

HOME MARKET-TARIFF-MANUFACTURES.

Among the advantages derived from the Tariff, that of a home market is not always duly considered. To us there can be nothing clearer than that a market three miles from a man's farm is better than one at the distance of thirty miles, and that two or more markets are better than one, let the distance be what it may. If the Cotton planter in North Carolina has a market not only in his own State, but in several States of the Union, he is certainly likely to do better with his produce, than if he could find purchasers only in Europe. Low as Cotton now is, it would be still lower if there were not calls for it from the manufacturers of our own country. It is true that if Great Britain were the sole manufacturer for the United States, she would require more Cotton than at present. But the history of the past proves that this will not, in its degree, compensate for the cost of commissions and transportation. But we cannot say what would be exactly the consequence to the farmer, if Cotton were the only article raised for sale, and no other interest was known or cherished in the community.

But we had thirty factories in North Carolina, what would be the consequences? Our farmers would have to supply about thirty thousand people with provision, for that number at least would come in for a share of the labor of eight thousand working people—the probable number that would be required. Our farmers would have to furnish twenty-five thousand bushels of Flour, and more than a million and a half pounds of Bacon, annually.

Would this be of no advantage to our State? Would not this home market give an impulse to trade and a stimulus to industry? Besides, the wages of hands, which would amount to more than a million of dollars, would be expended among us. Would this give no energy to enterprise and activity?

But if we will not avail ourselves of these great advantages, it is our privilege and it is both our duty and interest to get the nearest home market that can be obtained—for if we cannot or will not enrich our State we have the love of country enough at heart to desire to promote the interest of our country—and most certainly if our own interest is promoted thereby, which has been again and again satisfactorily proved.

But says one, "I had rather enrich Liverpool than N. York, or England than Massachusetts." Well, sir, if it is the same thing to you, we tell you that you are a scamp who is not fit to belong to any country.

But the "free traders" would have all these benefits bestowed upon foreign countries, and the profits of the manufacturing labor of this country applied to enrich the monarchies of Europe, especially that of Great Britain. Why is this?—Because the manufacturing States at the North are getting too rich, and seeking the energy and industry to build themselves up, our politicians are desirous of pulling others down. It is pretended that the New England States are getting all the wealth of the country, and the South is sinking under the burdens imposed by the Tariff. What burdens? Is not every article manufactured in those States as cheap or cheaper than it was before the Tariff of '42 was passed? Is not Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. cheaper? But why talk of New England? The answer is ready—because demagogues can more easily excite the prejudices of the ignorant against that section than any other, it being a habit with some people to speak of the "yankees" with contempt. But New York and Pennsylvania are great manufacturing States—is Maryland. What shall we do with them? Set them down as plunderers too? Verily, we shall have but a small remnant of the Union upon which to centre the virtue and "chivalry" of the country, if we cut off the manufacturing States from our sympathies and regards—for we have spoken only of the Atlantic States. There are western States which will fall into the pit of indignation—especially Kentucky and Ohio.

It has been said that if the Tariff is reduced, England will take our surplus. It has been ascertained, from reported data, that of 30,000,000 barrels of Flour raised in 1842, and before the Tariff could have had any effect on the trade, England took only 205,194 barrels, and 119,854 bushels of Wheat, on which a duty of 30 per cent. was imposed—while the amount of Flour received at Boston alone for the same year, was 906,460 barrels—nearly equal to one half our exports for that year to all the world.

It must be remembered, too, that while the Market of Great Britain for Flour is uncertain, the home market may always be depended upon. When England raises as much as she consumes, which is generally the case, she will not take from us. Should a scarcity arise, the duty falls from its highest point, 78 cents, to its lowest, 9 cents per bushel. So the "free trade" with Great Britain depends upon a failure of the crops there—at all other times the market is virtually closed against us. It is in the interest of the Farmers, as well as of all others, to support that system which creates a home market, and that is the Tariff System. We do not expect that we shall ever have a Tariff that will satisfy all in all its details. But we must come as near to equal and exact justice as we can, and entertain the system in a spirit of compromise. The Tariff system is the doctrine of the country. And the "free trade" doctrine is the greatest blunder of the age. But it will be supported in sections where the people can be deluded by it, to get votes for party—and will be sustained no longer than it answers that purpose. It has no fact nor principle upon which to rest the "sole of its foot."

