heart more than all errors of the head; officer is deprived of his property therein, first thing that fails when the currency is and, that after every precaution, much swithout default and without trial, for the disturbed. It is the last thing that rises reliance must be placed in the integrity single and sole purpose of giving it to an- when the currency is restored. The poor, of our fellow men, & that such confidence other. is hable to be abused. But I think it may safely be assumed, as is done in the constitution, with ail the responsibilities of We have done so, without a desire to as the income arising from the labor of the the legislative Representatives to their swerve to either side from the direct line of poor greatly excee is in aggregate value the constituents under frequent elections, the law and the constitution, but with the income ari ing from the capital of the rich. with air the clear declarations of the rights utmost respect for the opinions and in- it is the poor who have the greatest as well of the citizen in that instrument, with the tentions of those from whom we differ. - as the most immediate concern in the predivision of the powers of government made But having reached the conclusion we servation of a good currency." in it, whence arise the powers and the have pon which no member of the court duty of the judiciary to ascertain the con- doubts, we are obliged to pronounce it formity of a statute with the constitution : as a duty not to be evaded; and, being a that, with all these guards against abuse, known duty, we do so without re uctance, consequences, until it has been tried and the danger of a wilful and designed vi- in support of the right of the citizen and fails. olation, is never to be apprehended. No of the inviolability of the fundamental law arguments therefore in favor of the neces- of the land. The judgment of the supesity of executing a particular act, appa- rior court must therefore be affirmed. can be drawn from any supposed ability of the legislature to effect the same end by indirect means, which are beyond the cognizance and control of the judiciary. When such an abuse shall occur, it will devolve on the people themselves to cor rect it and not on us, as a portion of their

subordinate agents.

I have omitted to consider in its proper place, another objection made by the coun sel for the defendant, and must therefore now take parice of it. It has been said, that the obligation to continue in office Pitt appointed Secretary. ought to be mutual, to be complete, and The object having been briefly stated " PANIC DAY." A voice of unearthly mu that such is not the case, because the of ficer may at his pleasure resign. The argument on behalf of the power to discharge an officer assumes the right of the officer to discharge himself; a. d in that point, differs entirely from the law, as it stands, in the conception of the court. - An officer may certainly resign; but without acceptance, his resignation is nothing and he remains in office. It is not true, that an office is held at the will of either party. It is held at the will of both. Generally, resignations are accepted; and that has been so much a matter of course with respeci to lucrative offices as to have grown into a common notion that to resign is a matter of right. But it is otherwise. The public has a right to the services of all the the people. citizens and may demand them in civil departments as in the military. Hence there are on our statute book several acts to compel men to serve in offices; as the act of 1741, which inflicts a penalty on one appointed a constable and neglecting or relusing to qualify; the act of 1777, which compels a sheriff to serve at least one year; the various acts directing the appointment and services of overseers of the roads; and the recent statutes restraining certain militia officers from resigning under five years; and the like .-Every man is obliged, upon a general principle, after entering upon office, to discharge the duties of it while he conti- excitement at present existing, would be so to modify noes in office, and he cannot lay it nown the revenue laws that no surplus should remain in until the public, or those to whom the au- the public coffers: but that the money should be left therity is confided, are satisfied that the office is in a proper state to be left and Ple the officer discharged. Themobligation is party can forcibly violate it. If indeed the public change the empluments of office, it is another question, whether that be not an implied permission for the offi-cer to retire at his election, unless the contrary be provided in the law : For I parte to wer, if it choose arbitrarily to exercise A, of compelling-not indeed a particular man designated in a statute by name, but any citizen elected or appointed, as by law prescribed, to erve in office, even against his will. I have mentioned some instances in which it is done; and there is no reason why, making due compensation, it may not be done as to all offices. It is true, that it is said in the law books that non-user of an office is a forfeiture of it; and that is spoken of as a penalty and punishment in itself. But it is not the only punishment; and is a punishment only when the office is itself valuable. Such a forfeiture does not discharge the officer, but at the election of the sovereign; for that would be to say, that an operous office could not be con-ferred. The officer may be punished by removal for non-user, as a forfeiture; or be may be kept in office and punished personally, for non user as a crime.

