EXPEDITION OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

Admiralty, Oct. 22.

Sir I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit you a copy of a letter addressed to their secretary by Captain Ross, containing an outline of the proceedings of that gallant officer and his brave companions, and their providential deliverance from a situation of peril unequalled in the annals of navigation, and I am to express their Lordships' wishes that a document so honorable to the parties, and to the naval service of the country, may through the committee for managing the affairs of Loyd's be made public.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,
J. BARROW.

Mr. Bennett, Lloyd's.

On board of the Isabella of Hull, Baffin's Bay, Sept. 1833.

Sir—Knowing how deeply my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are interested in the advancement nautical knowledge, and particularly in the improvement of geography, I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the expedition, the main object of which is to solve, if possible, the question of a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, particularly by prince Regent's Inlet, and which sailed from England in May, 1829, notwithstanding the loss of the foremast & other untoward circumstances which obliged the vessel to refit in Greenland, reached the beach on which His Majesty's late ship Fury's stores were landed on the 13th August.

We found the boats provisions, &c. in excellent condition, but no vestige of the wreck. After completing in fuel and other necessaries, we sailed on the 18th and the following morning rounded Cape Garry, where our new discoveries commenced, and, keeping the western shore close on board, ran down the coast in a S. W and W. course; in from 10 to 20 fathoms until we had passed the latitude of 72 north, in longitude 94, west; here we found a considerable inlet, leading to the westward, the examination of which occupied two days; at this place we were first seriously obstructed by ice, which was now seen to extend from the south cape of the inlet, in a solid mass, round by S. and E. to E N. E, owing to this circumstance, the shallowness of the water, the rapidity of the tides, the tempestuous weather the irregularity of the coast, and the numerous inlets and rocks for which it is remarkable, our progress was no less dangerous than tedious, yet we succeeded in penetrating below the latitude of 70 north, in longitude 92, west, where the land, after having carried us as far east as 90, took a decided westerly direction, while land at the distance of 40 miles to southward was seen extending east and west At this extreme point our progress was arrested on the 1st of October by an impenetrable barrier of ice. We however found an excellent wintering port, which we named Felix Harbour.

Early in January, 1830, we had the good fortune to establish a friendly intercourse with a most interesting consociation of natives, who being insulated by nature, had never before communicated with strangers; from them we gradually obtained the important information that we had already seen the continent of America; that about 40 miles to the S. W. there were two great seas; one to the west, which was divided from that to the east by a narrow strait or neck of land. The verification of this intelligence either way, on which our future operations so materially depended, devolved on Commander Ross, who volunteered on this service early in April, and accompanied by one of the mates, and guided by two of the natives, proceeded to the spot, and that the north land was connected to the south by two ridges of high land, 15 miles in breadth but taking into account a chain of fresh water lakes, which occupied the vallies between, the dry land which actually seperates the two oceans is only five miles. This extraordinary isthmus was subsequently visited by myself, when Commander Ross proceeded minutely to survey the sea coast, which he succeeded in tracing to the 69th degree of north latitude, or to 150 miles of Cape Turnagain of Franklin, to which point the land after leading him into the 70th degree of north latitude tended directly; during the same journey he also surveyed 80 miles of the adjacent coast, or that to the north of the isthmus, which also taking a westerly direction, formed the termination of the western sea into a gulf. The rest of this season was employed in tracing the sea-coast south of the isthmus leading to the eastward, which was done so as to leave no doubt that it joined, as the natives had previously informed us, to Ockullee, and the land forming Repulse Bay. It was also determined that there was no passage to the westward for thirty miles to the northward of our position.

The summer, like that of 1818, was beautifully fine; but extremely unfavourable for navigation and our object being now to try a more northern latitude, we waited with anxiety for the disruption of the ice, but in vain and our utmost endeavors did not succeed in retracing our steps more than four miles, and it was not until the middle of November that we succeeded in cutting the vessel into a place of security, which we named Sheriffs' Harbour. I may here mention that we named the newly-discovered continent, to the southward.—'Boothia,' as also the isthmus, the peninsula to the north, and the eastern sea, after my worthy friend Felix Booth, Esq the truly patriotic citizen of London, who in the most disinterested manner enabled me to equip this expedition in a superior style.

