gance which Deberry says he voted against, and Dr. Montgomery says he did not.

We took pains to procure the Journals of the Second Session of the last Congress, by sending a messenger express to Bladen, for them, but General McKay was not at home, and we were disappointed. So we know nothing of Mr. Deberry's votes, except by his own and Dr. Montgomery's letters.

Let the people carefully compare these letters, and let any candid man say whether Dr. Montgomery's letters do not give them a more correct knowledge of Deberry's votes, than his own does.

But Fellow Citizens, why has not Mr. Deberry written a circular, setting down every vote that he gave, and telling you what sum, and for what purpose, each vote was given? Why not do this, instead of sending out this short, vague, uncertain account in a letter?

Why does he leave out the Harbor Bill, even in this short letter?

We will show you why he is particular in omit-

amount of sixty thousand dollars, for the harbors and rivers of North Carolin , Mr. Deberry's own the member of Congress to which he referred, State. He voted against it!!! He has never denied that he voted against it. Yes! He voted against twenty thousand dollars to open the Cape Fear below Wilmington. He voted against twentyfive thousand dollars for deepening a channel from Beaufort into Pamplico sound, near Newbern, and to open New River in Onslow County. He voted | Carolinian, and the other to walter F. Leak, against five thousand dollars for Tar River, and Esq., of Richmond County, both of which ten thousand dollars to open the natural inlets, to were placed in the hands of my competitor, the Dismal Swamp Canal, in this State; making to- and their contents widely disseminated .gether the sum of sixty thousand dollars voted Though I had the Journal of Congress referfor the benefit of his own State, to which he was onposed. Well might Mr. Deberry wish to keep this

Well may he attempt to conceal this astounding fact from the public, by not saying one word about it in his letter; and that letter published to inform the people of his votes.

This Harbor Bill amounting to \$1,535,008,53in the "five others" which he says he voted against; is not named, while he takes pains to mention particularly the two petty bills of twenty thousand dollars each. Does not this shew deliberate design thousand dollar bills, and leave out this Harbor Bill, equal in amount to more than three fourths of the whole five?

first of June. He issues no circular. He prints no taken on five others, which I voted against, full accounts of these votes. His letter (with only | including the appropriations made in the two 23 lines in the column of a newspaper on this bills for issuing Treasury notes of \$20,000 subject,) gives no such full account. Can his party each, at the first and second sessions, to pay complain if Mr. Morris's friends seek information out of the District, when the Journals are not to be come at? Will any candid man blame Dr. Montgomery for writing letters, short notes of his votes, only intended to refer his political friends to the Journals? . Who but Mr. Deberry is to blame for the exposure of these letters. He would not shew his votes. and Mr. Morris had not the Journals; he was therefore compelled to read the letters.

worthy of the trust confided to him. He votes against his own Stale, and then tries to keep it hid. Will the People trust him again as their servant?

Many Democrats.

Albright, N. C. May 26th, 1839. Sir, I have been examining the Journals of the House of the 2nd session of the 28th Congress, when the appropriations were made for 1838, and also, the Journal of the extra session at which a part of the appropriations for 1338 were made, and I find that out of the 38 millions for that year, the Whigs only voted against two of the Bills; one for the suppression of Indian hostilities of 7 3-4 millions, 37 only voted against it, and two of them were Democrats. Deberry did not vote on the question. The other was a Harbor Bill, \$1,535,008 53. Twenty-four Whigs voted against this Bill. Deberry one of them. And that is the Nay he gave to any appropropriation that year. I will give you a reference which I have made out for my own use, that will enable you to put Morris on the proper track. Yours truly, &c.

