the district of North Carolina, or with his Deputies in the several counties, or with such other person or persons as he may deem proper, to ascertain such County to be ascertained, together with any other information which he may deem important in the establishment of a just and equal system of Common Schools throughout the State; and to communicate the same, together with a full report of the returns of the superintendents in the several counties, and the proceedings of the Board of Common Schools under this act.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the County Trustee, or the agent of Public accounts, in each county, to transmit to the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, a full and accurate statement of the whole amount of taxes levied and collected in his county for the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty (excepting the public revenues paid into the public Treasury by the Sheriff,) specifying in such statement what were the subjects from which such taxes were levied, and how much from each source of taxation; also a full and true account of the disbursements of the monies so collected, showing specially what amount has been paid for the prosecution of insolvent criminals, and their maintenance in jail; and that such statement shall be returned to the Governor on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and if any county trustee or other agent of public accounts shall fail to make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be added to the fund for common schools; and it shall be the especial duty of the solicitor of each county to sue for the same, if any failure shall occur in this county.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1839.

☞ For a calm, dignified and dispassionate representation of affairs in the political world, and a plain statement of facts, we refer the reader to the address of Mr. SHEPARD to his immediate constituents, which we give this week. Whether all his deductions are correct is for each one to judge,—the facts are set forth. In one respect, at least, this letter is worthy the consideration of every liberal-minded, and honest man, as being the open, and bold exposition of the writer's sentiments free from partisan rant and accusations. Mr. Shepard stands on the right ground when he declares himself untrammelled by partial prejudice and influence, and free to act with any, and all who may propose such measures as he believes most conducive to the good of the Country, and in conformity to the Constitution.

ALABAMA.—Resolutions in favor of the Sub-Treasury, "separating the public money from all connexion with Banks," passed the House of Representatives of this State, by a majority of 15 votes; and one against the establishment of any National Bank by a majority of 37.

MESSRS. BROWN AND STRANGE.—It will be seen from the extracts which we give of Congressional proceedings, that Messrs. Brown and Strange have received and laid before the Senate the resolutions passed by our Legislature, having a bearing on their conduct in the past, present, and future.—The remarks of Mr. Brown, on the occasion, are too long for our space, so that we are unable to give them at length;—the principal points of the argument go to declare, that he should always hold himself bound to conform to instructions, either by obeying, or resigning his place, but not regarding these resolutions as such, inasmuch as the term *instruct* was sedulously avoided, and even discarded, he did not feel bound to obey them,—and the rather, because in refusing to make them explicit instructions, the Legislature had failed to recognize the right to instruct, and therefore the necessity to obey them or instructions was not imposed:—he concluded by declaring his intention to retain his seat until the meeting of the next General Assembly, when he should resign.

Mr. Strange expressed his willingness and intention to comply with the will of the Legislature as contained in the resolutions, so far as he could conscientiously, and with consistency do so; farther he should not. For various reasons he considered it his imperative duty to retain his seat.

We have already expressed our opinion of the course which we conceived it to be incumbent upon these gentlemen to pursue;—it is, in our view, perfectly evident, that they have been required, by the clear demonstration of a general disapproval of their course heretofore, to resign;—they have judged otherwise it seems, and are determined to hold on to their places for the present at least.

We observe that *Mr. Clay*, thinking the gentlemen of the Legislature who passed the resolutions were in need of a representative, with disinterested zeal, took them at once under his protection and volunteered his services in their defence; and moreover, considering—probably from their letter to the Legislature—that the Senators themselves wanted a little enlightning, he obligingly proffered his aid to explain the meaning of the resolutions, and at the same time, suggest some advice in the matter,—very considerate this, in that honorable gentleman—but his proffer was rather bluntly and unceremoniously rejected by the North Carolina Senators; they seeming to think it a gratuitous and unwarranted interference on his part to undertake to point out to them their course.

☞ In a preceding column will be found the bill passed by the Legislature, providing for the establishment of Common Schools. We shall hereafter, place before our readers such information of a practical kind, as we can obtain, to aid them in arriving at a correct conclusion on the subject.

The Banks of Nashville, Tenn., and those of Natchez, Mississippi, have resumed specie payments.

CONGRESS.

By the Globe of the 15th inst., we learn the progress of the bill for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands; the following was the title, by which it will be seen that our Senators voted against its passage.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Calhoun, Fisher, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams of Mississippi, Wright and Young—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Southard, Spence, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Wall, and Williams of Maine—22.

