;—that he may be a tool in the hands of others, we doubt not;—but that he will be the master-workman, we cannot believe.

By R. T. Lytle, Member of Congress from Ohio.—Ohio: A slumbering giant in 1834. At the touch of the "Magician's" wand she will start up, in 1836, and in the full vigor of her mighty energies, show all her muscle.

This is a very little toast!—stuff, fustian, mere guess work, and hard guessing at that! It is a pity for Mr. Lytle that he could not wave the "Magician's" wand over his district when he magnanimously resigned his seat in the present Congress for the purpose of again becoming a candidate for it, and when he was opposed by a self-nominated man; over whom he succeeded by only 48 votes. He had lost his seat in the next Congress; and nothing but the true magnanimity of his political opponents, who declined going against him during his unexpired term, enabled him to be at the Glorification Dinner.

By the Hon. S. R. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster-General.—The Sword and the Purse: In the hands of Andrew Jackson, the means of vanquishing our invaders and discharging our national debt.

To say that this toast was given by a hanger-on of the Post-Office Department, is enough. The spirit of it is the hobby, too, upon which many an unworthy man has ridden into office and retained it at the expense of the people's money.

N.B. The reason that Mr. Barry did not mention anything about the National Debt, in his speech and toast at the dinner, is thought to be, that, as his Department is so much involved, the whole subject of the payment of debts is peculiarly distressing to him. We marvel that his Assistant did not have more regard for the soreness of his betters—we opine that his purse was worse than a two-edged sword to the feelings of the Postmaster-General.

By Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina.—Old Rip may well be asleep amid the tumult and disorder of Nullification; but he is always awake when the contest is for liberty and republican principles.

Last, and—least. This is a prodigious sentiment—and there's no disputing it. Prejudice and fiction are so combined, that we conclude, in relation to it, to say just what is due—nothing!

Washington Letters.—Extracts from the Letters of two "Washington Correspondents," will be found in a preceding column. They contain matter of great importance, and merit the serious consideration of every friend of our political institutions.

A ROYAL AUCTIONEER, "By Authority."—The Committee on Agriculture, in the Senate of the United States, (of which Mr. Brown is Chairman,) lately introduced a resolution "directing the President of the United States to sell, at public auction, the Lion and two Horses presented to him by the Emperor of Morocco."

A debate took place on this proposition for directing the President to "sell out," in the course of which several amendments to the resolution were proposed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen proposed that the Lion be given to the proprietor of Peale's Museum in the city of New York, and that the horses be presented to the Agricultural Society of the State of New York. Mr. Porter proposed that they should be sold at auction in the city of Washington; but withdrew the motion, saying that "the Government Lion was enough in that city. Mr. Poindexter moved that the President present the Lion to Louis Philippe of France. Mr. Buchanan opposed the motion, jocularly remarking that it would be a declaration of war at once. Mr. Moore said he was opposed to the Lion being given to any institution in New York;—he had no partiality for that quarter; he neither desired to give that State a Lion, or take a Lion from it for the nation.

After a good deal of very amusing discussion, during which both the Senators and spectators frequently gave way to hearty laughter, the resolution was amended to read as follows, and thus passed:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be directed to present the Lion to any institution, person, or persons, whom he may designate; and cause the two Horses to be sold at public auction, in the city of Washington, on the last Saturday of February 1835."

Post-Office Reform.—In the Official List of Post-Offices established and discontinued, and Offices the names of which have been changed, since the first of July last, published in the Globe, we find the following items of "Reform" in North Carolina:

- Granville County—Asylum Post-Office discontinued. Carteret—Bordentown P. O. discontinued. Cabarrus—Buckhead P. O. discontinued. Stokes—Chesnut Ridge and Muddy Creek P. Offices both discontinued. Mecklenburg—Findlayville and Ralandsburg P. O. both discontinued. Sampson—Lisborne P. O. discontinued. Lenoir—Mosely Hall P. O. established. Macon—McConnell's Store P. Office changed to the name of Sandy Bottom. Davidson—Harmony P. O. discontinued. Rockingham—Paynesville P. O. discontinued. Surry—Westfield P. O. established.