W. MONTGOMERY.

House Journal, Second Session Twenty-fift! Congress. Extra Ses. page 199, appro-

priations passed unanimously, 2nd Ses. page 674, Civil and Diplomatic Bill, 8,252,360,22 5,127,860,10 Page 690, Army, Page 1247, Fortifications, 1,015,415,00

Page 310, Protection Northern Frontier, Page 743, Navy, Page 520, Revolutionary

and other pensions, Page 1246, Credit Indian Department, Page 1034, Preventing and suppressing Indian Hos-

7,939,410,41 tilities, Page 1239, Harbors, 1,535,008,53

6,062,136,30

2,058,532,62

3,007,422,73

\$37,727,650,9

Three other small appropriations not named. In the Journal, Deberry is only recordof July 18th, 1838, made out by the clerk of amount of appropriations, has all these items. Morris; and the reference of pages will enable him to prove before the people, the facts. I am to have opposition of the hottest kind-I am ready. : Yours truly, &c.

.W. MONTGOMERY.

Lawrenceville, July 18th, 1839.

Dear Sir:-You have no doubt noticed the efforts recently made by my political enemies to mislead and decive the people in relation to my votes on the appropriation bill passed for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of Court in Fayetteville, charged me with havdoing so, after I had so often exclaimed true he voted against \$2,047,000, out of yet he only ye

I might still have been blameless, as the Administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted; but I promptly denounced these support the charge by stating that he had letters in his possession from a member of Congress of this State, stating that he had the the appropriation bills except one of about a million and a half of dollars, and conveying the idea that I had voted for all the rest except that and one other on which he said-I had no voted; referring also to pages on the journal, for proof of my having so voted, and I was This Harbor Bill contains appropriations to the challenged to produce the journal, that reference might be had to it. These letters from were called for at Anson and Richmond Courts, and were reluctantly produced, and publicly read. They proved to have been written and franked by the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of the Raleigh District, one of them addressed to Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North red to, delivered to me last Winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand, and I did not obtain possession of it until Monday

evening last, at Richmond Court. I gave the Journal a critical examination in the course of that evening and next morning, in reference to the appropriation bills, and found that a number of them, making ap propriations to the amount of twenty-six mil ious one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars, had passed the House without the year and nays to cheat his constituents? Why name the twenty being taken on their passage. That on the passage of the bills for which I did vote, the yeas and nays were taken on only one of them, one million of dollars to suppress In- the two darling objects of his partiality. Mr. Deberry's votes have been called for since the dian hostilities. The year and navs were expense of their issue.

of which the yeas and nays were taken, and on which I did not vote, being absent on account of indisposition, amounting to eight million and forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

These make an aggregate of upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Other small This whole affair, shews Mr. Deberry to be un- bills not noticed, with private claims allowed, will make up the 38 millions for that year.

> Now, Sir, from these facts, which the Journals faithfully show, you will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Hoaorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendered his services to control the Congressional election in our District, have been proved untrue by the authority to which he referred. They become the unenviable instruments of giving currency to charges which facts would not support nor justify.

In my address to the people on Tuesday last, at Richmond Court, I adverted to these full and through examination and comparison of their charges and the Journal, and also with my statements herein contained, but they depage referred to by the letter of the Hon. member, which failed to show the year and nays, and thus ended their examination, though it was carnesly invited.

Respectfully, E. DEBERRY.

We publish below an extract of a letter \$2,109,000,60 from a friend in Anson. It speaks for itself. How completely it refutes the slanders gainst Mr. Morris, for continuing to read Dr. Montgomery's letters to the people.-Mr. Deberry will find that this plan of keep 625,500,00 ing dark will not serve him. We shall see on Thursday next.