The resolutions to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the defalcations of Swartwout and all others which may exist, have occupied the House for some time, in debate on amendments as to the manner in which the appointment should be made, whether by the Speaker, *viva voce* or by ballot: they finally passed on the 17th providing for the appointment of the Committee by ballot, and it was accordingly so appointed. The result of the balloting was the election of Messrs. *Harlan, Curtis, Wise, Dawson, Smith, Elmore, Cushman, Hopkins, and Hubley.* Messrs. *Elmore, Cushman, and Hubley*, requested to be excused from serving, and the vote being taken, the House excused them, and then proceeded to fill, by another election, the vacancies; the result was the choice of Messrs. *Martin, Taylor, and Wagener.* On the 19th the day was consumed in discussion on the application of the three last chosen gentlemen to be excused from serving on the Committee. Altogether, the appointing this Committee appears to be a difficult matter to dispose of. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wise authorizing the Committee to appoint a clerk, and printer, and also granting permission to the members to absent themselves from the House during its Session, and to proceed, if necessary, to New York to prosecute the investigation.

The two sets of resolutions passed by the Legislature of this State, one asking from Congress an appropriation for opening the Inlet at Nag's Head; the other on the subject of the public lands, have been presented in the Senate by *Mr. Strange*, and laid on the table.

We learn from a late Tuscaloosa paper, that at the annual commencement of the University of Alabama, the honorary Degree of D. D. was unanimously conferred on Professor MITCHELL of our University.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The January number of this always interesting periodical, presents a more than usually varied, and attractive table of contents. Among other articles we notice one highly commended by the Editor of the Messenger, entitled "A scheme for rebuilding Southern Commerce."

SALISBURY, January 18, 1839.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Salisbury was held at the house of Mr. Benjamin F. Fraley, to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Cotton Factory in the Town of Salisbury.

Thomas L. Cowan, Esq., was called to the chair, and Charles L. Torrence appointed Secretary.

Addresses, highly recommending the measure and strongly urging its adoption, were delivered by several gentlemen present, after which it was unanimously resolved,

1. That a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the probable cost of erecting a Cotton Factory in the Town of Salisbury, and also the best mode of constructing the same, together with all other necessary information relative to it, and that they report to a meeting to be held on Tuesday of our next February Court at the Court-House in Salisbury.

2. That a Committee of three be appointed to solicit the attendance of the Citizens of Rowan County generally at the Tuesday of our next February Court.

3. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian, and Carolina Watchman.

The Chair appointed the committee on the first resolution, viz.: Maxwell Chambers [illegible] and Col. Samuel Lemly.

The [illegible] the committee on the second resolution, viz.: D. Crawford [illegible]

The [illegible] next February [illegible]

CAUTION.

To the [illegible]

It [illegible] that I [illegible] General [illegible] Major [illegible]

What [illegible] here [illegible] vacant, which [illegible]

I [illegible] with a small [illegible] my work good.

I do not pretend to [illegible] for I know of no one who had a good cause for putting it in requisition, but I must say that upon his feelings who first started the report.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Cabarrus County, Jan. 22, 1839.

[*From our Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 19, 1839.

Business has again set in—the holy days being over—a considerable quantity of cotton has come in during the week and has found a ready market at from $11 to $12½; the article appears to be sought after at present. There have been several hogsheads leaf tobacco in market this week, which has been sold at 7½ a 8 cents; for *passed inspected*, 8 cents has offered and refused by some holders of the article. It is much sought after at the present time; flaxseed is getting dull, but no material decline in price; sales to-day at $1 50; corn is rather advancing, sales 85 a 90 cents from waggons; oats 50; flour (inspected) $6½, 7, a 7½ per barrel; some cash sales from waggons for less. Feather 45; tallow 12½; beeswax 25; pork 6½ a 7½; beef 4 a 6; butter 18 a 20. Our market is well supplied with groceries of almost every kind; no variation in prices worth noticing.

Arrived, 14th inst., Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Nelson in tow, with Dry Goods, Iron, Molasses, (50 bbls.) Salt, (60) sacks,) &c., for merchants here and in the country, among which we notice Cowles & Wilcox, J. Dorsett & Sons, Salem Manufacturing Company, H. Ledford, R. Marsh, R. Smith, and others. Departed, 15th, steamer Henrietta with cotton, wheat, flaxseed, cotton yarn, &c.; on the 16th, Boat Diligence, and on the 17th, Boat Nelson with flour, cotton, flaxseed and wheat, all shipped by merchants here. Money matters are quite easy; exchange on the North 1 per cent.