It is lastly said, that it can be no injury to remove an officer ; because the salary is taken to be but a just compensation for his time and labor, and when the public . . A shout has been raised by servil It is true that to the officer's left the com-

laries in a statute, to refuse to lay taxes once open to his tree choice. Five, he But I am not one of those who have the or to collect a revenue to pay them. All is free to work at other employments; but people forever in their mouths and never these would be plain breaches of constitute is fit for none; he knows but this. He in their hearts. I have many good reasons tutional duty; and yet a court could give is in the situation of one bred to the agri- for speaking of them seldom. I will menno remedy, but it must be left to the ac- culture of our country, to whom the legis- tion but one; because, as that is one of tion of the citizens at large to change lature should say; Til the ground no policy, this House may give me credit for unfaithful for more faithful Represent more; go and spin silk or weave mustin. It. When we are atways telling the dear Yet no one will say, that the His labor is not the subject of conscription people how much we love them, they are legislature can by law remove the gover- on; but he hangs a burden on himself, apt to become a little jealous. nor or a judge or any other head of a de- because the only employment to which he | Sir. I have said the cry was false. Who partment, because they can, unconstitu- is competent is denied him. The loss is has the most interest in that currency, tionally, refuse to provide salaries for therefore undeniable. The only question whose derangement spreads distress thro? them, and the courts cannot compel the is, whether it be such an one as the legis- a whole nation, and throws thousands and raising of such salaries. Nor can it be lature can rightfully inflict. We think, tens of thousands out of employment ?said, because there cannot be such com- as already stated, that they may, if it be The rich man has his capital, which he pursion, that therefore the law is constituerely the incidental consequence of a can withdraw, hoard, transer to foreign tutional. All that can be said is, that general law really passed for the purpose lands, re-invest or consume. The poor such is the imperfection of all human in- of abolishing useless offices, as a species man's only capital is his daily labor, and stitutions, that it is not possible to anti- of governmental institution. But that they he must dispuse of it every day, or it is signite and provide against all vices of the cannot, if the offices are retained and the lost to him forever. Labor is nearly the

PER CURIAM-JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

For the Register.

of Edgecombe county was held at James a metallic currency out of misery and ru-Bridges', and after the purposes for which in, and to restore the golden age. The it was proposed that they should take into consuming in this witches' cauldron, are consideration the present political condition | drawned by the attendant spirits in bursts of the country-whereupon Willis Wilkins of mocking laughter, mixed with taunts Esq. was called to the Chair, and Col. J. P. and bitter irony. One gibbering e'f races

from the Chair, the following persons were sic, sweet and scornful as the accents appointed to draft resolutions expressive of Archangel rained, rings in the sufferer's Esq. Col. David Williams, Dr. John J. Daniel, Benj. R. Hines, Esq. Maj. E. Barnes-who after having retired for a short time made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, feeling great interest in the success and perpetuity of our political in-titutions, and believing that the present crisis in our affairs calls loudly for the clear and decided expression of the popular voice, we, a portion of the citizens of the county of Edgecombe do hereby resolve-

1st. That in the opinion of this meeting the power to incorporate a National Bank is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and that an institution of such vast powers is destructive of the rights of the States and dangerous to the liberties of

ministration to counteract the pernicious tendency and influence of the Bank of the United States, meet our decided appropriation.

3. That the great pressure said to exist in the commercial cities cannot be ascribed to the removal of the public deposites, but that it is occasioned by ner to the wind, and, trampling in the dust the Bank of the U. States for the purpose of extorting the prostrate form of achifrary power, a recharter from the people of the country.

4. That the public deposites ought not to be res-

5. That we approve the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown, of the Senate of the U. States and of our immediate Representative, the Hon. Thomas H. Hall, and that they be hereby requested to use their best exertions to bring the present controversy to a speedy termination.

6. That the best way to avoid a recurrence of the where it rightfully belongs, in the pockets of the peo-

H. Benton-and also in a particular manner to the therefore strictly mother; and neither Hon. Win. C. Rives, for their manly and eloquent advocacy of the rights of the people-and that while we regret the necessity for its exercise, we cannot otherwise than applied the last evidence given by the party which has obtained the majority. latter of his attachment to the true principles of the

8. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and pubthe that the legislature has the lished in the Tarborough Free Press, Raleigh Register, and Washington Globe, and that copies of the same be transmitted to the Hon. Bedford Brown and Hon. Thomas H. Hall with a request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

> WILLIS WILKINS, Chairman. J. P. PITT Secretary

Extracts from Mr. Wilde's Speech.