"We have both of the candidates in this

County attending our musters, and will continue here till the die is cast. I attended at Lanesboro, on last Friday, Morris addressed us first, and really made a first rate impression. Deberry following in his usual bitter and vindictive style, and what is astonishing, aid "that the Van Buren Convention in Rockingham were engaged in a foul conspiracy, concocting and hatching up charges choice, as Secretary of the Treasury? against him." H. B. Hammonds immediately arose and flatly contradicted the Honoraed against the Harbor Bill. How can he ble gentleman, and stated that it was false, get over these votes. Document No. 164, and that four gentlemen on the ground would swear to it, upon which we all severally gave the House of Representatives, showing the it that emphatic contradiction, which it justly deserved. Deberry dealt largely on the Strange has it, and can furnish it to you for Montgomery letter, and abused the Dr. in unmeasured strains, and said that there was not one word of truth in it, that the whole of it was a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood. Morris arose, and stated that it was correct, and said that he and Deberry had that day compared it with the Journals, and found it correct in every instance, except in us look a little further, and enquire, who will one case, which was evidenly an oversight; have the best prospect of directing public a that was an appropriation of \$497,000, fairs? where his vote is recorded Nay. You will recollect that the Doctor said that his vote was only recorded against the Harbor Bill, the last Congress. My competitor, in his speech and three other small appropriations; if he delivered the 2nd day of June, at your County had included the \$497,000 above, it would Clay is made President?) Surely, no one have been substantially correct. Deberry said that he had voted against a majority of

the bill for the Indian War, and it makes the sum of against the prodigal expenditures of the ad- the \$38,000,000, which Hammonds said he they succeed, the South will loose all control has only to say he did not hear it correctly did not deny, (I was absent at the time.) De-These charges were repeated and urged in berry accused the Van Buren party of being is speeches at Montgomery county, and also like an eel, but judging from his letter to at Anson county, during the last two weeks. Hale, I would say, that "if you find the To these charges so often repeated I replied, gent, and put your finger on him, he aint control, which its vast producing resources til more than a month after. The people there." Morris, however, treed him at Lanesboro, and actually cut the fur at every lick, it would have done our friends good, to have witnessed the severe lashing he received from Morris, and his writhings and contortions charges as utterly untrue, knowing that I had whilst receiving it. Here, sir, where the voted against many of the appropriation bills. Whigs gave us 10 votes, and claimed 80 for My competitor attempted at all those places to themselves, Morris actually rode over him, Whigs gave us 10 votes, and claimed 80 for horse, foot and dragoons, and he was completely laughed down. We gained greatly on that day, and will get after all, at slavery in the District of Columbia, thirdly, journals of Congress before him, and that it that place, a respectable vote; if we judge in his messages, to the reduction of the revedid not appear that I had voted against any of from the demonstrations of that day, we "would sweep the platter."

Extract from Henry Clay's Blography, by George Prentiss.

"Another reason for Mr. Clay's preference of Mr. Adams has always struck us with peculiar force. Mr. C. had been labouring, du- ern States. His party North, is Daniel Webring the best years of his life, to establish the systems of Internal Improvement and American industry; and now he had just succeeded in placing them both upon firm foundations. It was his duty and his wish to guard them .-How was this to be done? Not by the elevation of a man to the chief magistracy, who would wield against them the whole vast pow er of his office. Mr. Clay believed Mr. Adams to be a friend to these systems; and knew that, from his local situation in the country, he would be under the necessity of supporting them. On the other hand, he believ ed Mr. Crawford and General Jackson to be enemies to those systems; and knew that,

It is the best way to find out the truth, by referring to the pulished Biography of Public men, written by their best friends. In the above extract from Mr. Clay's life, we have proof positive of Mr. Clay's intimate connection with the Northern Tariff party. He is here exhibited as aiding to elect Mr. Adams. because the success of Gen. Jackson would crush the Tariff and American System,

forced to oppose them."

Let the State Rights voters of this District, remember that Kentucky, Mr. Clay's own State, is a Tariff State; it is not a cotton growing State; and that Mr. Clay's elevation to the Presidency will be hailed by the Tariff There were two other bills, on the passage | Party in the Union, as a triumph over State Rights. The high duties exacted by Northern cupidity, will again make the cotton planters of the South "their hewers of wood and carriers of water."

