THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, *Editors & Proprietors.* | "KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE." | RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY *Gen'l. Harrison.* | NEW SERIES, NUMBER 12, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 19, 1845.

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, No. Ca., July 17, 1845.

We are authorised to announce JAMES E. KERR, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We are authorised to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. JOHNSTON as a candidate for the Superior Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Rowan county.

FOR CONGRESS,
DANIEL M. BARRINGER.

☞ *Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, No. 38 William Street, Merchants' Exchange, are our sole Agents in the City of New York, for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements.*

LAND SPECULATORS!

There seems to be a little quarrel going on, out in Mississippi, between a certain Dr. WM. M. GWIN, a land speculator, and a correspondent of the "True Democrat," a weekly newspaper, published by O. C. Dease, at Paulding, in the course of which Col. CHARLES FISHER's name is lugged in.—Mr. FISHER, it is known here, has had business out in Mississippi that has required his attention for a great part of his time for the last ten years; and there are but very few persons in this District at all acquainted with the *nature* of that business or its extent. Now we publish as much of the *quarrel* referred to, as is in our possession, in order that all our readers may learn something about the whole matter, and especially Mr. FISHER's connection with it. We have garbled no statement, but have given them all as we found them in the paper referred to, which is dated June 25th, 1845. We have done this in order that we may not be charged with injustice. If there is any false statement or assertion made, (and we know of none,) and it affects Mr. FISHER, we are not to blame for it.

CHOCTAW CLAIMS.

Extracts from letters from Samuel Gwin, Register at Chocchuma, Mississippi, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MAY 5th, 1835.

I might also state that this delay of bringing the public lands in the Choctaw purchase into market is the *hot bed* that will bring forth thousands of fraudulent claims under the treaty; and you need not be surprised if it does not forever supercede another public sale, by sweeping off some six or seven hundred sections of the choicest lands, by claims *coined* to suit the times.

MAY 7th, 1835.

These claims (Choctaw) are *not just.*—Congress has failed to act on the subject, as was expected; and there is no good reason why the Government should not have the disposal of her domain until their claims are sustained by an act of Congress. They are held by speculators, and not by Indians; have been purchased at reduced prices; and the assignees were, at the last session of Congress, lobby members in Washington.

* * * * * *

These lands are worth *fifty* times as much as the lands the Indians pretendedly (actually) lived upon. Those that had settlements (and they are not one in a hundred) lived on very poor land; and, if a strict examination was had, the very same lands, or lands of a similar quality, could be had in their immediate vicinity, and if they must have them, let them be taken there. There is no justice in their *floating* from the poor pine lands east of Yallobusha to the richest river lands on the Mississippi. There are plenty of lands yet to be sold in that section to satisfy all *just* claims; but I querry very much, if you keep the door open, whether there will be, in a short time, *enough in the Choctaw purchase* to satisfy the real and fictitious claims. * * * I have seen enough to know that any thing can be proved where *rich river lands* are in view. In recommending the above, I have discharged my duty; and let the result be as it may, I shall hereafter look on with indifference, as I have fallen heretofore between two fires—the speculators, the Government, and vile slanderers.

NOVEMBER 24th, 1835.

I am more than ever satisfied that it is the settled purpose and determination of a set of speculators to sweep the lands of the Choctaw country under the *pretended* claims arising under the fourteenth article.

* * Under the order of the President to suspend some of the lands until the claims are investigated, he says: "Advantage has been taken, and this order, limited as it is on the face of it to the last Congress, is held up as authority for sweeping every acre of the remaining country, *under circumstances much more aggravated than the grand Yazoo speculation* some thirty years ago. Hordes of Indians, who have all *plain cases* are now conjured up, and, under pretended purchase, a set of ravenous speculators are carrying every thing before them. Already have they blown up the sales at Columbus; and, after devouring that carcass, they have commenced here. I feel much embarrassed on this subject. Many of my warm friends are interested in them; some *few* (comparatively) of the claims themselves are good; and, in an attempt to stem this current, the odds are against me on every score but public duty. * * The subject deserves the serious consideration of Congress, as *several* of that body are, either directly or indirectly, interested in these claims, whose influence, with perseverance and importunities of the claimants; as lobby members, will, I fear, have the effect of forcing them through without reflection, or a strict regard to the interest of the United States.

