

### Bank Robberies, Defalcations, &c.

R. C. Knapp, brother of the Cashier of the Mineral Point Bank, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$120,000. This is the bank in which the Commissioners could find no money.—Knapp was found to be in possession of about \$100,000 in drafts, checks, certificates of deposit, bank bills, &c., belonging to the bank.

The Union Bank, of Montreal (Canada) a swindling and bankrupt concern which had neither credit nor character, and was scarcely known at home, had an agency office in the city of New York ostensibly to redeem its notes, but really, by that pretence, to get them in circulation, and then cheat the holders. This has just been done, by the redemption being declared at an end, and the notes becoming utterly worthless. Frequent inquiries are made to know what has become of the assets of 2 or 3 of our swindling and broken moneyed institutions, to wit, the Philadelphia Loan Company, the Savings Institution, and the Schuykill Bank. The creditors, or at least some of them, and we presume all, have not received a cent, and that they ever will is a question as much in the dark as it ever was. The affairs of the Schuykill Bank are involved in equal mystery.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Private letters, received in New York, give some account of alarming disclosures being made in respect to the Union Bank of New Orleans. A correspondent of the Commercial says that "in addition to the over drafts previously known, it appears that about \$890,000 more have been discovered;—one firm alone, Odgen and Southgate, have abstracted \$100,000; another individual \$50,000; and Mr. Woodruff, one of the directors, some \$15,000.

It seems we were mistaken, in acquiring all the officers of the Danville Bank of the robbery lately committed. The money (i. e. promises to pay) has been recovered, and the teller, Mr. Joseph Terry, has been arrested as the thief. Of course, in all such cases, Mr. Terry was a highly respectable gentleman.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle of the 2nd inst. says, that rumors are in circulation that two bank clerks in Columbus have decamped, being defaulter to an amount not known, but not over probably \$100,000, nor less than \$40,000.

The (old) United States Bank finished at last!!! On the 4th inst. it was announced that all the remaining effects of this institution had been assigned to trustees to wind up its affairs and pay its debts [if that be possible]. The stock, which had before recovered and gone above 10, immediately fell to 85-90 the share. (Since on the 6th, it sold for 7.50.)

*Another Bank Swindler.*—The Albany Atlas says it has information that the teller of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Troy, named Jones, suddenly disappeared from the city, leaving his account minus about \$10,000.

In addition to this, the Norfolk Herald publishes an extract of a letter from Columbus, Ga., dated the 3d inst., which gives the following information:—The Western Branch Bank of Georgia, at this place, closed to-day! Thomas Moore, the teller of the Bank at Columbus, has cleared out with about \$75,000. He checked out the money of depositors by signing his name for them.—Thomas Moore, for A. B. C., &c.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The German Bank of Wooster, Ohio, has blown up, to the loss of holders to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars! This explosion falls with most severity, indeed almost entirely, on the farmers of the neighborhood, many of whom have exchanged almost their entire crop of wheat for the trash.

The Bank of Steubenville, (N. Y.) has made an assignment of all its effects, and will now wind up its affairs. Broke of course.

A German commercial firm, Essenwine & Co. which had houses in New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool, lately failed for \$900,000 and the principal had absconded and gone to Europe before the explosion took place.

The "shaving institution," known as the Exchange Bank of Indianapolis, stopped payment on the 15th inst. It is not known what amount of its trash is in circulation, but it is said to be very considerable. Every man who holds any of it will, of course, lose it. This is a severe remedy, but it is one that will be sure to work a cure.

The stock of the broken United States Bank is still gradually getting lower in price. The last quoted was \$5.75 for the share of \$100, which is just \$5.75 more than it is worth.

