



# THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1835.

## ANTI-ABOLITION MEETINGS.

As an act of justice to the North, which may rightfully demand that the views of her intelligent and patriotic citizens on the absorbing subject of the times, be made generally known, and as matters of interest to our readers, we publish this week accounts of the Anti-Abolition Meetings in Boston and Philadelphia. Similar meetings, have been held in Portland and a few other places; and a call for the same purpose has been made by a very large number of the leading citizens of New York City. We are not disposed to be captious about the expression of opinions on slavery in the abstract, by the Northern meetings; but we think that such avowals are uncalled for at the present time, and that their resolutions would be better confined to the condemnation of the conduct and objects of the abolitionists.

Still something more is necessary to be done than the mere passing of resolutions of rebuke and censure on the Abolitionists. These meetings are or should be but the first step in the embodying of public opinion preparatory to measures that shall be effectual to put down utterly the efforts of the fanatics; unless, indeed, such a degree of indignation be excited (which we infinitely mis-doubt) as to frighten them into silence. Of the way proposed to arrest the movements of the incendiaries, two only are practicable and effectual: the demanding of persons of such individuals as shall be concerned in the printing or circulating of abolition tracts, from the Executive of the State in which they may reside. This course we think might be tried, though at best a very uncertain one; for it would depend, in a good degree, on the personal opinion and feelings of the Executive officer of the State for the time being. Large rewards for the apprehension of the Abolition Ring-leaders may bring a great offender to merited punishment, but besides being quite ineffectual, it has insupportable objections. Where laws are inadequate or ill adapted to the wants or protection of the community, they should not be violated but amended. And this is what we propose as the right and effectual course to take the hand and the tongue of the Abolitionists, and to avert the scenes of bloodshed with dissension which must ensue, unless their career of delusion and madness be checked.

Let the non-slave-holding States make Abolitionism penal within their own jurisdictions, or require their Executives to deliver up to the slave-holding States when properly demanded, all persons in any way concerned in printing or circulating abolition pamphlets or journals. And that the subject be not passed by with simple neglect, all the slave-holding States should call the attention of the Legislatures of the non-slave-holding States to it in the usual manner of doing such things, and request their action on the same.

One good consequence at least would result. It would test the strength of the abolitionists, and show us moreover at the South what is to be expected from them.

## MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

We cheerfully copy the following Resolutions, as requested, which were adopted at a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, in this State, held on the 22nd ultimo. We should copy by the whole proceedings, had we room. The address of Dr. Wright, Chairman of the meeting, is very appropriate to the occasion; it is couched in language, and embodies sentiments that should animate the breast of every Southern man at the present crisis:

- Resolved, That this meeting fully participates in the indignation and abhorrence which pervades the Southern country against the reckless fanatics enrolled as "Anti-Slavery Societies."
- Resolved, That as anarchy and extermination are the only results which reason and reflection can anticipate from their labors, their motives, like their acts, merit the reprobation of the wise and good.
- Resolved, That the continued existence of our social relations and the uninterrupted continuance of our domestic policy are sacred, inviolable, and CHARTERED RIGHTS, with which we will permit no interference, but maintain them as paramount obligations, against all aggression.
- Resolved, That the friends of the country are due to the patriotic citizens of Charleston, for their prompt, manly, and spirited resistance, to this unauthorised, daring and destructive meddling with our peculiar institutions. That we fully concur with them in the Resolutions they have forwarded us; and will zealously cooperate in the defence of our Rights, and the preservation of the public peace and order.
- Resolved, That our Fellow Citizens of the Town and Country, be recommended to guard with vigilance all the channels of communication with the non-slave-holding States, and to examine with rigor all suspicious persons and papers.

A call for a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county appeared in the Charlotte Journal of the 29th ultimo. The meeting was to have taken place on the 1st instant. We extract the following remarks by the Editor of the Journal, urging upon the citizens the importance of the meeting, and of a general attendance. We do not fear but that the citizens of old Mecklenburg, in 1835, will be found ready to take up the gauntlet in defence of the sacred rights secured to them by the noble resistance of their fathers to British tyrants and tyrants in 1775.