And after Mr. Clay is elected President, it behoves every Southern man to ask himself, what will be the next step? The first step will be to turn out all, yes! all the officers of the Government, who are the friends of Mr. Van Buren. Yes! The charge is, they are all corrupt, and they will all have to pack .-The Whigs you know do not seek office; Oh no! Not they! They only wish (for the good of the people!) to turn out the Democrats, have not only done me great injustice, but and put themselves in. This is not seek have misled and deceived his own political ing office! Oh No. Clay does not wish to friends in our District, and caused them to get in (and pocket the \$25,000 per annum!) He only wishes to get get Mr. Van Buren out! But who will be Mr. Clay's Cabinet?-His chief officers?

No doubt he will select his Cabinet from facts and produced the Journal, and challenged his leading friends. And who are they? Let every southern man see who they are, and beware in time, before he sells his liberalities, clined examining any more than the first and aids by his own vote, in placing himself voluntarily, under subjection to Northern, trict, by supposing it possible for them to be refusing to pass others to encourage their Federal, Tariff, Abolition! bondage.

One of Mr. Clay's first, best, most powerful friends, is Daniel Webster, of Massachu-Clay's Cabinet? Will he not be Secretary of

Another of Mr. Clay's most powerful anient friends, is John Q. Adams;

The great Abolition agitator in . Congress; he representative of Federalists, Tariff men, and Abolitionists, in the old Federal State of Massachusetts. Can Mr. Clay refuse this man a place in his cabinet?

Another of Mr. Clay's most efficient coadjutors in the war he has carried on against the Democracy, is Nicholas Biddle (without whose Bank operations, the Clay whig party would have been long ago, dissolved and dismembered;) Will not this Federal Tariff, Bank King, be Mr. Clay's first

Whether Judge White and Gen. Harrison, are of importance enough, to suspect that either of them will be called to office in the cabinet of Mr. Clay, it is unnecessary to enquire. But of this we are well assured that, (with the exception of Wm. C. Rives,) Mr. Clay will have no prominent friends in the South, who can pretend to set up their claims the North, whose names we have just given.

But, Mr. Clay's cabinet being made up, let

Will the planting interests of the South, or the Tariff interests of the North,, be the more favored objects of the Government, (if Mr. can hesitate for a moment in the belief, that the whole complection of the whig party; eve-

in the Government. The ruling power will "roll back to the North" in Mr. Noahs language, and the South may bid adieu to the entitle it to in the Government.

On the other hand, we have a President whose chief, sole chance of success depends on his continuing the consistent, steady friend of the South and its peculiar institufions. He stands pledged, by letters and in Mr. Senator Rives has hitherto repelled Documents, first, against any U. S. Bank, secondly, against Congress, interfering with nue to the necessary wants of the Government, and lastly, against Internal Improvements by the General Government.

Mr. Clay and his party are not committed on these all important questions to the Southster's party, friendly to a Tariff of protection, friendly to Internal improvements by the Buren. We extract from a late letter of Mr. General Government, friendly to a National V. the following declaration: Bank, and above all, one of the chief leaders of that party, J. Q. Adams has been the leader of the Abolitionists in Congress. Can Mr. Van Buren's.

nis votes as of so much importance to the District that we have no room for editorial matter.

We will reply to the editorial remarks of t from their local situations, they would be Observer of this week, at some convenient time, at ter the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention. By that time the weather will be cooler, and the Observer, with the change of weather, may be in a better humor to appreciate our reply.

> RETURNS FROM THE EDGECOMB DIS-HALL. STANLY. WILSON. STANLY 1167 451 Washington, Tyrrell.

THE EXTRA.

An extra was issued from the office of the Raleigh Register, last week, intended to operate on the coming election. Under the head of "Astounding Disclosure!!" is a Let- Rives cannot be supported by the Republican Montgomery which carries on its face as vilest counterfeit ever exhibited. We won- ing hostility to Mr. Van Buren, does not his der that the Editor of the Register should allow himself to be so grossly imposed upon.

B., whose remarks supersede the necessity cidedly." of any observations by us.

