

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1833.

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BY HAMILTON C. JONES.



THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Saturday, March 23, 1833.

LETTER SEALING.

There is great inconvenience and perplexity as every body knows, in the necessary mutilation of letters in breaking the seal; this may be avoided effectually by putting the letter on the outside of the lapped edge of the paper; and a piece of paper of its size and shape on that. This will secure the letter as completely as a seal of wax (and even better, for that is liable to be violated by melting the wax), and to open it, nothing is necessary but to cut the seal with a penknife: by this mode the writing is entirely safe. We would thank those of our correspondents, at least, who write on the third page to observe this suggestion. So far as we know, this is our Devil's invention, and as we have not obtained a patent for it, those who profit by this information should thank this *little* bit of darkness. — By the bye, he is all sorts of a hardy chap, and we wouldn't exchange him for any that ever bore the name either here or elsewhere.

CONVENTION.

The joint select committee upon the subject of Convention, have had this subject under consideration, together with the resolutions referred to by the Senate; and the memorials of the citizens of the counties of Lincoln, Rowan and Surry, praying that the constitution be so amended, as to provide a more equal basis of representation; which memorials were referred to it by this House, and report:

Deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, the committee has given to it a patient investigation. It is certainly impolitic, for light and trivial causes, to alter long established institutions; and the constitution requires additional interest, and calls for additional veneration; because it is the work of the fathers of our revolution; and has taken place in the course of fifty years and however wise and well adapted to the times, the constitution may have been, when it was framed, it is certainly now very defective; it is certainly ill adapted to the present state of things, and a proper regard to the wishes, the interest and the rights of a large portion of our citizens, requires that it should be amended.

It appeared to the committee that the constitution was framed and adopted by a Congress of the representatives of the freemen of this state assembled at Halifax, in the year 1776, for the purpose of making a constitution, and of performing such legislative acts as the safety of the country called for; from the unsettled situation of the country, the colony of North Carolina having just separated from the mother country, and being at war with that formidable nation; together with the fact, that the provision giving each county three members of the General Assembly, could not in the nature of things, be supposed to be at all applicable to the whole extent of the territory of the State; reaching to the Mississippi river, after it should become settled and laid off into counties; a circumstance, which it must have been foreseen, would occur in a short time; the committee is induced to believe that it was intended by its framers as a mere temporary arrangement. This belief is confirmed by the fact, that shortly after the war, several attempts were made to effect amendments, and from the further fact, that the constitution contains no restriction, to prevent a bare majority at any time from altering, amending or abolishing it, a restriction that is to be found in all constitutions, which were designed to be permanent; under this view of the question, "in recurring to fundamental principles," for the purpose of amending such parts of the constitution as have become defective, we are following the advice and fulfilling the intention of the wise men who framed it.

The basis of country representation is a defect that presents itself to the eye of the most common observer;—and the wonder is, not that a large majority of our citizens are now clamorous in their efforts to abolish this provision; but that its inequality should have been so long submitted to! While the small counties contained a dense population, and a large proportion of the wealth and the large counties had a sparse population, and of consequence but little wealth, this mode of representation was equal enough;—but since things have changed, and the large counties are now both populous and wealthy; it is grossly unequal, and the citizens have a right to expect, that a nearer approach to equality of representation will be made. The burthens of all governments fall upon population and wealth; in time of war men are furnished according to wealth; and the plainest principle of justice requires that representation should be based upon population and taxation. Is it consistent with any principles of equality, that a county containing six times as many inhabitants, and six times as much wealth, as another county, and being liable to furnish six times as many men, and paying six times the amount of tax, should merely have an equal number of representatives, and have but an equal political influence? yet many counties in the State are subject to this inequality. The committee deem it unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further, all are satisfied that great inequality does exist.

Inequality is far from being the only objection to country representation; true policy dictates that the formation of new counties should be left to the convenience of the citizens on the one side, and their ability to bear county expenses on the other; these balancing principles will prevent counties from being too large or too small. The history of the past teaches, that upon this question, these principles have been lost sight of, and merged in sectional feeling. Another crying evil produced by county representation, is presented in the distracted councils of the State, exhibiting year after year, nothing but the struggles of party; by which every effort

at concert is cramped and paralyzed, and all wholesome enactments defeated; it is surely the interest of all to ally this feeling; inequality will always breed contention, and the committee is of opinion that the only effectual means of removing the different parties, is to remove the cause that created them, by abolishing in a great measure, if not entirely, the system of county representation.