"It cannot be denied, by any one who has watched the 'signs of the times' in the North for the last half year, and the effects of those signs upon the quiet of the South, that a crisis threatens us, which can only be averted by the most prompt and energetic measures on our part. We say no one can deny this. What need is there, then, of stirring appeals to the People, to induce them to arise in their own defence? None, we believe. They see the danger, and they will prepare to avert it, by acting in concert and with spirit. 'ere destruction come upon them as a thief in the night.'—Come, then, old and young, to the meeting on Tuesday next, and speak to the Northern Fanatics, and to the Northern People, in a voice which shall rebuke to inaction and silence the one, while it shall convince the other that we of the South are determined to hold our property inviolate, and to resist 'even unto death,' any attempt to interfere with our social or political institutions. Let nothing keep you away—let not political fears, and speak to you from meeting with your brethren, and giving your sanction to measures for the safety and welfare of all parties! In this matter, there is but one question, and should be but one feeling. Remember, 'tis your dear South that calls upon her sons to protect her; and remember, also, that

the recreant who disregards that call, will have no claim to the high and holy title of a lover of his country!"

## THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The thing is now settled beyond dispute, that the Van Burenites have a majority, on joint ballot, of one or two, in the next Legislature. We are indebted to the indefatigable Editor of the Raleigh Register for the following list of members, in propria persona, claimed as Whigs. This list would give the Whigs a majority of one on joint ballot; but when the Counties of Haywood and Yancey are included it will turn the scale the other way. We learn, verbally, that Haywood sends three Van Burenites, and Yancey two Van Burenites and one Whig.

- Anson—Messrs. Little, MacRae, and Benton.
- Ash—Mr. Horton.
- Bacon—Messrs. Rabin, and Harrison.
- Beaufort—Messrs. Hill, Hall, and Baker.
- Bladen—Messrs. Williams, Smallwood, and Clarke.
- Bolton—Messrs. Ballow, Ewing, and Perkins.
- Cabarrus—Messrs. Long, Barringer, and Hope.
- Carteret—Messrs. Bryan, Hunt, and Bell.
- Chatham—Messrs. McQueen, and Gutirie.
- Chowan—Messrs. Bullock, and Hoskins.
- Camden—Messrs. Tillett, McPherson, and Burgess.
- Davison—Messrs. Hogan, Smith, and Brumwell.
- Franklin—Mr. Williams.
- Granville—Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Taylor.
- Greene—Mr. Harper.
- Guilford—Messrs. Morehead, Lindsay, and Gorrell.
- Halifax—Messrs. Joyner, and Geo.
- Hertford—Messrs. Eiland, and Rayner.
- Hylton—Messrs. Selby, Moore, and Swindell.
- Iredell—Messrs. Young, King, and Loudmilk.
- Jones—Messrs. Harrison, Howard, and Hammond.
- Lincoln—Mr. Harry.
- Macon—Mr. Siler.
- Moore—Messrs. Kelly, and Dowd.
- Montgomery—Messrs. Kendall, Lilly, and Harris.
- Northampton—Messrs. Moody, Crump, and Gary.
- Pasquotank—Mr. Muse.
- Pitt—Messrs. Alfred, Moye, and Foreman.
- Prentiss—Messrs. Wilson, Jacobs, and Granbury.
- Rowan—Messrs. Polk, Clement, and Walton.
- Randolph—Messrs. Staley, Lane, and Rush.
- Richmond—Messrs. Martin, Thomas, and Buie.
- Rutherford—Messrs. Moore, Bedford, and Carson.
- Surry—Messrs. Clingman, and Fleming.
- Stokes—Messrs. Moore, Poindexter, and Matthews.
- Tyrrell—Messrs. McCleese, and Hassell.
- Washington—Messrs. Bousley, Davenport, and Swanner.
- Wilkes—Messrs. Wellborn, Horton, and Watts.
- Wilmington—Mr. Dudley.
- Yamhill—Mr. Manly.
- Hillsborough—Mr. Graham.
- Halifax—Dr. Bond.
- Salisbury—Mr. Chambers.
- Edenton—Mr. Collins.

\*Mr. Williams we claim as well from general report as from the authority of the Fayetteville Observer, the Editor of which was informed by a gentleman direct from Franklin that Mr. W. was decidedly Anti-Van Buren.

## JOHN A. MURREL.

This individual is now in the Tennessee Penitentiary for negro stealing. This, however, appears to be the least of his crimes; so daring is his villainy, and so adroit at deliberate murder and robbery, that he has acquired the appellation of the "Great Western Land Pirate." A pamphlet of 60 pages has recently been published, by a Mr. Virgil A. Stewart, which discloses the existence of one of the most daring and foul bands of robbers, murderers, and conspirators that ever was known. Of this clan, John A. Murrel was the master spirit. Stewart fell in company with him some where in the 'far West,' and so worked himself into the confidence of Murrel that he was adopted as a member of this crew of hell-hounds, and received from Murrel a full history of their past deeds of destruction, their present number and plan of operations for the future; and also, a list of Murrel's confederates, who are scattered in every slaveholding State. Stewart accompanied him to the head quarters of the party, which is situated far in the interior of the wilderness country on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi River. He afterwards managed to have Murrel arrested and brought to Tennessee, where he was condemned to the Penitentiary.