An injunction served upon the Commercial Bank of New York City, by the Commissioners, closed its doors on Monday. Cause, overtrading, or lent too large an amount to persons connected with its management.—(*Phil. Ledger.*) It is understood that the assets of the bank are now sufficient to render its debts safe, but not to leave much for the stockholders. This was a safety fund bank. Its capital was \$500,000. Its circulation 1st January last, was 121,370.—*Jour. Com.*

The Herkimer County Bank (New York) has been robbed by Anson C. Brown, the bank-keeper of the bank of more than \$70,000. The financier escaped with the proceeds of his "operations," but was soon pursued, and his capture expected. [He has since been taken, and nearly all the money recovered.]

We observe, in the Philadelphia Ledger of the 14th inst., a call for a meeting of the "Anti-Charter Monopoly Association, No. 6," for the purpose of discussing the question, "Can we obtain specie enough, in the natural course of trade, to conduct all the business of the country, so as not to use the notes of chartered banks?" An invitation is extended to the public to attend and participate in the discussion.

*Resumption! Resumption!!*—This cry is beginning to be heard, and it is full time that it should be. Some of the banks profess to be able to resume; then, if they do not resume, they are guilty of dishonesty, and the people must rest satisfied until they are punished.—*Baltimore Republican.*

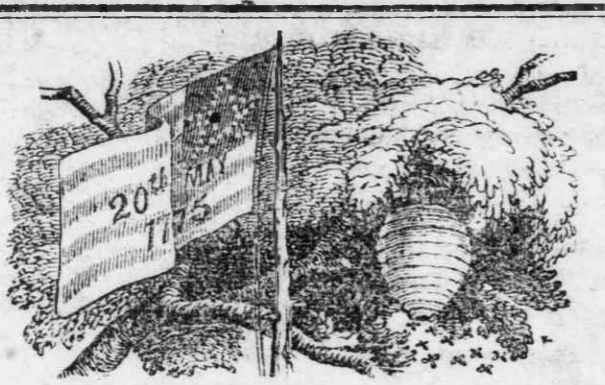
The Richmond Enquirer, says—"The whole banking system in the States must be radically reformed. The suspended institutions (we mean, those that are not bankrupt) must resume specie payments, by a wise concert and at as early a day as is practicable."

"On Standby on?"—Senator Thornton, of the Caroline District, has abandoned Whiggery, and made a speech in favor of old fashioned Republican principles. The work goes bravely on, in the Old Dominion.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Judge Tenny and Mr. Rowley, both of Louisiana, fought a duel on the Mississippi, near Princeton, on the 6th inst. Judge T. was killed on the first fire, having been shot in the neck.

### Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *Lucius P. Andrews*, dec'd., the subscriber hereby notifies all those holding claims against said Estate, that they must present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same must make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. *MARCUS A. TUTTLE, Adm.* Relair, S. C., Sep. 28, 1841.



### MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1841.

♠ We deem no apology necessary for the paucity of original matter in this week's *Jeffersonian*, as its columns are filled with articles of greater interest than any thing we could write. The plan of a Fiscal Agent by "A Member of the 27th Congress," the capital article from the New York Whigs; the collection of Bank robberies, forgeries, &c., from Ruffin's Bank Reformer; the articles concerning McLeod's trial; the particulars of the abduction of Col. Grogan by British soldiers; the progressing revolution in Mexico, and the address of the Rev. Mr. Charles M. F. Deems, Agent of the American Bible Society for this State, will all arrest the reader's attention.

The President has appointed the Hon. John C. Spencer of New York, Secretary of War in place of Judge McLean, declined. Mr. Spencer, we believe, belongs to the Conservative tribe of politicians, and it is said, was prominent at one of the late Whig meetings in Albany where the President was denounced for his Vetoes and burnt in effigy.

*Success of the Sub-Treasury.*—Since the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law, the keepers of the public money everywhere have promptly paid over into the new depositories all the funds in their hands, without the loss of a cent to Government. Some of the officers, on receiving orders to pay over the money in their hands, complied in less than five hours.

But how is it on the other hand? The United States Bank after six years' indulgence, has blown up, indebted to the Government about \$320,000, for money placed in its vaults for safe keeping while it was acting as fiscal agent; and the State Banks, after four years' indulgence, yet owe the Government some millions. The probability is too, that Government will lose entirely these amounts due from the Banks.