* * It is apparent that, under a *very few* good cases, *one of the grandest schemes of fraud is now in progress, and near consummation, that has ever been started in this country.*

Compendium of testimony taken before the select committee, on the part of the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, to whom was referred the examination of the frauds charged to have been committed under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, 30th January, 1835.

Colonel William Ward, United States agent for the Choctaws, at the time of the treaty aforesaid, being sworn, answered as follows: "That he knew of no company formed for the purpose of purchasing Choctaw lands; that he kept a registry of names, to register applicants under the 14th article, when application was made according to the treaty; that when one Indian applied for himself, he registered him, but when one applied for many, he refused, notifying him at the same time that each must apply for himself. He registered all these applications in a bond book, sent to the War Office. From three to six of these Indians, who had properly applied, were accidentally omitted on my register."

General John Watts, of Jasper, being sworn says: "A company was formed.—He saw the agents of this company at ball plays, surrounded by several hundred Indians, making their marks for them on blank sheets of paper, and apparently taking the number of their children, when the Indians did not themselves touch the paper; and the Indians, when he saw this, had no interpreter," &c.

James Ellis, member of the Legislature from Neshoba, concurs in the statement of General Watts, and also knows some of the Indians who went west, and have since returned or been brought back, and whose names are among those now presented [as] having a right to reservations; and that he was told by one of those agents, if he would introduce no resolution in the legislature calculated to bring this fraud before Congress, he would not interfere with him in his county matters; that the Government had left the door open to fraud, and it was no harm to make use of it.

General Samuel Dale, member from Lauderdale, knows of locations having been made in his county, which locations, he presumes, were made under the 14th article, on which no Indian has ever lived, to his knowledge, and on which there is no mark of field or house; and on which he does not believe any Indian has lived for fifty years; and these floats were laid on lands on which white men were settled, who had, before they heard of the location of said floats, gone to Columbus to buy these lands at the public sales.

Hon. Samuel J. Gholson, states that a company was formed to obtain Indian claims; that he heard a man who called himself Fisher, say, at Columbus, that if the settlers residing on the lands located for the Indians would bind themselves not to oppose the claims, the company would convey the settler a quarter section, to include his improvement, at $1 25 per acre, and the residue at $3 per acre; and woud not require pay till title was perfected.—Said Fisher also stated that he had no doubt if the company were let alone, they would be able to get title to land for all the Indians that had removed in the country, whether they had been registered or not; and that he did not believe that any other signification of intention, on the part of the Indians, to become citizens, would be required, than proof of their being in the country at that time. I heard D. H. Morgan say that he believed a great many Indians had gone west of the Mississippi in ignorance of their rights; that the company had an agent west, buying Indian claims and bringing the Indian back to the Choctaw nation. It is, said Morgan, a first-rate business, and I have an interest in it. Said Fisher stated that they were to get one-half the lands, and that they would cost the company some ten cents per acre.

G. W. Bonnell, editor of the Southern Argus, a whig paper at Columbus, stated that there was great excitement against the company; to allay the opposition and excitement, it was proposed to take in one hundred popular men. I was spoken of, but believing the claims fraudulent, refused to have any thing to do with them.—Mr. L. N. Hatch was the projector of this plan. Mr. Bonnell said it was one of the most stupendous frauds that had ever been attempted, and could be easily blown up, &c.

William Dodd, member from Attala, said there was great excitement; that Col. Boyd of Attala, had informed him that certain propositions had been made to him to become interested; that it was the object of the company to get as many men of influence interested with them as possible, so that all could make a handsome profit; and that those popular men could allay the prejudice and opposition to those claims. Most of the land floated was first rate; and the Indians had never lived on it.