This publication has greater interest, from the fact that Murrel was the instigator of the recent insurrectionary movements among the negroes in Mississippi. From his own confessions, it appears that there was a plot in progress for a simultaneous insurrection of the negroes from Maryland to Louisiana. And so skillfully did Murrel conduct his fiendish plots, that he had, without detection, travelled through all the slaveholding States, selected agents, and made arrangements for a general insurrection on the 25th of December next. In this whole tour, Murrel said that he killed and robbed only seven men! Some circumstance which was about to lead to a discovery of the plot in Mississippi induced the managers there to pitch upon an earlier day. But, happily for the country, their schemes were defeated, and they received the punishment due them for their crimes.

The following are the names of Murrel's confederates in this State; whether they be real or fictitious we are unable to say. We publish them to the world, hoping that, if real, every good and virtuous citizen will spare no efforts to ferret out and bring them to justice:

- A. Featres, 2 Mclejohns, D. Harison,
  - M. Coopwood, R. Huistin, W. Pariners,
  - 3 Hacks, J. Seel, D. Baruet,
  - J. Harris, J. Hackney, 4 Solomons,
  - S. Stogdon, 3 Perrys, 4 Gullfords,
  - S. Bulkes, M. Johnson, B. Kelt,
  - V. Miles, L. Smith, K. Farmer.
- Of the paper called Human Rights, 50,000 copies,  
Anti-Sla. Recorder, 50,000  
Emancipator, 50,000  
Slave's Friend, 25,000  
Total, 175,000!!!

Abolition Publications.—We learn, from the Emancipator, that, during the month of July, the American Anti-Slavery Society printed and distributed the following number of their seditious papers:

"Old Virginia never tire."—An election has just taken place in Virginia, for a Senator in the Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George C. Dromgoole, who was elected to Congress, and resulted in the election of Richard K. Meade, a staunch Whig. In this same District, at the spring election, Mr. Dromgoole, Van Buren, was elected by a large majority. This is cheering; and just such a state of things as would be in North Carolina if a fair issue could be made up. Mr. Dromgoole's personal popularity carried him through, as was the case in many instances in this State at the recent elections.

Col. John McLeod, the gentleman who opposed Jesse Speight for Congress in the Newbern District, has been invited, by the citizens of Kinston, Lenoir county, to partake of a public dinner in that place, on the 17th of September next, as a testimonial of their gratitude for his able, though ineffectual efforts in opposition to the Van Burenites, in the recent contest. Col. McLeod has accepted the invitation.

## THE MARKETS.

A letter from Messrs. Lacoste & McKay, at Cheraw, dated August 31st, says—"On Saturday, the 29th instant, the first bale of new Cotton, for this season, was sold in our market. It was raised on the plantation of Mrs. Harrington, in Marlborough District, and was purchased by Messrs. D. & J. Malloy at 20 cents.

"The second was received this day; it was raised on the plantation of the Hon. C. B. Pegues, and was purchased by Duncan M'Nair at 20 cents."

We also learn, by the same letter, that the Pee Dee River is in fine navigable order. Through the kindness of Messrs. Lacoste & McKay, we hope soon to be able to present our readers with a regular list of the arrivals at Cheraw.

New Cotton.—One bale of New Cotton was brought in on Wednesday, from the Plantation of Mr. ROBEAT ADAMS, of this District, and sold yesterday at 23 cents. Columbia Telescope of 29th ultimo.

New Cotton.—A bale of New Cotton was received in this place on Thursday last, from the Plantation of Dr. J. BISHOP, of Sumter District, and purchased by Messrs. Holleman & Gass, at 18 cents. The quality was not the best.—Camden Journal of 29th ultimo.

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal, after a Session of several weeks, adjourned on Friday, the 22th ultimo. The Register publishes the following Opinions delivered by the Court during the last week's sitting:

- By Chief-Justice Ruffin, in the case of Henderson vs. Hoke, in Equity, from Lincoln; Decree for Plaintiff.
- Also, in the case of Elliot vs. Elliot, in Equity, from Rutherford; Interlocutory decree for Plaintiff. Also, in the case of Chaffin vs. Chaffin, in Equity, from Rowan; Report set aside, and new account to be taken.
- By Judge Daniel, in the case of Franklin vs. Gage, in Equity, from Rutherford; Decree for Plaintiff.
- By Judge Gaston, in the case of Dennis vs. Morris, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; Decree according to Report. Also, in the case of Simmons vs. Moore, in Equity, from Rutherford; Decree for Plaintiff.

