

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

WHOLE NO 305.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Every subscriber will be held strictly to the LETTER of the above terms, "without variation or shadow of turning." Let no one deceive himself by making calculations upon our indulgence.

SCHEDULE

And 'tis the sad compiler, an almost vain
 Whate'er we write we bring forth nothing new.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BEEDLE.

and the next Sunday morning she was punished. Another chicken thought she was a great deal too young to undertake to manage a family. At last I took

One day she was going to her aunt Molly's to spend the evening, and she went all the way round to Doctor Dingley's, to tell Mrs. Dingley not to tell

else, and sell cheaper, you shall have my custom and welcome—provided you'll take pay in sauce and things. Is'nt that fair?"

"Yes, Sir," says I, "and here's the certificate."
And I pulled it out of my jacket pocket and gave it to him. But I didn't stay for any more ceremony, as soon as I felt his gripe loosen a little, I slid out like an eel and backed doors—and made tracks home, about as fast as I could leg it. But that

the Captain would do something rash, & I could not sit still nor stand still, eat drink, or think.

About the middle of the afternoon, Dr. Dingley came bounding in, out of breath, and says he—“John, you have been cheated and bamboozled. Your marriage ain't worth that. It was all a contrivance of Jack Darling the lawyer and his two rascals Joe Morey and Peter Scamp.” This was all he could say till he had wiped his face and taken a swig of cider to recover his wind and then he gave me the particulars.

When Captain Peabody had read my certificate, he could not rest; but tackled up and drove right down to let off his fury upon his old friend Squire Darling. The moment he got sight of the Squire, he turned to, and called him all the foul names, he could lay his tongue to for half an hour. The Squire denied every thing. The Captain downed the certificate, and says he, “there's black and white against ye, you bloody old sculpen.”

The Squire knew the hand write was his nephew's as soon as he saw it, and the truth was brought to light. But, as the storm fell in one quarter, it rose from the other. Squire Darling had smelt tar in his day and had not forgot how to box the compass, and as soon as the saddle was on the right horse, he set in and gave the captain his own back again; and let him have it about Nor-Nor-West, right in his teeth, till he was fairly blown out. They shook hands then, and seeing Hannah and I had got under weigh together, they said we must go the voyage, and no time must be lost, in making all fast in the lashings, with a good fine square knot, before change of weather. So the Squire slicked up a little, got into the shay and come home with the Captain, to hold the wedding that very night.

How Doctor Dingley happened to be in the town just at the nick of time, I don't know. It was a lucky day as soon as he saw which way the wind was, he leeked up and cantered home in a hurry. After he had got through with the particulars, says he—“Now Mr. Beedle it's none of my business, but if I had such a hitch upon Captain Peabody, I would hang back like a stone drag, till he agreed to back my note for two hundred dollars in the Portland Bank, to buy goods with, to set you up in the store.”

I thought strong upon this idea, as I was going over to Captin Peabody's. But the moment I shew the least symptom of backing, such a storm was raised as never was seen. Father and mother in law and Squire Darling set up such a yell all together, and poor Hannah, she set down and cried. My heart failed me, and I made haste to give in and plead sorry, as quick as possible; and some how in my hurry, I let it out that Doctor Dingley had set me on; and so was the innocent cause of his getting a most righteous licking, the first time Captain Peabody caught him. It wasn't settled short of thirty dollars.

Well, Squire Darling stood up and married us about right;—and there was an end of trouble. Mother-in-law would not part with Hannah, and she made father-in-law give us a setting out in the north end of his house. He could not stomach me very well for a while;—but I have managed to get on the blind side of him. I turned right in to work on his farm, as steady and industrious as a cart horse. And I kept on pleasing him in one way and another, more and more, till he has taken such a liking to me, that he would not part with me for a cow. He owns that I save him the hire of a help, out & out, the year round.

There, now I have done. I can't patronise the newspapers any more. I have enough to do what is more profitable about home. Between hard work in the fields, and chores about house and barn and hoggery, I can't call a minute my own, summer nor winter. And just soartin as my wife sees me come in and set down to take a little comfort, just so sartin she to come right up to give me the baby to hold.

Noty binny. The stories that are going the rounds, from mouth to mouth, about my first marriage are all a pack of lies invented by Joe Morey and Peter Scamp, just to make folks laugh at my expense.

FOREIGN.

“He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.”

FROM FRANCE.

The ship Citizen, Capt. Merchant, from Havre, brings Paris dates to the 11th, and Havre of the 13th. The money question was under warm discussion. Mr. Bignon, whose active exertions defeated the old bill, revived a proposition which he made at that time to allow twelve millions as the maximum due to this country, and the debate was on the substitute. It is however evident that the opposition being unable to defeat the passage of the bill, resort was had to this mode of creating difficulties and diminishing the majority which they may possibly do, but not defeat the bill. The allowance of twelve millions is equivalent to a defeat, and will never be accepted by the people of the U. States.

The president of the council in the course of the debate, made the following remarks:

In expressing doubts of the good faith of France, the president of the United States had done so without the shadow of a pretext. From respect for the American people, he would abstain from characterizing their president's conduct. The French government addressed no reproach to the American government, but had simply recalled the French ambassador. No stronger measure could have been adopted, unless a declaration of war had been made. The American government had paid no attention to the menacing recommendations of president Jackson. Had it been otherwise, France would have adopted the necessary measures, but with no invasion, and as became the dignity of a great nation. (Hear, hear.) On the probable result of war between France and America, it was not the father could be expected to be the danger of an invasion, and the losses would be enormous, such a proceeding would not

an undoubted right to decide on the treaty of 1831. If it approved of that treaty, it would vote the funds necessary for carrying it into execution. The question might be reduced to these terms—What was necessary for the honor of France?—What was required by the respect due to the rights of nations, and to the principles of public probity? The president of the council here entered into certain considerations connected with the history of the American claim, whence he inferred that it was impossible to deny that France had injured America, and consequently owed her an indemnity. Napoleon himself had in principle admitted the justice of the American claim. The government of the restoration had repeatedly admitted it,—and was the government of July to be less liberal than Napoleon—less just than the government of the restoration?

MISCELLANEOUS.

“Tenets with books, and principles with times.
Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes.”

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE IN ROWAN.

Pursuant to the call of the grand jurors, heretofore made, the freemen of Rowan county, in great numbers, assembled in Salisbury, on May the 18th. At 11 o'clock, the courthouse bell was rung for the meeting to take place, as on former occasions in the courthouse. In a few moments the courthouse was filled up to overflowing, and several hundred persons outside unable to get in.

