the property. The people of New Brunswick are nearly all of them in some way connected with and interested in these trespassers.

So long as they can be permitted to cut at random the valuable timber on these lands, they will oppose the settlement, many way, of this question—but as almost the whole business of the Province depends on the timber cut on these lands, let their lawless marauding be effectually stopped, and they will be as anxious to have the question settled as the people of this State. There can be no doubt that these operations are not only known to the Province, but that they are countenanced and aided by them. Maine must, therefore, rely on their own agents to put a stop to this business. We can expect no aid from the Provincial Government.

Our forces now on the territory are not sufficient to protect the timber, independent of any other considerations; and to protecting that there certainly can be no objections. Maine now occupies a position in this question that entitles her to the aid and support of her sister States. I trust she will not abandon it, or be recreant to her own duty.

There can be no doubt that Sir John Harvey is collecting a military force at Madawaska.

The Commercial Advertiser of yesterday evening, acknowledges the receipt, by a special messenger from Fredericton, of the Royal Gazette, extra, published at that place on the 6th inst., containing a report of some interest from Mr. McLaughlin, the Warden, dated 27th February, immediately after his release and return from Maine.

The report commences with an explicit denial that the trespassers have in any way been encouraged or countenanced by the British Government or the Provincial authorities, and then sets forth,

That since 1829 the warden has been employed chiefly in preventing depredations, whether by British or Americans:

That as the most effectual means of prevention he has every year seized all the timber which could be ascertained or even suspected to have come from the disputed territory, and either condemning it or levying heavy prohibitory duties, the proceeds of which have been paid over to the receiver general, on special deposite, to be hereafter paid over to the Government in whose favor the final adjustment of the dispute shall be made:

That for the better prevention of depredations, in July, 1837, a proclamation was issued by Sir John Harvey, forbidding all persons to cut timber on the disputed territory, which was extensively circulated; and more effectual measures were sanctioned by the Lieut. Governor for seizing and condemning such timber as should come down, either to Fredericton or St. John—which was done;

That notwithstanding these measures, great numbers of trespassers, both American and British, have entered upon the territory during the present year, the former pretending to have, and many of them actually having, authority from Maine and Massachusetts, by which many British subjects were induced to join them, under the idea that the lumber would be protected from confiscation under the permits so granted—which accounts for the unusual number of trespassers upon the territory during the present winter:

That during the last fall the warden was directed to stop all timber coming from the disputed territory down the St. John, to which end arrangements were made for placing a boom at the mouth of the Aroostook, to secure all timber that might come down in the Spring of 1839; and finally,

That the warden was directed by Sir John Harvey to make a journey through the territory during the present winter, for the purpose of discovering the resorts of the trespassers, and devising means to break up their operations; in the fulfilment of which duty he was made prisoner and taken to Bangor, where he was detained until released on his parole of honor.

The report is accompanied by the proclamation of July, 1837, forbidding trespasses and threatening depredators with the severest measures of punishment.

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### LATER FROM MAINE.

The advices by the Eastern mail continue to be of a pacific character. Gen. Scott has received a letter from Sir John Harvey, giving strong assurances of an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties. Little doubt was entertained at Augusta that, *for the present*, a peaceful arrangement would be effected.

In the Maine Legislature, on Friday, Mr. Cole, of Paris, from the Committee on the North-eastern Boundary, to whom the Governor's message was referred, reported the following resolve, which was read once, and Monday next assigned for its further consideration:

"*Resolved*, That, whenever the Governor of this State shall be fully satisfied, either by the declarations of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, or otherwise, that he has abandoned all idea of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, or of attempting an expulsion of the civil force sent there under our land agent, that then the Governor of this State be authorized to withdraw our military force, leaving the land agent with a sufficient *posse*, armed or unarmed, as the case may require, to drive out or arrest the trespassers, and to preserve and protect the timber from their depredations."

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ATLAS OFFICE, Boston, March 18.

Some little sensation was excited in Bangor by the passage through that city, on Thursday evening, of an express from Sir John Harvey, with despatches for Gen. Scott, at Augusta. We have received a letter from our Augusta correspondent, informing us of the arrival of the express at that place, and communicating the agreeable intelligence that the character of the despatches was highly pacific. All danger is now over.

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### FROM FLORIDA.

