

# Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,  
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## THE SUB-TREASURY.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that after more than three years' struggling to carry the above-mentioned pernicious measure through Congress, and after three or four successive defeats, now, when by the grossest violation of the Constitution and legal rights and privileges of one of the States, the Administration has secured, at least for the time being, a devoted majority, they still are afraid to take hold of it, and apparently are afraid to press it in the House of Representatives. There must be some cause for this; for the Administration would not, for mere amusement, suffer such a measure—one in which the present Executive has placed his strongest hopes and his most ardent desires—to sleep in this manner, when he knows he has strength enough in that body to carry it through, at any moment when he shall think it expedient to give the order. We shall be much disappointed in our expectations, if this mystery is not cleared up and dissipated, as soon as the result of the election in Virginia is ascertained. Should it prove to be in favor of Van Burenism, we have no doubt the Sub-Treasury will be pushed through the House with all practicable speed, and the machine be put in operation as soon as the nature of things will admit. It is true, the time is short between this and the choice of presidential electors, and this is one ground of surprise that the Sub-Treasury bill, which passed the Senate several months ago, has been suffered to slumber so long before the Representatives, especially since spurious members from New Jersey have been foisted into the House; and the administration have had under their command a faithful majority.

We presume President Van Buren has been fully aware, for some time past, that if the election in Virginia should prove to be against him, prospects and hopes of a re-election would entirely vanish. There are some of the projects which he is disposed to pass through Congress, which do not suit the taste or political principles of that State. One is the Sub-Treasury. As the object of this proposed measure obviously is, to give him, by an Act of Congress, the control of the Treasury, the Virginians, from an inherent dislike of the scheme of putting the public money into the hands, and, of course, placing it at the disposal, of the Executive. They habitually consider money and patronage as a means of corruption; and they are well enough acquainted with the history and mode of operation of the head of the ruling party, to be unwilling to entrust the treasury in hands which are used to dispense favours of this sort, and which belong to one who never made any advance towards greatness without buying his way. Without the aid of this adventitious circumstance, every body who has had the opportunity to watch his political career, must know, that if once deprived of the means of purchasing popularity—or, in other words, the means of corruption, Martin Van Buren would instantaneously sink into absolute insignificance. Many we hope and trust a majority of the Virginians, are not disposed to place those means in his hands, for the purpose of making another four years' experiment upon the public welfare and prosperity.

Another measure which the Virginians appear to have but little relish for, is the project of raising a standing army of two hundred thousand men from the militia of the several States, to be under the command, and devoted to the uses of the President of the U. States. The people of Virginia, from the time of Patrick Henry downwards to the present day, have entertained the most determined dislike to the idea of placing the power of the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive branch of the government—that of the purse to corrupt, and that of the sword to conquer, the purity and freedom of our country. With an army of one hundred thousand men under his immediate command, and liable to be called forth into active service when and where he shall choose, and their obedience secured by the tremendous power of that ferocious code called "The Rules and Articles of War," there will be no physical force at hand, that will be able to check his progress towards permanent and absolute dominion. Aware of the dangers of this alarming and high-handed measure, the Virginians, in advance of the people of all the other States, have become roused and have set their faces against a project which involves gross violations of the constitution, and exposes the liberties of the people of the Union to be overthrown by a military despotism.

We cannot withhold the expression of our surprise that this bold, extravagant and daring proposition, coming as it does from the Executive head of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the country—should have excited so little attention, both in Congress and among the people. The militia, who are in reality the people, who are to be drafted for this service—for it does not depend, like the present standing army upon voluntary enlistments—must come from the most active class of the community, who of course must be broken up in their business, taken away from their families and friends, marched where the Commander-in-chief shall order them, into the field, or into garrisons,

exposed to the sickness, contagion, and corruptions of a camp, and unfitted for the future regular prosecution of their customary pursuits. And to crown the whole, if the ambition of their commander should prompt him to such a course, to be ordered to turn their arms against the liberties of their country, and lend their aid to a daring usurper and tyrant, in fastening the chains of slavery upon the very necks of their parents, brothers, friends, and neighbors.