From the Charleston (Democratic) Mercury. The Washington Union contradicts the rumor that Mr. Pakenham had proposed and Mr. Buchanan had accepted the 49th degree of latitude as the basis of a compromise of the British and American claims to Oregon. We believe it is only by adopting such a compromise that the question can be peaceably settled, though it is certain that a treaty framed on that concession would meet violent opposition, and very possibly be rejected in the Senate. The latter is doubtless true. But when they go further and say that who cannot be forced into a war with us, they talk nonsense, as demagogues always will when they have nothing to say. If they would let Oregon alone, it would be ours quite as soon as we shall want it, let who will make a paper title to it.

The Fires of 1845.—We do not remember ever to have heard of so many great fires in a short period of time as have happened on this continent in the first six months of 1845. We annex a list of the losses experienced, in the order in which they occurred.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Loss Amount. Locations include Barbadoes, Pittsburgh, London, Conn., Fayetteville, Quebec, Matanzas, New York. Loss amounts range from 500,000 to 2,000,000.

Total. \$21,000,000. This aggregate surpasses the loss by the great fire in this city in 1835. Then about \$20,000,000 of property was destroyed.—N. Y. Herald.

Office Time.—The Postmaster General has received an application for the appointment of Postmaster at Galveston, Texas.

FROM WASHINGTON, TO THE EDITORS OF THE N. Y. EXPRESS. WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1845.

The malignity and littleness of the character of James K. Polk, the man who falsified his solemn pledge to support HENRY CLAY for the Presidency in 1836, and then persecuted and maligned that excellent man into his very grave, is just beginning to exhibit itself to the public in its true light. The people of Tennessee, I learn, have long known it. The people of the whole Union will know it soon, in all its perfection!

His conduct in relation to the removal of General Jackson's warm bosom friend, Major William B. Lewis, is exhibiting itself broader and deeper every day. He wrote to General Jackson what he had done, alleging that he had a long list of grievances against Major Lewis; some or all of which, it appears, he named in his letter. But how did he write to the old General? Was it in a fair, candid, honorable way? Or, was it after the fashion of a trickster? He knew that General Jackson must soon die—that Major Lewis was about returning to Tennessee, and would of course visit the Hermitage—and having no mind to write such a letter as would do him no discredit, if seen after the demise of Gen. Jackson, among the old man's papers, Mr. Polk writes his letter to General Armstrong, or some other friend at Nashville, with a special request that he will take it to the Hermitage, and after reading its contents to General Jackson, take it back with him to Nashville!

This species of littleness and total lack of courage is made known to the public through the letter written to Major Lewis by General Jackson a few days before he died, in which the old man made strong complaint against Mr. Polk for his treatment of Maj. Lewis.

The publication of this complaining letter from Old Hickory has been gall and wormwood to Mr. Polk, and he and old Cave Johnson have been striving very hard to neutralize it, or in some way to do away its effects.

To this end they got one of their creatures in office here from Tennessee, named "Major Williams," to offer some resolutions for the passage of the Loco Foco Association of this city, over which John C. Rives presides, approving of the removal of Major Lewis by Mr. Polk, and thus indirectly censuring General Jackson, with the information that they had been seen and sanctioned by at least one member of the Cabinet, which resolutions, it is understood, were voted down, two to one! Let Mr. Polk try again. Every step he takes in this matter exhibits more and more clearly the cloven foot of his vindictiveness!

Thus far he has succeeded in keeping Gen. Jackson's letter to Blair complaining of the course of the Administration, and Rives's "postponed" speech, from the public eye, although they were in type at the Union Office. But how much longer he can keep them in the dark, or under the corner stone of Jackson Hall, that is to be, remains to be seen! You remember that the editor of the Union denied that he wrote to Mr. Polk, to consult about the propriety of suppressing said letter and speech. It is now understood that the fiscal partner was the man who took the responsibility of rejecting the documents, and who consulted Mr. Polk in the matter and received orders not to have the censorious things made public under any consideration.

You have no conception of the fun the wicked wags of this city, Whigs and Locofocos, are enjoying at the expense of the editor of the Union. Of course you notice the constant turmoil he is in about the "misrepresentations," as he styles them, of small Whig papers, "Letter-writers," "scribblers" and the gents of the United States Journal, and how often he declares, one day, that he will not stop to notice any of the vile brood again, while the next, he lets fly at them as furiously as ever!