An extra from the office of the Savannah Georgian brings us a letter from Garey's Ferry, dated March 13. It contains an account of the murder by the Indians of another brave officer, Capt. S. L. Russell, of the 2d infantry, and the death of the gallant Major Noel, from the wound received by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. The letter states that Capt. Russell was descending the Miami river, on the 28th ultimo, on his way to Fort Dallas, with a part of his company in open boats—these savages, in ambush on the river bank, waited until he arrived within gun-shot, when the boats received a volley from the Indians, who, being on an eminence, fired over them, and no one was injured. Capt. R. immediately struck for the opposite shore, and on reaching it, leaped out on the ground, and turning round to address a few words to his men, was instantly fired at by several rifles, three of which took effect, two in his body, and one just above the temple, producing instantaneous death. Lieut. Woodruff, Capt. R's. subaltern, who was some distance behind, heard the firing, and hastening to the succor of his captain, engaged the Indians for nearly an hour, when he forced them to retreat. He then collected his boats, and having obtained possession of his captain's body, proceeded to Fort Dade where double Indians were posted, but as soon as the woodchuck knowledge of the country enabled them to escape. Capt. Russell was clad in the undress uniform of the infantry, and it was to this that may probably be attributed his death, as but one man of the company besides himself was touched. The loss of the Indians was not known; their number was much greater than has fought together for a long while. The remains of Capt. Russell were interred with military honors on the 1st instant.

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### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship NORTH AMERICA, Captain LOWBER, from Liverpool, whose arrival below we announced yesterday—we have received London papers of the 6th and Liverpool of the 7th ultimo,—being one day later than those previously received by steam-ship—and by the Havre packet ship DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS, Captain RICHARDSON, arrived yesterday, we have received Paris papers of the 10th, and Havre of the 11th of the same month.

The London papers are principally interesting, from containing the debates in Parliament on the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. The principal topics discussed were the Corn Laws, Radical Reform, the state of Ireland, the affairs of Canada and of Belgium. On the first subject, the present ministry are avowedly divided; and from the tenor of the speeches, it would seem probable that no change will be made. The Radicals moved an amendment to the address, but were supported only by a small vote, the Whigs and Conservatives both voting against them.

The disturbed state of Ireland, elicited a remarkable speech from Lord Brougham, which if we can find space we will give at an early day. Early in the debate, Lord DURHAM called for an immediate consideration of his administration of the Government of Canada. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL both animadverted severely on the conduct of this Government, in relation to the inroads into Canada; but the President was defended by the Ministers Lord BROUGHAM and Mr. C. BULLER, an attache to the DURHAM mission. The latter gentleman, indeed, stated circumstances in favor of our policy, with which we ourselves are unacquainted, such as that this Government had doubled the army to prevent the assaults on Canada, and one or two other facts unheard of here before.

The letter from our Paris correspondent gives the political news of the continent up to its date, the 7th. From the papers of a later date, it would appear that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors had quitted Brussels in consequence of the refusal of the King to expel from Belgium the celebrated Polish General, *Skrzynecki*.

Although the Belgians continued to evince the utmost opposition to the cession of the disputed territory, we think there can be no doubt it will take place without recourse to arms, France having acceded to the determination of the other great powers in this respect.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

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### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

At Washington City, on the 9th instant, the Hon. HENRY W. CONNOR, member of Congress from the Lincoln District, N. C., to Mrs LUCY ANN COLEMAN, daughter of the late Governor Hawkins, of this State.

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### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 17th inst., after a protracted illness of nearly three months, Mrs. ISABELLA B. HALL, wife of the Rev. James D. Hall, in the 27th year of her age.

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### THE LEXINGTON

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, wishes to employ five or six good, respectable families of girls to work in their Factory as Spinners, Weavers, &c. None but those of *good character* need apply. Application to be made to J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.

Lexington, March 28, 1839. tf

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## Notice.

THE sale of the Land of the late THOMAS H. DENT, will not take place as heretofore advertised. JAMES OWENS.

March 28, 1839. It

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### THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health*. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

*General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.*

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved."

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities of the human frame which adhere to the coats of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected matter behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by all means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, in which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

*Dyspepsia*, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind.—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all wanted purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have even been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes inflamed, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain many remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

*Directions For Use.*—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS dies not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and from two may be taken, where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds, will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females: and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of extreme debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these Bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some chronic and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, gunnie, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, &c. &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills at the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

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☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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## To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

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## A New Confectionary.