The Committee is of opinion, that the number of the members in the Legislature is too great; and it is certain, that great complaints are made by our citizens on account of the protracted sessions of the General Assembly; when it is recollected, that the Legislative department of the State cost upwards of \$40,000 annually; these complaints will appear to be well founded; the committee would recommend a reduction of the number of members as a remedy for this evil. "Large bodies move slowly," and there can be no doubt, that the length of our sessions is mainly attributable to the overgrown size of the body. This reduction in the number of members, and the corresponding reduction in the expense of legislation, may be made without detriment to the State at large, or the counties individually; for it is certainly true, that a county has the same relative influence, by having one member in a body composed of one hundred, that it possesses by having two members in a body of two hundred.

The Committee is also of opinion, that the interest of the State does not call for annual sessions of the Legislature, and it is believed that biennial sessions, besides curtailing the expense of legislation, would give greater permanency to the laws, by affording an opportunity of observing their practical operation before they are liable to be repealed.

The Committee also recommend the adoption of an amendment, by which the power of amending is hereafter to be restricted, by requiring amendments to be made in a particular manner, and by requiring the concurrence of more than a bare majority to effect a change; for although it is considered fortunate under existing circumstances, that the power of amending is not restricted, yet the Committee cannot think that any constitution is perfect, or calculated to be permanent, without some restriction as to their power of making amendments.

The Committee having arrived at the opinion that the Constitution ought to be amended, its attention was next directed to the mode of effecting that object. The Constitution leaves this question entirely open, and the Committee is of opinion, that the Legislature may call a Convention, a majority of which Convention may amend the Constitution, or that the Legislature may submit distinct propositions to the people, as amendments to the Constitution, and if such propositions receive the vote of a majority of the people, they will become a part of the Constitution, and have full effect and validity.

The first mode is liable to two objections: it would be almost impossible to agree upon a basis of representation upon which the Convention should be called; for it might be urged with much force, that as counties now form the constitutional basis of representation, each county would be entitled to be equally represented in Convention; and in the second place, there are many persons who believe that certain amendments ought to be made, but who are nevertheless unwilling to engage in the whole instrument to a Convention. With a view to obviate these objections, which it is believed have for many years presented a barrier to the adoption of amendments, that all agree ought to be made, the Committee recommends the latter mode. Upon first view this mode of amending may meet with the objection, that it is new, and has not been enacted upon by any of the other States; but when it is recollected that the constitutions of the other States contain a restriction upon the power of amending, and that ours leaves that power entirely unrestricted, this objection is not only removed; but the fact of its having been deemed necessary to the framers of those constitutions, to place restrictions upon the power of a majority to amend, proves conclusively, that without such restriction, the power does exist; and in our situation, it is only necessary to ascertain that a majority agree to amendments in order to give them full effect and validity; if a majority of the people, elect delegates to a Convention, and the delegates agree to certain amendments, it is admitted on all sides that such amendments are valid. Upon what principles is it, that the people cannot do themselves such acts as they can elect delegates to do for them; have they agreed not to act except by the intervention of delegates? it is suggested, that inasmuch as the Constitution was adopted by a Congress, it should be amended by a Congress; the force of this idea is not perceived; because the people adopted the Constitution by the intervention of delegates, does that create a pledge that the Constitution shall only be amended by the intervention of delegates? the same reasoning would prove, that as the Constitution was made at Halifax it should be amended at Halifax. The Committee is therefore of opinion, that whenever it is ascertained, that a majority agree to amendments, they are valid; they have no doubt that the Legislature has a right to provide for the ascertainment of that fact, either by calling a Convention, or by submitting distinct propositions to the people; they therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying bill, and the annexed articles proposed as amendments to the Constitution.

The Committee also reports the accompanying classification of counties for the purpose of illustrating the operation of the second article, and of showing the near approach that may be made to equality, upon the basis of free white population and taxation.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON,
Chairman of Joint Committee.

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

ARTICLE I.