This is no fancy sketch. It is a substantial delineation of what any man may do, with a Treasury at his control, a hundred thousand in active service under his immediate command, and a hundred thousand more in reserve, liable to be ordered into service whenever he shall think proper to call them out; and their obedience to his orders, enforced by the sanguinary penalties of "The Rules and Articles of War."

N. Y. Express.

## Great National Convention.

From the Baltimore American of May 5.  
We propose to give below some account of yesterday's proceedings, as full and accurate as possible, although any thing like a complete history of so memorable a day, including all details and incidents, would be quite beyond our power in the brief time allowed us now. We might stake the vast numbers in attendance—the banners, badges, order of procession, and every statistical item both of arrangement and proceedings—but the sketch would still be altogether imperfect. For how were it possible to transfer to paper the reality of the scene—to transmute into a description the living spirit which quickened the immense concourse as one man—and which, more than the array of banners or the pageantry of processions, constituted the real element of subsistence to the mighty gathering, prompting the eloquent barrages and the responding shout—the deep enthusiasm of word and look with which friend greeted friend, or which, diffused in silence like a palpable presence over the vast assemblage, imparted a feeling of solemnity and grandeur blended in unison with the idea of a Nation's majesty. It seemed as though the people themselves had met in their legitimate attitude of sovereignty, to vindicate the Constitution and the Laws, and to rebuke the presumption, which seated in high places, had used delegated power as though it were a self-derived authority, forgetting the dread allegiance due to the sacred charter of American freedom.

The spectacle presented by our streets yesterday morning was of the most exciting and exhilarating kind. The day before had been cloudy, and on Sunday night a heavy rain fell; but the morning of the Fourth of May opened brightly, and the sun rose in a cloudless sky. From various points the delegations moved at an early hour with banners and music to take their allotted positions in West Baltimore street. Each detachment as it passed on was greeted with shouts; the windows were crowded with ladies who looked with delight upon the scene to which their own presence, with waving handkerchiefs and fluttering veils, gave a bright adornment.—The marching of the innumerable divisions, the array of banners, the galloping of the marshals to and fro, decorated with gay sashes, the sounds of music answering to music, and of shout provoking shout—all imparted life and enthusiasm and gave a happy beginning to the coming pageant.

## THE PROCESSION.

The Procession was led by Captain James O. Law, Chief Marshal of the day, and an aid on each side on horseback. He had appointed five assistants; they were Messrs James Meliken, Washington Booth, Charles H. Winder, Levi Fannestock, and J. W. Osborne. A fine band of music immediately followed the Marshal, playing Harrison's March, as composed by Professor Deltman. Then came the President & Officers of the BALTIMORE CITY DELEGATION, bearing a large white banner on a frame, with the following appropriate inscription from a new and popular song:

"The people are coming from plain and from mountain,  
To the brave band of the honest and free  
Which grows as the stream from the leaf-sheltered fountain,  
Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea;  
No strength can restrain it; no force can contain it,  
Whate'er may resist it breaks gallantly through,  
And borne by its motion as a ship on the ocean  
Speeds on in his glory—  
OLD TIPPECANOE!  
The iron-armed soldier, the true-hearted soldier,  
The gallant old soldier  
OF TIPPECANOE."

An eagle was represented at the head of the inscription, and beneath it was a barrel of "hard cider."  
INVITED GUESTS.  
A number of barouches followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. Daniel Webster of the United States Senate, and his Honor, Sheppard C. Leakin, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Next to the carriages, and on foot came the SUB-COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, THE HARRISON CONVENTION and the CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

The above composed that portion of the line resting on Baltimore street, which, as it passed down, was joined by the delegates from

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

It was preceded by the State Banner with the motto—"Crescit sub pondere virtus." The delegation was larger than was anticipated, and admirably did the fine body of men which represented the "Granite State" sustain their distinctive appellation.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The delegation from the Old Bay State was alike imposing for the strength of its numbers and the high respectability of those arrayed under its numerous and significant banners. It comprized about a thousand delegates. It was preceded by an elegant banner borne by the Boston members, having a view of the city of Boston with the motto—"We are where we have ever been, and ever mean to be."