Sir, I still cherish a warm respect for the person and character of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford and Mr Lowndes were the only two men of my day woom I ever ar dently desired to see President of the U nited States. I did whatever little lav in my power to make one of them so, but cannot tax my recollection at this moment eared tribe who once lifted their heels at his prostrate venerable form, and now seek to frighten their masters under cover of his skin, ?2

do not take the latter, the officer can have tongues, and pens, and presses, that this no demand for them. This position is is a struggle between the poor and the pared with the vote in the year 1832, it aprather artiul than a solid or fair argument. Fich, This most odious cry, as false as pears that the changes in opinion have reit is base, is but the echo of that which duced the Jackson majority in the City of of his own time and the application rose from wretches covered with the mud New-York from six thousand to less than of his own labor and the fruits of it. But and gore of Paris during the REIGN OF two hundred votes! i is out true, that he does not suffer by TERROR. Sir, I am far from eich myself, Of a semployment—the immediate source gusting cry; I am poor, and I have la- New-York from which we hear. The City of his livelihood; the preparation for which aboved with my own hands. Thave never gives about one-tenth of the whole number has been the great business, it may be, torgotten, and shall never forget, the ha of votes given in the State; and the effect of et his tife, to which he has served a long mility of my early fortunes. I am raoup a change throughout the State in the same

then, are always the greatest sufferers by It became the court to consider this a deranged currency; thay have always subject dispassionately in all its bearings. the greatest interest in a sound one. And

" We are told this "experiment" will not be abandoned whatever may be the

And what sort of experiment is it ?-The President has the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Constitution of the Country, with a large portion of the fortunes and happiness of twelve millions of people, in his crucible. It is on the subterranean fire of the Palaces and we On Saturday, April 5th, a review of the can all discern through the smake, what officers of the 2nd Regiment of the millitia alchemy t it is, that promises to extract they were assembled had been acomplished | cries of the wretches whose substance is a carricature upon the walls, and calls it the sense of the meeting. John Mercer, ears the scoffing exhortation, " Groan, sinners, grown !" while the guardian an gels of the Treasury, unable to be heard amid the din, hold up a mighty scroll labelled "BANK INVESTIGATION."

"The Election of the City of New-York and the State of Virginia, alone stand between us and the Dictatorship. Great exertions are making to persuade the Old Dominion that this question touches no thing but the Bank. If she believes it?it-Who shall so deceive her? It is a vard question of liberty or slavery. She sees it-she feels it-she will treat it so !--2. That the measures adopted by the present Ad- Rending the shackles of party distinction -bursting even the ties of personal attachment-casting from her with disdain the glittering toys of place and power,she will fling her spottess, glorious banw ke every mountain echo in the land to her shout of triumpi .- Sic semper Ty-

THE ELECTIONS.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NEW-YORK CITY ELECTION.

From the accounts which have reached us, it appears that Cornclius W. Lawrence. the Administration Candidate has been e-7. That our thanks are due to the Hon. Thomas lected Mayor of the City of New-York ; but by so lean a majority over Galian C. Verplank, the Whig candidate, as to make the result a defeat, instead of a victory, to the

The whole number of votes taken for May or, was 35,147, being a greater number, b 4,621, than were ever before polled in the

The total majority of Mr. Lawrence i ss than 200 votes!

Having already placed before our readers the grounds on which we had apprehended that the election would eventuate as it had done-scarcely having hoped indeed, for a result as favorable as we now announce to our readers, we will content ourselves with here making a few practical remarks on the facts before us.

From some knowledge of the City of N York, (comprising altogether fifteen wards) private fame, honored and respected in all State, from which the memorial or petition brother Editor to whom we allude, we have not stand against the displeasure of his brethren at the course which he has taken in Congress.

From the present returns, afterall, com-

Corresponding changes are manifesting

office. Suppose the legislature to refuse apprenticeship, and to which he has decor tr. Sir, I am a man of the people;— proportion as that witch has taken place in the city, would note a difference of sixty to elect those officers; or to give them voted timself, abandoning other lines of raised from the people.— thousand spotes in the State of New-York, salaries; or, after assigning them salide or other roads to tortune which were and always, I trust, with the people. electoral icket, in fie year 1832, was but about ter thousand votes. We therefore feel some confidence in the conclusion at which we have arrived, that the next election will indicate a pajority of from thirty to fifty thousand vot a in the State of Newits reckless and rui ous experiments upon public and private prosperity and property.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

We are surprised by the extraordinary reverse of public or mon indicated by the votes at the recent lection held for Mayor of the City of Port and. That City and County was the first in Maine to give in its adhesion to the Jackson Administration. It is the first to abai don it, in consequence of "the experiment. ' Mr. Anderson, late Representative in Congress, a decided friend table. the Administration, who was chosen Mayor of Portland ast year by a majority of nearly a hundred votes, has been beaten by Levi Cutter, te anti-Administration candidate by a maje-ity of 416 votes!