William E. Birl, has been admitted to County Court Practice.

## MESSRS. EDITORS: "A Citizen" is informed that there are, in Salisbury, a Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, forming a Town Council;—and that in consequence of the absence of several of its members, it has been impossible, till recently, to appoint a patrol.

This, however, has now been done, and the Patrol is executing its duty faithfully and according to Law.—Nevertheless, this patrol, so greatly needed in this time of general excitement and so urgently called for by the citizens, has been threatened to be put down by a large slaveholder, who is no other person than the Magistrate of Police himself. Perhaps this gentleman is ignorant of the movements of the fanatics of the North, and of the facts disclosed by the Vicksburg affair. But if he is ignorant of what is taking place in other parts of the country, he must surely know that two burglaries have been committed in our Town within the past week, by that portion of our population which the Magistrate of Police would protect in their violation of the Laws. As we are not so ably represented in the Borough, if the present laws do not suit the gentleman he can make better ones.

In the transaction which has so angered the Magistrate of Police, the patrol has faithfully executed its duty, and acted strictly according to Law, and will continue to do so in defiance of threats from any quarter whatever. Are there any abolitionists in this Town?

## ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

From the United States Telegraph.  
ORIGIN OF LYNCH'S LAW.

As "Lynch's Law" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, "What is Lynch's Law?" it may be well to relate the following anecdote, which may serve as an answer:

In Washington County, Pa., many years ago, there lived a poaching vagabond, who, it was believed, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the farmers around him. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adroitly as always to avoid detection. At length a Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught. Having a newly-born calf, he concealed it from his neighbors for several days; then rode over to the poacher's, and told him that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had it, its size and color, and being told, said it was his, and that it had gone off just at the time spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to defraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the neighborhood, adding that if he remained longer he would prosecute him.

The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbors, as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's, whom they found perfectly unintimidated. The party, however, proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer, named Lynch, to be Judge. Van Swearingen related the offence, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and receive three hundred lashes, "well laid on," and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under the penalty of receiving three hundred more, if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such good intent as to render its repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

Longevity in North Carolina.—It appears, from a Tabular statement, going the rounds of the papers, compiled from public documents, that there are in North Carolina 58 white and 297 colored persons of the age of 100 years and upwards.—This fact speaks volumes in favor of the salubrity of our climate. Virginia contains 54 white and 328 colored centenarians. It is somewhat remarkable, that the largest number of individuals of advanced age should be found in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. New York, with her immense population, only contains 115 persons of 100 years and upwards; whilst, in old Massachusetts, there are but 15 individuals who have attained to such an age.—Raleigh Register.

Joice Heth, the nurse of Gen. Washington, aged one hundred and sixty-one years, is now exhibited at Niblo's Garden, New York. She is said to resemble, in appearance, an Egyptian Mummy, so dry and attenuated has her flesh become. Joice is a Baptist, and was immersed upwards of one hundred years ago in the Potomac.

## UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In York District, on Thursday, 30th ultimo, by A. Hardin, Esq., Mr. DAVIS COLLINS to Miss MARTHA JACKSON.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. CARTER PARKER to Miss JANE CHILDERS.

On Thursday, the 6th ultimo, Mr. F. R. JAMES to Miss ASENATH C. PATTERSON. All of Lincoln county, N. C.

## DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Lexington, N. C., On Tuesday evening, the 25th ultimo, AUGUSTINE SMITH, supposed to be about 45 years old. He was found in the road about 12 miles below Lexington, on the day previous to his death, and was taken up and conveyed to the house of Christian Seerist. He was never, after being found, able to tell who he was, nor from what country he came. He left a superfine blue broad-cloth coat, dark coloured vest, and pantaloons, two books, a few papers, and \$257 in cash. Among his papers is the following certificate: "This is to certify, that Augustine Smith has been well recommended to me by a respectable gentleman at Amsterdam, to be one of the greatest sufferers by the dreadful inundation in Netherland. Therefore, I granted him a free passage on board my ship; and, during the passage, he conducted himself as an honest man, and as such, I recommended him to the attention of the humane and benevolent. Given under my hand, this 10th April, 1835."—JOHN FISHER.

"Master of the Ship Cadmus."