The last winter was in temperature nearly equal to the mean of what had been experienced on the four preceding voyages, but the winters of 1830 and 1831, set in with a degree of violence hitherto beyond all, the thermometer sunk to 92 degrees below the freezing point, and the average of cold was 10 degrees below the preceding; but notwithstanding the severity of the summer, we travelled across the country to the west sea by a chain of lakes, 30 miles north of the isthmus, when Commander Ross succeeded in surveying 50 miles more of the coast leading to the N. W. and, by tracing the shore to the northward our position it was also fully proved that there could be no passage below the 71st degree.

This autumn we succeeded in getting the vessel only 14 miles to the northward, and as we had not doubled the Eastern Cape, all hope of saving the ship was at an end, and put quite beyond posibility by another very severe winter; and having only provisions to last us to the 1st of June, 1833, dispositions were accordingly made to leave the ship in her present port, which (after her) was named Victory Harbour. Provisions and fuel being carried forward in the spring we left the ship on the 29th of May, 1832, for Fury Beach, being the only chance left of saving our lives. Owing to the very rugged nature of the ice, we were obliged to keep either upon or close to the land, taking the circuit of every bay, thus increasing our distance 200 miles by nearly one half; and it was not until the 1st of July that we reached the beach completely exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

A hut was speedily constructed, and the boats, three of which had been knocked off the beach, but providentially driven on ashore again, were repaired during this month; but the unusual heavy appearance of the ice afforded us no cheering prospect until the 1st of August, when in three boats we reached the ill-fated spot where the Fury was first driven on shore, and it was not until the 1st of September we reached Leopold Smith Island, now established to be the N. E. point of America, in latitude 73 56, and longitude 90west. From the summit of the lofty mountain on the promontory we could see Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrows Strait, and Lancaster Sound, which presented one impenetrable mass, just as I had seen it in 1818. Here we remained in a state of anxiety and suspense which may be easier imagined than described. All our attempts to rush through were vain; at length, being forced by want of provisions and the approach of a very severe winter to return to Fury Beach, where alone there remained wherewith to sustain life, there we arrived on the 7th of October, after a most fatiguing and laborious march, having been obliged to leave our boats at Batty Bay. Our habitation, which consisted of a frame of spars, 32 feet by 16 feet, covered with canvass, was during the month of November enclosed, and the roof covered with snow, from 4 feet to 7 feet thick, which being saturated with water, when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero, immediately took the consistency of ice, and thus we actually became the inhabitants of an iceberg during one of the most severe winters hitherto recorded; our suffering, aggravated by want of bedding, clothing and animal food, need not be dwelt upon. Mr. C, Thomas, the carpenter, was the only man that perished at this beach, but three others, besides one who had lost his foot were reduced to the last stage of debility, and only 13 of our number were able to carry provisions in seven journies 62 miles each to Batty Bay.

We left Fury Beach on the 8th of July, carrying with us three sick men, who were unable to walk, and in six days we reached the boats where the sick daily recovered. Although the spring was mild, it was not until the 15th of August that we had any cheering prospect A gale from the westward having suddenly opened a lane of water along shore, in two days we reached our former position, and from the mountain we had the satisfaction of seeing clear water almost directly across Prince Regent's Inlet, which we crossed on the 17th and took shelter from a storm 12 miles to the eastward of Cape York. The next day, when the gale abated, we crossed Admiralty Inlet, and were detained six days on the coast by a strong northeast wind. On the 25th we crossed Navy Board Inlet, and on the following morning, to our inexpressible joy we described a ship in the offing becalmed, which proved to be the Isabella of Hull, the same ship which I commanded in 1818. At noon we reached her, when her enterprising commander, who had in vain searched for us in Prince Regent's Inlet, after giving us three cheers received us with every demonstration of kindness and hospitality which humanity could dictate. I ought to mention also that Mr. Humphreys, by landing me at Possession Bay, and subsequently on the west cost of Baffin's Bay, afforded me an excellent opportunity of concluding my survey, and of verifying my former chart of that coast.