Well, the circumstance has at last become the laughing stock of the day, and the wags aforesaid, will get together over the latest proclamation that the Union will fly at no more of this small game and positively take no more notice of the Letter-writers, and wagger a basket of champagne, or a dozen of juleps, or something of the sort, that before a given day the gentleman will be at the Letter-writers again. It is whispered that those who bet in the affirmative keep "Bachelor Bob," who writes for the Herald, and is a thoroughgoing lover of the things bet, constantly feed in the premises! At all events he can bring the old gentleman from his imperturbability as many as three times in every five shots. O. P. Q.

GAME TO THE LAST.

Last year there was published in the papers a curious toast, or rather speech in the shape of a toast, drunk by "Robert Hughes, an old soldier, and mill-boy with Harry Clay." This toast gave an amusing outline of Mr. Clay's history, and former association, when a mill-boy, with Mr. Hughes; and it moreover confidently predicted Mr. Clay's election. Time has falsified the prediction, but it has not shaken Mr. Hughes' attachment for the great statesman, as may be seen by the following toast, drunk by Mr. H. the recent 4th July, at a celebration at Urquhart's school house, near Campbell C. H. The Enquirer pronounces it a "rich specimen of humor, and of indomitable buoyancy of spirits.—Pet. Int.

"Sentiment by Ro. Hughes, (an old Soldier and Mill-Boy with Harry Clay!)—Henry Clay! Ha, my old boy! I love you better than ever. Beaten, hey? No, sir; no man can beat you. Beat Henry Clay! Beat him in goodness and in greatness, and in all that einobles man! Jim Polk beat Henry Clay in transcendent abilities to perceive truth—and in firmness and sincerity to follow it? Beat him in sincere and ardent wishes for the glory and happiness of his country? That man 'aint alive that can do it! My boy! when you can be driven out of the hearts of your countrymen—when you are no longer the adamant friend of your country—when that country ceases to know your willingness, were it necessary, to lay down your life for her—when you shall have forsaken God, country and friends—then Jim Polk, or any other poke, may beat you—but not before. The fact is, the jockies made the folks beat themselves! They borrowed Henry Clay's horse, whip, bridle and saddle, put up a light rider, and urged him on with the assistance of the Irish, the Dutch and the Devil;—and what

did they do? Beat Henry Clay? No! They beat themselves, as the Whigs did when they run John Tyler. Yes, I say, beat! When Bob Hughes' light-wood torch can beat and outshine the blessed sun, then folks may talk about beating Henry Clay."

Will Saltpetre Explode?—The Boston Journal, noticing the doubt in N. York on this subject, says: "Those who witnessed the effects of the explosion of a brig at Central wharf, in Boston, several years ago, [August, 1836,] which had no gunpowder, but a large quantity of saltpetre on board, will readily admit that the explosion in N. York might have been produced by that material alone."

MARRIED. In this county, on the 24th ult., by Solomon Peeler, Esq., Mr. EDWARD ELLER, to Miss ELIZA ELLER.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, July 16. Table listing various goods and prices: Brandy, pech, 60 a 75; Lard, 7 a 7 1/2; Do. apple, 45 a 50; Molasses, 38 a 40; Bacon, 27 a 28; Oats, 30 a 35; Beeswax, 7 1/2 a 8; Oil, Linsed, 75 a 80; Butter, 12 a 15; Nails, cut, 5 1/2 a 6; Bale Rope, 6 a 9; Rags, per lb., 2; Coffee, 7 1/2 a 10; Sugar, brown, 7 a 10; Cotton, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2; do. Lump, 14; Cot. Bagging, 16 a 20; do. Loaf, 14 a 16; Corn, 70 a 75; Salt, (bush), 45 a 50; Flour, \$5 a \$6; do. Sack, \$40 a \$2; Feathers, 25 a 30; Tallow, 6 a 7; Flaxseed, \$1 a \$1 10; Tobacco, 1 1/2, 2 a 2 1/2; Hides, green, 4 a 5; Wheat, 80 a 85; do. dry, 8 a 10; Whiskey, 35 a 40; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5; Wool, 12 1/2 a 15.