So much of the second section of the constitution, as provides that one member of the Senate shall be chosen from each county; and so much of the third section, as provides that two members of the House of Commons shall be chosen from each county; and so much of the third section and the ordinance passed in the year 1789, as provide for the election of borough members, is hereby made void and of no effect.

ARTICLE II.

The General Assembly shall at its next session and every ten years thereafter, lay off the State into forty districts in the manner following:—every county, the white population and taxation of which added together, is equal to the fortieth part of the white population and taxation of the State added together; and every county, the white population and taxation of which separately is equal to the fortieth part of the white population or taxation of the State separately, shall

be one district; and the other districts shall be so formed, that the white population and taxation of each district, added together, may be equal as near as may be, to the fortieth part of the white population and taxation of the State, added together; or that the white population or taxation of such districts separately, may be equal, or near as may be to the fortieth part of the white population or taxation of the State separately;—and each of such districts, shall be entitled to one member in the Senate, and to two members in the House of Commons but in cases any such districts shall contain more than one county, then each of such counties shall be entitled to one member in the House of Commons.

ARTICLE III.
So much of the constitution as entitles free persons of colour to vote for members of the Senate, and of the House of Commons, is hereby made void and of no effect.

ARTICLE IV.
All officers, except the governor, who are under the constitution, elected by the Legislature annually or tri-annually, shall hereafter be elected biennially, and the Legislature shall meet biennially; but the Governor may call extra sessions in the interim, if the interest of the State shall require it.

ARTICLE V.
So much of the fifth section of the constitution, as provides that the Governor shall be elected annually by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature is hereby made void and of no effect, and hereafter the Governor shall be elected for the term of two years by the free white citizens of the State who are qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, but no person shall be eligible to the Office of Governor for more than two terms in succession.

ARTICLE VI.
The fourteenth section of the Constitution is hereby made void and of no effect, and hereafter the Legislature shall fix upon the manner in which the general and field officers of the Militia and officers of the regular Army shall be appointed.

ARTICLE VII.
So much of the thirty-second section of the constitution as provides that no person who shall deny the truth of the Protestant religion, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State, is hereby made void and of no effect.

ARTICLE VIII.
No part of the Constitution shall hereafter be amended but in the manner following: Any amendment may be proposed in the Senate or House of Commons; and if such amendments be agreed to by two-thirds of each House, it shall be entered on their Journals, and be published for three months previous to the election of members of the General Assembly; and if such amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of each House of the next General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment to the people; and if a majority of the free white citizens qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons shall vote for such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.
The foregoing articles shall form a part of the Constitution, and shall have full effect and validity.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LEWITT HARRIS, of New Jersey, to be Charge d' Affairs of the United States to His Majesty the King of the French.

PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, Wyly Sillman, of Ohio, and John R. Livingston, Jr. of New York, to be Commissioners under the Treaty with Naples.

THOMAS SWANN, Jr. of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and George Breathitt of Kentucky, to be Clerk under the same Treaty.

JOSEPH VILLAMIL, late of Louisiana, to be Consul of the United States at the Port of Guayaquil.

J. B. FERRAND, to be Consul of the United States at Panama in the Republic of New Grenada.

FRANCIS THOMAS of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States at Baracoa, in the Island of Cuba.

OBED FLOGA, of New York; to be Consul of the United States at Payta in the Republic Peru.

HENRY CARLETON, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the place of Slidell, whose commission has expired.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, of New York to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, from the 19th day of February, 1833, when his Commission expired.

JONAS SIBLEY, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March, 1833, when the Commission of Samuel D. Harris expired.

BARRINGTON ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, from the 3d of January, 1833, when his commission expired.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, to be the Secretary authorized under the act "prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed," approved March the 3d. 1833.

THOMAS MCCRACK, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

ISAIAH L. GREEN, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March 1833, when his late Commission expired.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE GLOBE OF WEDNESDAY.
Yesterday the Diplomatic representatives of the different Foreign governments, waited

upon the President, to offer their congratulations on his re-election, and to assure him of the friendly disposition of their countries towards the United States. They were received and introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the of the Departments, at one o'clock Mr. Serurier, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, made the following address on their behalf:

Mr. President.—The Diplomatic Body accredited to the government of this Republic, hastens to offer to you excellency their respectful felicitations on your second inauguration as President of the United States. They feel assured that this new and flattering proof of the confidence of your fellow-citizens cannot but greatly contribute to confirm those friendly relations which already exist between this Republic and the Governments represented at Washington—relations which your excellency so happily preserved and extended during the four years of your first presidency.