I now have the pleasing duty of calling the attention of their Lordships to the merits of Commander Ross who was second in the direction of this expedition. The labors of this officer, who had the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, will speak for themselves in language beyond the ability of my pen; but they will be duly appreciated by their Lordships, and the learned bodies of which he is a member, and who are already well acquainted with his acquirements.

My steady and faithful friend Mr. William Thom, of the Royal Navy, who was formerly with me in the Isabella, besides his duty as third in command, took charge of the meteorological journal, the distribution and economy of provisions, and to his judicious plans and suggestions must be attributed the uncommon degree of health which our crew enjoyed, and as two out of the three who died in the four years and a half were cut off early in the voyage, by diseases not peculiar to the climate, only one man can be said to have perished. Mr. M'Diarmid, the surgeon, who had been several voyages to these regions, did justice to the high recommendation I received of him; he was successful in every amputation and operation which he performed, and wonderfully so in his treatment of the sick: and I have no hesitation in adding, that he will be an ornament to His Majesty's service.

Commander Ross, Mr. Thom, and myself, have indeed, been serving without pay: in common with the crew, we have lost our all, which I regret the more, because it puts it totally out of my power adequately to remunerate my fellow sufferers, whose case I cannot but recommend to their Lordship's consideration We have, however, the consolation, that the results of this expedition have been conclusive, and to science highly important, and may be briefly comprehended in the following words:—The discovery of the Gulf of Boothia, the continent, and the isthmus of Boothia Felix, and a vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes; the undeniable establishment that the northeast point of America extends to 74th degree of north latitude; valuable observations of every kind, but particularly on the magnet; and to crown all, have had the honor of placing the illustrious name of our most Gracious Sovereign William IV on the true position of the magnetic pole.

I cannot conclude this letter, sir, without acknowledging the important advantages we obtained from the valuable publication of Sir Edward Parry and Sir John Franklin and the communications kindly made to us by those distinguished officers before our departure from England. But the glory of this enterprise is entirely due to Him whose divine favor has been most especially manifested towards us, who guided our steps, who mercifully provided, in what we had deemed a calamity, his effectual means of our preservation; and who, even after the devices and inventions of man utterly failed, crowned our ample endeavors with complete success. I have &c.

JOHN ROSS, Captain R. N.

To Captain the Hon. George Elliott, &c.
Secretary Admiralty.

From Richmond we learn that the Committee of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the subject of the relations of the State Banks to the Treasury of the United States, have agreed, by a vote of 11 to 2, to a report disapproving of the removal of the money of the General Government from deposite in the bank of the United States, and recommended that it be restored to that depository. The sentiment of the Legislature is supposed also to tend that way; of which however, we shall know more certainly, when the Report of this Committee comes to be acted upon.

Private accounts fully confirm, and, indeed, more than confirm, the following statements.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday, confirming the report of a heavy failure in that city, says—

"A highly respectable and quite extensive house of Bill Brokers failed on Saturday. The failure is attributed chiefly to large operations in rail road and canal stocks on the Delaware and Hudson Stocks of fixed and well known value, have borne the pressure, well, but those whose value was uncertain and dependent on opinion, have most of them fallen wofully —There were two or three other failures of less importance"

The Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 31, contains the following:

Deranged Currency.—The effects of the attack by the Government on the U. States Bank, removing the deposites, is beginning to be felt in the derangement of the currency of the country. The notes of many of the local Banks are now selling in this city at from 1 to 8 and even 12 per cent below par, and the evil is rapidly increasing."

CHURCH FOR SALE

The Master in Chancery is about to sell at public auction, a large lot of ground in the village of Rochester, N. Y and the buildings that are on it; among which is St. Paul's Church, said to be one of the most splendid houses of worship in the United States. It is of the Gothic order The steeple is one hundred and thirty feet high one hundred feet of which is an entire massy tower of stone.

A merchant in N. Y. writes to his correspondent in this town, that although there is much pressure in the money market, it would be a great deal worse but for the relief afforded by ☞ *The U. S. Bank.*—And yet we are told that the U. S. Bank is doing its worst to injure the state banks and depress the trade of the country.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

We learn that one of the last packets to England brought back a considerable amount of Ohio State six per cent stock certificates, which had been sent out for sale from New York, but which, it is said, could not be negotiated in England in consequence of apprehended difficulties in the currency and moneyed operations of this country.—The bills drawn on the strength of the negotiation of the certificates, were also returned protested.