CONNECTIONT ELECTION.

We have seen th inames of all the State Senators chosen at he election which has just taken place. I ut of twenty-one, four only are friendly to "the Experiment,"-The proportion of Jickson Representatives is supposed to be stilless. Last year a majority of both brane ies were friends of the Administration.

FROM TIRGINIA.

We have only pa tial returns of the elecion of Senators and Delegates. No doubt is entertained, how ver, that the majority of the Legislature will be opposed to the unconstitutional and unwise "experiment? which has been un ertaken by the President of the United States.

The New-York pipers are full of particulars of club-war, and outrages of different kinds, committed d ring the three days Election in that City We have not room to lay the details before our readers. The following summary view of the operations of the last day will give the reader some idea of the scenes acted it the polls:

From the Courier and Enquirer of Friday.

rush was made for the Arsenal by both parties; but fortunatery for the peace of the its stores. They then armed themselves to the amount of five Sundred, and retained possession until the Mayor ordered out the ! Militia. During the period some thousands But no! She cannot -- he will not believe of the populace sirrounded the Arsenal-

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, of Thursday, Mr. Mangum presented a nemorial from Tyrrell county. N. C. remy astrating against the removal of the public deposites; and Mr. Shepley, the proce lings of a meeting from the towns of Gards er and Pixton, Maine, representing the g eat scarcity of money which existed in the t quarter; which were

In the House, Mr. Davis, of S. Caroina submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the powers of the Executive lepartment of the Feberal Government have inreased beyond the a thorny of the Constitution. Resolved, That the powers of the Executive leparement of the Feleral Government have inreased, are increase g, and ought to be dimin-

Resolved, That the patronage of the P esident of the United States, as increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation full ; when Mr. Vance moved an amendmenta proposing a reduction in the salaries of all the officers of the Government. The debate on this amendment occupied the Committee till past 4 o'clock, when they had got only as far in this list of officers as the office of the Commissioner of the Department of Indian Affairs. The question was taker separately on the salary of each officer, and the reduction on each success vely negacied, as far as the Committee of the Whele proceeded with them. The Committee thin rose, and the House

In the Senate, in Friday, on motion of we are enabled to state, that the four lower Mr. Clay, ordered that the Secretary of masmuch as we believe that no great and wards, (first, second, third and fourth,) are the Senate be dir cted to cause to be as- permanent object of utility can be effected those in which the whole commerce of the certained and reported to the Senate the cuntil our Constitution is amended, we hop-City is transacted. In these wards Mr. aggregate numbers of all who shall have, on sed to see it speedily adjusted. . Verplanck received a majority of over two the day of his report, presented petitions, We do not yet despair; but our hopes thousand four hundred votes. We thus memorials, or othe proceedings to the Sen shave been somewhat suppressed by seeing personal favor from either. I did not folthe mercantile community on the "experithe removal of the public deposites, distinlishing the luminous Address of the Execument" of the President, which is now in the guishing the number appertaining to each tive Committee, with a plea that it was too spoil, and, alive or dead. I will not be full tide of success. The name of Mr. Law- petition, memoria, or other proceeding; long for insertion in his paper! rence, a retired merchant of irreproachable and specifying the city, town; county, and

The Senate the adjourned to Monday.

