

patronize and elevate this our only Collegiate Institution. And now that it is about to have the command of more ample funds, and to start with new strength and éclat, by the election of a President of distinguished talents and popularity, we would invoke upon its fortunes the patriotic smiles of the good people of our State, as well as the benedictions and kind auspices of Heaven.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, December 19, 1835.

A number of interesting articles have been crowded out, which are now on file, and shall appear as soon as we can make room. Among them the Report of the Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the incendiary publications; an extract from Gov. Tazewell's (of Virginia) Message, on the same subject, and an able article in the Southern Literary Journal on Slavery.—Be patient, reader, you shall have them shortly.

Our correspondent "Rosa" will please bear with us. His communication shall appear next week.

Debate on the Land Resolutions.—The Register, of the 15th instant contains the Speech of Mr. Clingman of Surry, made on introducing his Land Resolutions. This effort of Mr. Clingman, for its marked ability, is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation; and from a hasty glance at it, for we have not had time to read it attentively, we think it quite an able production. We will spread it before our readers with as much speed as possible.

The President's Message.—To the exclusion of much other matter, we give the greater part of this document in this week's paper, and shall finish it in our next. Until then we reserve our comments.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
Owing to the extreme length of the President's Message, and our desire to give as much of it as possible in our present no., we are compelled to omit our report of the proceedings of the Legislature; making, however, an Editorial Abstract of the most interesting matters.

In the Senate, the greater part of several days have been spent in discussing, and proposing amendments to a set of Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, introduced by Mr. Waugh, without coming to a decision upon them. These Resolutions assert the right of North Carolina to an equal distribution of the proceeds of these Lands, and are nearly the same as those introduced into the Commons by Mr. Clingman, though not so emphatic. The Bill more effectually to suppress the vice of Gaming (the provisions of which are very rigid, and were published in our last) passed its second reading in the Senate on Saturday last, by a vote of 49 to 20.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the Land Resolutions of Mr. Clingman coming up for consideration, Mr. Hoke finished his speech commenced on Friday in opposition to them. He was followed by Mr. Waddell in favor. The question being then loudly called for, Mr. Hybart, of Fayetteville, finding that "the party" were unable to defeat the Resolutions by fair argument, offered a milk-and-water substitute, by way of slipping round them, which was promptly rejected, 81 to 40. The question being then on the adoption of the first Resolution, a division of the Resolution was called for, as containing two distinct propositions; the vote was taken on the first branch of the Resolution, which declares that Congress has no right to give to the new States the land within their respective limits, and decided in the affirmative, 118 to 6. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Thomas Bell, Byrum, Deberry, Jeffreys, Fitzrandolph, and West.

The vote was then taken on the second branch of the first Resolution—that Congress cannot reduce the minimum price of these Lands—and decided in the affirmative, 107 to 18. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Byrum, Deberry, Fitzrandolph, L. A. Gwyn, Henry, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Jeffreys, Jordan, Kennan, Lee, Pickett, Speller, J. R. Walker, West, and Williamson.

The second Resolution, which declares that the National Debt now being paid off, the proceeds of the lands ought to be divided, &c., was then adopted, 70 to 54, as follows:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Baker, Bedford, E. S. Bell, Benton, Borland, Brummett, Baie, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clarke, Clements, Clingman, Coor, Collins, Cotten, Davenport, Dudley, Egan, Foreman, Fleming, Frink, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrison, Harper, Hassel, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacobs, Jerry, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Lonsay, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, Moore, Muse, McCluskey, McPherson, McRae, J. H. Perkins, Pickett, Poindexter, Rayner, Rodgers, Rush, Siler, Smallwood, George Smith, Swindell, Taylor, Thomas, Waddell, Walton, Watts, and Witcher.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Thio, Bell, Braswell, Bryan, Burgess, Byrum, Cansler, Deberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Hooker, Hybart, Henry, Hester, Hill, Hoke, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Jeffreys, Jones, Jordan, Jenkins, Kennan, I. W. Lane, Leigh, Moyer, J. A. D. McNeill, Neal, A. Perkins, Pippin, Fowell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Tomlinson, Tatum, J. R. Walker, J. H. Watson, West, Whitely, Williamson, and Wooten.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the last Resolution, which requests the Governor to forward the Resolutions to our Senators and Representatives, it was decided in the affirmative, 81 to 50.

Let the People of North Carolina put a mark upon the men who voted against these Resolutions—their duty to the State was plain before them, but they have preferred the aggrandizement of party to the interest and welfare of the State—they knew the People's will and did it not; therefore they should "be beaten with many stripes." And let it no longer be said that the Van Buren party in North Carolina are not opposed to the State's having her just and equal portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands: every man to a man who voted against these Resolutions are thorough-going partisans of Van Buren.