The meeting was organized, by calling John Giles Esq. to the chair, and Judge James Martin, Doct. John Scott, Gen. James Cook, and Nathan Chaffin, Esq. as assistant chairmen. Robert Macnamara, and Alexander Long, were appointed secretaries.

As soon as the meeting was organized, a proposition was made that the assembly should adjourn to Mr. Vogler's Grove southeast of the courthouse, in order that all the people attending might have an opportunity of participating in the business of the day, which was carried by general approbation.

From the courthouse, the PEOPLE, with the committee and the officers of the meeting, the governor of the state, and senator Mangum, at their head, marched to the place of adjournment. The elegant band of music from Salem being here, on their way to the Mecklenburg celebration, very obligingly joined in, and conducted the whole concourse, with cheering and martial music to the grove, where happy arrangements had been made for the occasion by Mr. Vogler.

As soon as the meeting was re-organized, by the officers taking their places, the chairman arose, and, in a clear and lucid address, of thirty minutes in length, explained the purposes of the meeting.

As soon as the chairman had concluded his remarks, General Thomas G. Polk, as organ of the committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, presented those which follow below, with a few introductory remarks. The resolutions were then read. A letter from the Hon. Bedford Brown, excusing himself from attending this meeting was then read.—His excellency David L. Swain, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who had both been invited to attend and participate in this proceeding, addressed the people in the order of their names, at considerable length, and with great force and eloquence. Gen. Duff Green of Washington city, who happened to be casually present, on his way further south, also, upon a call from the committee, addressed the meeting on the critical state of the country, in a plain but masterly style. Each of these distinguished strangers on descending from the stand, were respectfully but heartily cheered by the assembly.

The resolutions were then put to vote, and UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, We, the freemen of Rowan county believe that the best and only sure safe-guard of Liberty is to be found in the constant vigilance of the people over the conduct of their public servants, who, for the time being, may have charge of the government,—and furthermore that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people whenever they see the government, in any of its departments, going wrong, to meet together, declare their opinions, and give the alarm;—We, therefore, the freemen of Rowan County, in Salisbury assembled, do solemnly

Resolve, That, in our opinion, the rapid progress which the federal government, within a few years past has made, and is still making in the usurpation of power not granted by the constitution—in the abuse of powers that are granted—in the extravagance of public expenditures, and in the corruption of republican principles—is such as ought greatly to alarm all patriotic and thinking men, not only for the safety of our republican institutions, but even for liberty itself.

Resolved, For the purpose of arousing the people of North Carolina to a just sense of their danger—that the friends of the constitution, of economy in public expenditures, and of reform in the abuses of the government, without loss of time, should every where organize themselves for active and open operations. To this end we recommend to them, in every county, to appoint a central committee, and committees of vigilance in each captain's district; whose duty it shall be to awaken the people from their lethargy, to detect the artifices of the caucus party, and of the office-holders and office-seekers, and boldly to expose them to the people; and generally to adopt such other measures as they may think best calculated to inform the public mind and thereby save our institutions from the fate that now threatens them.

Resolved, That the Central Committee, appointed by this meeting, forthwith open a correspondence with the friends of Constitutional Liberty in every part of this state, and more especially in the western part, for the purpose of producing perfect concert of action in the great struggle for liberty, which is now before us.—Also, that said Committee, as soon as they conveniently can, prepare and publish an Address, from the freemen of Rowan county to the people of North Carolina, setting forth, in plain and earnest

try, and particularly over the Southern States; and urging upon them the necessity of retrenching the extravagancies in public expenditures, and of reforming the abuses of the government.

Resolved, That the late attempt of the president of the United States, to dictate to the people who shall be their next president, in our opinion is an open assault on the freedom of elections, and a daring outrage on the constitutional rights of the people;—and as such, ought to arouse the patriotic indignation of every citizen who is worthy of the name of FREEMAN.

Resolved, That the convention, which is to assemble in the city of Baltimore on the 20th day of this month, for the purpose of nominating MARTIN VAN BUREN as next president, is another attempt to subvert the constitution of the country—to take from the people the right of choosing their own president, and to transfer it to an irresponsible caucus, composed of interested office-holders, and office-seekers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York to the presidency; and to the end that our fellow citizens throughout the state, may know our reasons for this opposition, we will here briefly set forth the heads of the principal ones:—We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren

1st. Because he has always been hostile to the principles of the great republican party; the first noted political act of his life, was in hostility to the republican party. During the late war, when the ENEMY was spreading desolation along our whole coast—when our northern frontier was over run, and many of our towns sacked, and destroyed with fire—when the brutal savage was turned loose on our southern and western frontiers, to scalp and murder our defenceless women and children, MARTIN VAN BUREN leagued in with the opposition of the north, to defeat the republican candidate for the presidency, and to disgrace and drive from power the republican party:—And yet, notwithstanding all this, his partisans, the office-holders, have the effrontery to call him the candidate of the republican party!

2nd. Because, he is hostile to the peculiar interests of the southern states. In 1820, when a most daring and unconstitutional attempt was made in congress on the subject of the Missouri question, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the southern people, he was found an active and zealous supporter of the nefarious scheme. His subsequent vote, in the New York convention, to place free negroes, as regards the right of suffrage, on an equal footing with white men, is another evidence of what his principles are on this subject, so important to the people of the slave holding states. This ought to be a serious warning to the southern people, not to elect one whose principles are so fatal to our rights, and safety.

3rd. Because, he is an advocate of a protective TARIFF. “In conventions of Manufacturers at home, and in his seat in the senate, we find him steadily approving and sustaining the odious Tariff policy, which has acted on the industry of the south so oppressively as actually to have endangered the peace and Union of these States.” He voted for the Tariff act of 1828, a measure which is now characterized as “the bill of abominations;” this Tariff system aims to impose heavy taxes on the necessities of life, such as iron, steel, nails, salt, sugar, coffee, coarse cotton, and coarse woollen cloths, articles that are extensively used by the common people, while on silks, wines, jewellery, fine cotton, and fine woollen cloths, articles mostly used by the rich, light duties, or no duties at all, are desired.

4th. Because, he is now avowedly in favor of a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government contrary to the long established doctrine of the Republican party; that is: he is in favor of taxing the people of one State to make roads and canals in another State. We hold, that it is unjust to tax the people of North Carolina to make improvements for New York, or for any other State; let each State make its own roads, and canals.

