

Thus far, then, the ravages of the panic have stayed, and homes trembling on the brink of ruin have been saved, at least temporarily, from what appeared to be inevitable bankruptcy. This has been done by one of the quiet habits, and unostentatious means, without requiring the advice or protection of the United States government. If we had a few men like Mr. Biddle in England, or a quarter of a Biddle in the British Cabinet, the panics which periodically derange our currency and endanger our commercial credit, and unsettle all our interests and contents of manufacturing industry, would seldom if ever happen.

But we will know how this will be met by the course-grained rulers of the self-styled democracy, instead of being regarded as the enlightened judgment of one who is not interested, and well informed in the matters of the aristocratic preference for this institution and its President Appeals to the national prejudice will be made (as heretofore) to deprive Mr. Biddle of his well earned reputation.

**THOSE WHO TRADE ON BORROWED CAPITAL OUGHT TO BREAK.**

JACKSON. THERE IS NO PRESSURE WHICH ANY HONEST MAN SHOULD REGRET. This cry of pressure, when it is a greater abundance than ever before, is a cry of famine in the midst of the most plentiful harvest. Some there may be, even in such times, who have nothing to eat, but it can only be those who desire to starve, because they have earned nothing.

President Jackson is gone; but the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams is still the order of the day. The public recollect that letter, and with how much emphasis it rested upon the increase of the gold and silver circulation, the suspension of notes under \$20, and the coinage at the three branch mints. We venture to predict, that specie will go on increasing at the rate of several millions per annum, during the whole of President Van Buren's administration, and that GOLD will be a common currency before his time is out. The three branch mints will go to work this summer; and Congress has put it fully in the power of the Administration to keep them at work. By the act of the last session of Congress, the sum of one million of dollars may be kept at the mint, to supply it with metals; and, by an act of the previous session, an unlimited amount may be transferred to the mint and its branches for the same purpose.

Orles Bulletin of the 80th from Natchitoches. An army has been sent to the Gen. mission in the direction of the ar-

Mr. J. N. C. Stockton, the mail routes connected with Lynchburg, was drowned on the 25th ult. while on his way from Pensacola to Lagrange, in Florida, by falling overboard from the steamboat into the sea. He had gone into the wheel-boat to bathe, and was precipitated into the water by a violent pitch of the steamboat, caused by the agitation and roughness of the sea; and although every exertion was made, he sunk before the small boat could reach him. His body was not recovered.

Price Tragedy.—Mr. George Jones, of New York offers \$1000 and a gold medal, worth from one to five hundred dollars, and an income of 5 per cent upon the gross profits for the five first years of its representation, for a prize tragedy, to be written by an American citizen—consisting of five acts, and containing two principal characters, to be represented by Mr. and Mrs. George Jones. We think Mr. J. if he expects success, ought to name his committee of adjudication before-hand.

IMPEACHMENT &c. The Boston Atlas insists strenuously, that Woodbury shall be impeached for his maladministration in the Treasury Department: There is no use to talk about impeachments. The impeachment is an impracticable one, and so entirely out of the question, that such creatures as Ken- Whitney laugh in their sleeves at the idea of their being impeached. In fact they would be glad to be signalized by such persecutions, for that it would soon be considered. We have seen this whole batch of officers, from the President down to the lowest of the people's representatives—all of them, refusing to answer questions before a committee of the people's representatives—all of them, refusing to appeal to the people. So it is that Woodbury or Kendall, were impeached, and long before the House would take up the case, a vote, defamation would have been taken upon Congressional speeches, paragraphs, the delinquent acquitted, and the martyr, more fit for office

than ever. No, not we have a faith in impeachments! we may avoid the necessity of using them by a pure and single exercise of the ballot-box—but when we have once been saddled with base or incompetent rulers, we are remedied save only by providential interference, or the expiration of office.