Another Affair of Honor!—The Washington Globe, of the 24th instant, says: "A DUEL was fought yesterday, in this neighborhood, by Mr. Wise, of the House of Representatives, (from Virginia,) and Mr. Coke, his predecessor in Congress. Mr. Coke was shot through the arm. The quarrel which led to this unpleasant affair, we understand, arose in the course of the canvass between the parties two years ago. Mr. Coke was the challenger."

A thumping dividend.—The Managers of the "Experimental Rail-Road Company," in Raleigh, have declared a profit-dividend of twenty-five per cent. for the last six months! The Experimental Rail-Road leads from the Capital, in Raleigh, to a stone-quarry within one mile of the city; and has thus far proved a most lucky "experiment" for those who own stock in it. Who can say that a Rail-Road from the mountains to the sea-board would not yield as large a profit?

A writer over the signature of "Jefferson," in the last Raleigh Register, nominates the Hon. William Gaston, of this State, for the next Presidency.

Whig National Convention.—The Whigs of Mississippi lately held a State Convention at Jackson, in that State, for the purpose of taking measures to bring forward a Whig candidate for the next Presidency. The papers state that this Convention combined as much intelligence as ever assembled on any occasion in Mississippi. After warm opposition, a resolution was passed, by a large majority, recommending the meeting of a National Whig Convention at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, whose duty it shall be to nominate suitable persons for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.—The Mississippi Convention appointed delegates to the one proposed at Pittsburg.

Liberty.—A resolution lately passed the Legislature of Georgia, appropriating \$50,000 for the education of the Deaf and Dumb of that State, and \$10,000 for the erection of a Southern Asylum, whenever two other States shall unite in the project.

It has been said, and we think with truth, that this is peculiarly the age in which the condition of man is meliorated and made supportable. The numberless societies which have sprung up with the especial view of ridding life of all its harsher features, have accomplished wonders; but we look to a Society which is in the "full tide of successful experiment" in Richmond, for much more signal success in the good cause, than any thing that has as yet been accomplished by the philanthropists. We see a notice, in the Richmond Whig, that the "Woollen-Cooling-Billing-and-Matrimonial-Society" of that city intend to give a Ball on Valentine's Day. If this fraternity do not succeed in smoothing off the rough edges of diffidence among the gentlemen, and false modesty among the ladies, of the Metropolis of Virginia, we shall despair for the hopes of the bachelors and spinsters of that Ancient Commonwealth.

Melancholy case!—A N. York paper tells the following story of the sad effects of a typographical blunder which found its way into print. The Editor relates it in such a careless good-natured manner, that we could hope he foresaw a probable fulfilment of his concluding wish in the widow's behalf.

"We have now before us a letter from the widow of a man who, it was believed, hung himself solely on account of our having begun his name with the wrong letter, in recording the unparalleled achievement of raising a forked radish, which, when properly dressed and ornamented with whiskers, passed for a regular dandy. The widow reproaches us bitterly for our carelessness; but the only amends we can make is to wish her a second husband equally eminent for raising forked radishes."

A new Definition.—A young lady being lately on an examination as to her proficiency in the science of grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor is singular? She replied, with great apparent candor, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1835. The President held his annual levee to-day! The east room, the oval room, and the green room, were crowded with throngs of visitors. The White House has rarely presented a more enlivening sight. A long row of carriages was drawn up in front, and the steps of the mansion were blockaded partly by boys and partly by gentlemen from the neighboring Rail Road and Canal. A friend who witnessed the spectacle, has sent me a description, which I will give you in his own words: "My curiosity to be present at one of these assemblies, of which I had heard so much, overcame my political prejudices, which I confess are none of the mildest, and with the passport of a lady upon my arm, I entered the anteroom. A fine band of musicians were here stationed, who struck up Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and other patriotic tunes, to the manifest delight of a number of youthful amateurs who surrounded them, and who greeted them with turbulent applause.

As I approached the oval room, I beheld the President shaking hands with the company, who, after the customary congratulations of the day, passed into another apartment. I was borne onward by the current, together with my fair companion, and after undergoing the usual introduction, we moved towards the East room. The crowd here was so dense, that it was with difficulty we could make our way to the opposite side; and such an assemblage! At one moment we were jostled by an honest son of the Emerald Isle, and the next a foreign minister in his court dress would brush by us. Here was an Indian chief, with his face daubed with red paint, and there an antiquated belle, with cheeks blushing with rouge. Here were children gazing delightedly on the novel scene, and there was age tottering under the weight of fourscore years. Here was Mr. Van Buren with his white kid gloves, and there was Terry O'Flaherty with his trusty shillelah grasped in his naked hand.—Here was a Tory, and there was a Whig. Here was a fellow who looked very much as if he were not born to be drowned, and there was an honest man. Here was Amos Kendall, and there was Mr. —. A fair proportion of beauty was present, and an unnecessary proportion of ugliness. I did not see the French minister in attendance. He has good reasons for having been absent. I quitted the motley scene, with my curiosity perfectly satisfied as to the character of a Presidential levee."