The various sections of this Delegation were distinguished by banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions. On the first of these was the figure of "Fame," and inscribed on the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler." This was followed by one representing "The Book of Laws," and on the reverse, "Honor to the Majesty of Laws." Two richly finished silk scrolls, one representing the "Constitution of the United States," and having therefrom a sentence in letters of gold—the other the "Constitution of Massachusetts," with a sentence therefrom in the same letters. A silk banner encircled with pictorial illustrations of Gen. Harrison's career closing with the President, and bearing the words—"The rising of Harrison."

The members from BUNKER HILL, with a banner bearing those two words only, were very numerous, and were cheered with the deepest enthusiasm. Succeeding them was a banner with the device of a golden goblet, overflowing with gold pieces, on the reverse, the words—"The Golden Hamburg." On the next was represented a quantity of mechanic's implements of labor, and on the other side the pithy expression, "Buchanan beware of edge tools." It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan in the course of a speech some time since, exclaimed—"I would that the whole of New England might bear my voice." They appear to have heard it, and Mr. Buchanan is thus honored with their reply. New England, like all the other sections of the Union, is not well pleased with that political theory which would begin its practice by the with the device of the Sword and Balance, reduction of the price of labor. A banner followed bearing the motto—"Equal rights & equal justice." Amongst others we noticed banners with the following inscriptions—"Glad tidings for the people," "Union for the sake of the Union," "Success to our cause." The device of an arm and Hammer, with the motto—"Strong arms and stout hearts."

## RHODE ISLAND.

This gallant little State came with "victory yet green upon her brow," was well represented. Her sons moved on with an elastic step under the folds of her State Banner, representing an anchor hove, with the appropriate motto—"Fast anchored to her ancient principles."

## CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut, too, has but recently added a new leaf to her laurels, and on the present occasion was represented by a godly number of her sons who had just reason to be proud of the station which she has permanently assumed among her Whig sisters of the National Confederacy.

A fine band of music occupied the interval in the line, and was followed by the delegation from

## NEW YORK.

The proud "Excelsior" of the Empire State met the eye in the van of the long line of intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic citizens which composed her numerous delegation. Almost every one of her numerous counties was represented, and at the head of the delegation we recognized its Chairman, J. N. Reynold, Esq. The eyes of the spectators appeared to sparkle with new interests and pleasure as the long line passed before them—"the observed of all observers." The cry of "rescue" is in the shouts of her sons—we know 'she can—we hope 'she will—may we live to write 'she has!' The motto on the armorial banner, consisted of the words—"New York—The ebb and flows of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind."

## NEW JERSEY.

The wronged New Jersey next appeared, and with the free air and fearless port of men, who know their rights and dare maintain them, followed that banner which they have preserved in the hands of the undimmed defender of their rights, their worthy Governor. The State Banner bore the significant inscription—"The next impression of her broad seal will be respected." A very elegant banner represented a face shield of the seal of the State, over which

were the words—"Our State sovereignty shall not be violated." Around it—"The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey." We cannot doubt but that it will make a due impression in the fall.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The delegation from the Key Stone State was immense, and presented a scene that in itself would dignify the name of a procession. Its approach was indicated by a large white banner, on which was inscribed "KEY STONE STATE. It is coming." Then followed the Philadelphia City and County delegation, with a banner signifying the same, and another rich one bearing the arms of the State.

Another banner had on it a ship with the sentence above—"Labor is Wealth;" and below—"Don't give up the ship." In the rear of the Philadelphia members was carried a transparency, being a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, encircled by the words—"Honor be to him who defends our Homes and Friends." On the reverse it stands—"This transparency was displayed in Philadelphia in 1818, by the people, after the defeat of Proctor by the Gallant Harrison. A relic of a time when the people en masse offered honor to the victorious soldier."

York County was fully represented, and the delegation was preceded by a banner with the characteristic sentence—"The White Rose of Pennsylvania defends the fair fame of Harrison."

From Schuylkill County a large number were present; with their banner—"With II. in Peace, the farmer and his ploughshare; in War, the soldier and his sword." On the reverse—"Harrison and Tyler."

The Dauphin County delegation exhibited an elegant banner, on one side of which she announced her principles as "First for Jackson; First for Harrison. Always honest—she gave up Caesar for Rome, and now to the aid of Rome she calls the Cincinnati of the West." On the other side was "Pro Patria—Harrison and Tyler."