On Wednesday, Mr. Polk, from the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Incendiary Publications, Reported a Preamble, with the following Resolutions, which were laid upon

the table and ordered to be printed.—[Through the politeness of Gen. Polk, and to whom we here make our acknowledgments for the favor, we have received a pamphlet copy of the Report, but have only room now for the Resolutions—the entire report shall appear as soon as practicable.]

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make a common cause of this subject with the rest of our sister slave-holding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any such publications within any of said slave-holding States.

Resolved, That although the Constitution secures to Congress the exclusive jurisdiction over the District ceded by the States to the Federal Government, yet we should deprecate any action on the part of Congress, towards liberating the Slaves of the District, without consent of their owners, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was ceded; and will regard such an interference as the first step towards legislative action with regard to their property.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of this Union.

Mr. Polk, also, from the same committee, at the request of the minority of the said committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were also laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

1. Resolved, That North Carolina alone has the right to legislate over the Slaves in her territory, and any attempt to change their condition, whether made by Congress, the Legislatures, or the People of other States, will be regarded as an invasion of our rights.

2. Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make, on this subject, a common cause with the rest of our sister slave-holding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publications within any of the slave-holding States.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of this State are due, and the kindest feelings of the citizens thereof are cherished towards their brethren of the North, who have magnanimously sustained the principles of our Federal Government, and recognized and maintained our rights against the fanatics of those States.

4. Resolved, That our sister non-slaveholding States are respectfully requested to enact penal laws prohibiting the printing within their respective limits, all such publications as may have a tendency to make our slaves discontented with their present condition, or incite them to insurrection.

5. Resolved, That although by the Constitution, all legislative power over the District of Columbia is vested in the Congress of the United States, yet we would deprecate any legislative action on the part of that body towards the liberating the slaves in that District, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was originally ceded, and will regard such interference as the first step towards a general emancipation of the slaves of the South.

6. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with a request that the same be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the 9th, the bill from the Senate, to make the Yadkin River the dividing line between the counties of Rowan and Davidson, was read the second time.

Mr. Brummett stated the reasons which rendered the passage of the bill desirable, and represented the great inconveniences under which a portion of the people of Rowan now labor from having to cross the River to Court, to muster, &c.

Mr. Walton moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill. He said, the people of Davidson had been for years lopping off pieces of Rowan, and were not yet satisfied. If the present bill succeeded, the county line would be brought within six miles of Salisbury, the seat of justice be entirely thrown out of the centre, and the people thereby greatly dissatisfied. The Poor Houses of the county were situated also on that portion of Rowan sought to be dismembered. In every point of view, the bill was inexpedient, unjust, and impolitic.

Mr. Hoke disliked to interfere in these private matters, but felt impelled by a sense of justice to say a word in opposition to the bill. The effect would be to tax Rowan county with a new set of Poor Houses, which he understood had cost the county about \$1,000. The Legislature would not certainly do this.

Mr. Brummett referred to the provisions of the bill to show, that it was contemplated to pay to Rowan county the full value of the land and improvements taken from it; though the buildings, he said, were not worth \$25. More than that, Davidson county was willing to take and support such Paupers as belonged to their side of the River.

The motion to postpone was negatived, and the bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled; it is therefore a law.

The following extract is from the letter of a gentleman who is a close observer of passing political events, and in the correctness of whose views we place great confidence. Were the patriotic sentiments which pervade this letter more prevalent in the breasts of all who profess opposition to the President's appointing his successor, their opposition might be more effective.

We take this opportunity to return our most grateful thanks to our correspondent for his kind efforts in our behalf; and assure him that, as "sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty," to guard the sacred trust inviolable and sound the alarm of approaching danger,—to warn and summon the People to rally around the standard of liberty and equal rights, shall, as heretofore, be our unceasing, vigilant, and sleepless endeavor.

Our correspondent may well be alarmed at the vast numbers of that infamous sheet, the *Globe*, which are literally inundating every section of the country with low, vulgar abuse of every distinguished man who dares to act for his country in preference to party, when the President himself stoops from his station to scatter them by thousands, free of expense.

"Our section of the country is stocked with, and about to be contaminated by, the mischievous influence of the 'Washington Globe,' the Van Buren organ." * * * "Without more union and concert of action in our contest for the Presidency, we may just as well 'give up the ship'; and those who have forgotten principles, through their preference for men, will be to blame for the failure. Cannot the friends of White and Harrison discard, for once, their preferences of men, and meet each other in the following ticket, viz: Hugh L. White for President and William H. Harrison for Vice-President,—or, vice versa? If not, I venture to say, we may just as well prepare for the chains of slavery, or, that which is preferable—revolution.