**WHY VERILY, I LETS'EM.**

There was a certain London practitioner of Medicine, by the name of Isaac Letsom, who by means of arrogant pretension, big words, and mysterious airs, acquired a considerable reputation in a business, of which he knew nothing. His usual signature was "I. Letsom." A wag wrote one night and stuck over his door, the following anagram, which got such a run, that it finally ran the quack out of the city. "When folks they does get sick, I physicks, bleeds and sweats em, If after that, they choose to die, Why verily— I LETS'EM."

The Richmond Whig has very happily applied this concept to the course of Dr. Jackson. In his experiments upon the body politic, having provided the physic at great cost, (to the patient) having gagged and funnelled him, and finding him getting no better—fast, he gets mad, tells him through the Globe, "to die and be c—d," that he was not much account any how, and that no honest man ought to regret his death.

**THE CROPS.**

After all the croaking upon this subject, we are happy to state, that the present prospect (for an average at least) is fair. Oats have suffered somewhat, and corn is backward; but the last few weeks have been highly favorable, for destroying grass, a good season now would carry it ahead. Cotton has come up finely, and should the fall be postponed, as the spring has been, our planters would have small grounds to complain of the seasons. Whether the times will be settled enough to give them an adequate reward for their toil, will depend in a good degree upon themselves. If they will get rid of the rulers who have been trying experiments at their expense, they may have some chance for fair prices—but if the gold-humbag is still to be pressed, and the present system of banking to be still uncontrolled, the laborers chance for his reward will be a dim one.

It is stated in a Northern paper that Col. Morris, the enterprising editor of the New York Mirror, has secured the valuable literary aid of Capt. Marryatt, who is now engaged upon a series of original papers for that periodical. Their publication will commence with a new volume, in July next.

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Concord, June 7th, 1837. According to notice given some time since, the citizens of Concord assembled in the Court Room, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate in a becoming manner, the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. George Klutts, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. L. Beard, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following Resolutions were introduced with appropriate remarks by Col. D. M. Barringer, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That some suitable person be requested to deliver an Oration: That the Declaration of American Independence and also the Mecklenburg Declaration be read, and that a Dinner be furnished by some person in Concord, and that the exercises of the day be opened by prayer. Resolved, That a Committee of six persons, to consist of William Barringer, Caleb Puffer, Dr. Charles Fox, Dr. M. M. Orr, A. H. Moss, and L. B. Kriminger, be appointed as a Committee of Arrangement to carry into effect the above Resolution, and to invite the Revolutionary Patriots yet residing in this County, to partake of the festivities of the day. Resolved, That a Committee of eight persons, consisting of D. M. Barringer, Thomas S. Henderson, A. J. Shankle, John L. Beard, William C. Means, Charles W. Harris, John Shimpuch, and William L. McRea, be appointed to draft suitable Toasts for the occasion. Resolved, That Col. John Shimpuch, be appointed Marshal, and George W. Spears, Assis-

ant Marshal of the day, and that they request the Captain of the Cabarrus Artillery to parade his Company on that day. Resolved, That General Paul Barringer be appointed President, and William H. Archibald and William F. Puffer, Esq. and Major Isaac Canon, Vice Presidents. Resolved, That the merchants be requested to close their doors at 12 o'clock, and keep them closed until 4 o'clock of that day. Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in both the Salisbury papers. GEORGE KLUTTS, Pres't. J. L. BEARD, Sec'y.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—We learn that Governor DUDLEY has invited his Council to meet in this City on Thursday next, the 15th inst., to confer with him on the propriety of calling an extra Session of our General Assembly. We presume the Governor does not choose, unnecessarily, to take the responsibility of deciding on this important matter, and has there fore wisely concluded to take counsel from his Constitutional advisers.—Register.

Calling on Hercules.—We received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, a day or two since, which contains this remarkable information:—"I was told to-day, by a Bank Director, that the Secretary of the Navy had made application to Mr. BIDDLE, President of the U. S. Bank, to help the Department, and that the reply was—"Say where—when—and to what amount, and it shall be ready to your order." And this must be the upshot of it. Hercules must be called in, or the Government wagon will still stick in the mud.—ib.