Isaac Jones, member from Winston, said he knew many Indians who had left the country and went west with the other Indians, at the expense of the Government, and were gone about twelve months, and have returned to this State with the guns they received from the Government. Mr. Fisher told me he was locating agent for the Indians, and was among the Indians above alluded to; that many sections were reserved in Winston, on which, as he believed, no Indian ever did live.

General Stephen Cocke, Senator from Monroe, states that, from the reports and statements of others, he believes many and great frauds have been attempted; that Charles Fisher informed him that his company had obtained some two thousand sections from the Indians, of which they were to have one half for their trouble; that the company consisted of said Fisher, William M. Gwin, A. F. Young, D. W. Wright, Wiley Davis, and one Porter, of Tennessee. Fisher said the Indians were to have one thousand sections, himself five hundred, and Gwin and the rest the balance. Fisher & Co. had got from the Indians and irrevocable power of attorney to all said one thousand sections for the Indians. Many of these lands were located, and on lands very superior to those the Indians lived on. He knows several Chickasaws that were passed off as Choctaws, and had lands located. General Falconer, Colonel Horne, John C. Thomas, members of the legislature, also testified.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the Choctaw treaty and certain alledged frauds.

Whereas the United States did, by a certain treaty held and made with the tribe of Choctaw Indians residing for the time being within the limits of the State of Mississippi, (to wit: the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek,) made and concluded on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty:

And whereas, by the 14th article of said treaty, certain reservations of land were granted to such Indians as should remain on such land for five years next succeeding such treaty:

And whereas, such claimants were by the 14th article in the treaty referred to, compelled to signify their intention of claiming, under the provisions of said treaty, within six months after the ratification thereof, or forever forfeit the right thus required:

And whereas it appears, from recent developments, that the large claims to land have been preferred, conveying the richest and most valuable portions of the unsold Choctaw lands, and purporting to be founded on and growing out of the treaty above referred to, and on a part of which lands thus claimed no Choctaw Indian either does now or ever did reside:

And whereas, it is evident from the facts of the case, that these claims are manifestly unjust in their character, oppressive in the result of their operation on the free men of Mississippi, and calculated to secure no ultimate benefit to the Indian originally claiming, but, in their consummation, will have direct tendency to impair the confidence which the good people of this State have in the correctness of the law and in the honesty of the administrators of our public institutions:

And whereas this body have satisfactory evidence of the fact that a large portion of the claims to said land, under the provision of the treaty already referred to, are set up and attempted to be sustained on the testimony of Indians, who are unacquainted with the nature of an oath, and utterly regardless of the obligation thus incurred, and on the testimony of other individuals wholly unworthy of the confidence of a moral and intelligent community.

And whereas the permission of such abandoned and licentious profligacy would injure our community, disgrace our social and political compact, and license corruption and perjury to stalk at large through our land: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use the most speedy and efficient means to prevent the consummation of such of said titles to said land as have originated in fraud, to the end that the aforesaid land may be disposed of in the regular way, and in accordance with the law in such case made and provided.

Resolved, That his Excellency Charles Lynch, be requested, at as early a date as may be possible, to furnish our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, and with the testimony taken thereon, with a request that they lay the same before both branches of Congress.

HERMITAGE, Jan. 19, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received this morning, by mail the enclosed pamphlet. I refer to page 11 of said pamphlet for my—— enclosing it to you. There my name is used. Now, I state, without fear of contradiction, that there was no one, as my agent, ever purchased a foot of land from the Choctaws. These purchases, I have always believed, were the most stupendous frauds ever attempted upon the Government. I think so still, and, if properly investigated, will, I have no doubt, be fully established. To prevent fraud, the Choctaw treaty conferred reservations to include the Indian improvement. Instead of approving these sales, I always viewed them as frauds of the blackest kind, and do still; and believe that there is not one of them ought to be confirmed to a white man.

Scarcely able to wield my pen, I have thought it right to say thus much to you, in your situation; and am very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the [Paulding, Miss.] True Democrat.

No. IV.