5th. Because, he has been chiefly instrumental in introducing into the practice of the Federal Government that system of proscription, and party discipline, which is so rapidly destroying the freedom of opinion, corrupting the morals of the country, and making the Government itself a distinct interest from that of the people. By this system, within the past few years, under the influence of Mr. Van Buren, more than three thousand persons have been turned out of office, not for acts of misconduct, but merely for opinion's sake, and their places filled up by persons, not because they were well qualified for the duties of the office, but merely on account of their political servility to Martin Van Buren, and because they were willing to prostitute their offices to secure his election to the Presidency: thus converting offices, which were created for the benefit of the people, into so many recruiting posts to be occupied and used to perpetuate power in the hands of a ruling faction.

6th. Because, he is in favor of an extravagant expenditure of the public money.

To show how the government is going on under the VAN BUREN SYSTEM, we have only to refer to public documents furnished by the Executive Departments themselves.

It appears, from these documents, that in the year 1823 the whole expenditure of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$9,734,000; and, that in 1833 it had run up to the enormous sum of \$22,713,000!

Public documents also show that, in the year 1825 the number of persons who received salaries and stipends out of the public chest, was about fifty six thousand, and that in 1833 this list had been increased to upwards of one hundred thousand persons, who are now fed out of the Public Treasury, from the taxes collected of the people.

When, at the last Session of Congress, an effort was made to lessen these expenditures, and reform these abuses, Martin Van Buren, and his partisans, openly arrayed themselves against the plan. What, then can the PEOPLE expect from his election, but that this system will go on, until taxation and ex-

7th Because, under this Van Buren system, the post office department, that important branch of a government through which light and knowledge must circulate to the people, has been corrupted and prostituted to the vilest purposes of party.

Public Documents show that when Judge McLean left the office, it was in a flourishing condition—not only supporting itself in all its operations, but actually leaving a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars in the strong box of the department. Sincerely however, had Mr. Barry been in that department single year, before signs of disorder and confusion began every where to show themselves. It appears from the reports of the committees of congress, appointed to examine into the condition of the department, that not only disorders and confusion exist in it, but practices of the most open corruption. It is proved that the postmaster general has been in the practice of giving large sums of money to favorite & partisan Mail contractors, under the name of extra allowances,—it is proven that the chief clerk in the department has been concerned in contracts, and has, by some means, grown rich out of the spoils of the public treasury;—and as might be expected from all this, it appears that the department itself has become wholly insolvent, and now owes a debt not far short of a million of dollars! In the days of Washington, or either of his six successors, what would have been the course of the executive towards a public officer acting as Mr. Barry has done? We answer he would have been dismissed from office, and punished for his offences. But we see that Mr. Barry in defiance of public opinion, has been retained in office and thereby encouraged in his mal-practices; and now, lately we have seen him rewarded for his misdeeds by appointing him ambassador to Spain, with a salary of \$9,000, and an outfit of \$9,000 more, making \$18,000 to him in one year!—and as if to try how much the patience of the country will bear, we see the convenient tool of Mr. Van Buren—Amos Kendall—installed in his place as postmaster-general of the United States! A few years ago Amos Kendall begged Mr. Clay for a clerkship of \$1,500 per year, which was denied him, he now receives as the reward of his ingratitude to his benefactor, an office worth \$6,000 per year.

8th. We are opposed to Martin Van Buren, because he has attempted to enlist the influence of foreign governments in the struggles of our domestic parties.—His correspondence, while Secretary of State, with the British Court, and with the Pope of Rome, too clearly manifest this design to leave any doubts about it.

For these, and many other reasons, we are opposed to Martin Van Buren, and would deprecate his election to the presidency, as fatal to the welfare of the Union, if not to liberty itself.

Resolved, That we will support Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, for next president: but, at the same time we make this declaration, self-respect on the one hand, and fair-dealing on the other, require us to say that we take him as an alternative. Nevertheless, we believe him to be an able and honest statesman; and under these circumstances, we will give to him our open, candid, and zealous support.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our able and patriotic senator, Willie P. Mangum, in the senate of the United States, and more particularly of the firm and manly stand which he has taken against all executive encroachments on the constitution, or on the legislative department of the government. He deserves the gratitude of the people for his faithfulness in their service.—We tender him the thanks of this meeting.

Resolved, That the conduct of the members of the last legislature, who voted for resolutions instructing our senators to do an unconstitutional act, was an outrage on the constitution, and a disgrace, not to him at whom the blow was aimed, but to the authors of the measure, and, as such, merits the severest reprehension of the people.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint the Central committee, and that the Central committee appoint the Committees of vigilance in each Captain's district.

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. now arose, and, after a few very pertinent remarks explanatory of the subject, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of Philo White to the Baltimore convention for this electoral district, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights: not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the freemen of this county, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of this district—which he has gone on to mis-represent.

On motion—Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Salisbury papers, in the United States' Telegraph, at Washington City, and that all the Whig papers in this state likewise be requested to publish them.

JOHN GILES, Chm.

JAMES MARTIN, } Assistant
JOHN SCOTT, }
JAMES COOK, } Chairman
NATHAN CHAFFIN, }

ROBERT MACNAMARA, } Secretaries
ALEXANDER LONG, }

THE GREAT CELEBRATION OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The streets of Charlotte were thronged throughout the day with a dense crowd of people, assembled from all the surrounding country—to witness the imposing spectacle of the first Grand Celebration of our own Independence. The feeling & enthusiasm of the whole multitude was beyond any thing we ever witnessed. The Revolutionary Soldiers—with their satin badges marked '75 instead of '76—the great men of our State, and a numerous concourse of strangers from South Carolina, and the more distant counties of our own State, were present and joined in the celebration. The day was unusually splendid. The immense military parade, under the command of General Polk, opened the ceremonies of the day. His Excellency, the Governor, was present and re-

passed through the streets and the procession formed, and joined in opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. Thence they proceeded to the Church grove, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the oration, and the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The stand from which the oration was delivered, was wreathed all around with flowers—a decoration for which we were indebted to the taste of the young ladies of Charlotte. The Grove was crowded all around further than the human voice could reach—and it is no exaggeration to say that there were five thousand within hearing of the stand.

At precisely half past one, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong opened with a prayer; and then followed Mr. Osborne, the Reader of the Declaration, who prefaced his task with a few eloquent and pertinent remarks. He then read the Declaration and gave out the name of the Signers, in a loud and impressive voice. Then followed the Orator, Franklin Smith, Esq. He gave a succinct and eloquent account of the aggressions of the Mother country upon the rights of the Colonies, and then came down to the period of the Declaration. He sketched the character of the Mecklenburg Convention, and in a strain of feeling eloquence, commemorated the virtues of the heroes of the 20th of May, 1775. It was an eloquent performance, and gave universal satisfaction.