The War not ended.—Through the Charles ton papers it appears that the Seminole War is not only not ended, but not likely to be for some time: we extract the following from the Mercury, of 5th of June.

Our Indian Affairs.—Since our last affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "pretty little war," are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday last from Fort Mellon, the purport of which we understand to be that a party of negroes had come in at that post who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed by Micaucopy and elected Sam Jones their principal chief. They further state that at the next moon upon the Indians would commence open hostilities. This is a negro story, and in every consequence some are inclined to doubt it; almost every negro story, however, during the war has ultimately proved true, and in confirmation of this it seems to be pretty generally admitted that the Indians have tacitly refused to emigrate, at least until fall, and that the war is far from being terminated.

These negroes it is said, give some particulars of the late battle at Fort Mellon. They state that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were reinforced with 300 more and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of the hostilities. The post of Volusia and Fort Mellon, are becoming unhealthy, and all the forces, except a sergeant's guard to be relieved from Pinolata every ten days, and one Company of Creeks, have been withdrawn from Volusia. The post at Lake Monroe will be continued.

From the Kennebec Journal. The Globe and other Administration papers, with the most consummate impudence, now say that the present troubles in our business affairs are just what they have predicted all along.—We know nothing that equals their assurance, unless it be the exclamation of the Irish pilot, when he runs a ship on the rocks. He was conducting a ship into port: the captain, seeing that he was a "leettle corned," and thinking he was deviating from the channel, asked him if he was not going wrong. "Arrah, let me alone for that," said he, with a rich Irish brogue, "don't I know every rock in the harbor?" The last word was hardly uttered when the ship struck heavily upon a sunken rock, when the pilot instantly continued—"and that is one of them."

TEXAS. The rumor of the insubordination and mutiny in the Texian army is confirmed. They threatened to elect their own officers and make an attack on Matamorras immediately, and pay themselves with plunder, unless the government entered into some arrangement instantly for offensive operations against Mexico. Gen Johnson, the commander in chief, had resolved on resigning unless this demand was complied with. The troops had also threatened to march upon Houston, and fire every house in it, if the Cabinet allowed the land office to be opened; stating that the speculators and idlers would be able to locate the choice lands, while their military duties would confine them to the camp. President Houston had consequently prohibited the opening of the land office. A minister is to be sent from Texas to Great Britain, to request the latter Power to recognize the independence of the former. Lynchburg Virginian.

MISSISSIPPI. The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 18th ult., having done nothing (says a letter to the National Intelligencer) "towards relieving the distresses of the State," unless the incorporation of some ten or fifteen new Banks will have that effect! It is deplorable (adds the Intelligencer's correspondent) to see a State possessing the wealth that this State does, prostrated at a blow. A few months ago every thing was life and animation among us. Now things look gloomy and heart sickening." Ib.

FLORIDA. Our accounts from Florida are contradictory—some representing the disposition of the Indians towards emigration as favorable, and others as unfavorable. There seems too, to be some doubt whether Ocoega, with his band, had surrendered or not. Ib.

Mexico—Santa Anna.—The New Orleans Bee of Monday, says—"We learn with great pleasure, by the schooner Mechanic from Matamorras, that all the American vessels, with their passengers & crews, which had been captured & detained at that place, have been liberated by order of Bustamante, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamante's character, and smother of returning animosity between the two nations.—General Santa Anna was still at his plantation, near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is untrue.

Col. Howard of Columbus, Georgia has sold his racer, Miss Medley, for \$6,000, and a couple of colts for \$3,000 each! Zumpfi, a German, it is said, invented the Piano in 1786.

**To the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of N. C.**

The subjoined statements, showing the condition of the Bank at the close of the half year ending on the 26th of November 1836, and on the 30th May 1837, are made and published for your information, in conformity with the assurance given at the time of the late suspension of payments in Specie by this Bank.

By order of the Board  
DUN CAN CAMERON, President.

June 2nd, 1837.

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—November 26, 1836.