In the House, dr. Mardis's resolution. on the subject of staining the deposites in the State Banks, oming up once more as the unfinished but mes of the first hour, Mr. Corwin resumed is speech in opposition to the resolution, ar I continued to speak to being deprived. Of what is he deprived i compared with many who utter this distance of the State of providing remunication for property lost, Itled. The Address has already appeared ion, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leav to sit again.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Ewing buitted the following Resolution. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, whether any thus give the friends of the measure an

of the Banks which have recently failed, in the portunity to defend it. Doubtless some bistrict of Columbia, had in deposite, or otherwise in their possession, any of the public money ble, or at least unnecessary; it is therefore and, if any, how much at the time of their fail-

In the House, it was Petition day, and York against the present administration and I mong the rest, Mr. Graham presented Resolutions adopted by the citizens of justment of a question involving the inter whether from the pot-house or the palace was not set forth in minute detail in hey do not think it important to inquire. Bill which has been published. He moved that the resolutions lie on the | The circumstances under which the Bill

> ted to the above terms, which they con- detail. It was introduced but a few day sidered as so highly bjectionable, that before the rise of the Legislature, who the paper ought not to be received. At the suggestion of the latter gentleman, patience from a protracted session, and the Ar. Graham withdrew his motion to lay Committee were compelled, by those cir. en the table; when after a very desultoby and conversational sort of discussion tween the Chair and Messrs. Wayne. McKinley, Graham, and Williams, the matter was arranged by Mr. Wayne's groving that the memorial be not received nd Mr. McKmley's moving to lav this motion for the present upon the table; which being agreed to, the subject lies ever till next petition day.

Nothing was done in Congress, on Tues day, but to adopt the several Resolution, with respect to the death of Mr. Dennis, of Maryland.

At the late term of Wilkes Superior Court Judge Strange presiding,) a cause of considerable interest was tried between the tigation .- Western Carolinian State and Alfred Dooly and others for maicious mischief upon the property of Gen. William Lenoir. The case was that Gen. enoir had been appointed a Commissioner ment they are called upon to take an inder a late act of Assembly, to make a part in the public movements of the dat Road from the Valley of the Yadkin across immediately put you off with the remark he Blue Ridge to the Ashe line, and the Ah, I don't meddle myself with politics' pettlement along the proposed route being Are such people aware, that the political very sparse, hands were obliged to be called this country are always meddling with rom a considerable distance: a snow storm | themselves? Are they aware that an happened on the day appointed, the men publican Government differs from all of THE ELECTION - LAST DAY. - From elev- | secame much dissatisfied and protested a- ers exactly in this, that it is by means en o'clock vesterda', until a late hour last gainst going on with the work, but the Com- every individual in the community making night, our city was in a state of excitment missioner had been schooled in the war of the public cause his own, that the com never before witnes led. A mob, for a time the Revolution and though eighty odd years monwealth is kept in its proper course at least, was in possession of the city. A of age, was not to be turned back by trifles: so he said onward! as he had at King's Moungain and at other places where men's souls city, and the lives of our inhabitants, our were tried. The hands became exasperated young men arrived first upon the ground, and on that night they attacked the hut and possessed theme lives of the Arsenal and where the old gentleman slept with stones all that is necessary. But a republic -thrust sharp sticks at him through the cracks of the cabin-cut and disfigured his horse and carriage and otherwise abused his property. For this treatment he complained to Court, and four of the party were convicted, viz: Alfred Dooly, Jesse Triplett, and two young men by the name of Welch .-Dooly who was the ringleader was imprisbued, and the others fined, after a severe reprimand from the Judge for such a disgraceul attack upon the venerable gentleman, who had gone from his fireside at his age, and in such an inclement season to discharge a public duty in the wilderness and that too without a cent of compensation.

> The old gentleman appeared in Court as witness, and it was somewhat surprising to observe in what a perfect degree he still enjoys his faculties mental as well as corporeal. The next week we saw him at Ashe Court, whither he had ridden on horseback ever the highest of the Blue Ridge. Verily the men of olden time seem to have been THE CRISIS. made of better stuff than we!!

At the same term, a man by the name of Daniel Hill was convicted of passing counterfeit money on U. S. Bank. The Prisoner tried to act the fool in Court, but rather overdid the matter : so after the trial ne and the Sheriff and some more gentlemen jook a walk together, and when he returned, he was more striped than the Arabian Bear having received twenty red ones and no too ulike! It was said he had lately met with a handsome accommodation from the mother Bank on Big Sandy, Ky. and had done a good business in the way of exchange. He implicated some others in his account of the transaction, but they live at a distance and it might be great injustice to name them to the public on the authority of such a miscreant. — Carolina Watchman

Prospects of Reform .- We had flattered ourselves into the belief, or at least the hope, that no Press in North-Carolina would any longer withold light from the People on the subject of Reform. Considering it paramount in importance to any other subject,

no cause to suspect him of being influenced by any other motive than the supposition that the Constitution is good enough, and therefore he can find more useful and interesting matter for his paper than what, to him, appears a dry detail of statistical facts.