Then came the dinner. Upwards of 600 persons sat down to the table, prepared by Dr. Boyd, in a Grove fronting the house of Dr. Caldwell. The greatest good feeling prevailed, and merriment and social cheer went brisk around. The toasts announced as the toasts of the day—were arranged by the committee consisting of Mr. Davidson, Dr. Dunlap, Wm. J. Alexander and Franklin Smith, Esqs. Mr. Senator Mangum, Governor Swain, and others spoke at length upon the politics of the day. Gen. Graham gave an interesting historical sketch, by way of response to the sentiment in compliment to him. The whole day went off joyously well.

In the evening, there was a splendid Ball. The room was crowded with ladies, gaily attired, who seemed to enjoy the celebration as much as the youth of the county. The supper table was beautifully arranged, and the large center Cake was gilded with the inscription—*The 20th of May, 1775.* Charlotte has not seen such a day for 60 years.

In our hurry to go to Press, we are obliged to omit the Toasts, and the Letters from invited guests, who could not attend, and a more particular account and notice of the proceedings of the day.

Miners' and Farmers' Journal.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 30 1833

*"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land,
All fear, none aid you, and few understand."*

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Guilford. John M. Morehead—Jonathan Parker.
Randolph. Alexander Gray—B. Elliot.
Rowan. Charles Fisher—John Giles.
Stokes. Matthew R. Moore—E. Shober.
Wake. Kimbro Jones—Henry Seawell.
Franklin. H. J. G. Ruffin—Wm. P. Williams.
Cumberland. Archibald McDermid—John D. Toomer.
Robeson. John W. Powell—R. C. Bunting.
Anson. Wm. A. Morris—Joseph W. White.
Richmond. Alfred Dockery—H. W. Harrington.
Bladen. John Owen—Samuel B. Andrews.
Warren. Nathaniel Macon—Weldon N. Edwards.
Granville. Robert B. Gilliam—Josiah Crudup.
Cabarrus. D. M. Barringer—Christopher Melchor.
Nash. Joseph Arrington—Willis Boddie.
Sampson. Thomas J. Faison—Wm. B. Meares.
Orange. Dr. Montgomery—Dr. J. Smith.
Caswell. Wm. A. Lea—Calvin Graves.
Person. John Williams—Moses Chambers.
Rockingham. Dr. R. Broadnax—Thos. L. Laseur.

DR. WILLIAM H. MOWBRY.—We were present during the last term of the Superior court for Iredell county when this unfortunate man was put upon his trial for stealing a negro. The case was tried on Friday; and the whole evidence taken together, clearly established the following facts: On the second day of December, 1834, he said Dr. Mowbry, in company with Isaac Albright, passed through Salisbury, with a carryall, in which they had a negro which they had stolen from Georgia. In passing along a back street, Mowbry saw a negro boy, the property of Charles F. Fisher. He invited the boy to the camp near the race ground, where they intended to stay that night, alleging that they had sundry articles to trade upon.

The boy accordingly went. Albright and Mowbry were then together at the camp. They induced the negro to go with them, alleging that they would sell him to whomever might offer the best price. The negro was then to runaway and return to them again; when they promised to give him a hundred dollars of the money for which he might be sold; and also to furnish him with papers that would take him safe to a free state. Two witnesses saw the said Mowbry and Albright in Orange county, with the same boy and another one, and Mowbry was offering them for sale. Albright put up no claim to them in Orange; but said they belonged to Dr. Mowbry. The evidence next found them in Petersburg jail, negroes and all. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Slater, sheriff of Rowan, went to Petersburg, took possession of Fisher's negro, and conveyed Mowbry and Albright to Salisbury jail. After they had been confined there, Albright in hearing of the Sheriff, charged Mowbry with having been the cause of all his difficulties, to which Mowbry replied: "God damn you, you have been trying to pack the whole blame on me, all along, and I don't intend to hear it any longer. You know very well that we were in Co. in stealing the negroes; and that we were to sell them, and divide the profits!"

The above were the material points in the evidence. The prosecution was conducted by the solicitor W. J. Alexander, and N. W. Alexander of Charlotte; and the prisoner was defended by Gen. James Cook, and J. E. Kerr of Rowan. On the part of the prosecution,

the truth. And on the part of the prisoner, every thing was said that could possibly have been urged in his defence by any counsel. After hearing the charge of his honor, judge Settle, the Jury retired; and after a short time, they returned a verdict of **GUILTY!**

The prisoner, who, during the whole course of the trial, seemed to maintain something like collectedness and composure, seemed to shrink, appalled, at the sound of the word **GUILTY!** He had been tried by a jury of his own choosing; and they had passed upon the evidence, and told him, that there was no chance of escape, but through executive clemency.

Gen. Cook took exception to the indictment, and moved an arrest of judgment. The indictment did not charge from whose possession the negro was taken,—which he alleged to be a fatal defect. He asked permission of the court to examine the indictment, and to search the authorities on the subject, until next morning. This permission was readily granted, and the court soon after adjourned.

On Saturday morning, court was again opened, and the prisoner was brought to the bar. General Cook renewed his motion in arrest of judgment: but as he said, without being able to find any additional authority to sustain his motion. He concluded by saying: "I regret that I have not been able to find more to allege in defence of this truly unfortunate man,—I regret that his guilt is so palpable!"

The Judge then,—after a feeling address to the prisoner, during which all present, not excepting the Judge, were deeply affected, even to tears,—pronounced the sentence of death, to be executed on the 19th day of next month.

We have understood from good authority, that the prisoner made a full and circumstantial confession of his guilt to the bystanders, while the jury had retired to make up their verdict. He said he first set out with Albright in order to get from him the amount of a claim he held against him. And that Albright drew him into the felony before he took time to reflect upon the awful consequences!"

We understand that his connections are respectable in Baltimore and Norfolk; and we honestly believe he was led into his present difficulty by want and wretchedness, which were the result of intemperate habits, without any original depravity of heart. He lived for several months in this place, where so far as we know, he was never even suspected of dishonesty. And we sacredly and religiously believe if ever there was a fit subject for executive clemency, it is this truly unfortunate victim of intemperate habits and a confiding heart!