Which has proved itself the better system? *Border troubles.*—From all appearances, we are in great danger of being precipitated into a war with England, by the reckless agitators on the American and Canadian Frontiers. The worst state of feeling exists all along the line, and on both sides; and it is said that there is a body of from fifty to sixty thousand men along our borders prepared with arms and ammunition to invade Canada at a moment's warning. The outrageous abduction of Col. Grogan has but served to increase the flame, and unless he is immediately liberated by the British authorities, it is feared an outbreak cannot be prevented. On this subject, the *Madisonian*, the President's organ, throws out the following significant hint.

"The state of facts upon which the President's timely proclamation [in reference to the "patriot" movements on the frontier] is predicated, would astonish the people of the United States, were the details spread before them. To say the least, the indications of necessity of great prudence and judgment to preserve the peace of the country."

It is now ascertained, beyond dispute, that the Democrats will have a majority of one on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature.

The Town of Penobscot, Maine, sends four members to the Legislature, but failed to elect on the first trial; a second gave the Democrats three and their fourth only lacked five votes of an election.—The Town has been Federal since 1833 till now.

At a Sheriff's election in Aiken, S. C., on the 20th ultimo, a man named *Price* was shot dead by a man named *Pardee*. A third individual, charged with having voted twice, was in custody of Price; Pardee demanded his release, which being refused, a scuffle occurred during which Price was shot with a pistol.

"*Reform in earnest.*"—We verily believe that JOHN TYLER is going to be a real Andrew Jackson of a President—sticking up his stake and marching right to it, not caring who may run over. One thing is certain, he has "proscribed proscription," and for that we give him thanks. The following letter is of the right tone, and shows that, now that he has got rid of Clay and the conspirators in his Cabinet, he means to redeem at last some of the pledges made to the People by his friends in 1840. We particularly like his remarks—"it is MY fixed purpose, as far as in me lies, to separate the Post-Office Department from politics, and bring about that reform which the country has so loudly demanded;" they show that he means to be obeyed. But to the letter:

"TO THE HON. S. R. HORNER, Acting Postmaster General.

Sir: Information having been received, in a form entitled to attention, that the postmasters at \*\*\*\*\*, Pennsylvania, and at \*\*\*\*\*, Ohio, have so far violated the obligations which they impliedly assumed, on taking office under my administration, of abstaining from any active partisanship, or in any way connecting their offices with party politics, or using them for party purposes, I have to request that inquiries shall be instantly instituted into their conduct, and that if the charges against them be found to be true, they be immediately turned out of office, and citizens appointed in their place. Officers who will otherwise conduct themselves, should be conducted for the single purpose of accomplishing the important objects for which it was established in an especial manner, so far as is ed. It should, in an especial manner, be as to the purpose of every citizen. To convert it into an engine of party, to be used for party purposes, is to dilute that fruitful source of the most alarming evils. Ramified as it is, and extended to every neighborhood, the purity of its administration, and necessarily of its agents, should be particularly guarded. For a deputy postmaster to use his franking privilege (a privilege bestowed upon him for the sole purpose of exonerating him from oppressive charges in the necessary correspondence of his office) in scattering over the country pamphlets, newspapers, and proceedings, to influence elections, is to outrage all propriety, and must not for a day be tolerated. Let this be left to the politicians. I shall be happy if one or two examples shall be found sufficient to correct an evil which has so extensively prevailed.

"I will take this occasion also to add for your information, that the appointment to, and continuance in, the office of postmaster of any one editing a political newspaper, is, in the highest degree, objectionable. It involves most of the consequences above stated—introduces politics into the Post Office—diminishes the revenues and confers privileges on one editor which all cannot enjoy. In a word, it is my fixed purpose, as far as in me lies, to separate the Post Office Department from politics, and bring about that reform which the country has so loudly demanded.