"I awfully fear that freemen, yea, those who have claimed to be consistent advocates of the republican doctrines of Jefferson, are, and will be, gulled into the support of the 'hair apparent' through the instrumentality of General Jackson, who I fear is about to prove a Benedict Arnold—a curse to the country.

"May God Almighty avert these dire calamities, and bless and prosper us in the enjoyment of our civil, but more especially, religious privileges, is the prayer of your well-wishing friend.

With our correspondent we perfectly agree, that unless greater concert and union shall characterize the action of the opponents of Van Buren, the contest will be vain. With the army of office-holders enlisted in his support, backed by the influence of the official power

and patronage of the President, with a host of hiring presses, which daily team with artfully contrived appeals to the basest passions of the sordid mind, for promoting his elevation, it will require the most perfect unanimity and concert of action, with the wakeful vigilance of men struggling to maintain the last hold in the citadel of liberty, for the enemies of Van Buren to defeat his election.

To the query of our correspondent—whether the supporters of White and Harrison could not unite in forming one ticket of the two for President and Vice President—we cannot give any definite answer. True, the success of our free institutions would thus dictate, and we vain would hope that such an arrangement may be effected as to rally the whole strength of the opposition in a solid phalanx, that corruptionists may be made to quail under the power of the people.

FIRE IN CHERAW!
By the following Extra from the office of the Cheraw Gazette, we learn that a most dreadful Fire occurred in that town on the 9th instant. We truly sympathize with our hitherto prosperous neighbor in this melancholy visitation; by which most of her industrious, enterprising, and liberal merchants and citizens have become severe sufferers.

From the Cheraw Gazette, Extra, of Dec. 9.—5 P. M. MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, the house owned by A. McKenzie, on the west side of Front street, occupied by J. L. Westervelt as a Drug Store, took fire, and very soon burned down. The fire extended up the same side of the street to Kershaw street, and down to the house occupied by McKenzie and Adams as a Store, and owned by Mr. John Taylor. The wind blowing directly across the street, communicated the fire to the opposite side from the large two-story house occupied by D. & J. Malloy as a store. On the east side of the street, every house on the square between Market and Kershaw streets was burnt down, as was also the store of J. C. Wadsworth, on the north side of Kershaw st. More than half the houses occupied as stores were burnt. Only two dwelling-houses were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.—Much less than half, perhaps not a fourth, insured. We have not time to particularize the sufferers. The fire originated from the chimney of the Drug store. It was arrested about 4 o'clock.

Owing to the derangement in our Office, caused by the removal of our printing materials, we shall hardly be able to issue a paper at the usual time next week.

Congress.—The Van Burenites have a large majority in the House of Representatives. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected speaker over Mr. Bell, from the same State, by a vote of 132 to 81. Scattering and blank 9. The pampered editors of the *Globe* were elected Public Printers. The vote stood—For Blair & Rives, (of the *Globe*), 133; Gales & Seaton, (of the *Intelligencer*), 59; Duff Green, (of the *Telegraph*), 2; Bradford & Learned, (of the *Sun*), 25.

We have received a Prospectus for publishing a weekly paper in Rutherfordton, N. C., to be edited by JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Esq., and called the *Carolina Gazette*. Mr. Bynum avows his intention to support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren; and from our personal acquaintance with the Editor, we hail the appearance of the *Carolina Gazette* as a valuable accession to the Whig cause in North Carolina.

We have hitherto neglected to notice the Prospectus of the *Lincolnton News*, to be published by Messrs. ZEVELY & WEST, in Lincolnton, N. C. The News will be State Rights and anti-Caucus. Success.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 7th inst. In the Senate, Stafford Parker was elected speaker, without opposition; and in the House, Linn Banks was re-elected, also without opposition. Thos. Ritchie, of the Enquirer, was elected Public Printer. All Van Buren officers.

The Markets.—There has been no material change in the markets since last published. At Camden, Cotton is on the decline, and a great deal coming in.—Quotations at 13 to 14. Columbia, market depressed. Prices the same as at Camden. Charleston prices 16 to 16 1/2.

Mississippi Elections.—Returns from all but six counties give a majority for Lynch, for Governor, of 380. Dickson, (White), and Claiborne, (Van Buren) are elected to Congress. Two thirds of the Legislature are decidedly White.