SLANDER!—An action for slander was tried at the last Superior court for the county of Macon, before judge Settle. The counsel for the defendant was a sweating, fighting, whiskey-drinking, nullifying, Georgia lawyer. We give the following as the substance of his speech:

"May it please your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury. I am about to lay down for your consideration a proposition, which cannot be questioned. And if I err in this proposition, the sagacity of the opposing counsel will readily detect and expose its fallacy—if it be not based upon the immutable principles of eternal truth, the ingenuity of Col. 'Such-a-one,' will detect and expose its absurdity before you,—and if he should fail yonder sits one (pointing to the Judge) who, if I be not correct in my proposition, will show you its error."

The proposition I am about to lay down, gentlemen of the jury, has been advanced and maintained by the most eminent writers on the law of slander, both in Europe and America,—and has been sustained by every commentator from Hale and Blackstone, down to the most contemptible pettifoggers that swarm in our county courts. The proposition, which I am about to lay down, gentlemen of the jury, has never been controverted or questioned. It is a proposition which has been recognized by all the English courts, and the courts under the government of the United States, and the sovereignty of the states separately, have practiced upon it. The proposition is this:—But before I state it, let me again tell you, that if it be not true, the ingenuity of the opposing counsel, will detect its fallacy; and I again call upon his honor to correct me if I am wrong. Gentlemen, the proposition is this: *Slander is slander.* Unless the words spoken, be *slandrous*, an action for slander does not lie, and before the plaintiff can recover on an action for slander, he must prove the speaking of slanderous words. He must prove the speaking of slanderous words, before he can recover on an action for slander: because an action of slander does not lie, unless the words spoken be slanderous! Gentlemen, I persist in the correctness of my proposition!

VAN BURENISM.—We understand that the postmaster at Old Town in Stokes county, whose name is John Buren, is a Van Buren man, "good and true!" During the late war with Great Britain, he was on the side of the enemy, and was frequently heard to wish that the American Eagle might fall a prey to the British Lion. For some such expression as this, William P. Dobson, now of Surry, but then we believe of Stokes also, swore he would kill him,—as he ought to have done, but the old tory plead for mercy, and the bystanders interfered, and prevented Dobson from knocking his chunk out!

Van Buren was also opposed to the war, and we now find, under his *patriotic* administration, this old traitor to his country's rights, acting as postmaster,—and not only so, but exercising the *franking privilege*, to a very doubtful extent. We learn from an unquestionable source that he has been in the habit of *franking whole bundles of cotton yarn*, of five pounds each, to his worthy brother, and intimate co-worker in the cause of Great Britain and Van Burenism—Solomon Spaulding! How convenient it is for such men to hold appointments under such an administration! No wonder they are eternally clamoring against every man, who dares be honest enough to utter an opinion that may seem to militate against their political swindling.

JESSE CONNER, from the Mecklenburg district, we fear, will have no opposition. He has sold himself—body and soul—if he has any—to the magician of Kinderhook! We regret that a district containing so much intelligence, patriotism, and high toned principle, should be represented in the congress of the United States, by such a miserable scoundrel. We wish some friend in that district would send us a copy of his last circular. We saw it some time ago, and intended to lay our hand in generous indignation upon it,—but it has been accidentally mislaid, and we have been unable to procure another in this anti-Van Buren country. We shall not "see Red leather," nor shall we whip or

SURRY COUNTY. We have been informed that the population of this county has much improved within the past ten years. Steps were taken at the last county court, for the construction of a poor house. The magistrates, many of them seemed to be intelligent,—and to know the business they were expected to transact. Others of them, again, were "nothing to brag of." On one occasion we recollect, they were trying a cause, without a court, or, at least, with but two magistrates on the bench. General Cook remarked, that they could get along better, perhaps, if they had a court. Mr. Boyden replied, that one of the members of the court was a witness in the case, but he was in the courthouse and that was sufficient. "Of course," said General Cook; "it will be entirely proper that he should decide upon the competency of his own testimony!"

While in this county, we heard their candidates for convention hold forth to the people. They were Me-shack Franklin, William P. Dobson, and Henry P. Poindexter. We have not yet learned whom the people have chosen—but one remark we are inclined to make, that they cannot possibly leave Franklin out of the convention. And as for Poindexter, we like him every way better than Dobson, because we believe him to be an honest politician; and we have never understood that Dobson made any pretensions to political integrity. With him, we understand the maxim to be—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—any means—no matter how low and unprincipled—to effect my present election—I can effect the next by some other stratagem or somersel!"

And besides this, he voted to lay the resolutions on the table of the senate last session of the legislature, relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The people of Surry would consult their own interest by examining into this subject, before the next August election. The proportion of these proceeds, to which N. Carolina, would be entitled, under a proper system of distribution, could not be less than one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Now where is the man, who looks to the interest and prosperity of North Carolina, that would vote against such a distribution? William P. Dobson from Surry, together with a majority of the senate of the last legislature, voted against it! And so did Harrison M. Waugh, in the commons from the same county! Surely, the citizens of Surry are too high minded and patriotic, to countenance, by their votes, much longer, men who are so regardless of the interest of the state, as to vote away from her, two hundred thousand dollars annually, to please Martin Van Buren! We shall see!

SLANDER SUIT.—An action was brought by a Mr. Ridman against Hiram Williams, for slander, which was tried at the last term of Iredell Superior court. It was in proof, by three or four witnesses, that Williams publicly charged Ridman with having stolen money from the tail of a cake cart in Statesville. The witnesses for the defendant stated that they were not certain of having heard all the conversation between the parties; but they heard the defendant tell the plaintiff, that he might as well have stolen the money, as to have claimed and taken that which was not his own, under the circumstances. The evidence, however, seemed to satisfy the jury, that the plaintiff's reputation had not been such as to suffer more than to the amount of fifty dollars, and returned a verdict accordingly. We understand that both the parties, previous to the commencement of this suit, stood fair enough before their neighbors; but the *developments* in this case went far to satisfy our mind, that a man ought to have a very good character, and to have had that good character very wantonly assailed, before he should be instrumental in having it investigated before a Jury.

WILLIAM FLINT, who represented the county of Stokes in the last legislature of the state, and who voted for instructing senator Mangum, we understand, has recently had some difficulty with his miller. He was in the habit of having his grain ground at a mill where they took one tenth for the toll: while all the other mills ground for an eighth. Having been a customer of long standing he did not wish to break off without assigning some reason. He accordingly repaired to the miller's house, big with the business which took him there and addressed the knight of the toll-box, somewhat on this fashion.

