

an acquaintance and told him of his adventure at the eating house; the poor started acquaintance hastened to the spot already feasting in imagination on delicious manna, and little dreaming of the unpleasant denouement which the cruel Fates had in reserve for him.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Committee of ten, to which has been referred the resolution of the Convention, directing them to ascertain and report whether goods have not been imported and sold at the Southern ports as full a supply and as good assortments, upon as fair terms, and as favorable periods of payments as they can be procured elsewhere—and whether there exists any and what advantages in making purchases from the direct importers in the South, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The inquiries to be made in the foregoing resolution, are deeply interesting to all the friends of Southern direct trade. If fact will justify affirmative answers to them the success of the enterprise, if preserved in, is unquestionable, unless defeated by the untoward action of the General Government, or a dispensation of providence against which human produce affords no safeguard. The facts necessary to entirely correct conclusions on these inquiries, are many, and exceedingly complicated, requiring for their collection, consideration and arrangement, more time and opportunities than the present occasion affords; and your Committee being composed of merchants, dealers and planters, from the interior of the State and territory represented in this Convention, labor under many difficulties, in the investigation, in the result of which the Committee, in common with all they represent, have a deep interest, being nothing less than the discovery of those markets where they can sell their staple for the highest, and buy the goods they consume for the lowest prices. Such time and opportunities as they possess, have been employed to the best of their ability, and they submit the result to the consideration of the Convention.

The Southern States have at all times been the producers of staples of great richness and value in the commerce of the world, which from their earliest settlement as colonies, gave them a direct trade with foreign nations, of an extent and importance greatly beyond their proportionate population. The growth and increase of this trade kept more than even pace with the increase of population, and enriched them with a prosperity before unparalleled. Since the Revolution and during the period of free trade, it grew and expanded to an immense extent, as is shown by the report of the Committee of Twenty one already submitted to the Convention. The settlement of new States, southwest and west, of similar parents, institutions and staples have swelled the products of their industry, until they are more than three-fourths of the domestic exports, and constitute to that extent the basis of all the foreign commerce of the United States.

The fiscal action of the General Government in the collection and disbursement of its revenue, has always been unfavorable to Southern commerce, and when the additional burdens of the protective system was thrown upon the industry and trade of the planting States, the disastrous effects were apparent in the deserted cities and ruined prospects which blighted the prosperity and broke the spirits of her people. The direct trade which was her own by every law of commerce and nature, and which should have grown and increased every year, grew less and less until it almost disappeared, being by this inopportune policy transferred to the Northern ports and people. Discouraged by these barrens, our capital sought more propitious locations for its employment, or engaged in other business, our merchants and capitalists removing to the Northern ports, with their funds or withdrawing from commerce and investing in other employments, while others discouraged by their examples, were not loath to supply their places and attempt the business they had been forced to abandon. The importing merchants of the South became in almost every respect, and her direct trade, once so great, flourishing and rich, dwindled down to insignificance.

It would seem to be unreasonable that if the same state of things by which these disastrous blows were dealt, with such fatal effect, upon our direct trade, continues to exist, that the South cannot recover what is lost under their operation. It becomes therefore an important point to be determined whether any and what changes or modifications of these circumstances have taken place, which will enable the South again to enter into a struggle for her own direct trade with foreign nations, with any reasonable hope or fair prospect of success.

That such changes have for several years been in progress is most certain, slowly and gradually, but certainly and beneficially. The compromise act has already produced great amelioration, and every annual reduction is an impulse to enterprise and trade, which has already cost much capital to return, and again filled the old channels with something like its ancient current of business. The Legislature of the Planting States have, with prudent foresight, availed themselves of the opportunity, and by wise legislation, done much to encourage the enterprise and aid individual efforts in the patriotic effort; and it is hoped will yet do much more for this great and vital measure, by lightening the remaining burdens which oppress commercial capital in the heavy taxation on its employment. Lightened of much of that oppressive taxation imposed by the national legislation and animated by the prospect of still further reductions, and a well fed confidence in the future of the State legislatures, the rate of importing merchants has revived, and as individual and partnership firms, re-appeared in our cities, and have embarked large capitals with great spirit in the business. It gives the Committee great pleasure to add that they have every reason to believe that their operations have been conducted with the energy and prudence which deserves and has been crowned with a success as advantageous to them as it is beneficial to the country.