In the same delegation there was also a beautiful banner, which attracted particular notice. On one side of the banner, the body of which was black satin, was a Log Cabin in gilt, surrounded with thirteen stars, indicative of the 13 original States; and attached to the Cabin, was a barrel of "Hard Cider," also in gilt. The string of the door of the Cabin was not drawn in. On the same side was "Harrison, Tyler and true Democracy," and "The ball rolling;" also in gilt. On the other side was the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, and the inscription—"To preserve their liberties the People must do their own Fighting and Voting!" all also in gilt. The banner was splendidly decorated and trimmed.

The Delegation from Fayette County conveyed a portion of its members a complete "Log Cabin," built upon wheels and drawn by six horses. Upon the roof, a banner was displayed, inscribed "Lancaster County, head of the Mississippi Valley." Deer and Fox skins, Buck-horn, with sundry implements of husbandry, adorned the sides and roof of the Cabin, and boughs of green trees decorated the top.—The appearance of such a thing in our streets, was not a little interesting to many as a curiosity in the way of architecture, and of novelty to all. A barrel of "Hard Cider" was placed in the rear of the Cabin, and a gourd was suspended by it. A flag in front announced whence it came—"From Fort Mifflin, Washington's first battle ground."

The Bucks County Delegation followed it with the banner, brief but expressive—"Huzza for Old Tippecanoe!"

Lancaster County was preceded by a banner that announced herself as "The Gibraltar of the Key Stone State—Good for 4,900 majority for Old Tip!"

Mifflin County with an appropriate flag, followed, and Adams County was largely represented, her banners having a variety of devices. On the front banner was "Adams Co. Pa. opposed to reducing the wages of the laborer and mechanic." On another—"Harrison the Conqueror of Proctor shall lead us to victory."

The Delaware County delegation carried a banner bearing the motto—"Tippecanoe—No reduction of wages." From Pittsburg the delegation was large, and consisted of substantial looking men, the iron of Pennsylvania. They carried a banner consisting of a handsome painting representing Harrison and his staff, and on the reverse a Log Cabin with Harrison at the plough in the foreground. Mercer County was well represented. The banner of the delegation presented a likeness of Harrison, and around it—"Our candidate—Fort Meigs—The Thames—Tippecanoe—Wm. H. Harrison, the poor man's Friend." On the reverse—"Our candidates—Harrison and Tyler."

## DELAWARE.

The delegation of this gallant little State comprised representatives from all the counties. The banner borne in front had on it the arms of the State, and on the reverse the motto—"The first to adopt—the last to abandon the Constitution." On another banner was the motto—"Our Country—our rights." The New Castle Tippecanoe Club had its appropriate banner, as had also the Sussex and Kent members.

The banner of the Kent County delegation had on it the "Blue Hen's Chickens"—a name given to the Delaware Line in the glorious war of the Revolution.

## MARYLAND.

Our own State occupied of course, a large portion of the line, and was rich in devices and decorations. The Baltimore City Delegation under the banner of the State, with the motto—"Religious Tolerance and public Liberty;" was in

the van; they also carried an elegant banner representing the "Battle Monument." The delegation from St. Mary's, which followed, was distinguished by a large banner inscribed—"Old St. Mary's—the adopted land of Fort canoe." They were accompanied by a very neatly finished "Log Cabin," drawn by eight grey horses, and having a variety of tasteful decorations in character.

Worcester County followed with a banner representing a Log Cabin, and having the inscription—"Harrison and Tyler—Worcester County is pledged to support Maryland."

A portion of the Frederick City Delegation occupied a well built "Log Cabin," drawn by six horses; on the side a placard was suspended with the words—"The Cabin in which this Marcus Milledent Administration may winter; on another—"Sweep the Aogen Stables"—for which purpose a most ominous broom discovered itself at the chimney top. On the branch of a tree on the roof of the cabin was perched a mountain eagle, which produced an excellent effect.

The new made Howard District, victorious in their first election, carried a banner inscribed—"The Young Whigs of Young Howard District the true blood of the Old Maryland line." On the other side was "No reduction of wages."