I esteem it, Mr. President, at once a happiness and an honor, to be on an occasion so interesting, the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the Diplomatic Body towards you, personally, and to offer to you, in their name, the sincere wishes which every one of them truly entertains for the increasing prosperity of this Republic, for the firmness of its union, and especially, Mr. President, for every thing that can contribute to your own personal glory and happiness.

To this address the President made the following reply:
It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive by the organ of the eldest and highly respected member of the diplomatic Body, near the government of the United States, the congratulations you are pleased to offer on my re-election, and above all the assurances for my country of the friendly disposition of those which you represent.

It has been a principle object with me, to cultivate that disposition by the sincerest desire to cherish kindly feelings, extend the advantages of commerce, promote the interchange of every discovery in arts and science in peace, and lessen, by humane stipulations, the evils of war, when unfortunately, that scourge of the human race becomes inevitable.

Repeat these assurances, gentlemen, to the several governments you represent, as the invariable rule of my conduct towards them; and for yourselves, accept the offer of the highest respect & regard for yourselves individually, with which your conduct during your residence here has inspired me.

COMPLIMENT TO NEW ENGLAND

The following beautiful compliment to New England was pronounced by the Hon. William B. Shepard of North Carolina, in the course of a speech delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives:—

"Did I believe it essential to the prosperity or welfare of the Southern States, that the manufactures of the North should be levelled with the dust, it would be an unpleasant duty to vote a benefit to myself which would be the entire ruin of another. A few summers ago, while flying from the demon of ill health, I visited New England. I found the towns and villages crowded with an industrious and enterprising population, her hills and valleys rejoynt with health, prosperity and contentment; every mind seemed to be intent, every hand was occupied; the world does not contain a more flourishing community. There the advantages of education are extended to the poorest individual in society, and that society, receives its remuneration in his sober, industrious and economical habits. If the divine Plato were alive he would no longer draw upon his imagination for a specimen of a perfect republic; he would there find a community, in which the humblest individual had the same voice with his more wealthy neighbor, in laying the public burdens for the public welfare. I asked myself it were possible that the prosperity of this people could be the hot bed production of an artificial system, or rather if it were not the result of a long continued toil, of an industry never tired, of an economy that never slept, I looked upon the scene around me with feelings of murmuring discontent; I felt the more rejoiced that it was a part of my country."

Plattsbury, N. Y. Feb. 27th 1833.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

I have just seen an article in your paper of the 25th January, on the subject of a "case of extraordinary interest to the physiologist, under the care of Dr. Beaumont." I heartily concur in the opinions there expressed, that the case affords opportunities of "making experiments of signal utility to mankind, and the physiologist in particular." But I wish to correct a *misapprehension*, for I am not disposed to call it by a harsher name, of the writer of that article. It is gravely stated that experiments have been already "instituted" by "Professor Dunglison, of the University of Virginia, who is so eminently qualified, as a physiological chemist, and by Dr. Beaumont," &c. evidently designed to convey the impression abroad, that the merit of certain experiments on the gastric juice is due to Professor Dunglison. Now, Sir, I do not wish to detract from the merits of this gentleman, who, I doubt not, is a scholar, and an able physiologist; but as it respects this case, and the experiments resulting from it, if merit is to be attached to any one, it is *exclusively* due to Dr. William Beaumont, Surgeon of the United States Army. The case occurred at *Mechilinnacine*, in 1822, while the Doctor was stationed at the post. The experiments were "instituted" in August, 1825, and have been steadily pursued by him, with some intermission, since that time, and by no one else. For the last three or four months his time has been almost exclusively devoted to this object. Dr. Beaumont, I understand, intends to publish a volume of experiments and observations on the gastric juice and physiology of digestion, as soon as he shall have completed his experiments. He has been at great expense and trouble in prosecuting them; they are important in a pathological as well as in a physiological point of view, and will, ultimately, I doubt not, have the effect to advance the science of medicine to an almost incalculable extent. I, therefore, as one of his friends, do not feel disposed to sit idly by, and permit any one to rob him of a particle of the fair fame which may result from his industry,

talents, and persevering exertions in the cause of science.