Rice, an article which has been very high during the Fall, has become abundant in market, and the prices reasonable; we quote 4½ a 5½ cts per pound. Prices on all groceries have rather a downward tendency at present.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

Our worthy townsman, Mr. Force, who has spent the greater part of the active portion of his life, in collecting, by personal researches in different parts of the Union, authentic memorials of the causes, rise, and progress of the American Revolution—now in a course of publication, under the authority of Congress—has handed us the annexed interesting communication.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Resolutions of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, of May 20, 1775, dissolving all politics between the "citizens" of that county and Great Britain, declaring themselves "a free and self-governing association, under the control of no other than that of their God and the General Government of the Congress," have excited more attention the last eight years than any other occurrence of the Revolution.

The authenticity of these resolutions has been questioned, yet no others have been produced; and it could not be denied that they, or others of a like character, were passed, and which, at the time, were described (by the Royal Governor Martin, in his proclamation of the 8th August, 1775,) as "importing to be the resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws, and subversive of His Majesty's Government."

In the course of my examinations into the popular proceedings of that period of our history, I have met with another set of resolutions adopted by Mecklenburg County in May, 1775, which answer very well to the description given by Governor Martin. They are expressed in somewhat different terms, and are besides of a much wider scope than those heretofore published; being in fact a general Declaration of the Independence of all the Colonies. Believing that these will be interesting to many of your readers, I send you a copy for publication.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1838.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, MAY 31, 1775.

This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves:

WHEREAS, by an address presented to his Majesty, by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from, the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these Colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves:

1. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies, are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all the Legislative and Executive powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other Legislative or Executive does or can exist, at this time, in any of these Colonies.

3. As all former laws are now wholly suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

4. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by this Committee and, having formed themselves into nine companies, viz. eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel, and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and the former Constitution of this Province.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Free Banking in New York.—The New York Herald contains the following statement and remarks upon the Banks established under the free banking law of that state.

"The work goes on, in the interior is progressing with great rapidity. Every mail brings news of some new institution starting up, all of them with large capital. The current of speculation is setting in this direction with a strength never before equalled. This feeling has reached a class of men seldom influenced by the spirit of speculation. The popularity of the new law, and the ease with which good farms may be turned into bank capital, seems to have excited the farmers to an extraordinary degree. As the new law allows only one half of the security to be real estate, bonds and mortgages are taken to this city and exchanged for State stocks, which are deposited with the Comptroller. The amount of bills already issued by these institutions is not large, from the tardiness attending their issues by the Comptroller. The amount of bills of circulation already ordered and in preparation, is hardly $1,000,000. These bills are sought after withe great avidity by the public at large, and are already producing ease in the money market. This ease leads to new operations and speculations, which in turn create a fresh demand for money, and further expansions of circulation beyond what the wants of legitimate trade require. The currency then becomes depreciated. These banks, based on real estate, offer no remedy for this, and a general crash must be the sure result. Thus the new law, although it may provide ample security to the bill-holders against ultimate loss, yet the great body of the people are not protected from loss arising from unsteadiness of prices and fluctuation of values.

General Banking Law of New York.—The comptroller of the State of New York has made an official report of his proceedings under the general banking law. It appears by a table appended to the report, that, up to the 5th of January, there were 53 associations; that the amount of circulating notes applied for was $2,500,000; the total capital subscribed, $12,000,000; and the aggregate maximum capital covered by the associations was 37,000,000 of dollars.

A table is also given, which shows the stocks issued by several States. The aggregate amount is $123,703,350. The amount issued and authorized to be issued is $141,000,000, viz.

For internal improvements	$84,000,000
For banking	51,000,000
Miscellaneous	6,000,000
	$141,000,000

ENTERPRISE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Lewis Cogdell, of Wayne, informed us this morning that he killed and cleaned *sixty four hogs* after sunset, 37 miles from Wilmington, and delivered them at 9 o'clock in Wilmington Market on the 11th, by means of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. That he also brought to Market sundry bales of cotton at the same time, two of which had been picked on the morning of the 11th. Such despatch is worthy of public notice, and proclaims more loudly the advantages afforded by railroads to the farmer, than thousands of theories and fine spun arguments.—We ought, also, to mention that Mr. Cogdell lives seven miles from the Rail Road track, and this distance was consequently to be overcome by wagons.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

CLEVELAND (OHIO,) Jan. 2.