Bills and Notes discounted,	\$140,344 90
Bills of exchange	848,501 83
Real Estate,	3,988,846 23
Due from Banks out of the State,	84,673 75
Notes of other Banks on hand,	75,961 00
Specie,	747,650 41
Vouchers unadjusted, & Bills & Checks in transitu,	59,016 66
	\$4,990,494 05

Capital Stock 1,500,000 00  
Treasurer of the U. States 676,935 50  
Treasurer of the U. S. for Post Office Department 3,410 61  
Pension Office 46,871 56  
Public Treasurer of N. Carolina 25,643 68  
Due Banks out of the State, 70,845 58  
Due banks in the State, 113,787 44

Notes in circulation 184,632 87  
Dividends unpaid, 3,183 00  
Deposites by individuals, 316,430 65  
General Profit and Loss, being Net Profits undivided 152,471 18  
4,890,494 05

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—May 30, 1837.

Bills and Notes discounted,	2,790,161 68
Bills of Exchange,	672,034 13
Real Estate,	3,462,195 81
Due from Banks out of the State,	85,311 13
Notes of other Banks on hand,	71,307 57
Specie,	80,053 00
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills and Checks in transitu,	492,197 89
	\$4,163,566 17

Capital Stock 1,500,000 00  
Treasurer of the United States, 586,928 13  
Treasurer United States, for Post Office Department, 9,005 56  
Pension Office 22,656 71  
Public Treasurer of N. Carolina, 20,913 33  
Due Banks out of the State 17,817 92  
Due Banks in the State of which sum \$117,387 47 is due the State Bank of North Carolina, 226,89 42

Notes in circulation 153,707 04  
Dividends unpaid, 1,452,518 00  
Deposites to individuals, 4,312 00  
General Profit and Loss, being Net Profit remaining after the payment of a Dividend of 4 per cent equal to \$60,000, paid 1st Jan. 1837. 174,321 17  
\$4,163,566 17

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

[Translation from the *Literateur Francaise*] Important Chemical Discovery.—We are in France on the eve of a new kind of revolution, which will, without doubt, make the tour of the world. Chemists have just discovered a process by which they can remove writing from any paper without leaving the slightest mark which might lead to the suspicion of fraud. No ink can resist the power of this composition, and no kind of paper can retain the character it bears. That the government might be satisfied of the dangerous nature of this discovery, a chemist went to the prefecture of police, and requested a passport for a stranger, which was granted immediately.—The next day the same chemist went to the house of the prefecture himself, and showed him a passport in blank, signed with his own hand. "It was only yesterday," said he, "that this passport was given me at your office; and if this is the way the police conducts, no wonder that Don Carlos could traverse from one end of France to the other in order to reach Spain!" The prefect, astonished, sent for all the agents of his office. All denied that they ever delivered this unfortunate passport; but they finally agreed that it was certainly the signature of the prefect which it bore, the particular kind of paper which was used in the office of police, and the royal stamp with which it was impressed. It had already become a subject of legal inquiry, of deposition from office &c. when the chemist appeared the anger of the prefect & the fears of his agents, by explaining the means which he had used to remove the writing. One of the first bankers of the capital maintained that the act of washing done, by the means of which a written paper should be returned to its virgin whiteness, would leave some marks by which it could be detected.—The same chemist, who was in epistolary correspondence with this banker, took a letter which he had formerly received from him, removed the signature, wrote above it acceptance for one hundred francs, payable to the bearer. This acceptance was presented to the cashier, who paid it immediately, and the banker was convinced that he himself should have taken it. The public treasury has suffered by this discovery. In fact, the sale of stamped paper is not near so large as before, for any one may restore, by means of this water, leaving the stamp, &c. sold papers which are no longer of any use. Several chemists are now occupied in preparing an ink which shall be truly indelible; others in making a paper which shall be proof against this terrible discovery. In the mean time government has changed its stamp. The new ones bear the cypher of the year, and must all be renewed on the first of January.