I hold myself responsible for the truth of the above statement.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. BEAUMONT.
Nat. Int.

We make the following Extract from the excellent and spirited Circular of the Hon. Mr. SPRAGUE to his constituents, with great pleasure; and we regret that our limits compel us to curtail a production that does him so much credit:

I do not propose to enter into an elaborate argument in opposition to the metaphysical subtleties with which the authors of nullification have labored to create hostile feelings between the several States and the United States, and array State pride and sovereignties against the Government of the Union. But I cannot forbear entering my most solemn dissent to some of the leading dogmas of that faith; dogmas which have no warrant in the history of the constitution, and revealing to the plainest human principles of right, and directly subversive of the only true character and beneficial results of popular government.

The original error of the theory is, that the Federal Constitution being formed by compact among Sovereign States, to which each State acceded in its sovereignty; established a league, not a government; that it acts, therefore, not upon individuals directly, but upon States; and that each State, therefore, has at its discretion, the right to absolve its citizens from all obedience to any law of the Union, or to secede altogether. The compact between Sovereigns is the first step in this series of errors; and the subsequent steps in the series are not less replete with error, were the compact admitted. Before the pernicious heresies which have been founded on this theory of compact can be sustained, it must be decided that sovereigns are incapable of changing their own relations with each other by compact, and cannot bind themselves by an irrevocable agreement for a sufficient consideration.

The true construction is, that the constitution was formed by the States, that is by the people of the States, acting in their separate capacities, as, in the original social compact, they are in law presumed to have established the States. In this sense was the compact formed between States; that is, the people of the States then existing, as independent communities, who though not formally admitted by any act of their own into the family of nations, were in effect, entitled to demand that admission, each for itself, at any time. That admission never was demanded by either of them, separately; and jointly they went through the war of the Revolution; and jointly by their own acts they established one government, which in the name of all of them, entered into relations with the rest of the world as *one nation*. The question so particularly discussed in this controversy, as to the absolute sovereignty of the States, is reducible to the simple affirmative of a fact, that though they had a right at one time of assuming absolute sovereignty, they never exercised it. They never have been known to other nations but as one nation;—and the circumstances under which they formed themselves into a nation have, in my judgment, forever precluded them from any subsequent resumption of this inchoate right. As separate communities, they were for all the purposes of the new political body which they formed, and according to the rules and compact by which they formed it one and indivisible. They provided every safeguard which their fears of consolidation and their jealous love of liberty could devise for preserving their separate rights from the encroachments of the powers they were establishing. I am not yet persuaded that the constitution does not provide within itself a vital principle for its own reformation sufficient to restore its pristine simplicity and purity. But of this I am thoroughly satisfied, that there is no conservative or other power in the States to break up the existing form of government, except by revolution. Within the sphere of its operations, the constitution makes the Federal Government as sovereign as the State Governments are in all else. It is a government of the people, for the people, and acts upon them directly, without the acknowledgment of any intermediate power in the States to modify or arrest its action.

The necessary result of this mode of reasoning—which is believed to be fully sustained by the opinion of the soundest contemporaneous expositors of the constitution, is, that the laws of the Union are binding upon the citizens of the United States every where, without the right of any authority to interfere, more than between the State and its citizens in the exercise of its ordinary legislation. Every attempt, therefore, under whatever pretence of right, to organize resistance against the laws of the Union passed according to the forms of the constitution, is a breach of the allegiance due from a citizen to his sovereign—the body politic of which he is a member. A State which undertakes to authorize disobedience, and to discharge the citizen from his obligation to the authority of the General Government, is entitled to no more consideration than any unauthorized combination of individuals. It is a breach of the social compact in one of its most binding relations, and amounts, in fact, to war upon legitimate authority.

Another result of this anomalous view of the constitution, as composed of independent sovereigns, which, for similar reasons, I cannot admit, is the right of secession. It is maintained, that in a compact between sovereigns, any of the parties may peacefully withdraw at pleasure—and that the Federal Constitution is such a compact. On the threshold of the argument, we may observe, that it has not been understood, in the law of nations, that treaties or compacts, or ordinary convention may be broken at pleasure, with impunity. If I mistake not, such attempts have been fruitful sources of bloody and disastrous wars, in all ages.