A large "Log Cabin" from Sharpburg here diversified the line; it was a most substantial one, built on frame fixed on six wheels and drawn by eight beautiful horses, each wearing a set of bells. In this cabin we learn that a delegation of forty came down from Washington county, and from a peep into the interior, their quarters quite comfortable.

A man was seated on a barrel of "Hard Cider" behind; on the sides were a number of skins of various animals; in one of the windows a hat without a crown was thrust; cooking utensils and farming implements, with tools peculiar to the labor of the log cabin occupants, abounded about it, and upon the roof an opossum was seen clinging to a branch of a gum tree. This was the favorite of the men, and a capital specimen it was.

Carroll county also came in with a "Log Cabin" similar to those we have described.

Talbot county Delegation was distinguished by an appropriate flag.

The delegates from Queen Ann's carried a handsome flag, bearing the motto—"When our country calls, obey—Cincinnatus."

A large delegation from the Laurel Factory followed, with a magnificent and very costly banner. This splendid ornament of the procession contains forty yards of silk; its principal picture represents the Factory village including the river and all the prominent buildings connected with it. Its motto above was—"Protect American Industry," below the words "Laurel Factory, Prince George's County, Maryland, May 22nd 1840." On the reverse, under a painting presents a saw and lever press, under which a figure intended to represent the President, and a laboring man at the lever, above in the quotation—"A pressure which no honest man need regret." The banner is trimmed in superb style by Sisco, it is suspended from a gilt spear across the top, the feather projecting at one end and the point at the other; it is supported by a gold cord attached to gilt banner poles. Mr. A. C. Smith, we learn, was the painter. A large gilt Eagle is at the cap of the banner.

A delegation followed bearing the motto—"Old Kent Co. Union for the sake of the Union."

The next made the candid acknowledgment—"The Whigs of Cecil—often beaten, never conquered." Another banner was inscribed—"Hard Cider, Harrison and Reform," and on the other side—"Retrenchment, and Reform—No standing army of 200,000 men."

A curious affair followed here, which was immediately preceded by a flag announcing that "Alleghany is coming." It was a huge ball, about ten feet in diameter, which was rolled along by a number of the members of this delegation; the ball was apparently a wooden frame covered with linen painted in divers colors, and bearing a multitude of inscriptions, apt quotations, original stanzas, to pithy sentences, which it was impossible to collect in consequence of the motion of the ball. We think there was other evidence yesterday, that "the ball is in motion."

The Cumberland delegation was preceded by an elegant satin flag, worked by the ladies of that town. On another flag of the same delegation was the motto—"Buff and Blue—Good and True—For Tippecanoe."

Hardford, Cecil, Kent & other counties were designated by their appropriate banners.

The Govanstown District displayed a banner representing a Log Cabin, with the inscription "General Harrison elected to the Presidency by the hard-handed yeomanry." And this closed the Maryland Delegation.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The delegation from the "ten miles square" was numerous. The members from Washington headed the delegation, with a banner representing the Capitol, and motto, "Invisible alike to blunders or threats." A very beautiful banner having a painting of the genius of Columbia, and the inscription, "Columbia the sentinel of the Republic," was second in order. This was followed by a flag with the significant motto—"The Liberty of speech, if not the right of suffrage."

Georgetown came next, and exhibited a banner having thereon the appropriate sentences, "As Sentinels on the Tower of Liberty we sound the Alarm—Young Whigs to the Rescue!" and on the reverse, "Under the shadow of the throne, the throbs of Liberty still beats on."

From Alexandria the delegation was large. The banner, which was very beautiful, represented a figure on a pedestal, and bore the motto—"Public good our only aim."

Virginia—just fresh from the encounter in which she has added to her renown and given a new zest to the hopes of the American people, and to their confidence in her strength and ability—brought her own good welcome with her welcome news. The delegation was very large. In every respect the flag of the "Old Dominion" and its followers did justice to the plains of the nativity of the gallant Harrison.

The Norfolk Borough Delegation bore a large banner with the picture of the Balance, over which were the words of warning given first to Be'shazzar—"Mene, mene, Tekel Uparhis—Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." On the opposite side the significant expression "Treasury Pap inoperative."

From Hampshire county there was a considerable delegation with an appropriate banner, and lively green badges.