"You know I've been a good customer, and I've always paid you the tenth for grinding my corn and wheat, without ever grumbling; but all the other millers grind for an eighth,—and you must grind as cheap as they do, or I must quit your mill!" On being assured by the miller that he would grind for him as he was a particular friend and only charge him the eighth—he went away perfectly satisfied, and promised to continue his custom! No wonder that men who have become so distinguished for *intelligence* and *economy* should regard themselves as fully competent to the task of instructing a senator in congress or determining clearly what should be done with the proceeds of the sales of public lands!

IREDELL COUNTY. We recently paid a visit to this county, and without meaning any disparagement to the other counties we have seen, we cannot do otherwise than to remark, that the population of the county generally, is decidedly better than that of any other county which has yet come within our range. From the apparent intelligence of the people generally, we think demagogues would find *cold comfort* in that county. In short; we think, with an extensive circulation of the Greensborough Patriot among them, they would eradicate the last remaining vestige of Van Burenism, and

A FAILURE! At Lincoln Superior Court an attempt was made to have an anti Van Buren meeting. It was proposed to hold it in the evening,—and as soon as the *tacticians* got hold of the idea, they run in every direction, to call in the forces of the magician. Every workshop was ransacked for its *apprentices*, in order that numbers might be swelled as large as possible. By running to the highways and hedges, and *compelling* all to come in, but *White men*, they were able to vote those who were foremost in getting up the meeting. Let the free White men of our state learn a lesson from this. Let them do their business in broad daylight. The Van Buren men are accustomed to every species of *dirty work*, which can always be carried on more successfully in the night, than any other time. How can't they hold a candle to them in the dark!

OHIO AND MICHIGAN. The difficulty between Ohio and Michigan respecting their dividing line seems to be settled. It is said that in pursuance of an unconstitutional act of the Ohio legislature, and regardless of the admonitions of the general government, the government commissioners, escorted by armed force, into territory of Michigan to retrace and run the boundary line, up to which Ohio illegally claims. The commissioners were however forcibly driven out by the Michiganians; and it is said the governor has now ordered out 10,000 men to protect the commissioners in the survey. But it is presumed the invasion will be promptly repelled by the whole force of Michigan. So not for "family jars."

FANNY KEMBLE, an English actress, who visited the theatres of our northern cities some time ago, wrote a journal about it, is "being" severely "bug-bitten" by some of our periodicals. By what we gather from some extracts we have seen from her journal, the manners of our people were not very agreeable to her ladyship—especially those of the civil sort—she has returned to England, and is now Mrs. Bell. And we presume she is still occasionally "stitching" and "pottering," and "dowdaging," and "gossiping" and "writing Journal," and "playing"—the fool.

JAMES KERR, of Caswell, has for some time been talked of as a candidate for congress, in opposition to Mr. Shepperd, of this district. He has received several letters from Stokes county, assuring him that he would beat Shepperd, in his own county; But on inquiring, we learn that all these letters of *solicitation* and *assurance* were postmarked at "Little Yadkin!" When Mr. K. was assured that any statement from that quarter might be regarded as the bleating of a sheep, or any other *doubtful authority*, he very prudently declined the test.

GENERAL DUFF GREEN, one of the most industrious and talented vagabonds in creation, passed through Salisbury on the night of the 15th inst. on his way to celebration of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. We saw him in Salisbury, arm in arm, with co-worker in the cause of nullification, Burton Criswell. They appeared to be, indeed, "*par nobis fratrum*."

MARRIAGES.

*"The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!"*

MARRIED, On the 13th inst. Mr. Joseph B. S. gall of Milton N. C. to Miss Eliza Ann S. of Pittsylvania county, Va.

At Chapel Hill, 14th inst. Mr. Robert J. Hardy, of Fayetteville, to Miss Ann Ferguson, of former place.

In Rowan on the 5th inst. Mr. Henry Graves, Miss Mary Foster.

In Caswell county; the 6th inst. Mr. James G. to Miss Frances A. Henderson.

In Caswell, on the 14th inst. Mr. William to Miss Susan, daughter of Mr. John Shields.

On Saturday the 6th inst. at Cheltenham, Te William Buckle, Esq. to Miss Jane Davies.

A first young William, blushing sigh'd,
And oft to pop the question tried;
Till after many an effort strong,
"Twas found the Buckle had a tongue.
He boldly then began to woo,
And made dear Jenny Buckle too.
Upon the victory he chuckled,
Which fastens thus a pair of Buckles.

DEATHS.

*"An Angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave
Legions of Angels, can't confine me there."*

DIED, lately, of consumption, Jonathan P. C. shing, president of Hampden Sidney college, Va.

In Raleigh, 12th inst. Weston Gales, infant son the junior editor of the Register.

In Wake county, 14th inst. Miss Catherine Jane Brown daughter of the late William Brown.

In Iredell, 13th ult. Shadrach Alley, aged 34—soldier of the Revolution.

Suddenly on the 19th ult. in Macon, N. Carolina, W. W. Kerr, atty. at law, and formerly a resident at Danville Va.

In Rutherford county, on the 3rd inst. Wm. Graham, aged 94 years;—he bore the rack of



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The time is coming—close at hand,
When freedom's sons, a hardy band,
Will soon be call'd to choose again
A president o'er them to reign.
God save the Union, here's for White, boys,
Save the Union, here's for White, boys;
Old Virginia never tire.

Some folks hurra for little Van,
And say that he must be the man;
But Swain, by all the gods I swear,
I'd rather see the devil there—
To save the Union, &c.

The yankees vote for little Van,
Because he is a northern man;
No slaveholder is he, they say,
And he goes with us every way.
But save the Union, &c.

Ho! all of you whom th' southern sun
His warmest radiance shields upon;
To you, I say, who cotton grow,
A thing or two I'd have you know.
Just save the Union, &c.

For those who're int'rested like you
These northern politics wont do.
A row they'll have, and then kick up,
As so the price of cotton stop—
But save the Union, &c.

The war with Nick and threats to Franco
Led we poor southerners a dance;
Each fall on "cotton," like a rocket,
Snatch'd just eight millions from our pocket.
Save the Union, &c.

On Van's escutcheon 'tis a blur,—
Sired by that traitor Aaron Burr:
The devil himself could not have chosen
A better cause to damn a dozen.
Save the Union, &c.

Yea, Aaron, thou dost live again
In him whom we call little Van;
And trait'rous villain though thou be,
He promises to rival thee.
God save the Union, &c.

Come southern brethren, let's agree
From ill-like these ourselves to free.
Of ballot free—curse the prevention,
And damn the Baltimore convention.
Save the Union, &c.

Here's Hugh L. White, a southern man,
Our only chance 'gainst little Van.
Come let us join, for freedom's sake,
And say thus then,—Hugh White we'll take,
To save the Union, &c.