Misrepresentation after misrepresentation has been uttered against Dr. Montgomery had been elected President of the Mexican and successfully refuted. This last fully contradicts itself, yet we hope it may get into the authority of an arrival from Matamoras. The hands of Dr. M. in time for him to give it its quietus .- Raleigh Standard.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD. MR. GALES AND THE LETTER.

'The point where 'folly' and nonsense join." Perhaps there is not a greater instance of the folly of calculation upon the ignorance of the People, than is to be found in the Register's Extra of last week. One would suppose Mr. Gales had lost his reason, but for the aburdities into which his zeal so often betrays him, and the rashness with which some of his Bets have been made on the pending election. But whether his conduct is to be ascribed to the loss of reason, to folly, or to something worse-one thing is certain: He tion of these States, for that purpose obstructhas grossly insulted the freemen of the Dis- ing the laws for naturalization of foreignes, influenced in their votes, by such reckless migration hither, and raising the conditions and unfounded stories. He charges Dr. of new appropriations of lands. Montgomery with writing a letter to a friend in another District, in which the Docter acsetts; a Federalist, a Tariff man, an Aboli- knowledges himself a political deceiver; and tionist! Will not this man be one of Mr. his friend, by way of aiding his cause, reads this letter from the House tops. WHAT A from Washington, dated 18th-W-Mr. For-WHALE!! But what shall be said of a Party, whose organ can practice upon the credulity of the people, by the publication of such a story, and that too upon the eve of and important election? The eternal mandate-"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," should ring from mouth to mouth, and so fill the ears of the offender, that he shall be of a fellow is --- " said a chap the other glad to cry for mercy and pardon.

But to "the Letter:" The very statement which accompanies it carries with it the refutation on its face. 1st. It professes to be written to a friend, to be used against Deberry the rederal candidate-yet it shows Dr. Montgomery to be a political deceiver, and his is not an evidence of smartness, I don't know friend a fool, in reading in public, a letter not what is." for the purpose of exposing the writer, but to injure the cause of his own candidate: and promote the success of his rival. 2d. The letter, as published, professes not to be a copy, but taken by a person who heard it read; and yet it gives dates and word for word. Now decoction of the same, and let the person af if Mr. Leak, Dr. Montgomery's personal flicted drink half a pint every hour. This is and political friend, could read the letter in public, so repeatedly as to admit a hearer to give every word, why not at once admit it to be copied and sent on to the Doctor's own District, in order to his exposure. The whole thing is too stupid to require refutation. Mr. ten. It will probably prove equally effectual for the original, and promises to to office against the high Federal leaders of correct his "errors," if he has done the Doctor ses of poison. injustice. He knows his errors cannot be corrected by the Doctor till AFTER THE ELECTION; if he can have him beaten and three ounces of olive oil and four cances pocket his winnings, I fear he cares but little about his "errors," I call upon every fair burned five or six times a day with a feather. man to repel this gross act of folly and meanness, and teach the Federal Whigs that such base tricks on the eve of an important election will not answer.

Again: Who is responsible, should this letter of the Register prove a forgery? Mr. Gales has neither seen it nor heard it read, nor does he give the name of his informant. If it turns out to be, what I doubt not it is, a you can make it, and wa

read, and this corrects the error. To show is all a trick-it bears date in June; is immediately read, and neither the Fayetteville papers nor the Register say a word about it unof Wake are not thus to be imposed upon.

FROM THE GLOBE.