"SEPTEMBER 23, 1841. "JOHN TYLER."

The following letter from the Hero of the Hermitage will be read with deep interest. Like that from the departed sage of Montecello which we published last week, it contains solemn warnings from a tried patriot to his countrymen to beware of the wicked devices and liberty-destroying schemes of Federalism:

"HERMITAGE, Sept. 11th, 1841.  
SIR: Your letter of the 25th ult. with its enclosure, the resolutions of the Democratic Republican Mass Convention, held in the 9th Ward of the city of New York, on the 24th of the same month, have been duly received, and are acknowledged with sentiments of profound gratitude for the honor they confer upon me.

"The state of my health, which is now much disordered by an attack of fever, does not allow me to express at length the reflections excited in my mind by the patriotic views embodied in the resolutions. I cannot refrain, however, from saying, that they meet generally with my concurrence—and particularly that which gives praise to Mr. Tyler for his veto of the Bank Bill. If he but maintains the position he has assumed against this great lever of Federalism, this deadly foe to the principles of our government, the designs of that party, in other respects, will be less difficult to counteract; for the ship of State, relieved of the corrupt influence of a Bank of the United States at its helm, will naturally right itself.

"It is true a great error was committed in the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, but this may be remedied while there is no bank substituted in its stead. The people are not so much for forms—they go for substance—for practical measures—measures that will ensure economy and accountability in the administration of government that will make the taxes as light as is consistent with the public safety; that will secure the application of the public moneys at all times and in places to constitutional objects. These are the things which it would be the office of a bank to thwart; and they are the things which it would be the tendency of the Sub-Treasury to promote; and hence, I believe, that that system, or something like it, cannot be long dispensed with.

"Doubtless the President believes that the Sub-Treasury has been condemned by the people, and so believing, he ought not to be censured for giving his sanction to its repeal. But the independence he has manifested in the veto, authorizes us to hope that he will deal fairly and candidly with the whole subject hereafter, and that he will conform his policy to the principles of the Virginia school of Republicans.

"You are pleased to refer in terms of much commendation to the course pursued by me on the subject of the former bank charter. I acted at the time under a high sense of duty, and derived much satisfaction from the many evidences I have received, even from many who then censured me, of the approbation of my country. But, sir, I considered my labors as but the commencement of the work of reform in regard to the banking system. Much light is due to Mr. Van Buren, against whom the whole force of the spirit of monopoly was brought to bear. It has driven that distinguished statesman and unpretending patriot into retirement, but it has rendered him dearer than ever to his country, because of the noble sacrifice he has made to the cause of equal rights.

"My strength failing me I cannot follow out these reflections. Every effort to write admonishes me that my life is nearly spent. Let me conclude, therefore, this hasty and imperfect response to your letter, with an assurance to my Republican and Democratic friends every where, that I am proud of their respect, and have an abiding faith in the success of their efforts to secure the blessings of freedom and equal rights to themselves and their posterity.

"Very respectfully,  
"Your fellow-citizen,  
"ANDREW JACKSON."  
"GARRET GILBERT, Esq."

*Richmond Superior Court.*—We learn that at the above Court last week, Judge Pearson presiding, the trial of Edmund D. Martin and Col. Thomas Waddill, for the murder of young May, took place, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, Martin of Murder, and Waddill of Manslaughter. The Judge sentenced Martin to be hung on Friday the 26th inst. (but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court,) and Waddill to be branded in the hand, which sentence was carried into execution. The trial occupied Thursday and Friday, and the Jury were out 22 hours, until Saturday. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoners, Messrs. Tommer, Eccles, Little, Kelly and Giles. The trial had been removed from Anson County.—*Fay. Obs. 6th inst.*

*A Sign.*—The Louisville City Gazette, a decided bank-whig paper, takes ground against the nomination of Mr. Clay for the next Presidency. The Gazette intimates that "Harry of the West" is not available. Such, we have no doubt, is the private opinion of the whole whig party.