CHERAW MARKET, July 29. Table listing various goods and prices: Bacon, 8 a 8 1/2; Leather, sole, 20 a 25; Beeswax, 22 a 24; Lard, 9 a 10; Coffee, 7 a 9; Molasses, 35 a 40; COTTON, 4 1/2 a 6; Nails, cut, 6 a 6 1/2; Corn, 62 a 75; Rice, 4 a 8; Flour, \$5 1/2 a \$6 1/2; Sugar, br., 8 a 10; Feathers, 25 a 32; do. Loaf, 15 a 17; Iron, 5 a 6 1/2; Salt, sack, \$160 a \$1 1/2.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

ARRIVALS. Sunday—Northern, 6 a. m. Monday—Southern, 6 a. m. Western, 6 a. m. Tuesday—Raleigh Hack, 10 p. m. Stateville, 6 p. m. Cheraw, 5 p. m. Wednesday—Fayetteville horse mail, 6 p. m. Thursday—Southern, 6 a. m. Western, 6 a. m. Cheraw, (S. C.), 5 p. m. Friday—Raleigh, 10 p. m. Northern, 6 a. m. Stateville, 6 p. m. Mocksville, 6 p. m. Saturday—Cheraw, 5 p. m. Southern, 6 a. m. Western, 6 a. m.

DEPARTURES. Sunday—Western, 7 a. m. Southern, 7 a. m. Stateville, 7 a. m. Monday—Cheraw, (S. C.) 9 a. m. Northern, 7 a. m. Fayetteville horse mail, 6 a. m. Tuesday—Southern, 7 a. m. Western, 7 a. m. Raleigh Hack, 7 a. m. Wednesday—Stateville, 7 a. m. Cheraw (S. C.) 9 a. m. Thursday—Northern, 7 a. m. Fayetteville, 6 a. m. Friday—Western, 7 a. m. Southern, 7 a. m. Cheraw, (S. C.) 9 a. m. Saturday—Northern, 7 a. m. Mocksville, 6 a. m.

Head Quarters, 4th Division, N. C. Militia, } Rutherfordford, 4th July, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3:

To the Commanding Officers of Regiments in the 7th Brigade!

YOU will assemble the COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of your Regiments at their several places of regimental muster on the First FRIDAY (3d) in OCTOBER next, to elect a Brigadier General in place of General Cook, resigned, and report forthwith to the Major General.

There being no way, under our militia Law, by which the Major General, can learn, officially, the names and address of the Officers commanding Regiments in his Division, he has forwarded written orders to the commanding officer of each regiment to the Court-House of the county in which the regiment is situated.

By order of Major Gen. John G. Bynum, WM. H. MILLER, Lt. Col. Chief of the Staff.

August 2, 1845—3w14

THE subscriber gives notice, that the exercises of his SCHOOL will be resumed on next Monday morning, (August 4th) at the Salisbury Male Academy.

J. B. ANTHONY. Salisbury, August 2, 1845—1w14

State of North Carolina. IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity.—Spring Term, 1845. Carmi Gillespie, Administrator with the will annexed of Jonas Leib, dec'd., vs. Christina Leib, et al.

Bill asking advice of the Court in construing the Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Cutp, sen., and wife Catharine, and Henry Cutp, jun., and Samuel Hartgrave and wife Milly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for the said Henry Cutp, sen., and wife Catharine, and Henry Cutp, jun., and Samuel Hartgrave and wife Milly, defendants in the above named suit, to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Iredeed, at the Court House in Stateville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Carmi Gillespie, Admr.' with the will annexed of Jonas Leib, dec'd., or Judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. May 24th, 1845. THOMAS H. McRORIE, c. j. By L. Q. SHARPE, d. c. m. e.

Printers fee \$5 50—6w10

CASH PRICES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber, in consideration of the hardness of the times, and also hoping to extend his business, has revised his prices for

Boots and Shoes, and finds it in his power to fall a little, provided he sells for cash. He has therefore subjoined a list of his prices for work, on the cash system. Those who purchase on credit, must expect to pay the customary prices.

List of Cash Prices.

Table listing various types of boots and shoes and their prices: Fine stitched Boots \$6 50; do fudged do 5 50; do men's shoes 2 00; do do shoetees 2 50; do do fudged shoes 1 87 1/2; do do do shoetees 2 25; do Ladies shoes 1 37 1/2; do do do fudged 1 50.

Also a quantity of children and negro shoes of the very best quality on hand for sale lower than any where else for cash. P. S. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and all kinds of country produce taken at market prices in exchange for work.

My shop is opposite the store of J. & W. Murphy. All those indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle the same either by cash or note, otherwise they may have to pay cost. MOSES L. BROWN, July 26, 1845—25Dec By JACOB LEFLER.

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a Court-House, Jail, and enclosing the Public Square at Newton, Catawba county, North Carolina.

The Court-House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet. The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the election,) and persons bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER, BURTON CRAIG, AND W. H. SHUFORD, HENRY WHITNER, H. W. ROBINSON. Newton, Catawba county, 9:18th 10th June, 1845.