There was a delegation quite numerous bearing a banner whose familiar motto especially belonged to them—"No flag but an Eagle was painted among the clouds and lettered above with the words—"The Union is our strength." On the reverse the band in hand, with the well known expression which originated with Mr. Wise, and was so interestingly exemplified yesterday—"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

## NORTH CAROLINA.

This delegation was comprised in one body under the banner of the arms of the State, the motto upon which was—"On Stately! on!"

CANDIDATES IN ROWAN.  
For the Senate—Samuel Ribelin, H. C. Jones, Isaac Burns.  
For the Commons—Francis Williams, Col. R. W. Long, and John H. L. 1840.

CANDIDATES IN DAVIDSON.  
For the Senate—Alfred Hargrave, Esq. B. L. Beall.  
For the Commons—Chas. Brumwell.  
For Sheriff—Col. John M. Smith, and Mr. J. R. Roberts.

CANDIDATES IN CABARRUS.  
For the Senate—C. Melehor, Esq.  
For the Commons—Col. D. M. Barringer.

LANCASTER, C. H., S. C.,  
APRIL 14th 1840.  
I have understood that in more numbers of your paper, I have been named as a writer; one who is fond of contracting small debts, and then decamps without paying them. I have never seen the paper, and cannot repeat what was published; but this is a vile calumniation, and I never contracted such a debt, or any other place debts, except the sum of \$2.00, to Mr. Crander, and \$2.75, to Mr. Galtner, all of which I left in the hands of Mr. Price, the gentleman with whom I worked, and requested him to pay them for me out of his pocket, when I left him—when I do well to mind their own business, less neighbors, they might meet with difficulties in their way.

PLEASANT G. MAY.  
We very readily give place to the above letter from Mr. May. He feels himself aggrieved by a publication which appeared in the Western Carolinian of the 27th March, over the signature of "A Citizen," (of Concord) and has a right to vindicate his character from the charges therein made.—Eds. Watchman.]

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THIS Subscriber takes this method of informing their friends and the citizens of an adjoining country, that they have just received their supply of

## Spring and Summer Goods.

They are great, & consist of a great variety of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries.  
In fact, every thing commonly kept by merchants in this part of the Country.  
Their stock having been selected with the most possible care, by one of the firm, they are happy to invite all—the most fastidious not excepted—to call and see, and judge for themselves.  
They would return their most unfeigned thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore rendered them, and hope by strict attention to our business to merit its continuance.  
The prices and terms are such as will best answer the wishes, which is certainly a consideration, and ought to receive due encouragement.  
C. & H. PARTEE.  
Concord, Mar 15, 1840—1842

## NEW FASHIONS, FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER 1840.

HORACE H. BEARD.  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Acquaintance, that he still carries on the Tailoring Business at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is better ready to execute the orders of his customers in a more judicious and more perfect manner than ever, and in the Western part of the State. He has the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all seasons.  
Cutting garments of all kinds attended promptly, and the latest Fashions furnished all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.  
Salisbury, May 1840—1y25

## NOTHING NEW: A NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business in a room just next to Mr. Beale's Tailor Shop, in Mr. Cowan's Brick House. He solicits public favor in his line; but feels it his duty to urge the necessity of cash payments for work. He cannot afford to give as good bargains and credit on his account. His prices will be reduced for cash, but will charge the same as heretofore paid if he is not paid for it.  
JAS. GLOVER.  
Salisbury, March 13, 1840—3m33

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster, Gilbert & Hall, in the business of a salaried agent on the 28th day of March, 1840, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Lewis M. Gilbert, and those having claims will please present them for payment.  
April 17th 1840.

## FOSTER, GILBERT, & HALL.

## NAPIER MILLS.

THE undersigned are now prepared to execute work with despatch in all of the following Counties for which they have the exclusive privilege, viz: Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecomb, Robison, Cabarrus, Anson, Nash, Johnston, Wayne, Davie, Martin, Jones, Columbus, Beaufort, Chowan, Perqui, Currituck, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, New Hanover, Franklin, Sampson, Green, Bertie, New River, Washington, Jones, Pasquotank, and Currituck.  
F. G. S. H.