*MAINE.*—The Augusta Age gives the returns for Governor as follows:  
Fairfield, (Democrat) 45,862  
Kent, (Whig) 35,571  
Scattering 1,543  
Fairfield's majority over Kent 10,256  
Democratic gain since last year 10,740  
The towns to be heard from will increase Fairfield's majority 500 or 600.  
The Senate will stand 27 Democrat to 4 Whigs.  
The House 106 Democrats, already chosen, to 48 Whigs, and 46 to be heard from.

*"Whig" Veracity.*—The disclosures made by the late Secretaries have brought to light a little matter which shows either the value of their veracity or that of Mr. Clay's. Mr. Ewing and Mr. Bell say that Messrs. Berrien & Sergeant consulted with President Tyler, on a behalf of the "Whigs" of the two Houses, to endeavor to strike out some measure which should be generally acceptable. When the Bank bill came up in the Senate, Mr. Clay solemnly denied that any member of his party in the Senate had ever waited on the President to ascertain his views in regard to the new Bank bill, which had been introduced after the veto of the first. Mr. Berrien is of Mr. Clay's party and of the Senate; so either Clay or Ewing & Bell have asserted a falsehood. The whiggy may take the horn of the dilemma that suits them best. Mr. Clay also, on

the debate on the first veto, professed great horror at any consultations with the President, by members. Here, again, the whiggy may enlarge his sincerity and political honesty if they think proper. None who love truth and candor can do it.

North Carolina Standard.

*Arrest of one of the murderers of Mary C. Rogers.*—On Monday, James Finnegan, a rowdy, of confirmed rascality, was arrested in this city by officer Tompkins, of the New-York police, under information amounting nearly to certainty, that he is one of the wretches who committed the outrage and murder on Mary C. Rogers.

It seems that the New-York police have already two or three of the gang in custody; that one of them confessed to the crime, and implicated Finnegan; and that the keeper of a house, to which they were in the habit of resorting, informed the police of F's whereabouts, he having quit the city immediately after the murder. It is stated, that the gang consisted of six or seven persons, whose atrocities in various forms are familiar in the police annals; that two of them were known to Mary Rogers, and meeting her in the street, on the morning of her murder, invited her to sail to Hoboken, saying that he had hired a boat with oarsmen; that she accompanied them; was enticed, unsuspecting, to a retired part of the shore, and there, after the accomplishment of their hellish purposes, brutally murdered.

Finnegan when arrested wore a ring which is said to have been identified as one belonging to Mary Rogers. The Bee says that he is one of the gang who about a year since committed a gross outrage upon a young girl in this city.

Albany Argus.

[Published by request.]

### ADDRESS.

To the Members of the different Christian Churches, in the State of N. Carolina.  
BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,—Allow me to say a few things to you, as the lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ, concerning the circulation of the Word of God. However much we may differ in our opinions of the doctrines taught in the Bible, and respecting Church Government, we all unite in the belief that the world must be saved by giving it the Scriptures of divine truth.—You are doubtless aware of the existence of the *American Bible Society*, and that for twenty-five years this National Association has been disseminating the word of God, "without note or comment" in our own country and in foreign lands. You may be pleased to know that the Society during its existence has sent forth directly from its depository about three millions of Bibles and Testaments, and that it has also furnished the means of publishing not less than 200,000 copies more in foreign tongues and foreign countries, through the Missionaries sent out by the different denominations of Christians.

