

We copy the following letter from that model Whig, Governor Jones, of Tennessee. While the Governor was visiting Mr. Clay in Lexington, the Whigs of that place tendered him a public dinner, which he thus declines: "LEXINGTON, July 16th, 1845.

Gentlemen: Your note of yesterday welcoming me among you, and tendering to me a public dinner, in the name of the citizens of the county of Fayette and city of Lexington, has been received with the most grateful feelings. I regret exceedingly that I feel myself constrained to decline the honor you propose. I need not assure you that it would give me sincere pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens of this portion of Kentucky around the festive board. Considerations of a personal character connected with the fickleness of my health compels me reluctantly to decline the honor of this public testimonial of respect.

For the kind and complimentary terms in which you are pleased to allude to my efforts to secure the success and triumph of the principles I advocate, you will accept my thanks. Believing them important to the best interests of our common country, if not essential to the existence of our free institutions, I could not withhold from them my warmest support. For any personal sacrifice I may have been called to make, in vindicating those principles, I find an abundant reward in my convictions of the justice and purity of the principles for which I have contended; and the generous appreciation of my poor services as manifested by my fellow-citizens of Kentucky on this and other occasions.

The only regret that I feel in reviewing the circumstances to which you refer, is that I have not been able to do more, (and if necessary, to have suffered more,) for the establishment of those principles, than I have done. Dark and gloomy as the prospects for the political redemption of our country may be, I do not yet despair of seeing a brighter and more auspicious day: gathering confidence from this hope, let us "fight on—fight ever."

Tendering to you, gentlemen, and through you, those you represent, my humble acknowledgments, for the honor done me, I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. JONES.
To Gen. Leslie Combs, S. M. Letcher, Thos. H. Hunt, and others."

TEXAS—"RESCIND."

A number of persons, opposed to the annexation of Texas, are exerting themselves in favor of a Convention of the opponents of annexation in all parts of the United States, to mature measures to prevent the admission of the new State into the Union, when she shall present herself to Congress for that purpose, according to the joint resolutions of the last session. We regard this movement as highly improper. It proposes to violate the faith of the nation, pledged in solemn form to the Texans; and to justify this disregard of our own acts of Congress, on the ground that our own official agents have not acted in the matter in strict accordance with the Constitution. This is inadmissible—too much in the style of some of the repudiators, who refuse to comply with their contracts because their own agents violated their instructions in obtaining the money for which the obligations were given, although they received the money, and the obligations are held by strangers to the fraud! It is too late. We tried all in our power to prevent the passage of the annexation acts, encountering the opposition, direct and indirect, of some prominent in the present movement. Our counsels did not prevail, and we must submit to the consequences as we best may. We may protest—our members of Congress may place a solemn protest on record against this unwise measure and the manner of bringing it about—and it seems to us that all we can do with propriety. To do this no convention is required, either for the instruction of our members or induce them to act. We had better bear the ills which are upon us, and bend our energies to prevent a recurrence of such acts in future, than to place ourselves before the world as repudiators, or in an indefensible or even an equivocal position. We are opposed to the convention, and to all party opposition to the fulfillment of the propositions of our Government to the people and Government of Texas.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The composition of the Convention of Texas, which has just accepted of annexation and is now busy about a Constitution, exemplifies the whole history of Texas, and seems to prove beyond all peradventure, that the movements and the movers, the acts and the actors, have been throughout American, and mostly Southern. The Union publishes the roll of the Convention, whence it results that one only out of sixty-one is a Texan; all the rest are from the United States, and all save six, from slaveholding States. There are 22 lawyers among the 61 members.—*Cour. & Enquirer.*

The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal represents the growth of that city to be quite beyond any calculations of the citizens on the subject, and the increase such as will surprise those who have made the largest estimate. A census under the direction of the authorities is now in progress, and the result, says the Journal, will probably show a population of more than thirty thousand, being an increase of about 7,000, or thirty per cent, since the census of 1840. The increase of buildings has been great in proportion.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following arrangement has been made by the Judges of the Superior Courts for riding the Fall Circuit of 1845:

- 1. Edenton, Judge Manly,
- 2. Newbern, " Battle,
- 3. Raleigh, " Settle,
- 4. Hillsborough, " Dick,
- 5. Wilmington, " Caldwell,
- 6. Salisbury, " Pearson,
- 7. Morganton, " Bailey.