Baltimore American.

Some of our 'new lights" made the notable discovery, about the time of the invention of nullification, that there was no such thing properly speaking, as "a citizen of the United States." We accidentally took up the Last Will and Testament of Gen. Washington, the other day on the very first page of which we read—"I, George Washingtan of Mount Vernon, *a Citizen of the United States,*" &c &c. We presume Geo. Washington will be acknowledged as authority, even in South Carolina.—Mark, he does not say a citizen *of Virginia*, but a citizen of the United States.

Alex. Gaz.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 9.

Sugar Crops of Louisiana.—We learn with real regret, that instead of making 120,000 hhds, of sugar this season, our planters, will fall at least 50,000 hhds, short of that quantity, This involves the enormous loss of four millions of dollars; all owing to early frost! a sad predicament for such undertakers as hoped to relieve themselves from mortgages by a productive cane crop. Can our state legislature do any thing in their favor? We see not how.

Glad indeed should we be could we doubt the preceeding statement; but our information comes directly from a gentleman who was bred a sugar planter, but is so no longer. His business lately led him to visit the principal sugar district in the state, and he judged from ocular evidence. The planters have already ceased grinding.

Bulletin.

The important measure of repealing the law prohibiting the introduction of slaves into this state was taken up in the House of Representatives yesterday and carried. Much warmth was displayed on the occasion, and Mr. Morgan one of the opposers of the measure, voted with the majority, and availed himself of the privilege thereby afforded to demand a reconsideration: it will therefore be urged over again another day.

N. Orleans Courier.

We are glad to find that the Committee (of the House of Representatives) on Internal Improvement have reported (unanimously) a bill authorising an additional subscription, by the United States, to the amount of one million of dollars, to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. *Nat. Int.*

An extraordinary marriage has taken place at Boston, the parties together, with the bridegroom and bridesmaid being both deaf and dumb. The intimacy first took place in the Hartford Institution, where they were educated. The marriage cannot prove otherwise than happy, as the probability is they never will be heard engaged in high words for the mastery.

Among the forthcoming literary works announced for immediate publication in England, is a novel by Bulwer, entitled 'The Pilgrim of the Rhine,' and a new production from the pen of Mrs. Jamieson.

BENEFITS OF THE LATE GALE.

"Its an ill wind that blows nobody good"
Old Saying.

A most extraordinary freak of nature occurred, says the Kingston U. C. Herald, during the late storm on Lake Erie. A channel was made through long point, 300 yards wide, and form 11 to 15 deep. It was in contemplation, to cut a canal at this place, the expences of which were estimated at 12,000*l.*

An Eagle, which had been taken some time since at sea, by the Captain of a New York news boat, and which had been confined at Brooklyn, had his little tenement blown over on the 14th inst., and sailed away rejoicing, on the breath of this tempest.

Governor Troup—The Macon Messenger contains the following information: "We have good reasons to believe that the public will be gratified, very shortly, by the publication of a letter from Col. Geo. M. Troup, written during the late session of Congress, disclosing fully his opinion on the subjects connected with the present aspect of our political affairs."

What it has cost.—Mr. McDuffie shows in his speech, that the government is actual loser of $140,000 per annum, by the removal of the Deposites. Thus: Assuming the amount of bank deposites at ten millions (which of course would add so much to the Bank's means of discount,) the profits at 7 per cent. would be $700,000. Of this, one fifth would be the property of the United States, which is $140,000.—*Fayet. Obs.*

Rules for Husbands and Wives.

THE HUSBAND.

1. A good husband will always regard his wife as his equal, treat her with kindness, respect and attention, and never address her with an air of authority, as if she were, as some husbands appear to regard their wives, a mere house-keeper.

2 He will never interfere in her domestic concerns, hiring servants, &c. &c

3 He will always keep her liberally supplied with money for furnishing his table in a style proportioned to his means, and for the purchase of dress suitable to her station in life.