NORTH CAROLINA—WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1845. Larkin J. Beckno, vs. E. Hamby and wife Sarah; Joel Gray & wife Elizabeth; James, John, William, Joshua, Jesse, Elizabeth Rebecca, Mary, Rachel, Hannah and Nancy Lewis; Thomas Walker and wife Sarah; John Ballard and wife Elizabeth, and Hannah Horton.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six weeks be made in the Carolina Watchman, that the Defendants appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro' on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of July next, and answer Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them. Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday of May, 1845.

Printers fee \$5 50—9:6w W. MASTIN, Clk.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from Philadelphia and N. York, a splendid assortment of Spring & Summer Goods, together with a variety of other articles, making his stock large and complete; which will be sold as low as they can be bought in this section of the country. He solicits his customers and the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that for cheapness and styles they cannot be surpassed by any House in this Town.

His assortment comprises, in part, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades, Boots and Shoes, GROCERIES, Books and Stationary, China, Glass, and Delph Ware, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs, Saddlery, and Trunks, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold, wholesale and retail, low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country produce taken in exchange. Country Merchants will please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, May 8th, 1845. (2:tf)

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

J. D. BROWN & T. T. MAXWELL, ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, their first and entire new STOCK OF GOODS,

at their store known as Dr. Burns' corner, one door below J. & W. Murphy's, consisting in part of Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE AND GROCERIES.

Together with a general assortment of GOODS of every description usually found in stores; and which will be sold very low for cash. The subscribers ask the favor of a call by those wishing to buy.

N. B. The Coppersmithing and Tinning business, will also be carried on in all its various branches. Salisbury, May 3, 1845—1f1 P. S. All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1845—JUST RECEIVED.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT! ALSOBROOK AND MILLER, Tailors, (late of the City of Raleigh.)

HAVING located ourselves in the Town of Salisbury, (permanently,) we intend carrying on our business in a style not to be surpassed in the State or out of it. Our establishment is in the room on the corner of the Mansion Hotel, formerly occupied as the Post-Office. We have employed the best of Northern Workmen. No expense or pains will be spared to render this a Fashionable Establishment in all respects. Gentlemen, therefore, may rely on having their clothes made up in the most fashionable and durable manner. We have been engaged regularly in cutting for the last five years, and part of the time in some of the most celebrated establishments in the Southern States. We shall not hesitate to guarantee every thing to fit we cut and make.

London, Paris and New York FASHIONS received monthly. In conclusion, should we be encouraged, no one will be under the disagreeable necessity to send away to procure first-rate made clothing. We return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and hope by fashionable work and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

All persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make settlement, as longer indulgence will not be given. March 1845—26:1y

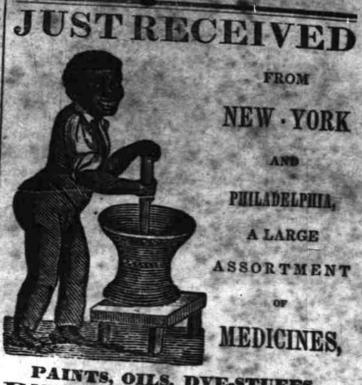
DR. W. DUKE MURPHY, HAVING permanently located himself in Salisbury, offers his Professional services to the public and surrounding country. He may be found at the Drug Store of J. H. ENNIS, & at Mr. Shaver's Hotel, at all times, when not professionally engaged. July 25, 1845:1f13

Five Cents Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 15th June last, JESSE ELLER, a bound boy. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor or employ said boy, as I am determined to put the law in force against all so offending. The above reward and no thanks will be given for his apprehension. ALEX. KESLER. Rowan co., July 26, 1845—3w13p d

CHEWING TOBACCO. JUST received 10 boxes Cheewing Chewing Tobacco: J. H. ENNIS. Salisbury, June 14, 1845—7:tf

PURE WHITE LEAD. 100 KEGS pure white Lead just received and for sale low by J. H. ENNIS. Salisbury, June 14, 1845—7:tf

JUST RECEIVED



FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES, Instruments, Glass-Ware, fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Lemon Syrup, Wines and Spirits for Medical purposes, Teas, Cigars, Tobacco, Candles, the box, Patent and Tomponian Medicines, Raisins, (by the barrel,) Smyrna Figs, (by the drum,) and Nuts. Also, a large variety of fancy and useful articles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sands Sarsaparilla, wholesale and retail—all of which will be sold very low for cash. Having been sixteen years in the Drug business, in this place, and had many other opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of Medicines and their uses, I may hope, at least, to give it out with a cautious hand, as I shall give up with care and dispatch. Shop open at all hours. Country Merchants wishing to purchase Medicines, &c., will do well to call. C. B. WHEELER, Ag't. Salisbury, June 18, 1845—8:tf

State of North Carolina, DAVIE COUNTY—MAY SESSIONS, A. D. 1845.