Fruits of Abolitionism.—The northern people themselves are beginning to experience some of the golden fruits of the labors of the Abolitionists. Recently, in Salem Mass., some young white ladies were standing conversing at the corner of a public street, when a negro, passing on the opposite side, and seeing them unprotected, came over and rudely assaulted one of the ladies without any cause whatever. To avoid any further interruption, the ladies passed to the opposite side of the street; the negro, however, followed them, and actually commenced beating one of them, until her blows were restrained by a gallant white man, who had been witnessing the whole scene from his shop door. The negro was then taken to the police office, bound over to court, gave security for her appearance, and was again set at liberty; while the young lady whom she had assaulted and beat was unable to get out of her bed for weeks. The wretch of a white man, who restrained her blows instead of leveling her to the ground, and he who went security for her appearance at court, ought both to be horse-whipped for their consummate meanness.

Death of Members of Congress.—The Hon. Nathan Smith, one of the Senators in Congress from Connecticut, died very suddenly in Washington City, on Sunday morning the 6th inst. The following are the remarks of Mr. Tomlinson, his colleague, announcing the sad event to the Senate:
Mr. PRESIDENT: It has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of the Hon. Nathan Smith, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

Arriving in this City, apparently in the full possession and exercise of all his powers, my colleague and friend interchanged the kind salutations appropriate to the occasion, with the cordiality and frankness and vivacity which characterized his social intercourse, and secured the attachment and confidence of those with whom he was intimately associated. He retired to rest on Saturday evening, as far as was observed, in the enjoyment of his accustomed health and spirits. Feeling indisposed, he rose from his bed and obtained the advice of a medical friend, who subsequently left his apartment without the slightest apprehensions of a fatal result.—In a short time his altered appearance caused alarm, and his friend was again called. On his return, the heart had ceased to beat, and he expired in his chair, on Sunday morning about half past one o'clock, without a struggle or a groan. Thus unexpectedly and awfully was our late associate and friend summoned from a state

of probation and trial into the presence of the Divine Redeemer and Judge, in whom he devoutly professed to believe and trust. May this renewed demonstration of the solemn truth, "that in the midst of life we are in death," produce its proper effect on our hearts and lives, and be instrumental in preparing us for the judgement to come and the retributions of eternity.

The afflictive event which has cast a gloom over this body, cannot fail to excite profound sensibility and regret throughout the Union, as well as in the native State of the deceased, where he has long been ranked among her most able and distinguished lawyers and statesmen. While we lament the inscrutable Providence, with humble submission, it becomes us to be still, knowing that the destinies of men and nations are in the hands of an omnipotent and holy God, whose dispositions are merciful and right.

The *Globe* of December 12, has the following:
We regret to announce to the public, the death of another Member of Congress from Connecticut. Mr. Wildman died at his lodgings night before last. This gentleman left home debilitated by previous sickness, and possibly the exposure and fatigue of his journey produced the relapse which occasioned his sudden death. He was in attendance on the first days of the session."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

At a meeting of Delegates from Chester and York Districts, South Carolina, holden at Chester Courthouse on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the advantages of the Route along the Ridge separating the waters of the Catawba and Broad Rivers, for the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, it was

Resolved, first, That a meeting of Delegates from the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, and York, for the purpose of presenting to the public the advantages of the route through said Districts for the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, be holden at Yorkville on the 14th day of January next; and that the citizens of North Carolina, who may feel themselves interested in said Route, be, and are hereby, requested to send Delegates to said meeting.

Secondly—Resolved, That it be the duty of the citizens of York District to have the practicability and advantages of the contemplated Rail Road crossing the Blue Ridge at or near the Hickory Nut Gap ascertained, and laid before said meeting for its consideration.

Resolved, That the above Resolutions be published in the *Columbia Telescope*, *Yorkville Times*, *Western Carolinian*, *Charlotte Journal*, and *Carolina Gazette*.
Dec. 7, 1835. R. G. MILLS, Chairman.

The *Raleigh Star* of December 10, says: We regret to learn that Mr. Calhoun was somewhat dangerously wounded, a few days ago, by the upsetting of the Stage near Abbeville Courthouse.

Table of Contents of Farmers' Register, No. 8, Vol. III.