Dr. Wm. M. Gwin: Of late, gracious sir, I see in the newspapers, you and your *special* friends are taking a vast deal of pains to purge your character of Indian speculations and frauds. It would afford me great pleasure to recant the unfavorable declarations which I make against your private and public reputation, could I do so, consistently with a sense of public duty. If you have any thing to say or prove that will rebut the testimony of Gen. Stephen Cocke, taken before the select committee on the part of the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, in the name of your own reputation, produce it to the people. Where is Col. Fisher? Why do you not produce his statement, if to be had, to establish your innocence? Gen. Cocke says, "that Charles Fisher informed him that his (Fisher's) company, had obtained some two thousand sections of land from the Indians, for which the company was to have one-half. That the company consisted of said Fisher, *yourself*, A. F. Young, D. W. Wright, Wiley Davis, and one Porter, of Tenn." His testimony went on further to establish that the Indians were to have a thousand sections, Fisher five hundred, and yourself and others the remainder, being more than five hundred sections. That the company had procured an irrevocable power of attorney from the Indians to their one thousand sections. That they were *located* on lands *superior* to those occupied by the Indians. And that the *company passed off several Chickasaw Indians for Choctaws and had their lands located.*

But your sinking reputation required some great effort to retrieve it—therefore you wrote to Gen. Jackson to certify to your good character. Did you inform him that you were of the company, engaged in Indian speclations? If you had, be kind enough to read what he would have said to you in reply:

"No one as my agent ever purchased a foot of land from the Choctaws. These *purchases* I have always believed, were the most stupendous frauds ever attempted upon the Government. I think so still, and if properly investigated will, I have no doubt, be fully established."—*General Jackson's Letter to T. Hartley Crawford, Com. Ind. Aff., Jan.* 19, 1844.

Now, sir, Gen'l. Cocke connects your name with these Choctaw "*purchases*," and Gen. Jackson pronounced them in 1844, "the most stupendous frauds ever attempted upon the Government." Had you stated to Gen. Jackson that you were one of the company engaged in buying Indian scrip and reservations, he would have declared the depravity of your cause and the justice of public indignation. At one period you stated there were many honest Indian speculators; of late, necessity has driven you, as I am informed, to a shifting of the whole ground of your defence. At first you told the people, nothing could be clearer than the justness of your intentions towards the Choctaw tribe of Indians. But it seems now that you have been interested in their affairs further than your love of mankind would justify. Your love for the poor Indians has no precedent, unless it is in that man who with one hand puts a shilling in the urn of charity, and with the other takes out a pound. Perhaps, sir, I am somewhat severe—yet Doctor, that wounded spirit shall be healed by no measured apology, when you have made your defence complete. You are now, sir, an appellant to the public in the cause of your reputation, and if the people find that you have been the innocent subject of vituperative slander, they will make with you common cause and heartily join in your resentment. You once had the respect and esteem of your State—but your virtues, of which the people then boasted, are now disgraced, that honor, for which you were so highly esteemed, is now lost. If your public conduct and private acts, do not deserve the punishment which the present appearance of things inflict upon you, in view of common light, I will not only cease to invade your reputation, but at once devote my pen to the cause of injured innocence.

JEFFERSON.

☞ Here is another article extracted from the "Vicksburg Sentinel," of May 29th, 1844, edited by WALTER HICKEY.—This article is not *editorial* in the "Sentinel," but a communication as will appear from its heading. This, we also, copy *literally*—submitting it to the reader with no other remark, than that he shall read it and form his own conclusions as to the truth of its statements, and the extent to which Mr. FISHER is implicated in the frauds charged upon the speculators therein named and spoken of.

Correspondence of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

LEAKE Co., May 22d.