Now let me add this toast of mine—
From New Orleans to Mason's line,
Let all the South in concert blend,
And for themselves a leader send
To save the Union, &c.

Come freemen let's the effort make
For freedom's, and for virtue's sake;
And Van we'll leave—content or no—
As Byars says, in "statu quo."
Save the Union, here's for White, boys;
Save the Union, here's for White, boys;
Old Virginia never tire.

THE PRICELESS PEARL.

There is a pearl more rich and fair
Than Indian gems of value rare—
More pure than Ophir's gold;
A pearl whose beauty ne'er declines,
Whose matchless beauty ever shines
In land of joys untold;
A land no mortal eye hath seen,
For death's dark waters intervene.

That pearl no mountain cave contains,
Nor coral bed in deep domains,
The blooming wave below:
Its light is not that glittering ray
Which gilded baubles oft display,
With momentary glow—
Its mellow rays are ever shed
Around the dying Christian's bed.

'Tis not a pearl by avarice sought—
A pearl from foreign regions brought—
In every clime 'tis found:
Religion is this pearl divine,
Which on the humble heart doth shine,
And gives doth impart.

A foretaste of the joys of heaven.

This pearl will light the darkest way,
Night's cheerless hours will turn to day,
And rays of hope impart,
Dispel the gloomy fears that roll
In mournful silence o'er the soul,
And cheer the sinking heart—
And wide unfold the throne of Him
Who dwells amid the cherubim.

VARIETY.

"Fancy has sported all her powers away,
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-MARRYING SOCIETY.

Declaration of Independence of the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, assembled at Celibacy Hall, read and unanimously adopted by the Society.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the bachelors of the community to dissolve the social bands that have hitherto connected them with the fair sex—and to assume in fashionable circles, the single and unmarried station to which by the laws of reason they are entitled; a decent respect for the opinion of the married part of society compels them to declare the causes which urge them to secede from the empire of love, and to rally around the standard of their inherent freedom and natural independence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created unmarried; that they are endowed by nature with the unalienable right of remaining in a state of singleness until they are disposed to encumber themselves with the appendage of a wife. That to secure this right, all bachelors should be so firmly united in their cause, as steadfastly to resist the multiplied and insidious attacks of the fair—the ancient enemy of man's native freedom.

Custom and the manners of the age would indeed dictate the propriety of that domestic relation which in all previous times has received the sanction of the world and the approbation of society. But when a long series of balls and parties, of winning smiles and killing glances, pursuing invariably, the same object, evinces a design to marry us against our will, it is our right, it is our duty to break the silken chains which "fancy weaves for love," and which the imagination teaches us so fondly and so familiarly to embrace; and to provide for our future safety and security in the "Hall of Celibacy"—the abode of freedom and the home of peace.

The history of the present race of ladies, in this place, is one of repeated encroachments upon the rights of bachelors: tending directly to involve them in absolute despotism—to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their assent to offers of marriage—the most wholesome and necessary for the interests of particular individuals—their manifesting a disposition to exercise the veto power with which the unjust custom of society has clothed them to the direct injury of fallen man.

They have refused their sanction to the marriage of others of the community, unless they would relinquish their right of choosing wives for themselves; a right inestimable to all young men, and formidable to matchmakers and old maids only.

They have called together large meetings of the sex at places where our attention would be directed to the beauty of their persons and the glitter of their dresses for the sole purpose of exciting our imagination, and kindling into a flame the dying sparks of our love.

They have ridiculed and sneered at individuals repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness these encroachments upon the rights of unmarried men.

They have endeavored to increase the population of this state; for this purpose, procuring the legislature to reduce the hitherto moderate tax upon marriage licences.

They have kept among us a parcel of dandies to perform those services which men would be so proud to render.

They have affected to render the female independent and superior to the male portion of the community.

They have combined together to subject us to petticoat jurisdiction—a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and repugnant to the laws of nature.

For taking into favor large bodies of dandies.

For protecting them by their smiles and influence from the just ridicule to which their breaches of decorum and good manners subjected them.

For forcing some of our acquaintances to marry against their will.

For carrying us to balls and parties to be danced to death in order to retain their favor.

For interfering in many cases with the rights of husbands—exciting their mothers and sisters to resist their lawful lords and masters, and causing to be inflicted on many of our married friends the horrid curtain lecture, a species of punishment more formidable to husbands than the dungeons of the inquisition.

For suspending the free will of bachelors and declaring themselves invested with full powers to negotiate marriages in all cases what-over.

They have abdicated their authority over us to which we were so willing to submit, by declaring us fit subjects for the attacks of all maids and marriage-seeking spinsters in the community.

They have constrained our fellow men taken captive by them, to war against their brethren.

For this purpose inciting them to dwell on the happiness of married life,—which happiness it is well known is founded only on the assertions of hen-pecked husbands.

Against these attacks we have often petitioned for redress. Nor have we been wanting in our atten-

contrary to our better judgements. We have reminded them of our uniform gallantry and love. We have appealed to their native nobleness of soul; and adjured them by the marriage ceremony to let us choose for ourselves but they have been deaf to the voice of reason and of love. We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity which urges us to this declaration, and hold them as we do the rest of womankind, enemies to our peace and quiet, and the industrious promoters of marriage and curtain lectures. We, therefore, the young men and bachelors of Nashville, do ordain and publish this our declaration of independence, in support of which we mutually pledge our lives and our rights to marry.

Signed, for and in behalf of the anti-marrying society at Celibacy Hall, assembled the 30th January, 1835.

DICK MARRY-ALL, President.

TOM COURT-ALL, Secretary.

The Salem Landmark, a paper which has undertaken to put down intemperance in drinking by the grossest intemperance in language, has lately "extended its business," and makes war upon tobacco, after the following fashion, speaking on the subject of the impropriety of the use of that heterodox weed by clergymen:

"What a splendid figure the apostle Paul would have made, had he gone about to proclaim the sublime truths of christianity with a quid of tobacco and a long pipe in his mouth!"

Talleyrand's last. His medical adviser having lately endeavored—as I vain man I—to worm a secret out of him relative to the late affairs in Spain, "Doctor," said the inimitable diplomatist, "I make it a rule never to speak on any subject of which I possess the slightest knowledge. We'll talk of medicine, if you please."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

For the relief of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen—such as Heart-burn, Sick Head-Ache, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Pain and Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Head-Ache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual Costiveness, Piles, &c.

The most delicate females and children take them with perfect safety. In full doses experience has shown them to be a most efficient ANTI-BILLIOUS MEDICINE.