4. He will cheerfully and promptly comply with all her reasonable requests, when it can be done without loss, or great inconvenience.

5. He will never allow himself to lose his temper towards her by indifferent cookery, or irregularity in the hours of meals, or any other mismanagement of her servants, knowing the difficulty of making them do their duty.

6. If she have prudence and good sense, he will consult her on all great operations, involving the risque of ruin, or serious injury in case of failure. Many a man has been rescued from ruin by the wise counsels of his wife. Many a foolish husband has most seriously injured himself and family by the rejection of the advice of his wife, foolishly fearing, least if he followed it he would be regarded as ruled by her. A husband can never procure a counsellor more deeply interested in his welfare than his wife.

7. If distressed, or embarrassed in his circumstances, he will communicate his situation to her with candor, that she may bear his difficulties in mind in her expenditures. Women sometimes, believe their husband's circumstances to be better than they really are, expend money which cannot well be afforded, and which, if they knew their real situation, they would shrink from expending.

THE WIFE.

1. A good wife will always receive her husband with smiles—leaving nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocate his kindness and attention.

2. She will study to discover means to gratify his inclination, in regard to food and cookery, in the management of her family, in her dress manners and deportment.

3. She will never attempt to rule, or appear to rule her husband Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely in the degradation of their husbands.

4. She will in every thing reasonable, comply with his wishes— and as far as possible anticipate them.

5. She will avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humor—and more especially before company. It is difficult to conceive of any thing in ordinary life more revolting than disputes in company between man and wife.

6. She never will attempt to interfere in his business, unless he asks her advice or counsel, and will never attempt to control him in the management of it.

Should difference arise between husband and wife, the contest ought to be, not who will display the most spirit, but who will make the first advances. There is scarcely a more prolific source of unhappiness in the married state than this "*spirit*" the legitimate offspring of pride and want of feeling.

Perhaps the whole art of happiness in the married state, might be compressed in these two maxims—'Bear and forbear'—and let the husband treat his wife and the wife treat her husband with as much respect and attention, as he would a strange lady, and she would a strange gentleman.'

BREACH OF PROMISE.—*not to marry*

A case occurred a short time since at Montreal, which strikes us as being what lawyers call *primæ impressiones.* Mr. Williams, late Postmaster in that city, about six months ago apprenticed his daughter for a term of years to Miss Bourne, a milliner; stipulating among other matters in the indenture, that the lady should not marry during the term of years. Miss Williams, however, not having the fear of lawsuits, or any other suit but that of her sweetheart before her eyes; and looking upon her mistress as 'that Bourne,' to which a weary traveller 'might or might not return,' as she pleased, got married; and the milliner brought her action against the father for the breach of contract. The case underwent an elaborate trial wherein much legal lore was brought forth, and a great quantum of learned argument expended. The Court took some days to consider, and finally awarded judgement in favor of the young bride—leaving the plaintiff to pay the cost.

N. Y. Courier & Enq.

Duel between two Friends.—One day, after dinner, two officers in a celebrated Irish regiment, and very intimate friends, carrying their badinage beyond the precision of military punctilio, a major and a captain, well known for their love of duelling, interfered, and at length gave the young people to understand that they must have a shot or two at one another. As they walked to the field of blood, without a grain of animosity against one another, but of no little displeasure against their friends upon the occasion, who would listen to no excuse, apology, or explanation; Calamy, having a moment's opportunity of speaking to Trolloppe apart, whispered, "I'll fire at your second if you'll fire at mine." "Agreed," replied Trolloppe. When they came upon the ground, and all due preliminaries had taken place, off went their pistols in straight lines at their seconds The major and the captain were found very ready to settle the affair.—*From Consequences of an Irish Clearing.*

In a cathedral, one day, after service, the bellows-blower said to the organist, "I think we have done very well to-day." "*We!*" said the organist, in no small surprise at the impudence of his menial, "how can you pretend to have any merit in the performance? Never let me hear you say such a thing again." The man said nothing more at the time, but when they were next playing, he suddenly intermitted in his task of inflating the organ. The organist rose in wrath to order him to proceed, when the fellow, thrusting his head out from behind the curtain, asked silly, "Shall it be *we* then?"