### P. R. ROUDOUX,

(FROM PARIS,)

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and its Vicinity, that he has established a CONFECTIONARY, a few doors east of the Court House, in Salisbury, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of

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|---|---|
| *Candies,* | *Cordials,* |
| *Fruit,* | *Wines,* |
| *Nuts,* | *Spirits,* |
| *Cakes,* | *Segars,* |
| *Crackers,* | *Fish,* |
| *Raisins,* | *Ale,* |
| | *Cider, &c. &c.* |

Mr. R. would respectfully inform the Public that he intends opening a

**RESTAURATEUR,** (after the Parisian Style)

in which he will take great pleasure in accommodating his friends with a fine cup of French Coffee, and a variety of Dishes too numerous to mention.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

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## TAILORING BUSINESS.

### C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

**Cut, make or Execute,**

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

**Best Workmanship.**

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

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## PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

**With the best the market can afford;**

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

250 Plough Moulds,
Bar Scollop and Tire Iron,
5,000 lbs. Castings, (assorted,)
20 bls. Superfine Flour,
40 bu. mountain Irish Potatoes,
30 bu. herd Grass Seed,
6,000 lbs. Lexington Cotton Yarns,
1,500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 kegs Powder,
10 doz. superior Weeding Hoes,
70 kegs White Lead (ground in Oil,)
8 casks Rice,
25 hhds. Molasses,
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Salt,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1839.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## AMERICAN MUSEUM,

*A monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.*

ON the first of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It, also, contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H Clinch, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Forrman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury.—Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers,—although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—THE AMERICAN MUSEUM is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid*, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid*, and directed to the editors.

TRAVELLING AGENTS greatly needed.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

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## Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale to the highest bider at the late dwelling of JOHN TURNER, dec'd., on

*Thursday the 25th of April next,*

all the Lands that belong to said dec'd., (the widow's dower not excepted,) consisting of about EIGHT hundred Acres. The said Lands are in four different tracts: one tract lying on the waters of the South-Yadkin adjoining the lands of John Lackey and others; the other three tracts adjoining each other, Philip Rice, Hezekiah Heathman and others, including the valuable Mills, known by the name of Turner's Mills.

A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by the heirs. H. TURNER.

Rowan Co., N. C., March 28, 1839. to

N. B. Any person wishing to view said Lands or Mills previous to the day of sale, can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber at the Mills. H. T.

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## 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

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## C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,



HAVING entered into a Co-partnership 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 Druggist or Merchants in the State.*

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

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1838. tf

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## NEW FIRM.

E. BIRCKHEAD & G. UTZMAN,

having entered into Copartnership in the

**TINNING AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS,**

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that it is their intention to keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large and extensive assortment of

**Tin Ware, Copper Stills, &c.**

and, in short, almost every article in the above branches that can be manufactured in this country.

Their Shop is situated on Main-street, between Messrs. Cress & Boger's, and J. & W. Murphy's stores.

N. B. Orders from a distance for work will be punctually attended to.

Salisbury, March 7, 1839. tf

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## PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

**Ornamental and Sign Painter.**

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

**HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,**

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

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## New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

### HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his property in the town of Salisbury, it has become indispensably necessary that his notes and accounts, some of which are of long standing, should be settled. Those indebted to him are therefore requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

Eight likely Negroes for Sale.

T. A. HAGUE.

N. B. Persons calling to settle in the absence of the Subscriber will settle with A. W. Felton, who is his authorized agent. T. A. H.

Salisbury, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

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## No Joke:

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 20th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination. WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

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### DOCT. T. J. FOWLER,

**(Surgeon Dentist)**

WILL be absent from Salisbury for a few weeks. persons from the Country desiring to have operations performed on their Teeth, will be attended to immediately on his return, by leaving their names at the Mansion Hotel.

February 14, 1839. 74—tf

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### Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Rowan County Temperance Society, will be held at the house of Mr. Dewalt Lentz, on Monday the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Addresses may be expected.

SAML. LEMLY, Pres. R. & C. T. S.

March 21, 1839. tm

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### Goelicke's sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.

Fulton, March 28, 1839. tf