The extensive and rapidly increasing demand for this valuable compound in the above diseases and the daily accounts received of its usefulness give assurance that these pills will ultimately supersede the pernicious use of calomel as a domestic medicine, as well as a large portion of the popular drastic pills with which the country has been so long and liberally supplied.

Testimonials of the claims of these pills to public patronage, from the following gentlemen, have been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished, and will accompany each box, viz Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the District of N. C. Wm. S. Moon, Esq., Pub. Treasurer, the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of N. C. Governor Iredell; Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. Circuit court for the dist. of N. C. Rev. Wm. M. Peeters, D. D. late pastor of the Presbyterian church, Raleigh; Rev. G. W. Freeman Rector of Christ church, Raleigh; Capt. E. P. Guion; Rev. B. T. Blake, of the Methodist E. Church, Weston R. Gales Esq., William H. Esq., Secretary of state; Hon. George E. Badger; Hon. Richard Hines, late member of congress from the Tarborough district; James Grant Esq., comptroller of public accounts in North Carolina; and Professor Anderson, University of N. C.

Prepared solely by Thos. L. Jump, Chemist, Raleigh, and sold whole sale and retail at the store of Beckwith & Jump, and by appointment in almost every town in this state. Raleigh August 15.

The above pills constantly kept on hand and for sale by W. R. D. LINDSAY, Greensborough, N. C. April, 30—41—42.

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the North corner of the Courthouse.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises. They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (stage-passengers, private gentlemen, and families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging Rooms, clean and well aired beds, first rate Cooks, at tentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence assure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

TO TRAVELLERS.

The Great Western Mail Line, and the Cloraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL, and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Osters who are industrious and well disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER, RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834—44—3

ROCKINGHAM SPRINGS.

THE above establishment, now in the occupancy of the subscriber, is now ready for the reception of Visitors. No pains will be spared to render comfortable, all invalids who may wish to enjoy the benefit of the water, and such as may wish to spend the summer in a healthy and delightful situation.

Terms of boarding, \$1.50 cts. per day, for man and horse. A reasonable allowance will be made for families by the week or month.

WILLIAM P. FORREST.

The Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, and Tarborough Free Press, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to the Postmaster at Raleigh.

50 DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23rd of April, R. on the road one mile above Wilkesborough, TWO NEGRO MEN, WILKS and LEWIS. Miles is of a very dark complexion, is about five feet nine or ten inches high, about twenty one or two years of age; had on when he left me an old blue coat, mixed homespun trousers and a black hat. Negro Miles stammers very badly. Lewis is of lighter complexion, is about 25 years old, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to—he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, thick and well-set; had on when he left me an old brown fur hat, half worn or more, a thin striped jacket and a pair of tow trousers.

I expect they will aim to get back to Pasquotank county in this state. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes to me in Wilkesborough, or twenty five dollars if lodged in any jail in the state so that I get them again.

Any person taking up said negroes, or either of them, will please write to Richard Cooke, at Hamptonville N. C. and his letter will be promptly attended to.

LEWIS R. HINTON.

Wilkesborough, May, 1835.—42—4.

TEN CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 3rd inst. an indentured apprentice to the blacksmithing business, by the name of

GEORGE SPRUCE.

He was bound to me by the county court of this county, and left me without any just cause or provocation.

He is about nineteen years of age and of the ordinary stature, has blue eyes and light colored hair, his face rather inclined to be freckled.

I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring, trading with, trusting or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to prosecute all such as may disregard this notice. I will give the above reward (but pay no extra charge) to any person who may deliver him to me in this county.

OBED ANTHONY.

Guilford County, May, 1835.—43—3

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Morehead & Daniel has been heretofore dissolved; and it is indispensable for the accounts to be closed by cash or bond. The bonds and accounts of long standing must be paid very shortly.

The bonds and books are in the hands of Mr. Daniel for collection, and the

TIN & COPPER BUSINESS

will still be carried on at the same shop, under his superintendence; where he will keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of Stubs, Hatters', Dies, and other Copper Kettles! & I will be in all its numerous varieties.

All kinds of repairs done immediately.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, MOORE DANIEL.

Greensborough, Feb. 2nd, 1835.—29—ind.

JOHN R. CARTER,

CUSTOMER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute any work in the line of his profession, in a superior style, both for neatness and durability.

RIFLES.

either Half Stock, or Whole Stock, Brass or Silver Mounted, will be made to order, at a short notice, on accommodating terms.

JOHN R. CARTER.

Jameson, Guilford, N. C. May 12th, 1835.

FOR SALE.

2 Kegs Sateratus and Pearl ash

6 blds. Molasses,

600 lb. Rice,

1000 genuine Havana Segars,

1000 lb. Nuts, assorted sizes,

1500 lb. Muscovado Sugar,

4000 lb. Sweden and English Iron,

3500 lb. Rio and Cuba Coffee,

Just received and for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, March 31st, 1835.—35—ind.

WOOL CARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is now prepared to execute WOOL CARDING in a superior style.

ALSO,

he intends having ROLLS constantly on hand, and for sale at the most liberal terms.

Wool carded at six and a quarter cents per pound. Wool, Cotton, or Flaxseed will be taken at cash price.

JOSEPH H. SISELOFF.

Jamestown, May 1th, 1835.—43—ind.

NOTICE.

I WILL cure cancers of the first kind, for one dollar—of the second kind for five dollars,—and ten dollars for the disease in its worst form, which I can cure.

I can cure them if not seated in the eyes, the throat, or the nose. I have cured several in this neighborhood; and will be thankful for such patronage as I may merit.

HARDY BRIDGES.

Greensborough, April 7th, 1835. 37—13

H. & J. LINDSAY

Have just received and opened a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

ALSO,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries and Dye Stuffs. They invite the examination of the public, at their old stand on the north east corner.

H. & J. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, May 6, 1835—41—ind.

Flour!!

A SUPPLY of family flour, manufactured at the Leakesville mills, now on hand and for sale at the Tin & Copper Shop in this place.

PROPRIETORS.

Greensborough, March 1835—33—ind.

JOB PRINTING.

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of an addition to his already extensive assortment of ornamental type for Job Printing. He will do his work quicker, cheaper and better than any body else. Call and see.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough Oct. 16, 1833.

WANTED

TO hire, a good cook and washerwoman; to whom liberal wages will be given. A free white woman would be preferred. apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb 6th 1835—29—ind.

WANTED

TO hire by the month or year a negro man, or boy, apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb 6th 1835—29—ind.