A friend having pointed out to Sheridan, that Lord Kenyon had fallen asleep at the first representation of Pizarro, and that too, in the midst of Rolla's fine speech to the Peruvian soldiers, the dramatist felt rather mortified; but, instantly recovering his usual good humor, he said, "Ah poor man! let him sleep: he thinks he is on the bench."

Dunning, the celebrated barrister, was addicted to the low unpardonable vice of turning witnesses into ridicule at their examinations. One morning, he was telling Mr. Solicitor-General Lee that he had just bought a few good *manors* in Devonshire, near his native village of Ashburton. "I wish," said Lee, "you would bring some of them into Westminster Hall; for, upon my honor, you have most need of them there."

When Sir William Curtis returned from his voyage to Italy and Spain, he called to pay his respects to Mr. Cunning at Gloucester Lodge. Among other questions, Sir William said, "But, pray, Mr. Cunning, what do you say to the tunnel under the Thames?" "Say," replied the secretary, "why I say it will be the greatest *bore* London ever had, and that is saying a great deal."

A judge of the Scotch Court of Session well known for speaking his mother tongue in its broadest accent, as well on the bench as in common discourse, on a particular occasion was addressed by a barrister, noted for the elegance and purity of his style, who opened the case of his client in the following words: 'My lord,' he pursued, 'my client is an itinerant violin player.' 'What's that? said his lordship; 'is that what we ca' a blin' fiddler!' '*Vulgarly* so called, said the lawyer.

Young girls, of from fourteen to seventeen, are fond of aping the woman in their dress, and are partial to long shawls, which give the young things a matronly appearance. When they become women in reality, they are rather too apt to go upon the opposite tack, and to assume the address and airs of the girl.

When Andrew Dunlap, Mayor of the good old city of Dundee, died, his executors resolved to appropriate to their own peculiar benefit, the provision contained in a Codicil which bequeathed to the framer of an epitaph which should be endorsed upon his tomb stone the good round sum of thirty pounds Scotch. The executors wisely concluded that to entitle them to an equal division of 'the spoils,' the epitaph should be the joint product of their united inspiration; and consequently, they (there were *three* of them) voted, that an epitaph, proper, should consist in a well arranged *triplet*; and *therefore*, under the peculiarties of the case, it was quite proper that each executor should contribute a line *ex tempore*. Under his equitable arrangement, they commenced their poetic operations. The first eked out his line thus:

"Andrew Dinlap, Mayor of Dundee."

The second, under a solemn sense of the recent, afflicting dispensation of Providence which had deprived Dundee of a civil head, continued:

'Andrew Dunlap, died did he,'

And the third, in pious agony, capped the mournful climax with:

'Hallalujah! Hallalujee!!'

THE POPE VS. DON PEDRO.—In a late consistory of the Cardinals, the pope condemned, in severe terms, the driving away the most faithful Don Miguel, and other acts of the Revolutionary party in Spain. He says:

"It is then certain as it is greatly to be deplored, that the above mentioned Government has unjustly driven away, him who represented our person and the Holy See, commanding him to quit the kingdom without the least delay. But after so great an insult offered to the Holy See and to us, the audacity of these perverse men has been carried still further against the Catholic Church, against ecclesiastic property, against the inviolable rights of the Holy See. Considering all these measures have been exercised, almost all the accession of a new Power, and in consequence of a conspiracy prepared beforehand, our mind is filled with horror, and we cannot refrain from tears. All the public prisons have been opened, and after having let those who were detained there go forth, they have thrown into them, in their place, some of those of whom it is written, 'Touch not my Anointed. Laymen have rashly arrogated to themselves a power over sacred things; they have proclaimed a general reform of the secular clergy, and of religious orders of both sexes."

A writer in the Horticultural Register, gives the following receipt, which he says, he has tried for many years with complete success.

To destroy insects on trees.

2 oz. nox vomica,
2 oz soft soap,
1 lb tobacco,
1-2 pt spirits of turpentine,
8 gallons of water.

Boil them all together, down to six gallons and use it milk warm; the trees are to be carefully dressed with it by dabbing it on with a sponge.