Capt. Hickey—Dear Sir:—We seldom get a sight of your paper. Every man in this county opposed to the Choctaw speculators would take it, if they believed it would ever reach them. It would make your hair stand on end to hear the curses that are lavished on you and Lavins.—Robins and Claiborne come in for a full share, and indeed the whole democratic party of Vicksburg. The Hopahka people are dreadfully flurried, and they take it out in cursing. The people here are delighted at your course. They wish to see the speculators put down. But we are afraid to speak above our breath.—There are so many bullies and desperadoes at work, that one's life would not be safe an instant. The poor Indians—but of them I will speak in my next. I send you this by private hand. Pray do not disclose my name, and if you write to me direct your letter to Ofahoma or Thomastown, but by no means to *Hopohaka.*—Send the Sentinel for me once a week to the Mississippian office, Jackson. I will write to Gen. Price and ask him to send it to me by private hand; if it comes by mail, I will never get it, and to be known as a subscriber will put my life in danger and expose my family to insult from Forester and his crowd."

SCOTT COUNTY.

Dear Sir—We are delighted to see you in the shoes of Dr. Hagan, raking down the speculators. The people are with you. The best land in this county is claimed by the Indians, who have all agreed to give one *half* to Jack Smith; a man with one eye can see that he will get the *whole* of it. Jack is a right good fellow in other respects, but our citizens cannot see wherein his right lies to so many thousand acres of the best land in the county, claimed by these Indians, and for which he has not paid a dollar."

KEMPER County.

Dear Sir—Send me two copies of the Sentinel. The enclosed warrant if sold at the usual rate, will pay for them, and leave a balance which you can deposite for me with Mr. Bowman of Jackson, of the firm of Bowman and Wilson, mail contractors. We want you to pour a constant fire upon the speculators. We know them well here. Forester has several agents in this county, and his strikers are constantly among the Indians. Ben McIlvaine of this county is his right hand man; they expect to get $300,000 worth of scrip out of the Indians under McIlvaine's control. McIlvaine is a democrat, but you will spare no man on account of his politics. Forester and his partners have taken deeds and bonds from all the Indians in anticipation of the action of the Board. In the adjoining county of Neshoba, things are just as bad. Shortly after the treaty Charles Fisher and Sandy Young went through the country and bought up the Mug-ga-busha claims for a mere trifle. They were the partners of Judge Wright and Dr. Gwin. Big Hugh McDonold was their interpreter. There are several thousand of these Indians, the most ignorant. lazy, drunken creatures in the nation. McDonald has lived constantly among them, and has perfect control over them. For some reason or other he has entered into new contracts with them, and though he has never been worth a dollar, he now holds deeds from all those Indians, and if he Board allows their claims he will be master of several hundred thousand acres of land. Nothing is now claimed by Fisher. He appears only as McDonold's attorney. McDonold claims to be attorney for the Indians. He was originally interpreter for Fisher and Gwin. It is in this way that Fisher and Gwin deny having any interest. They claim millions in the names of other men. There are two other speculators in Neshoba, Jacoway and Clements. The former is a partner of Forester's, and claims all the Indians over in Sumpter county, many of whom are free negroes, with black skins, flat noses and wooly heads. They swore they were Indians, and the Board received their testimony, as I have been told.—No jury here would attach a feather's weight to such testimony. Jacoway is Forester's principal striker. Clements is a man of some little property; I know nothing of him of my own knowledge. but have heard Jacoway say, that he could send him to the Penitentiary for a transaction in the land office at Columbus.—These speculators are so jealous of each other that they are constantly at war, accusing each other of swindling. I passed one day at Yazoo Village while the Board sat there, and heard both Forester and Jacoway speak in the most insulting way of Fisher and Clements, and I afterwards heard Judge Wright say, at his own room, as Col. Fisher rode by, that he was the greatest villain then living, and that McDonald knew it. I am willing to make oath to this. Col. Graves, and the Hon. Thomas J. Word, and Mr. Ellis, the interpreter, were all present. He said that he (the Judge) had bought in the Indian rights and had paid McDonald to interpret for him; that Fisher and Gwin were in with him; that they had bought up McDonald, and shuffled every thing over in his name, and now when they had got a board favorable to the claims, and were about to realize a fortune, they were trying to swindle him out of every farthing; that he had depended on Gwin; but that he had been up, and had shuffled as much as any of them, and that he, Judge Wright, could and would blow the whole claims to the devil!—I repeat that Mr. Word, Mr. Ellis and Col. Graves heard this, in my presence, and I have no doubt the same was heard at other times, by every gentleman on the ground. Wright and Claiborne were very intimate. Claiborne, McRae and Ellis all occupied the same room, and I doubt not they can prove what I say. I have been astonished that Col. Claiborne, in his publication, did not touch on these matters. He can prove all he wants to prove by Judge Wright and others, I am sure. Now that I think of it, Mr. McRae stated many of Fisher's manœuvres at Patton's Springs last summer, and I expect can tell more than any other man about this whole fraud, for he is an observing man, and goes into every crowd."