From the Raleigh Register. The Episcopal School.—We are happy to say that the Second Session of this Institution has commenced under the most flattering prospects; there being now 87 Pupils, and the number daily increasing. We have the pleasure to add, that the fears which have been entertained that the present Rector, Mr. Cogswell, would resign his charge and accept the Professorship offered him in the South-Carolina College, at Columbia, are without foundation. This gentleman, we are authorized to say, has declined that appointment, and feels entirely identified with the Institution over which he now presides, of which he is in a great measure the Parent, and which we hope and believe he will make one of the most useful in this country.

From the Southern Churchman. MEETING OF THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA. The meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday last, and, though not so numerously attended as on some former occasions, was yet sufficiently large to occupy nearly all the seats in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

At 7 o'clock the venerable President of the Society, Chief Justice Marshall, took the chair, and called the meeting to order. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read by the Recording-Secretary, Mr. D. I. Burr. This Report had much interesting matter in it, particularly the view taken of the want of efficacy in the law making an appropriation for transporting free people of color to Africa, but restraining it to those who were free before the passage of that law. We agree with the Board, that the beneficence of the Legislature should be extended to all who might be emancipated for the purpose of emigration. The Report of the Treasurer showed the receipts during the last year to have been upwards of \$1,000. Several resolutions were offered to the Society by various gentlemen, especially Mr. Maxwell, the Senator from Norfolk, repudiating the charge, so frequently made at the North by the friends of Abolition, that the Society had the effect of perpetuating Slavery in the South. This resolution was supported by Mr. M., in his usual happy and forcible manner. The Rev. Mr. Plumer, too, offered a resolution, stating that the Colonization Society occupied a middle ground, upon which all the friends of the African race could meet; and that, therefore, it was calculated to strengthen the bonds of this Union; and sustained it in an address which called forth much applause. An interesting letter from Liberia was read by Mr. James, who offered a resolution expressing the sense of the meeting on the great importance of the new settlements now making on the coast of Africa. Other resolutions were offered, and remarks made, by several gentlemen; but, as we hope in our next to give a more perfect account of the proceedings of the meeting, we must content ourselves with this brief notice. We believe, upon the whole, that there has seldom been a meeting of the Society, when the proceedings have been attended with more interest. After the election of officers, the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1835. The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening last. The Hon. Henry Clay, and the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, presided. The attendance of Delegates from various parts of the Union was large, and the crowd of auditors, both male and female, was unusually great—filling not only the Hall and lobbies, but the galleries. Several eloquent addresses were delivered, of a most judicious, temperate, and encouraging character. The Society had not concluded its business at 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place to the following evening.—N. Intelligencer.

BISHOP IVES.—We alluded, a few weeks since, to a life-size bust of this eminent Divine, then in progress of execution, by Mr. Alfred S. Waugh, of this city. The model is now completed, and for several days past has been exhibited at Mr. Waugh's rooms. The likeness is inimitable, and the whole performance such as entitles the Artist to a very high rank in his profession. The expression of the face is that of the Bishop, when, in the sacred desk, he has just concluded one of his striking sentences. The whole air is easy and natural, and there is more animation and freedom in the character of the bust than is generally imparted to works of this kind. The drapery (full canonicals) is flowing and massive, and displays a master hand. The hair is most naturally wrought, and has all the lightness and airiness of that important covering of the human caput. It is, we believe, the first bust ever executed in North Carolina; but we hope the Artist will be so liberally rewarded by the sale of the copies from it, as to guarantee that it shall not be the last.—Raleigh Register.

From the Chesaw Gazette. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last Monthly Meeting of the Chesaw Temperance Society:

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is morally wrong, and that any individual who, notwithstanding the light which has been thrown upon the subject, persists in this traffic, sacrifices the happiness of his fellow men, the good of his country, and the approbation of his own conscience, to his pecuniary interest.