MR. VENABLE OF VIRGINIA. This gentleman, whose strong confidence the idea that he designed to abandon the Republican party, has, nevertheless, taken s stand for himself which does him much honor. No doubt can be indulged by the most suspicious that Mr. Venable, like some others, assumed the third party disguise of Conservatism, to skulk from his party. He avows the resolution, notwithstanding his personal predilections for Mr. Rives, to stand by the cause to which he has hitherto devoted his energies, and to support the candidate of the Republicans, and not the man who, as a condition precedent for the support of the Whigs, declares uncompromising hostility to Mr. Van

"If I truly represent the majority of my constituents, I cannot vote for William C Rives as United States Senator; yet as I do not consider it necessary to the character of a any Southern man prefer Mr. Clay's party to firm Conservative Republican that I should sustain Mr. Rives for that office: I hold that such a cause cannot justly entitle me to the We look upon Mr. Deberry's course in regard to designation of 'a retreating Conservative; neither do I mean to be 'a retreating Republican.' As has been well said by a distinguish ed Whig statesman, in a letter lately published-the greatest and most important question now before the country is the Presidential election. I have never hesitated as to the course I should pursue. I go for the present incumbent, in spite of his Sub-Treasury heresy. I can't take the latitudinarians in any event; but I pledge myself to use my poor in fluence to defeat the Sub-Treasury scheme.

"I join no third party as a distinct organization. It must be manifest to every Republican, that the general good of the country much depends on the supremacy of the principles which form the creed of the Republican party, and although that party has committed blunders, which have had a tendency to shake public confidence, yet we must consider it the true political church, and must use our Conservative influence to check that disposition to Loco Focoism, which is becoming more and more evident.

"It is now reduced to certainty, that Mr. ter purporting to have been written by Dr. party, and that the Whigs require of him, as a condition precedent, in consideration of their palpable evidence that it is a forgery, as the support, that he should declare uncompromisown dignity require that he should retire, and relieve his friends from their present disagree-We refer our readers to a correspondent, able position? This is my opinion most de-

> The N. O. Bulletin states that Gen. Bravo Republic, having beaten Santa Ana, on the Bulletin says: The Essex's manifest, shown to us by Capt. Cottrell, bears an endorsement to this effect-"On the 7th inst. an express. courier arrived here from Mexico, stating that Santa Ana was driven from the President's chair, and General Bravo elected to fill the

Gen. Bravo does not possess a title of Santa Ana's talent, and the story is very unlikely. Yet strange things have happened. It is barely possible. - Georgian.

The Chicago Democrat copies the follow ing extract from the Declaration of Independence, for the benefit of Mr. Clay:

"He has endeavored to prevent the popula

What say the Native Americans to the Declaration of Independence?—Globe.

The N. Y. Times, (20th) says, in a letter sythewill be the Administration candidate for

the Vice President. We copy literally. Our readers will recollect that the Times is a Clay paper. Georgian.

An Evidence of Smartness .- "What kind day to Flam?

"Smart-very smart," said the wag. "How so? How do you call him smart?" "Why he has been living two years to my knowledge, without earning the first red

cent, and no capital to begin with. If this For the Bite of a Snake.—Take the bark

of yellow poplar and bruise it, and make a poultice of it, and apply it to the wound, bathing the arm or leg that is bitten with a strong a safe and easy remedy, and will effect a cure in a short time.

Inother .- Charcoal made into a paste, with hogs lard is a grand antidote for snake bites. In bad cases it should be changed of

For Burns and Scalds .- Mix in a bottle Linseed oil is equally as good as dive eil. Another. Spread elarified honey upon a linen rag, and apply it to the born immediately, and it will relieve the pain instantly, and heal the sore in a very short time.

Ring-worms .- Yellow dock rootstseped in

WHOLESALE PRICES CURREN

Corrected weekly for the North Corellates.				
PAYETTEVILLE:				
Brandy, peach,	8 1 00 e 800 00			
" apple,	00 60 4 60 70			
Bacon,	00 12 a 00 13			
Beeswax,	00 20 a 00 25			
Bale Rope,	00 8 4 00 12			
Coffee,	00 19 4 00 13			
Cotton,	00 19 a 00 13			
Ootton Bagging,	00 16 a 00 20			
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10			
Candles, F. F.	60 18 a 00 20			
Flaxseed,	1 00 e 1 25			
Flour,	6 00 a 6 50			
Feathers,	00 45 a 00 00			
Iron, bar,	00 51 4 00 8			
Molasses,	00 36 4 00 40			
Nails, cut,	00 07 a 00 08			
Sugar, brown,				
" lump,	00 16 a 00 00			
" loaf;	00 18 # 00 20			