The Devil Outwitted.—A person, we are told, lately went to a dealer in wool, to purchase about twenty pounds of that article, carrying as usual, a sack to put it in.—When the sack was filled with the wool the steelyards were not at hand to weigh it. The dealer immediately went in pursuit of them.—While he was gone, his customer looked with an evil eye upon a lot of fine cheese in the same room with the wool, and hastily put one of the finest, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in the sack mixing it up with the wool, as the expression was supposed he had obtained valuable prize. On his return the dealer quickly perceived by the weight of the sack that his honest friend had put a cheese there. He said nothing, but quietly weighed it. His customer said nothing, and as quietly paid him fifty cents a pound for his cheese under the denomination of wool. Providence Journal.

FATAL DUEL. Two gentlemen, by the names of Jackson and Gholson, crossed the river on yesterday morning to the Arkansas side, accompanied by their seconds and several of our citizens to settle a quarrel to what is called the laws of honor, a difficulty which is said to have originated a few days since. The preliminaries having been settled, at a distance of 30 feet, the word being given, both pistols were discharged co-instantly. Mr. Gholson received the ball of his antagonist directly through the heart, and expired immediately without speaking; and Mr. Jackson was severely wounded, though we understand, not dangerously, in the back. Comment from us is unnecessary.—Memphis Gaz.

A certain son of Crispin recently called on a neighboring blacksmith to get the steel corse of his horse's shoes sharpened, and being in great haste, says he, "can't you do it without taking the shoes off?" "I don't know," says Vulcan, "but if you'll hold his feet in the forge, I'll try."

The Mississippi Republican says: "Executions amounting in the aggregate to two millions of dollars were lately in the hands of the sheriff, against the citizens of Clinton Mississippi.

**OXFORD RACES.**

Spring Term, May 9, 1837.

1st Day, for Colts and Fillies, Sweepstakes, mile heats—\$100 entrance.

Wm. McCargo's b c by Fylda, dam Virgin an 1 1  
E. Towns' b c by Fylda 2 2  
David McDaniel's b c by Monsieur Tonson 3 3  
Daniel Dugger's b c by Luzborough 4 4  
Time—1st heat 1m 51s—2d, 1m 50s.

2d Day, 3000, 3 mile heats.

Edmund Towns' c c by Fylda 1 1  
M T Hawkins' c c by Eclipse 2 dis.  
Wm McCargo's c c by do. 3 2  
D Dugger's b c by Sir Charles 4 dis.  
Time—1st heat 3m 55s—3d 4m 1s.

3d Day, Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats.

E Towns' s f by Luzborough 1 0 0  
D Dugger's s f Junior by Eclipse 2 0 0  
David McDaniel's s h Red Wasp 3 1 1  
Time—1st heat 3m 55s—3d 4m 1s.

4th Day, Jockey Club Purse, \$300, 3 mile heats.

David McDaniel's c h Pioneer 1 1  
Daniel Dugger's h Jumper 2 2  
Time—3m 57s—6m 1s. Won easy by Pioneer.

Proprietor.

**MARRIED.**

In Cabarrus co., on the 30th ult. by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr SIMON BOST, to Miss JEMIMA HOLTEN.

In Davidson Co., on the 8th of June, by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr SOLOMAN BARRIER to Miss ELIZABETH SINK.

At Cheraw, S. Carolina, by the Rev. Mr. Formo, Mr. GEORGY A. PERDICARIS, a native of Greece, to Miss M. E. HANFORD, of Society Hill, S. Carolina.

In Lancasterville, S. C., Mr. BENJAMIN TROTT formerly of Salisbury, to Miss. FRANCES ROSS, of Mecklenburg.

**DIRT.**

At Statesville on the 6th instant, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. Clerk of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Ireddell county. He was an old and much respected member of that community.

In Mecklenburg county, Mrs. MINERVI W. wife of Col. Wm M Grier, and daughter of John Hayes Esq of Lincoln county, in the 27th year of her age.