If we consider the general principles, which naturally regulate trade we see no reason why foreign goods used in Southern consumption, could not be bought by our own merchants at the place of their production, and brought direct to our markets as cheaply as they can be taken to the Northern markets by their merchants. A careful comparison of all the elements of cost, could they be clearly ascertained, might enable the Committee to arrive at exact conclusions, but it is impossible for the Committee in the time permitted for inquiry, to attain such certainty in the multitude of circumstances which must be considered, and even were it possible in any given state of things, and at any fixed day, the constant changes of circumstances, the fluctuations of markets, and the thousand occurrences every hour arising to disturb the regularity of trade, the exchanges and the

money market, would perhaps the very next day, vary that statement and present another condition of things, and so also if all the foreign goods brought into the country for its consumption, were imported by regular importing merchants, more certainly might be attainable. It happens however so far from this being the case, that immense amounts of foreign goods are often poured into the United States, upon the great points of importation, under circumstances of commercial pressure and distress, producing great disturbances and fluctuations of prices. At such periods, the manufacturers, if pressed for money, instead of at once reducing the price of goods, at their warehouses, (which is considered the last thing to be done,) generally prefer to make sacrifices of their surplus stock at distant points—they sometimes ship to foreign ports and sell by their own agents, on their own account, in which case they can lessen the duties, by making out their own invoices, at lower rates, and also escape the ad valorem, which is put on the merchants by our revenue laws, for the expense of the invoice, being about five per cent; they sometimes make loans upon mercantile houses having branches in other countries, and deposit their surplus goods as security, upon the agreement that they are to be sold for whatever they will bring, to refund the advance, if they are not paid when due. Great quantities of these goods and also of fabled merchants are thrown upon the Northern markets, especially New York, and sold at auction, for whatever they will bring—great sacrifices are inevitable, and at such times, purchases may be at prices which would prove ruinous to the regular importing merchant whether Northern or Southern. Such instances should be considered as departures from regular trade, and as exceptions to its general, regular, and steady course—although they occasionally not merely influence, but control business and prices, such transactions are not fair examples for regular business, and whether they are beneficial to the long run to the trade and prosperity of a place may well be doubted, as the tendency is to disturb commerce and destroy the regular importing merchant.

Before proceeding more into detail, it will be proper to remark, that the Report will be confined, after a few remarks on domestic goods, to those of foreign fabric and importation. The consumption of domestic goods has increased greatly and is still increasing. It is generally estimated by the merchants to extend already to 33 per cent, of the whole consumption. That they can be bought upon better terms where they are manufactured than at the Southern ports, is generally conceded, except where the manufacturers have agencies at the Southern ports, and sell at manufacturer prices, including freight, insurance, &c.—This, to a limited extent is done, and may not probably will, in the course of time be done to an extent commensurate with the demands of consumption. But if the Southern merchants still go to the Northern manufacturer and buys and brings the goods back with him for sale, it is not the less a direct trade, and he can buy as cheap, and with the exception of the manufacturer himself, sell as low as any other competitor.

It is manifest that the merchant who buys his goods cheapest, and has fewest burthens and expenses upon his business, ought to be able to sell his goods at the lowest prices. It is fair to presume that what can be done, has been, and will be done by our merchants, in fair competition, for the regular trade, with their Northern brethren. Let us see what are the elements which enter into the solution of the problem, which enjoys the greatest advantages in this honorable rivalry.

In carrying out this comparison, it will be most satisfactory to select pieces which may be considered fair exponents of the two sections of the Union, and the Committee therefore select New York for the North, and Charleston for the South.—In selecting Charleston the Committee are influenced by the fact that being there now, they are enabled to procure more information, authentic and at first hand, as to, than of any other Southern importing city; but it is believed that the same general principles and facts, applicable to the trade, may with such modifications as will readily suggest themselves in each case, be applied to the other Southern importing cities respectively.