In Lexington, Davidson County, on the 29th ult., Miss SUSANNAH ALBRIGHT, in the 20th year of her age. She died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

At Jamesville, in Mecklenburg county, on the 19th inst., SARAH AMZI SOPHIA, only child of Mrs. M. Delia Alexander, widow of the late Dr. Amzi Alexander, dec'd., aged 4 years and 8 months.

At St. Stephens, Ala., on the 17th July, Dr. D. MIDDLTON DOUGHERTY, lately of Charlotte, N. C.

## Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and liver.

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, Price 50 cents per Box.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these Pills, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

September 5, 1835. —t—

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

AUGUST 20, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heartburn, Costiveness, Head ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as a scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims. WM. MCPHETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from impudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public. G. E. BADGER.

## Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of GOOD BEEVES.

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week the balance of the season. DAVID KERNS. September 5, 1835. —t—

## MORE NEW GOODS!

Henry W. Watson would inform his friends and the public, that he has just received, directly from the North, an entirely new Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, Groceries, and Confectionaries, which he will dispose of CHEAP for cash. His Stock consists, in part, of Fine blue, and other Cloths, Sattinets, Circassians, Bombazines, and Drillings; Vestings of various kinds, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes; Hard-wares, Queens-wares, Cutlery, and Crockery-ware, Sugar and Coffee; Powder, and Lead; good smoking and chewing Tobacco, &c. &c.

His CONFECTIONARIES consist of various Candies, Nuts, &c.

H. W. W. particularly requests the public to call and examine his Stock, as he is very certain that he can find something to please all.

Salisbury, September 5, 1835. p4

## Morganton FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. LAURA J. POLK

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that the first session of the above Seminary will terminate on the 25th of September, 1835; at which time there will be a general Examination of the Pupils on the various branches usually taught in an Institution of the kind. She also takes great pleasure in announcing that Miss E. Maria Douglas, late of Virginia, has been selected as assistant Teacher, and more especially to fill the department of Music in this institution. The high respectability of this Lady, her superior attainment, and her success as a Teacher of music has been fully and satisfactorily tested both in Virginia and North Carolina.

N. B. This Institution is now in a very flourishing condition, having largely upwards of 40 scholars; and has only been in operation about three months; in point of location, it stands unrivalled in the State of North Carolina. The high mountains by which it is surrounded, pure air and delightful water, renders it a stranger to fevers and epidemics of every kind prevalent in a Southern climate. Morganton, September 5, 1835. p3.

## MILITARY SCHOOL.

COL. CARTER JONES

WILL attend at Salisbury on Wednesday the 30th of this month, and on Thursday the 1st of next month; also, at Mocksville on Friday the 2nd, and Saturday the 3rd days of October, for the purpose of instructing his scholars at each of these places, being the second term for each.

September 5, 1835. —tm—

## FORTUNE'S HOME!!

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY NINTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Salisbury, N. C., On Thursday, the 24th September, 1835, ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL } \$6,000!  
PRIZE }

SCHEDULE:		
1 Prize of	6,000 DOLLARS	is \$6,000
1 " of	3,000 DOLLARS	is 3,000
12 " of	1,000 DOLLARS	is 12,000
15 " of	500 DOLLARS	is 7,500
15 " of	300 DOLLARS	is 4,500
20 " of	200 DOLLARS	is 4,000
60 " of	100 DOLLARS	is 6,000
100 " of	50 DOLLARS	is 5,000
116 " of	30 DOLLARS	is 3,480
201 " of	20 DOLLARS	is 4,020
300 " of	15 DOLLARS	is 4,500
6,000 " of	10 DOLLARS	is 60,000
6,000 " of	6 DOLLARS	is 36,000
6,000 " of	4 DOLLARS	is 24,000

18,841 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

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

\$23 00  
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - \$23 00  
For 10 Half tickets, - - - - - 11 50  
For 10 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 JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

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

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at JAMES I. LONG'S Office, (Corner of Mansion Hotel,) SALISBURY, N. C. August 29, 1835. td

## LAND FOR SALE!

On the 8th of September next, I WILL offer for Sale, at my Dwelling-house, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Iredell County, N. C., near Griffin's, or Albea's Store, Two Tracts of Land, (if not sold before.)

Containing 263 Acres;

Lying immediately on the South Yadkin River with an excellent seat for Mills, Factories, &c. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, &c., with good Dwellings and excellent water. Also, my Crop of Corn, Oats, and Fodder; Blacksmith's Tools; Stock of all kinds; Household and Kitchen furniture and all such articles as movers generally sell.

Aug. 29, 1835.—3 JOHN LEA.