"The National Intelligencer seems at a sore loss to know whether 'it will be in the power of the Executive to command' (that is the courteous phrase the Intelligencer uses) 'majorities to enable it to break up the protective system.' Of course it is impossible for any one to know, especially as there are fifty-seven Representatives yet to be elected. But it is highly probable that there will be majorities in both Houses sufficient to effect a decided reform of the revenue system."

Union of July 31.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED!—Take notice, all ye whom it may in anywise concern, that the purpose of breaking down the Tariff at the coming session of Congress is thus distinctly acknowledged by the government paper, if a majority can be secured in each House for the purpose!—Mechanics, Farmers, Merchants—all ye who have any interest in the continuance of the present national prosperity and progress—learn from this disclosure that, unless you come forward as one man to prevent it, the axe will be laid to the root of that national prosperity by those whom you have set to watch over it!

A RUNAWAY.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) paper contains the following paragraph:

"Frederick Douglass, a fugitive Slave, will speak on American Slavery, at Talmans Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. He is said to be an eloquent speaker. Those who feel an interest in the subject are desired to give their attendance."

This Frederick, is a runaway negro, the property of Governor Dudley, of this State, who abandoned his master in this City, about five years ago, during his official term. We speak from our own knowledge of facts, when we say that there never was a slave treated with greater kindness and indulgence than this same boy. He was Gov. Dudley's body-servant, was trusted by him with money in considerable sums, and the most implicit confidence was reposed in him. In fact, he was regarded by the whole family, more as a friend than a slave. How little he deserved it all, is shown by his present conduct. But black as has been his ingratitude, he is a respectable man, compared with his Northern aiders and abettors, who, knowing him to be a Runaway (for they so advertise him) thus sustain and encourage him, to accomplish their own fiendish purposes.

In alluding to this matter, even thus briefly, we depart from an established rule with us, not to notice the puny efforts of a few reckless fanatics, whose object is more than half accomplished, if they can provoke a rebuke. Among men of common sense and common discretion, there can be but one opinion about the propriety of making the question of Slavery a matter of public discussion. That opinion is, and must ever be, so long as Slavery exists, that the question should remain untouched. To encourage a different course, is attaching an undue importance to the movements of these fanatics, and giving them a degree of consideration which they would not obtain, without such a recognition from the South. They court reply and invective, as furnishing them the best means of exciting and carrying on the controversy. It is the part of wisdom then, as a general rule, when they obtrude themselves in our way, to pass them by unnoticed.—*Raleigh Register.*

GREEN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

By an Extra of the Troy Budget we learn that the arguments of counsel in the case of Henry G. Green, charged with murdering his wife, (by poisoning her six days after marriage) closed on Saturday at 12 o'clock, when the case was submitted to the Jury in a lucid charge by Judge Parker. At 3 o'clock, P. M. the Jury returned a verdict of GUILTY.—The District Attorney moved the pronouncement of sentence. Mr. Pierson asked a suspension of sentence, to enable the defence to submit some questions of law to a higher tribunal. The Court rejected the application, and called the prisoner to stand up.

JUDGE PARKER—Henry G. Green stand up. The prisoner rose, pale, but preserving the same fixed and imperturbable look which he had maintained through the whole trial.

JUDGE—Have you any thing to say why the judgment of the law should not now be pronounced upon you?

GREEN—faintly—"not guilty."

JUDGE—That is adding nothing to what has been said before. That plea was put in for you by your Counsel, and the issue has been tried with every advantage on your part. You have had the advantage of very distinguished counsel, whose endeavors have been unremitting to secure your acquittal. You have had the aid of rich and powerful friends—friends of high respectability and character, who have secured you every opportunity of presenting your whole case to the Jury, fully and fairly.

Notwithstanding this intelligent and honest Jury have found you guilty, and it is not to be denied that there is no individual who has heard this trial, that does not concur fully in the righteousness of that verdict. Your case in all its aspects, exceeds in enormity any which I have ever heard. It will no doubt stand out on the page of history as the most criminal, awful case of murder that ever came before a Court and Jury.