But we cannot "assume the responsibility," as the conductor of a public Press, of the experation of he hour, without concluded witholding information from the People on ing his remarks. The House then went a question which has long agitated and will captured, or destroyed by the enemy in the in our columns, and we invite from all the war; and, a ter considerable discussion quarters a discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed amendments to the

If any of them appear objectionable hope those who are dissatisfied will publi ly express their doubts and their fears, a highly proper that they should undergo calm and candid discussion, as this is only way to bring about that ananimity

sentiment which is indispensable to the ad Morgantown, Burke county N. C. allu- est and the honor of the whole community ding in rather harsh terms, to language On most of the provisions in the Bill past pplied by Messrs. Brown and Forsyth to ed by the Senate, the comments are sufficiently memorial some time since forwarded by ciently clear and satisfactory; but on some hem, and laid before the Senate, in which points they are not so clear as might be de they attribute Mr. Ps. departure from sired. This arose from the circumstance he ordinary courtesy of debate to the in- that the intention of the Legislature, uence of some peculiar excitement, but those Members who supported the measure

was brought forward precluded the poss Mr. McKinley and Mr. Wayne adver- bility of giving it all desirable precision and there was a press of business and much in cumstances, to sit during the sitting of the Senate, and of course to act promptly.

From a fortuitous agency in this matter, we have it in our power to give explanation of those parts of the Bill upon which the want of such opportunity has prevented the Executive Committee from commenting with their general minuteness and accuracy and we should have given these explanation when we published the Address, had we not, upon reflection, thought it best not to anticipate possible objections, butto give the public mind time to digest the subject. We shall in due season recur to it An

in the mean time, we repeat the reques that, if there be any who are dissatisfied with the proposed amendments, they wi communicate their views, and invite inve-

"I don't meddle with Politics." - The

is a set of folks among us, who, the ma

A monarchist may fold his arms in indi ference, as the ship of State moves along on its troubled way, and content himsel with the reflection that he is but a passer ger, and that the king, his master, will d which is a Government of the People, we are neither passengers merely, nor galle slaves, who are all like members of a great boat club, in which each man has a right to an oar, and to whose fair share of pulling, each other member has a clear right And the member who, while such a store is raging as now is abroad, can throw a his oar and see his fellows struggling i gainst the waves and bracing themselve to the tug, ought to be thrown overboard In times when we have the wind fair, and the waters are all smooth around uswhen all is plain sailing, and the boat he steady to her work-why, now and then a man may fay to a while and look on; but, as it is, we are out of sight of land the wind is up and ahead, the boat he been strained till she leaks like a sein and nothing can save her but the long pu the strong pull, and the pull altogether-

Rail Road Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders the " Experimental Bail Road Company will be held at the Courtellouse in this City, Thursday the 1st of May next, at 4 o'clock int Atternoon, for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such old susiness as may come before them WESTON R. GALES, Pres'

Raleigh, April 19, 1834.

LARGE SALES OF DRYGOODS

On Tuesday, the 6th of MAT, At the Auction Store of WILLKINGS & CO.

AT AUCTION

TILL BE SOLD, an Extensive Assorting of British, French, and American Di GOODS - Consisting of Cloths, Saltinett, 5 4 Bombazines,

Brochellas Princettas, Drillings, Rowan Kerseymeres, Stormonts, 5-4 8

Fancy Prints, Ginghams, 34 Bed Ticks Printed Muslins and Vestings, hadies' and Gentlemen's Gloves Plain and Fig'd Jacometts, Colton & World

Plain Muslins, Cotton Balls, Palmetto His Book Muslins, Pearl Buttons, Coat & Vet Irish Linen, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton do. Bleached Shirtings, Garniture Ribbons, Saranet Silks, Sinchew do. Fur Hats, Colored Gros-de-Naps, Blk. Satin Levantino Black Levantines, Levantine Hilking 44 Brown Sheetings, 34 do. do.

Matt Rugs, Carpeting, &c. } a beautiful article. With many other articles too tedious to ent merate. This being an extensive sale of and and desirable Goods, we think it will be an or Ject for Merchants from the interior to sites

Terms line al and made known at sale. THOS. SANDFORD & CO. ? Auct's WILLKINGS & CO. April 15, 1834.

> BLANKS OF RYERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE HERE.