But what is this, compared with the world's wants? A handful of seed scattered over a field of immense extent! The efforts of the Bible Societies, instead of supplying the wants, have only developed the necessities of the world. The officers inform us in their late Annual Report that \$50,000 is the least sum which should be raised during the current year to answer even to our own country. Think of one State alone, Pennsylvania, having twenty thousand families destitute of the blessed Bible; of the destitution of our Western, Southern, and South-Western States; of the numerous families weekly being formed in our country; of the many thousands of children who should have the word of God put in their hands; of our sailors "who go down to the sea in ships," and should not be suffered to depart without this spiritual life-preserver; and of the more than 60,000 emigrants that arrive annually at one single port of our country, and who are to become citizens of the United States. When you shall have taken this view of the state of our country, think that we are a small portion of a world, every inhabitant of which must have the Bible and hear the name of Jesus. Recall to your minds, too, that no Christian is permitted to relax his efforts until the rich, waving harvest of our earth shall be gathered into the garner of our God, or the night of Death shall overtake the servants of the Lord faithfully at work in His vineyard.

The object of the enlightening and revolutionizing a whole world is sublime, and it cannot be attained in a day, it cannot be accomplished by a single effort. The Christian Church must bend all her might to an unremitting labor—perhaps for years,—before she can hope to hear the shout of the world's redemption.

And, now, I propose the question to your serious and prayerful attention.—What should the State of North Carolina do for this cause? Before we answer that question allow me to give you the number of communicants in only three of the religious denominations in this State:—the *Moravians*, the *Presbyterians*, and the *Methodists*. The number of members in other churches might be given if the writer had them at hand. The worthy Bishop of the United Brethren informed me that in their charge in this State there are 752 communicants.—The minutes of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church give the number in the three Presbyteries of this State: the amount is 8,997. At the last Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held last December, 16,000 white members were reported as being within its bounds. I am informed that this Conference embraces only a portion of the State. The total number of communicants in these three Churches in this State is 25,918.—Now, suppose every one of these should contribute only *five cents* a year to the Bible cause; we should give \$12,774 annually. But, it may be said, many of this number are so poor as not to be able to give. What! not by the sacrifice of some indulgence to give a half dollar? I incline to believe that very few are so reduced.—And then we place over against such those of our brethren who give \$5, and \$10, and \$50; if all did their duty many would give hundreds. But let each member give an average only *twenty five cents* a year—the veriest beggar could do that!—and then we should have \$6,387. Remember that this calculation is made without including what the members of other churches would do, and the assistance which we receive from philanthropists who are connected with no church.

And what did North Carolina contribute last year? The Parent Society acknowledged—for the purchase of books and for donations—from this rich, religious State, the amazing amount of—\$697!! And wherever I go the Christian friends who respect me are making their complaints loud respecting the coldness of death which seems to be creeping over the church. Is it a wonder of wonderment, if we withhold from the Lord the things which He has commanded us to give? He hath promised His Holy Spirit to those who ask for it, and that Spirit shall lead you into all truth. From your knees go into the work. Assist in reviewing our auxiliaries near you, stir up the members of your church in the cause; pray! give! The destined angels shall soon supply the blessing of those ready to perish shall come upon you; and above all our adorable Savior will love you; but you shall soon see the flame of holy fire brightening upon your altars.

Your servant in the Lord,  
CHARLES M. F. DEEMS,  
Agent of the American Bible Society,  
For the State of North Carolina.  
August 23, 1841.

*Our Market.*—There has been but little change in our market, since our last; Brandy, Peach, has been sold at 45 and 55 cts. Apple do, at 30 and 35, being a reduction on former quotations. Cotton has come freely in for the last two or three days, and is selling at 8 to 8 7/8, being a small decline on former prices. Bacon is in great demand at 7 to 8 cts.—Flour, not much coming in, and sells readily at prices quoted. Flax Seed in good demand at \$1 per bushel. Beeswax remains firm at former prices, and is in good demand.

Our merchants have supplied themselves with well selected stocks of Groceries, and would like to see their friends from the interior with their produce or cash for an exchange.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

*The Cotton Market.*—As the new crop begins to flow into market, the price of this great Southern Staple seems to be declining. At Charleston, The price for new is from 8 3/8 to 9 1/4; old 6 1/2 to 9. Columbia, price from last weeks quotations declined 1/2 cent—quotations now from 7 to 8 1/2. Cheram, 8 to 9 1/2. Camden, 7 to 8 1/2. Fayetteville, 7 to 8. Augusta, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. New Orleans, 8 1/2 to 11. New York, market dull, and declining—quotations 7 1/2 to 11.