You murdered her deliberately. You murdered the woman whom you had sworn but one short week, I may say but four days before, to cherish through life. The woman whose destiny had been placed in your keeping, in less than one week after marriage, you deliberately poisoned. You pursued your design, day and night—repeating the deadly potion from time to time, until she expired—and thus added to the crime of murder, the black crime of perjury—for you violated the most solemn vow, taken at the altar.

Was it ever known that so interesting and holy a relation as that of man and wife has followed thus soon by a result so shocking and painful to all the feelings of our nature? Now the law pronounces your sentence. You are to be executed—cut off in the prime of life, or rather just as you are entering on life—where you had rich and powerful friends to aid you—when you might have been respected—but from which you are to be cut off and consigned to an

early grave. And those friends who have stood by you will not share in the disgrace that it awaits you. They have been disgraced more by your foul deed than by the ignominious execution which the law has provided for you.

We shall give you the extent of time, nearly which the statute authorizes you to live. And this, that you may have opportunity to prepare for the fate which awaits you, and that if errors have been committed in the course of the trial, your counsel may avail themselves of it. But it is proper to say to you, that the court have no idea that you can hope for any relief.

You have had the advantage of every doubt which has arisen or which has been stated during your trial. You should banish, therefore, from your mind all hopes of pardon or of a new trial, for there can be no doubt that you will be executed. You must not flatter yourself, therefore, with hopes that cannot be realized. You should immediately set about the work of preparation for death. Your friends that have stood by you through this trial, will no doubt see that you have every means to aid you in realizing your situation, and of leading your mind to the contemplation of the heinous nature of the crime you have committed, and the importance of preparation for your final account.

It is not necessary that I should say more to you. To one whose heart is so hardened as the facts in this case show, nothing that I could say would be of any avail, either to affect or improve.

It is the judgment of the law, that on Wednesday the 10th of September next, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you be dead.

Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner.

Captain Fremont's Expedition.—We understand that intelligence has been lately received in this city from this interesting expedition. The party was in excellent health and spirits, and moving onward with becoming rapidity. It consists of Captain Fremont, Lieutenant Albert, Lieutenant Peck, and about fifty hired men, with authority to increase his force on his arrival at Bent's Fort, should it be found necessary. His general instructions are, so to time his operations as to bring in his party during the present year, if the same can be done without neglecting any of the objects of the expedition; and, on arriving at Bent's Fort, (which is a point in the Rocky Mountains where expeditions rest and refit,) he is authorized to make detachments for the purpose of making a more thorough examination of that region. Should he make any detachment at Bent's Fort, it is probable that some of the party may be in before the captain, as the detachment will pursue a route which will hardly render it practicable for it to rejoin the main body.—*Union.*

The Hon. JOHN POPE died suddenly at his residence in Washington county, Kentucky, on the 12th instant. He had for many years been a prominent actor in the politics of the West; entered the Senate of the United States in 1807, and served in that body for six years; served two or three terms afterwards as a Representative in Congress from his State; and was for a time, under the appointment of President Jackson, Governor of the then Territory of Arkansas. He was a man of talent, easy address, ready humor, and popular manners; so that, until the election held at the close of his last term in Congress, he was seldom an unsuccessful candidate before the people.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

By the report of the committee of the Canadian Legislature on Indian Affairs, of the 20th March, 1845, it appears that some 12,000 Indians reside in the provinces, and that the number is on the increase. Of these, 3,301 are residing in Lower Canada, and the remainder, 8,662, in Canada West. These are exclusive of the Indian tribes under British dominion in the northwest, and also of wandering Indians from the United States, who used to receive presents annually from the British Government, a practice now said to be discontinued. The number of Indians is stated to be on the increase, partly from the excess of the births over the deaths, and partly from a rather numerous immigration of tribes from the United States.

Some weeks since, a paragraph appeared in the papers, stating that Mr. John Clay, youngest son of the Hon. Henry Clay, had been confined in the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, for insanity. We are pleased to learn that the indisposition which afflicted Mr. Clay, was temporary, and that he entirely recovered in a few days, and is perfectly restored to health.