UNION HOTEL,

MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have recently purchased that large and commodious **Public House** in Mocksville, Davie county, known as the

Union Hotel,

that they have refitted and newly furnished the same and opened it for the use of the public. To those acquainted with this stand, it will be unnecessary to say that the building is nearly new; the rooms large and airy, of modern construction, and that the entire establishment with its

Out-buildings and adjacent Grounds,

is most commodiously and comfortably arranged. The undivided attention of the undersigned will be directed to the comfort and well being of those who may honor them with their patronage.

H. & R. REYNOLDS.

Mocksville, February 20, 1845—3w44

CHEAP, CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the **Cabinet Business,** in Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. & W. Murphy's store, and just opposite the Rowan Hotel.

He has on hand a large assortment of furniture, and keeps in his employment the best of workmen, and uses the best materials the country affords. He has on hand at all times an assortment of such work as will suit the wants of the country, such as *Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Cup-boards, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash stands, Bed-steads,*

Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, &c.

A neat assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand, so that any person can be accommodated in that line, and the prices shall be made to suit customers, not only in that article, but in all of the above mentioned articles. The subscriber would say to the public that they would do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he intends hereafter to sell cheaper than work has ever been sold in this State.

All kinds of country produce and lumber will be taken in exchange for work. DAVID WATSON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1845 25tf

LOOK AT THIS

CHEAP FURNITURE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the **Cabinet Making Business,** in Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. & W. Murphy's store, and just opposite the Watchman Printing Office, and keeps in his employment the best of workmen. He has on hand at all times such work as will suit the wants of the people—such as Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, China-Presses, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Ladies' Work-stands, Candle-stands, &c.

He also has on hand a large and neat assortment of **Coffins,** and will constantly keep a supply, arranged from the smallest to the largest size.

All Jobs done by me shall be in the best style, and the charges lower than at any other shop of the kind in this place. All kinds of country Produce and Lumber will be taken in exchange for work. A reasonable credit will be given to punctual dealers.

KINCHEON ELLIOTT.

April 5th, 1845—49:1y

☞SPRING AND SUMMER☜

Fashions for 1845!

At the Old Tailoring Establishment.

HORACE H. BEARD

HAS just received of Mr. F. MAHAN, the London, Paris and Philadelphia Fashions, for the *Spring & Summer of* 1844, which far surpasses any thing of the kind heretofore published. He still carries on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit its continuance.

P. S. Reference he deems unnecessary, as his experience and work for the last thirteen years will show.

April 12, 1845—tf28 H. H. BEARD.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Fashions for 1845!

THOMAS DICKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, two doors above J. & W. Murphy's store, where he is ready to execute all orders of his customers in a style and manner not inferior to any work done in this part of the country. He is also in the regular receipt of the *NEW YORK FASHIONS*, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times.

The following is a list of his prices:

For making fine cloth coat,	$5 00
" " thin summer coat,	3 00
" " Janes coat,	2 00 2 50
" " Pants,	1 00
" " Vests,	1 00

All work will be warranted to fit well ond to be made well. May 17, 1845—tf 3

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he still continues to carry on the business of STONE CUTTING, as usual, at his granite Quary seven miles south of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for *Mill Stones*, of the best grit, and on the shortest notice. Also, for sale, at the lowest prices, window sills, door sills, door steps, rough building rocks, tomb stones, gold grinders, &c. &c.

J. HOLTSHOUSER.

Salisbury, Nov. 2, 1844—1y27

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.