Original Communications.—Indian corn made without tillage after planting; "Fence less" and the editor of the *Farmers' Register*; On the different kinds of cotton; A large yield of corn; On the scorching hispanica as food for silkworms; An invaluable remedy for cholera in horses; On the choice of soils for applying manure; Reasoning of brutes; Anecdotes of cats; Effect of bone manure on corn; Desultory observations on the improvement of Virginia—Silk culture—marling—female labor; Statement of tillage and product of corn, on Staunton bottom land; The superior advantages in warm regions to be derived from flooding, or irrigating land; Experiment of ashes and gypsum as a manure for corn; Plan for mangling tobacco plant beds; The farmer's proverbs; Description of certain remarkable prairie and woodland soils of Alabama; Description of "camel" lighters, for carrying marl; Proceedings of the Buckingham Agricultural Society; Rail roads in Virginia; Extracts of private correspondence; Commercial report for October; Commercial report for November; The *British Farmer's Magazine* and the *Farmers' Register*; Season and crops.

Selections.—Treatise on irrigation (concluded). On the rust or mildew of wheat; Preserving roots; Sugar; Answer to the south—on the profits of raising the mulberry; Poor and dry soils best for mulberry culture; Chinese mulberry; On the sheering of sheep; "Black list" of subscribers; Importance of lime to the lower Eastern shore counties; Mammoth apple tree; Ribbon grass; On climate; Account of the Chinese mulberry tree; Numerous successive crops of coconuts; On the use of Pise in constructing houses and fences; Keeping cabbages in winter; On the cultivation of the tulip; Directions for washing clothes; On the cultivation of hyacinths in glasses and pots; Transplanting fruit trees; A proposition to exclude anonymous writers; Influence of the stock on grafted fruits.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,
In this County, on Tuesday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barnum, Mr. CLAUDIUS B. WHEELER, of Salisbury, to Miss ANN J. CHAFFIN, daughter of Nathan Claffin, Esq., of the Forks.

In Lincoln county, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. JOHN FORD, to Miss LOUISA GILLAM.
May love attend the happy pair,
Who now have join'd their hands,
Until the monster, death shall dare
To NULLIFY their bands.—[Comm.]

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
In Lincoln county, lately, the infant child of Martin Zimmerman, Esq.

LOST!
TAKEN from the *Mansion Hotel*, some time during last November court, a Blue cloth OVER-COAT, but little worn. Any person having said coat, will confer a favor on me by replacing it.
GEORGE D. M'JIMSEY.
Salisbury, Dec. 19, 1835. p3

Third and LAST Call!
ALL those indebted to the late firm of Murphy & Moss, are requested to settle the same by the 1st day of January next: those failing to do so, may expect to find their accounts and notes in the hands of an Officer after that day.
WILLIAM MURPHY.
December 5, 1835. p3

Five Cents Reward!
RANAWAY, from the Subscriber, on Sunday, the 22nd ultimo, SAMUEL GREEN, an indentured Apprentice to the Black-smith trade. Said Green is 19 years old; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; stout built; dark hair, and full-faced. He had on, when he left me, a light mixed coat and blue linsay pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Green at my house in Cabarrus county. And I forwarn all persons not to employ or harbor said Green, as I intend to enforce the law against any one who may do so.
JOHN LIVINGOOD.
Cabarrus Co., Dec. 19, 1835. p2

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

ON the 30th instant, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, if not sold at private sale before that time, the following Property:—All my

Valuable Lands,

Lying in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of the Catawba River and Long Creek, 12 miles to the northwest of Charlotte, and 12 miles below Beattie's Ford, containing 720 Acres—400 Acres on which I now reside, and 320 Acres in another Tract on Long Creek. A portion of the tract on which I live is under good cultivation; and the tract on Long Creek well adapted to the settlement of two families in low circumstances. Also at the same time,

7 or 8 Very Likely Negroes,
Three of the number most valuable FELLOWS.
My stock of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE,
SHEEP, FARMING UTENSILS,
and a quantity of GRAIN.

A credit of from one to five years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

If an opportunity offers, previous to the above day, I will sell the above property at private sale, on very advantageous terms.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 19, 1835. p2

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

The Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned, was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

DAVID L. SWAIN.
By the Governor,
Wm. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,
For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of
HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.
Here follow numerous Certificates.
The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,
November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

Advertisement!

DEAR SIR: I wish you to give the following Libel three insertions in your paper, viz:
"I hereby certify, that whereas, I have charged Jesse Elmore with stealing money out of my pocket-book: I hereby acknowledge that the said charge was without cause, and do fully acquit the said Elmore of the above charge altogether, being under the impression, that to express an opinion against any man was not actionable. Given under my hand and seal; this 2nd May, 1835.

(Signed,) "VALENTINE CLEMMER."
I have enclosed you the money for publication, and hope you will not neglect it, as the tongue of slander should be silenced.

The original of this Libel has been proven and registered in Lincoln County Court.

Yours, with respect,
JESSE ELMORE.
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TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835