A Sad Warning.—A most melancholy consequence of irascibility occurred in Boston a few days since, in the death of an interesting child of two or three years old, by a hasty blow from the hand of its father. The child was standing upon a chair, and in a moment of petulance the parent struck it on the head, precipitating it, head foremost, upon the floor. It soon fell to vomiting, and expired the next day. The body was taken by the unfortunate parents to their former residence, in the country, for burial.

Aristocracy.—In reply to this question, Gen. Fox, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following answer: Aristocracy in the 19th century is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning anything, carry all honors without deserving them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them.

Cotton Beds.—Much has been written on the utility of feather beds and hair mattresses. Dr. Smith, of the Boston Medical Journal, recommends cotton beds, now extensively manufactured at Lowell; and Mr. Ellsworth, the late Commissioner of Patents, in his last report, speaks very favorably of cotton beds, as free from the offensive smell that is often evolved by feathers, and as in many respects equal to hair, the comparative scarcity of which will always prevent its universal use for beds. The cost of a cotton bed, including ticking, is estimated at less than eight dollars.



WHIG THUNDER!—HOW IT REVERBERATES!

The Statesville Hack just in, brings the glorious news that Barringer's majority in Iredell county, is about 1,100! Full returns had not come in when the Hack left Statesville; but as far as heard from Barringer's majority was over 1050—the boxes to be heard from will increase it—perhaps 100! Huzza for Iredell!

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Indianapolis, says:—"The census just taken of the State of Indiana shows a remarkable increase of polls over last year, being about one hundred and sixty thousand, the returns of last year only numbering one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars! And yet we are told that our people are unable to pay any portion of the interest on our public debt."

Pithy.—The Charleston Mercury, speaking of the Oregon question, says:—"It was best that both countries should have time to recover from their small-beer heroics before they had committed incurable folly. In New York they have just had a taste of *salt-petre*, that might serve for a very good lesson to the whole country on the danger of dealing too largely in the elements of gunpowder."

MESSRS. EDITORS: I somewhere came across a number of the "American Philosophical Journal" in which I found the following article. This article is made up of such extraordinary remarks and I bear with them the appearance of so much truth that they think I deserve a place in your columns. If you coincide in this opinion, please give them an insertion.

Yours truly,
IGNOTUS.

MEN AND GENTLEMEN—WOMEN AND LADIES.

"Men are made in the image of God." Gentlemen are manufactured by tailors, barbers and boot-blacks—Men are the sons of God; gentlemen, of the goddess Fashion, whose caprices deform her with all sorts of fancies, airs and shapes, and whose virtues are on her, not part of her. Men are true to that nature whose lord they are, whose perfections they embody; gentlemen are complete distortions and perversions of that nature, and the more so the greater gentleman. Men are men—noble, God-like; gentlemen are THINGS, play-things for the ladies to flirt with.

Women in the last, the most perfect work of God; ladies are the productions of silk-worms, milliners and dressing-maids. Woman is all nature; ladies all art, and the more artificial in every thought, word and deed, the greater lady. The woman consists in her mind, her soul, the inimitable perfections of her nature; the lady made up of bustles, cotton, ribbons, figured-cloths, flowers, &c., tied together in fantastical shapes with needle and thread, and overshadowed with lace and rouge. To the woman the outward adornings matter little, the graces and beauties of the moral being, every thing; whilst both the perfections and imperfections of the woman are all covered up—she is completely smothered beneath those outward adornings which are put on off and at pleasure. The woman consists in her virtues—the lady in her toilet. By as much as the silver spirit of intellect and moral purity excel gold, silver, precious stones and shining attire, twisted and plaited, now into one form and anon into another, by so much does the woman excel the lady; and inasmuch as the highest production of omniscience excels the patched, bagged and blackened manufacture of human artistry—by so much does the man excel the gentleman, and the woman the lady.

The preceding was suggested by the following from the New Orleans Herald:

"Men are quarried from the living rock as with a thunderbolt. Gentlemen are moulded as the potter's by the dainty fingers of fashion. Women are the spontaneous growth of a warm, rich soil, where the wind blows freely; and the heart feels the visitings of God's ever-changing weather. Ladies are the offspring of a hot-bed, the growth of a green-house, tended and watched lest the winds of heaven may visit their faces too roughly till they are good for nothing as women, at any rate, as wives and mothers."

SHIP NEWS.

FOR SALT RIVER!—PASSAGE FREE!