### Married.

At Beatty's Ford, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. Eli Hoyle to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Alfred M. Burton Esq.

In this County, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. S. Pharr, Mr. Elan B. Boyce, to Miss Sarah Ann Hunter.

### Obituary.

In this town, on the 8th inst. Mr. Jeremiah H. Bolton, aged 25 years. He was employed in the U. S. Branch Mint in this place, and a native of the city of Philadelphia. He has left an affectionate wife and one child to mourn his loss.

Died, in this County, on the morning of the 3rd inst. Miss Jane E. Matthews, daughter of Hugh H. and Jane T. Matthews, in the 20th year of her age. She was respected and beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends, who deeply feel that death has snatched from them a member of the most amiable, youth, and beauty, together with all moral virtues, afford no protection against the shafts of death. The death of this lovely youth seems to give a tone still deeper to the voice of God's providence, saying, in harmony with his word,—"Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

### ALSO.

Died, on the evening of the 4th inst. Mrs. Jane T. Matthews, (mother of the above), consort of H. H. Matthews, dec'd., in the 52nd year of her age. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church; and her equanimity of temper, render her example worthy of imitation. In her last illness she seemed to give convincing evidence of the genuineness of her professed attachment to Jesus. Her children, in her death, mourn the loss of a mother tender and affectionate; Society, one of its most worthy members; and the church, one of its brightest ornaments. But mourn under the blest hope that our loss is her immortal gain. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

In this County, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Rachael Julian, relict of the late Jacob Julian, aged about 80. Mrs. J., throughout a long life, was esteemed as a truly good woman—virtuous, kind, and circumspect in all her conduct.

In this County, on the 27th ultimo, of bilious fever, Mr. Walter Ferris, in the 56th year of his age, leaving a wife and ten children.

At Mobile, on the 27th ult., Henry Ward, Printer, a native of Chatham county, N. C., aged about 40 years.



### Dr. D. T. Caldwell.

RESPECTFULLY informs those who may feel interested, that he has resumed the practice of his Profession. He expects to make arrangements which will enable him to attend to the practice of Medicine exclusively. [Sugar Creek, Oct. 5, 1841.]

### Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, the undersigned will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, in Providence Settlement, on the 2nd of November next, the following property, to wit:



HORSES, CATTLE, And Hogs; Farming Utensils of every description; two Road Wagons and Gearing; one two-horse Barouche and Harness; a quantity of COTTON in seed; a quantity of CORN, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; Hay and Fodder; a Cotton-Gin, with the running works; Household and Kitchen Furniture,

With various other articles not herein mentioned.—*Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.*

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Adm. Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 8, 1841.

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, dec'd., are hereby required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, and this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all those indebted to the same are requested to make settlement without delay.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Adm. October 12, 1841. 31..ts

### Look out for a New Comer!

\$25 Reward.



I AGAIN offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Wiley, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. Having staid in a former advertisement, that said boy probably had a free pass and was making his way west, I was mistaken, and have recently learned that he has been in Providence Settlement in this county, ever since he left in April last, and has been passing himself as a white man, by the name of James R. Ross. About to be detected, he left the above mentioned place, on the 6th ult. When he left, he had on a black frock coat, black hat, and cotton pantaloons, description of person, (as before) a bright mulatto (almost white) about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, broad spoken, straight black hair, and a slight habit in his walk occasioned by a broken thigh. Said boy will doubtless make his way into some other settlement, in this, or one of the adjoining counties, assume some other name, and succeed so well, himself as a white man, that I shall soon be in his first attempt. All communications relating to said boy, will be addressed to the Subscriber living near Lancaster C. H., S. C. JAMES R. COUSER. Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 12th, 1841. 31..3v.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Offices, for Sale at this Office.