Such a right is simply the right of a strong man to do wrong whenever there is no law powerful enough to reach him—the right of irresponsible power to commit what faults it pleases. But the right exists only in the power to maintain it between sovereigns, if one have the right of breaking the compact, the other if he have the strength, has an equal right of breaking the compact to indemnify himself, by violence, for the injury caused by the breach. The issue of the attempt to secede depends, therefore, upon a trial of mere force—that is, war. Such was not the compact which our fathers designed in the constitution, which they gave us in lieu of the old Confederation, in order to establish "a more perfect Union;" they never would have built up with such a temple of such beautiful proportions, as this a temple of such beautiful proportions, as this, had they imagined that state feeds state secession, or, I may add, state dissection, might withdraw it

TERMS.
THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, is published every week at Three Dollars per year, in advance where the subscribers live. Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year stand, the price will be \$4.
Subscriptions will be taken for less than one year; Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrears are paid, unless the Editor chooses.
Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the Watchman at \$2.50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.
All letters to the Editor must be Post paid or they will not be attended to.
Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the Carolina Watchman—Those that write on other subjects can direct to H. C. Jones.
N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, become due at the publication of the first number.

Entertainment
The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his OLD CUSTOMERS and the Public generally, that he continues to keep that
LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUILDING, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE, AND DIRECTLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILLAGE, where he will, at all times, be happy to receive company.
His TABLE and BAR are as good as the Market affords. His ROOMS and BEDDING, inferior to none. His STABLES, large and conveniently well supplied with Provender, and every attention paid to horses. Newspapers from different parts of the United States, are taken at this ESTABLISHMENT, for the use of the Public, and no exertions will be spared by the Proprietor, to render his guests comfortable.
Whitcomb, N. C.,
Oct. 1832. T. WADDILL, Jr.
Persons travelling through this place, whether of the Stages, will find at this House, prompt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges.
J. W. Jr.

LINCOLNTON FEMALE ACADEMY.
The trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have succeeded in renewing their engagement with Miss Amelia Thompson, to take charge of this Institution. The School will go into operation again on the 15th October, 1832.
Persons travelling through this place, whether of the Stages, will find at this House, prompt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges.
J. W. Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers, in the town of Morganton, Burke County, in the Mercantile business, is dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims for the said firm, are transferred to Robert C. Pearson—with whom it is desirable that the same should be liquidated and settled, either by payment or note as soon as practicable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
R. C. PEARSON.

Robert C. Pearson, thankful for past favors, to his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the business in Morganton, that he has just received, and is receiving a general assortment in every branch of his Line of Business, and by his unremitting attention to his business, and cheapness of his Goods, he hopes to ensure the continuance of a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.
Dec. 23—1832

Notice.

AS I am determined to move to the country fifteen miles South of Concord, I am compelled to settle my business here; and all persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, on or before April Court, so no longer indulgence can be given. This is without respect to persons.
Any person wishing to purchase GOODS at Court would do well to call, as I am resolved to sell.

Any person wishing to purchase a small

Stock of Goods

and to their advantage to apply to the undersigned, as his new, having been purchased in Charleston last May by myself, and can be had at low and cheap rates.
I will also SELL or RENT my

House & Lot

containing Gen. Barringer's corner to the Court House, containing a good Store Room, Counting Room and Cellar, together with suitable Apartments for a family, having four rooms. There is also a Kitchen attached to the premises.
Notes, or gold notes will be received, in payment for a part of the price, and indulgence given for the balance.
Persons can be given at any moment.
I have also a new WAGON and a TEAM OF FOUR MULES which I will sell at good terms.

JAMES S. BURKHEAD.
Concord, N. C. Feb. 23, 1833.—31—6w.

We have on hand newly PRINTED BLANK

Books of Bargain & Sale, containing a covenant of bargain in addition to the usual covenant of quiet enjoyment commonly made in a warranty—There is a considerable advantage to the purchaser in a deed so improved form, as he can obtain a quit soon as he desires, and he has obtained a better title—according to the usual form he cannot sue the seller, and he has been ousted from his purchase by the death of the grantor.
We have also on hand BLANK DEEDS OF every description.