The Drought.—The drought of the summer and fall, and the cold dry weather of the past month, are producing serious inconvenience in the central portions of the State, as well as in the lake country. The streams, very low before freezing commenced, are now almost entirely converted into ice. The oldest settlers in the State never before witnessed such scarcity of water. All the mills, except on the largest and most durable streams, are stopped, and the Mount Vernon Watchman says that people come 60 or 70 miles to the mills on Owl creek for grinding; and that large stream only affords water to carry a run of stones at each mill. We understand that flour is retailing at Massillon at $8, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining grinding.—*Herald*

Reading.—Go into the house of some of our farmers and you will find no newspaper; no periodical of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such men to subscribe for a paper, and they will tell you that they have no time to read one. But who is so constantly employed as to find no leisure for the improvement of his mind! Not the farmer, certainly, for the long winter evenings afford him several hours every day which he might devote to reading. Not the mechanic, for instances are frequent where the industrious artizans have attained an eminence in the sciences, merely by giving their leisure to study.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age is professor Lee, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read a newspaper, and those who plead the want of time as an excuse for not taking one, are almost always the least industrious.

London Police.—A letter from London to the Journal of Commerce, has the following paragraph touching the police establishment of "Babylon the Great:"

The report of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police has just been printed, from which it appears that the force consists of 2,969 constables, 342 sergeants, 70 inspectors, 17 superintendents, 2 commissioners, and a receiver. The pay of an ordinary constable is 19s. a week, a sergeant £1 2s. 6d. an inspector £100 a year, and a superintendent £200. The diameter of the police districts is from 12 to 14 miles, and their patrol or traversing pace, is two miles and a half an hour. Robberies in dwelling houses have diminished one-third.

Northeastern Boundary.—We learn from the recent valedictory message of Governor Kent of Maine, that the commissioners recently appointed to ascertain and locate the northeastern boundary of the State, report that "it is difficult to imagine a more certain and accurate description of boundaries than that contained in the treaty of 1783, or which with more certainty can be applied on the earth's surface. Its monuments are as fixed and certain as the pole and the everlasting hills, so long as the laws of motion and gravitation shall continue."—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

By the last evening's mail we have advices from New Orleans as late as the 7th inst., furnishing the following additional particulars from Mexico:

The French had evacuated the whole at Vera Cruz, and the French fleet had removed from Vera Cruz to compence the blockade anew.

Nine days were allowed the French, living in the interior of the country, to clear out with their families and effects, and sixty days for those inhabiting the interior for the same purpose.

A vessel (the French brig Therese Louise) was to leave Vera Cruz in eight or ten days, with one hundred and sixty French families for New Orleans.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Of one hundred and sixty prisoners received into a certain penitentiary, one hundred and ten were bachelors. What a warning!

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 17th instant, by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH ELLER to Miss EVELINE MILLER.

In this County, on the 20th instant, by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. HENRY WISE to Miss LOUISA C. BROWN.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

Near this Town, on Sunday the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH POOL, widow of the late John Pool.

On the 15th instant, in Iredell County, at the residence of John Moore, Esq., Mrs. ZILLAH WALLACE, in the 45th year of her age.—[*Comm.*

In Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday morning, the 30th ult., Dr. JOHN NEWNAN, one of the oldest Physicians in that city, and a native of this Town.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for punctual or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMERS' REGISTER is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at $5 a year, payable in advance. Or, for $5 may be purchased *two copies* of the same current or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription,) in current money, (as described below,) and without loss or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of $5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a post-paid order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any *new* subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall do so, as above, before the issue of the 2d number of the 7th volume; thus in effect *reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to avail of the offer.*

IV. If however, no more than one copy is ordered the subscription price will still be, as heretofore, $5 the volume; as it is not designed to permit any subscription debt, or payment, to be made for less than $5. And if an order is sent for two copies, without compliance with the conditions annexed, only one will be sent.

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, is $5 for one alone, $10 for any three together, and in the same proportion ($3.34 cents for each) for any more

CONTENTS

OF THE

Southern Literary Messenger.

VOL. V. NO. 1.