William J. McElroy, vs. Britton C. Tyler and wife Maseilly, J. M. Roberts & wife Susanna, Nathan T. Grant and wife Rebecca, A. W. Smith and wife Polly, G. K. Jones & wife Dorcas, Franklin Kerby, Bowles Kerby and Elvina Kerby. Interpleader.

THE Petition sets forth that Sam'l. Kerby died leaving a last Will and Testament, and that after the execution of said Will and before his death, another daughter was born who was named Elvina, and that said Elvina is not mentioned in said Will, and no provision whatever made for her, and that said Sam'l. Kerby died seized of a valuable Tract of Land in Davie county, and that said Wm. J. McElroy administered with the Will annexed, and pray that the parties defendant with the Will annexed, and pray that the parties defendant appear and interplead and settle and adjust their rights and demands among themselves as to whom the said Tract of Land doth of right belong.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that B. C. Tyler and wife, J. M. Roberts and wife, N. T. Grant and wife, and G. K. Jones, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Watchman for six weeks that they be and appear before the Justices of our County of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davie at the Court-House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in August next, and interplead; Otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, John Clement, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of our Independence. JOHN CLEMENT, Clk. Printer's fee \$10—8:6w

State of North Carolina, DAVIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS: May Sessions, A. D. 1845. Richard Vaneton, John Vaneton, and Charles Vaneton, and Elly Vaneton, by their Father and next friend, Richard Vaneton, in support of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Vaneton, dec'd.

vs. John Henly and wife Nancy, and Samuel Morrow, representing his mother Hanna, dec'd., Abraham Vaneton, the children of George and Rutha Emberson, to wit: Samuel Walker and wife Rutha John Carter and wife Celia, Silas Emberson and the children of Richard Emberson and wife Elizabeth, to wit: Mary, Samuel, Firman, Casinead wife Lucy, John, Pinkney, Washington, Joseph, Catharine and Amanda; and the children of Sally Tomlinson and his wife Sally, to wit: Angeline, Harriet and Sophia; and the children of John Vandever and wife Margaret, to wit: Lytle Wiley and wife Elizabeth, and Wiley, wife Sophia.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that person and wife Elizabeth, dec'd. to wit: Mary, Samuel, Firman, Casinead wife Lucy, John, Pinkney, Washington, Joseph, Catharine and Amanda; and the children of Sally and Tomlinson, dec'd. to wit: Angeline, Harriet and Sophia; and the children of John Vandever and wife Margaret, dec'd. to wit: Lytle Wiley and wife Elizabeth, and Wiley and wife Sophia, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, published in Salisbury, that a paper writing purporting to be last Will and Testament of Samuel Vaneton dec'd., has been offered for probate, and that the same is contested, and that they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davie, at the Court-House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in August next, and make themselves parties; otherwise they will be considered as opposed to the Will, and made defendants accordingly.

Witness, John Clement, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in May, 1845. JOHN CLEMENT, Clk. Printers fee \$10—8:6w

State of North Carolina, DAVIE COUNTY—MAY SESSIONS, A. D. 1845.

Thomas McNeely } Original Attachment levied on said } Madden Beck's undivided Interest in 500 acres of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, published in Salisbury, for six weeks that he be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court-House in Mocksville on the 4th Monday in August next, and there to reply and plead; otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him and the lands levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt. JOHN CLEMENT, Clk. Printer's fee \$5 50—8:6w

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE. HALL & HALL. WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general business of forwarding and commission, added that of forwarding; and having large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place. All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession. Fayetteville, May 24, 1844 tfg

POSTPONEMENT. The sale of the KILLPATRICK PLACE, as advertised in this paper some weeks ago to take place on the 21st June, was postponed until the next Monday of Court, for Rowan county. The sale to take place at the Court-house in Salisbury. T. McDONALD, Commissioner and Guardian. June 28th, 1845—9:1a

ENTERTAINMENT.

ELI HARRIS, At Richfork, Davidson City, N. C. On the Great Stage Road from North to South, and South-West—Eight miles North of Lexington, and 27 S. W. of Greensboro'.