Resolved, That Temperance Societies have, with the blessing of God, proved a most powerful means of arresting the progress of intemperance, and counteracting its ruinous effects, and that it is therefore the solemn duty of all to give them their countenance and active support.

Ada Byron, the only living offspring of the illustrious poet, though scarcely fourteen, inherits, it is said, the genius of her father, and has written a wild dramatic romance which lately appeared at the Victoria Theatre. She is also about publishing a five act tragedy, called the "Deceived One, or the Fate of Geroldine," in which the culture woman, alluded to by Lord Byron, is served up.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this town, on Thursday evening the 29th instant, by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Mr. SYDNEY SPEARS to Miss MARGARET SHAVER.

In Morganton, N. C., on the 26th instant, by Robert C. Pearson, Esq., RICE C. SPEARS, Esq., of Virginia, to Miss SUSAN P. SHEARLY.

In Giles county, Tennessee, Mr. SPENCER DOBSON, of Williamson county, to Miss ROSANNA J. BENTHAL, of Giles county.

HYMENEAL—EXTRAORDINARY.

Married, in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana, on Thursday last, by the Hon. J. M. Treadway, Mr. Isaac Marts, to Miss Lavina M'Comick; and at the same time and place, Mr. Moses Marts to Miss Tabitha M'Comick.

Cupid is an eccentric as well as a mischievous and frolicsome rogue. It is said he is blind—but we shall forever doubt it, after the striking coincidences he has perpetrated in the aforesaid matches.—Messrs. Isaac and Moses are twin brothers; Misses Lavina and Tabitha are twin sisters. The first pair are the elder born, the second pair the younger born. The brothers were born on the 27th day of May, 1812; the sisters were born on the 27th day of February, 1816; all were married on the 27th of February, 1834. The brothers resemble each other so nearly, as also the sisters, that Judge T. tells us it puzzled him exceedingly to tell which was which.—Indiana Watchman.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

Near Salisbury, on the 24th instant, Captain THOMAS MULL, aged about 60 years. He was a worthy and respectable citizen—honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

At Statesville, on the 18th instant, ABSALOM K. SIMONTON, of apoplexy, aged about 40 years.

Another Soldier of the Revolution has fallen! PAUL ALLEN, an Ensign in the Revolutionary War, departed this life on Saturday the 17th instant.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 22nd inst., GEORGE W. HOUSTON, aged about 60 years.

In Montgomery county, on the 18th instant, Colonel JOHN CRUMP.

In Montgomery county, on the 10th inst., the Rev'd JOHN HANCOCK, of the Methodist Church.

In Stokes county, on the 14th instant, Mr. JOSEPH M'PHERSON, aged 86 years.

In Augusta, Georgia, on the 31st ultimo, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., aged about 50 years. He was a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 1st December last, the Hon. FOUNTAIN WINSTON, late Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Winston was a native of Stokes county, N. C., but removed to Mississippi very early in life.

Pay Up!...or...Pay Down!

ALL persons indebted to ME are hereby notified to come forward and pay up their dues on or before February Court; or I shall be compelled not only to pay my respects to them through an Officer, but also to insist that they shall hereafter pay down in all dealings with their humble servant. HENRY W. WATSON. Salisbury, January 31, 1835.

A Fair Notice!!

ALL persons that are indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Open Account, must come forward and settle the same by the February Court, or they may rest assured they will have to settle with an Officer. They can call either on the subscriber, or on Mr. Woodson Monroe, who is his authorized Agent.

The Notes and Accounts of the late firm of Cade & Craige are also in the hands of Mr. Monroe, and those who wish to save cost will do well to call on him immediately and settle their respective accounts. BURTON CRAIGE. Salisbury, January 31, 1835.

REMOVAL.

Thos. Dickson, Tailor,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the building formerly occupied by Mr. E. P. Mitchell, on the Main Street, where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of TAILORING after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice. Having first rate workmen in his employ, his customers are assured that their CLOTHING will be made by him in the very best style.

Garments of all kinds Cut Out.

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS. He still receives the latest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, which will enable him to carry on all the branches of his business in such style as to insure satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Orders for Work, from a distance, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

Thomas Dickson returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, January 31, 1835.—2