New Goods

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and full supply of fall & winter

GOODS,

Consisting of every article generally kept in a retail country Store, which he is disposed to sell low for CASH, or to punctual customers on short credit.

The public are requested to call, hear prices and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CHESS.

Jan. 4—tf24

TIN-WARE TO MERCHANTS & PEDLERS.

The subscriber has at present, on hand, a full assortment of TIN-WARE, made of good materials and first rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles:

120 doz.	Coffee Pots,	(assorted sizes)
43 do	open Buckets	do do
30 do	Covered	do do
78 do	Crease and Patty-pans,	do do
40 do	Candle-moulds,	
12 do	Milk Strainers,	
68 do	Pans,	(assorted sizes)
32 do	measures,	do do
24 do	Funnells,	do do
100 do	Tin-Cups,	
20 do	milk, do	
12 do	Wash-Basins	

ALSO:—Cullenders, Stew-pans, Preserving-pots, Lard-stands, Oil-stands, Bugles, Horns, Lanterns, Pepper-boxes, Graters, Dippers, Sconces, Stage-lamps, &c. &c.

☞ Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, and Copper., Wool and Iron taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CHESS.

tf—24. Jan. 4, 1834

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER SESSION, 1833.

ALFRED NEILL, vs NOBLE NEILL. } *Original Attachment*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Noble Neill, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear before the next Court, to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there replevy the property levied on, and enter his pleas, whereof the Plaintiff will be heard, ex parte have judgment pro confesso.

Dec. 28,—No. 23—6w.—Price, $3 75 cts.

TEST,—A. SIMONTON, C. C.

State of North Carolina,
WILKES COUNTY.

November Term 1833.

JAMES BROYHILL vs W. W. WELBORN } Original Attachment, James James summoned as Garnishee.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks, be made in the Carolina Watchman, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the County of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to replevy, and make defence, or judgement will be entered against him by Default.

Witness: Wm. Mastin Clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in Nov. A. D. 1833.

Wm. MASTIN, C. C.

Dec. 27, 1833.

no22—6w

BEWARE OF A SWINDLER.

JERAMIAH HANSON, by occupation a ginger-cake Baker, took French leave of this town a few nights since, and his creditors the *bag to hold.* He is under the common size—black hair and eyes, speaks quick in the yankee dialect, and has a sadly villianous look out of his eyes. He uses the rare accomplishment of beating the (bass) Drum, which he is fond of exhibiting particularly to the negroes, with whom he is "*hail fellow well met*" during the day. He has a wife and two children, who no doubt try to palm himself on the community as an object of charity, as he did here. It is but right to warn the public against such a creant

SEVERAL CREDITORS.

P.S. From various circumstances it is suspected that this fellow (in company with others) deserted from the U. S. Army.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st January 1834.

Wm. Averett, James Alexander, Thos. Boyd, Hugh C Crawford Tabitha Cameron, Erwin, Chas. Churchill Geo L Daniel, Daniel Boyd or Matthew Elliott, Christopher John Falls, Thecs. Falls, Hall & Foster, Galaway, Daniel Hudson, James Hubbert F Hughes, Jacob Hill, John Jas. James, Samuel Kestler, James Jane Kerr, Wm Knox, Conrad Lowe, Jermisted Mosley, Mt Moriah Lodge, Murdah, Joseph W Murdah, Alex John Mushat, Ann McKay, George Robt. McFarland, Nancy McKay, Morgan, Geo. McIntosh, John Potts, Bennards, T. Summers, John Summers, S Snoddy, Hiram Sloan, Falls Jacob Troutman, T. W. Turner, John Jas H Wilkins, James Walker, O. W. KE

We have on hand
PRINTED BLANKS
Deeds of Bargain & Sale
containing a covenant of seizin in addition to the usual covenant of quiet enjoyment, called a warranty—There is a double advantage to the purchaser in this form as it enables him to bring a suit on the covenants that he has obtained a breach, according to the usual form he cannot sue until he has been ousted from his suit—This is worthy of attention when he lay out money for land.

We have also on hand BLANKS of TRUST, which will answer the purpose of securing debts.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.