	100		
WILM	IING	TON:	
Bacon,		800 12 a	800 194
Butter,		25 &	2
Beeswax, scarce,		23 €	94
Bale Rope, dull,		6 .	
Brandy, apple,		.63 q	65
Corn, per bushel,		85 €	100
Coffee, scarce,		11 6	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.		13 €	
Cotton Bagging,	đưi!,	20 €	4 .4
Flour, per bb!.		6 50 á	7 50
Gin, American,	34	55 4	
Lime, cask,		1 25 4	1 50
Molasses, Pitch, at the Stills,		30 4	2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.		2 00 a	3 30
Rum, N. E.		40 €	43
Rosin, scarce,		1 50 4	10
Sugar, brown,		8 .	
Turpentine, soft, pe	r bbl.		1 00
Turpentine, hard		h	alf price
Tar, per bbl.			1 70
Pitch do		9 00 4	2 25
Rosin, do			1 50
Flooring boards, M.			11 50
Wide do do			7 00
Scantling do			5 00
Timber, river rafts,		5 50 a	7 00
STAVES.		10000	40.00
W. O. hhd. rough,	M.	19 50 a	
Do do drawn,	do	28 00 a	With the second
W. O. bbl. R. O. hhds. rough,	do	9 00 4	79 TT 22 TT 1
Do do dressed	do	11 00 a	- 12 C 22 C 10 C 10 C 10 C 10 C 10 C 10 C
Shingles.	uo	11 00 8	10 00
Country,	ďo	1 50 4	2 00
Contract,	go.	3 00 4	
The second second			

Fayetteville, North Carolina,

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after and direction of the Subsreiber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

August 3, 1839. Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Duplin County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839,

George W. Glisson

anu Hampton Sullivan, Sr.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Could that Hampton Sullivan, Sr. one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that notice of said levy cannot be served on him, it is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in The North Carolinian for 6 weeks, notifying the said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to spear at the next Term of the Court, and show cause against the same, or an order will be made by said Court for the sale of the lands levied on as aforesaid for the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand, and a Venditioni Exponse issued to sell the same.

ditioni Exponas issued to sell the same.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th.

JAMES DICKSON, Clerk, July 25th 1839.

Negroes for Sale. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839. James H. Jerman, and others,) Petition for divi-

Zacheriah Davis, and others. HIS cause coming on to be heard upon, the pe-tion, answer, exhibits and proofs. It is agreed by the parties, that the defendents cancel the deed from Rachel Davis to them, for certain segrees.

deed from Rachel Davis to them, for certain segrees, land and other property, therein mentioned. And it is further agreed, that the Court de, and the Court is further agreed, that the Court de, and the Court is further agreed, that the Court de, and the Court is son, Clerk of the Court, be appointed a consistency, to sell the following slaves viz: Ann, Roy T, Nelly, Jack, Phillips and William, late Royal of Rachel Davis, deceaced; on the fire following in October next, at the Court House of Konansville, on a credit of six months, the directaser entering into bond, with two security to be approved of by the commissioner. For the purpose of said property, a reeably to the prayer of the patition, and that he said James Dickson, for the purpose of considerity dividing said notes or bands, among the distributees; take them in separate notes or bands, of the amount of one hundred dollars, or as nearly so, as may be conveniently done; and that he make report of the said sale, to the said term of this court.

Court.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for eight weeks, of this decree. A copy from the Minitues, this 25th July, 1839.

JAMES DICKSON, Clerk.

50,000 BRICK, Large Sin 200 Bushels Hair, for Plastering. 50,000 Lathes.

35 Bbls. Calcined Plaster of Paris, for Plas _AL80_