At Litchfield, Con. on the 23th ult. Hon. FREDERICK WOLCOTT, aged 70 years. Judge Wolcott had sustained through a long life of distinguished usefulness a character for strict integrity and great moral and intellectual worth.

**COTTON YARN.**

The Proprietor of the Mount Hecla Steam Mills, announces to the Public that he has Reduced the whole-sale prices of his Cotton Yarn, which will be in future for

Nos. 4 & 5	20 cts. per lb.
6 & 7	22 cts. per lb.
8 & 9	25 cts. per lb.
10 & 11	28 cts. per lb.
12 & 13	30 cts. per lb.

South Money as usual taken at par. H. HUMPHREYS. Greensboro, June 17, 1837—2w48

**JOB PRINTING**

Of every description neatly (Done at this Office.)

**APOTHECARY STORE.**

WHEELER & BURNS, Have just received a large supply of fresh MEDICINES, Instruments, Shop Furniture, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, Dyc-Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ALSO: AN ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE Wines & Spirits. SELECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. They feel quite grateful to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given them, and hope, by strict attention to their business, (and a determination to sell no spurious Drug,) to receive a like liberal patronage. Salisbury, June 17, 1837.—5w48

**Rockingham MINERAL SPRINGS!**

(Frequently called LENOX CASTLE) SITUATED in Rockingham County, N. C. immediately on the Stage line of Messrs. Peck, Wolford, & Co., running from Washington City, to Millersville, Ga.—The situation is high, handsome, healthy and pleasant. The water was analysed by Professor Quekett, and found to be impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon, Iron, and Magnesia. The properties of these Springs entitle them to rank among the most excellent mineral waters of the country. They operate as a cathartic and diuretic, strengthen the tone, and organize the powers of digestion, giving tone and healthy action to the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c. This water is excellent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, Debility, Eruptions &c. promoting appetite, and invigorating the whole system. It is confidently believed, that medical assistance, if qualified, would highly recommend the remedial qualities of this water. The bathing establishment will be kept in good order. The Proprietor is thankful, and under obligations to those that have patronized him, to inform Visitors to the Springs, Passengers on the Stage, travellers, &c. that he will furnish good accommodations during the Summer. He flatters himself he has given satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore, and hopes still further to merit their approbation. JOHN J. WRIGHT. June 17, 1837.—7w48

**LAW BOOKS.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Judges, Members of the Bar, and Students of Law, that they have for sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE, a large and mixed collection of LAW BOOKS, consisting of ELEMENTARY and LEGAL Works. The Am. H. D. Turner, having located himself at 180 Broad Way, New York, will be able to procure any Books, which may be in print in the Northern or European market, at as short a notice as possible. We take the liberty of suggesting to our friends and acquaintances, and the good citizens of North Carolina generally, the propriety of consulting their interests, (allegedly sustaining the Book Store with their patronage,) and in doing so, we will be favored with their orders, which will meet with our equal prompt attention. Gentlemen visiting the city, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, which comprises a large assortment of every kind description. Address TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, N. C. June 7, 1837—

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.**

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return. HYBART & STRANGE. Fayetteville 20th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

**To Thomas McNelly, Esq., Administrator of Willis Pilkington.**

SIR—Take notice, that on Tuesday the 27th day of June, (next) at the dwelling house of John Hampton, in Stokes county, North Carolina, I shall take the deposition of said Hampton and others; and on Wednesday the 28th, at the Boarding House of John L. Biting, in German town, in said County and State, and at the latter place, proceed from day to day until all are taken; to take the deposition of said Biting and others, which depositions are to be read as evidence in a suit now depending in the Supreme Court, at Raleigh; wherein I am Plaintiff and you are Defendant. WILLIAM BUFORD. June 10, 1837—5w47

**TEMPERANCE.**

THE Annual Meeting of the Ireddell County Temperance Society, will be held at Fourth Creek Church on Thursday the 6th day of July. The members and those friendly to the objects of the society, are respectfully invited to attend. J. CAMPBELL, Sec'y. June 10th, 1837