The steamer Democracy, Capt. FISHER, is now ready for a voyage up the saline River, and will take pleasure in accommodating all or as many of the Democracy as may wish to see the head of this delightful stream. For freight or passage, apply at "Tammany Hall," Salisbury, N. C.
August 8, 1845.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. T. F. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY, to Miss SESAN W. CURTIS, daughter of the late Wm. Chann.

Mr. JOHN A. HARTMAN of Rowan co., to Miss MARY ANN SMITH, of Davidson co., by Rev. S. Rothrock.

Died.

In this City, on Sunday night, 3d inst. at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah E. Yarborough, wife of Col. Edward Yarborough, of the Eagle Hotel.

Mrs. Yarborough was the daughter of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Sarah Bailey, and was born in Salisbury, N. C., July 23, 1812. She was first married to Doct. Milo Giles of Salisbury, who early left her a widow, with one child. On the 25th December, 1836, she was united in wedlock to Col. Yarborough, and came with him to this place in 1840, where, by her intelligence, sweetness of disposition, and affable manners, she won the confidence and affection of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. As a mother, she was most affectionate; and in the government of her children, and in family discipline, generally, she had no superior. For the last 13 years, she has been an exemplary and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was prepared for her end; it was peaceful.—*Raleigh Star.*

PILLS! PILLS!!

AGUE and Fever Pills.—Warranted to cure or no pay. For sale at J. H. ENNESS Drug Store. Salisbury, August 9, 1845.—1715

FINE Chewing Tobacco.—On hand and for sale, one box of Rose Bud; 5 boxes Best Wings; one box Honey Dew. For sale at J. H. ENNESS. Salisbury, August 9, 1845.—1715

ENTERTAINMENT.

At Richfords, 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'.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, July 16.

Brandy, per ch, 60 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7 1/2	
Do. apple, 45 a 50	Molasses,	33 a 40	
Bacon,	7 1/2 a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Butter,	12 a 15	Nails, cut,	5 1/2 a 6
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Rags, per lb.,	2
Coffee,	74 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Cotton,	54 a 57	do. Lump,	14
Cot. Baging,	16 a 20	do. Leaf,	14 a 16
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, (bush),	45 a 50
Flour,	85 a 88	do. Sack,	80 a 82
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed, \$1 a \$1 10	Tobacco, Pl.	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.

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. Leaf,	15 a 17
Iron,	5 a 6 1/2	Salt, sack,	\$160 a \$17 1/2

Head Quarters, 4th Division, N. C. Militia, }
Rutherfordton, 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) of 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 commandant 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

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 Culp, sen., and wife Catharine, and Henry Culp, 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 Culp, sen., and wife Catharine, and Henry Culp, 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 Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Carmi Gillespie, Adm'r. 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. M. E.
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.

Fine stitched Boots	\$6 50
do. fugged do.	5 50
do. men's shoes	2 00
do. do. do. do.	1 87 1/2
do. do. fugged shoes	2 25
do. do. do. do.	2 12 1/2
do. Ladies shoes	1 50
do. do. do. fugged	1 37 1/2

Also a quantity of children and negro shoes of the very best quality on hand for sale lower than any where else for cash.

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 cash. MOSSES L. BROWN, July 26, 1845—25Dec By JACOB LEFLER.

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 well-cut and make.

London, Paris and New York

FASHIONS

received monthly. In conclusion, should 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.

A. F. ALSOBROOK, H. S. MILLER.

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

DR. W. DUKE MURPHY,

HAVING permanently located himself in Salisbury, offers his Professional services to the public and attending office. He may be found at the Drug Store of J. H. ENNESS, or at Mr. Shaver's Hotel, at all times, when not professionally engaged. July 25, 1845: 1713

Five Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY 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 offenders. 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 Chewing Tobacco. For sale at J. H. ENNESS. Salisbury, June 14, 1845—715

PURE WHITE LEAD.

100 KEBS pure white lead just received and for sale low by J. H. ENNESS. Salisbury, June 14, 1845—715

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, Spices, Patent and their uses, 1 may hope, at least, to give it out with an opportune hand, as I shall give the business my personal attention. Prescriptions made 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, Agt. Salisbury, June 18, 1845—815

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 cast 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