Original Prose Articles.—Editor's Address to the Friends and Subscribers of the Messenger, on the commencement of the fifth volume.—A scheme for Rebuilding South Commerce. Direct trade with the South; navigation of the Atlantic; packet ships of New York; their influence over the commerce of the United States, and their effects on American naval architecture; packet ships of Boston, Philadelphia, &c.; their origin and progressive improvement; Norfolk best fitted for the port or emporium of the United States; propositions to make that place the centre of exchange for New Orleans and the South; with a chart, (engraved for the Messenger,) showing the track of the "Great Western" on her first trip to New York, the shortest route from London, Liverpool, &c., to New York and to Norfolk, and the proper course to be taken by ships to and fro across the Atlantic, &c. By an officer of the United States Navy.—Carmente-Calamentes, to the Editor of the Messenger, with numerous poetical selections, on various subjects. By James F. Otis.—Desultory Speculator. "Actors;" origin of the dramatic art, and the estimation in which it was held by the Greeks and Romans; the Mysteries, or Sacred Drama; saints and martyrs of the players; prejudice of modern nations against the professors of the dramatic art; public opinion on the subject in this country; talents necessary to constitute a good actor, &c. By G. W., Washington City.—An address delivered before the two Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College, Va., June 19, 1838; by Hon. John Tyler. Published by request of the two societies.—"A Voyage Round the World, including an embassy to Muscat and Siam, in 1835-'36 and '37, by W. S. Roschenberger, Surgeon United States Navy, author of 'Three Years in the Pacific.'" A critical review of this new and interesting work, with extracts.—The Falls of Bash-Bish, or the Eagle's Nest. Journal of a summer excursion in the interior of New York; by Miss C. M. Sedgwick.—Notes and Anecdotes, political and miscellaneous, from 1790 to 1830; drawn from the port-folio of an officer of the empire, and translated from the French for the Messenger, by a gentleman in Paris. Speeches in the Chamber of Prince Talleyrand in July, 1830; the Marshal, Duke of Paguas,; M. de Polignac in 1830.—Notes of a Tour from Virginia to Tennessee, in the months of July and August, 1839; by Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D., President of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Chapter I. (To be continued.)—Dorcas Lindsay, or the Bachelor's Writing Desk. By the author of the "Bachelor's Death Bed"—complete.—Alice Richmond. A tale, in seven chapters—complete.—American Almanac, for 1839. Notice of this valuable publication, with an extract relative to the government of France—the King, Chamber of Peers, and Chamber of Deputies.—"Ex-President Adams' Letter to the members of the Franklin Association of Baltimore, in reference to the selection of a young men's library;" appended to which are further observations on the same subject.—Notice of a "Lecture on the Study of the Classics, delivered in Washington College, Va., September 18, 1838, by George E. Dabney, A. M." Published by request of the students.—Mola di Gaeta, a sketch from the recollections of a traveller.—Vellori; the Pontine Marshes; the Appian Way; the Campagna di Romagna; Terracina, Fondi, &c. By J. L. M., Washington City.—The First Statue of Canova; whimsical occurrence which first introduced this great man to the world—the lion of Isetter. Translated from the French for the Messenger.

Original Poetry.—The Past. By Elora; Philadelphia.—Winter. By C. P. C.—Lines written at Midnight. By Charles M. F. Deems.—The Spectre Horseman of Boston. By J. E. Dow.—Beauty. Written for Miss Emily S——y. By Elora; Maine.—The Bones of Leipsic. By J. E. D.; Washington City.—The Exile's Native Land.—Dramatic Epigrams. 1. On a Young Lady's saying she was in love with the Drama. 2. On Manager Ward's announcing that the next change his Theatre into a Circus.—Impromptu. (Selected.)—Bridal Address, to E. P. M****, recited at her nuptials, in New York, by her sister.—The Bride of the Dead. By E. H. C., of Richmond.—The New England Girl. By J. E. D.—The Beeches Tree. By the author of "Clinton Bradshaw," &c.—Acrostic on a famous Belle, who had just completed a "small shoe" of questionable utility.—The Ambrosia, or Drink of Immortality; a Hindu Fable. By Charles M. F. Deems.

Dissolution.

THIS day the Copartnership of Wheeler & Burns was dissolved by the consent of parties; all persons indebted to the Firm will make payment as soon as possible—*verbum sat.* The Apothecary shop will be under the control of C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, by whom due attention will be given.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, 3d December, 1838. tf

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVING entered into a Copartnership in the Druggist business, take pleasure in announcing to the citizens generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Spirits, Wines, &c.*, together with a splendid assortment of fancy articles—all of which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper, than any other Druggists or Merchants in the state.

N. B. All orders from a distance where reference is given, will be promptly attended.

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted, paints and oil are cheap, and labor comparatively nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business.

H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.

By JOHN LUNN, Agent.