In the South, the ports are good and safe, and open all the year to ships. In the North, many and considerable obstructions exist during a part of it, from cold and ice. The same may be said of their internal communications, the rivers and canals of the North being frozen, and the Rail Roads obstructed by snows and often for considerable periods of time. In the summer, the Southern ports are hot so healthy, and their intercourse with the interior markets, is less in amount and activity. The establishment of Rail Roads, permitting the most rapid travel and perfect safety through the unhealthy district adjacent, has greatly diminished the impediments of the summer trade, especially with Charleston, and will very soon, with other Southern cities, in which similar improvements are extending. New York enjoys great advantages from the perfect system of communication with foreign ports, and her customers at home, her commercial connections with Europe and most especially in the greater facilities her Banks give her merchants for credits in Europe, and by discounts at home for long periods, and on their customary notes. Were the only question, which city can sell its merchandise cheapest in its own stores, the answer would probably be that New York can generally sell as low or lower than Charleston. But the true question for the Southern country merchants is, can he buy down his goods, at home, cheaper from New York than from Charleston, or any other Southern port? If he buys lower in New York, and the expenses of getting them home make the expense more than he could get them at from the Southern port, his own interest as well as patriotism, will influence him to deal at his own ports. In coming to a correct understanding of the cost of the goods at the two markets, we must look into the circumstances which create cost, and go to fix the prices of merchandise. All the expenses attending traffic must be charged in the profits and taken out of them, and consequently enhance the cost of its merchandise. The expenses, in some important respects, are believed to be greater in New York than Charleston—and the following views are illustrative of this opinion: The foreign goods imported into this country are paid for chiefly by Southern produce or bills of exchange, drawn from it. To buy this, the Northern merchant must employ his factor or commission agent, and pay from 1 to 2 per cent commission; the Southern importer is on the spot where the produce is, and buys in person, this produce or bills, saving that commission. In general exchanges on Europe, are lower by 1 to 2 per cent at the South—at present it is not so, but the general experience has been that way; and the present difference in favor of the North may be ascribed in a considerable extent to the great amount of American loans raised through New York, creating a larger fund to draw on, a state of things temporary in character. House rents and store rents are believed to be twice or

three times as high in New York as they are in Charleston; clerks wages are higher, and the expenses of families and living, considerably greater. Another charge, which it is believed goes considerably to enhance the price of goods, grows out of the manner in which the mercantile business is done in New York. The importer there, as a general rule, does not deal directly with the country merchant. He imports in bales and packages, which he does not break, but sells in sales and packages, quantities too large for country merchants. The business is divided also into almost as many distinct classes of goods, as there are distinct classes of goods. Assortments in quantities to suit the dealer or country merchant, can only be had from another class of merchants, called jobbers. The jobbers, as they wait for immediate retail, buy from the importers by the bale or package, and breaking them, sell to the country dealers in quantities to suit their assortments. They are the regular customers of the importers, and if the importers sell to the country merchants, it is usually for cash, or by such rates and terms as will not interfere with the jobbers, who are their chief dependence, and necessary to their business.—These transactions, although they assume many variations in the forms of business, may be illustrated as follows: The jobber buys of the importer and gives him a bankable note payable at six or eight months, which can be converted at the banks to meet the importer's engagements—the jobber takes the country merchant's note, payable usually a short time before his note to the importer is due. The importer's profits are seldom as low as 10 per cent, often as high as 25, and may safely be averaged at 17½—the profits of the jobber, are estimated at the same or perhaps a greater per cent, because he has to include the loss which he must submit to, in converting the paper of the country merchant into available funds, amounting to about 4 per cent on southern notes, which occurs in this way: if the note is offered for discount at a New York Bank, that sum is taken off the face of the note for discount, risk, expense of collection and exchange; or if the Southern merchant gives his note payable in New York, the exchange, risk of remittance and agency, will cost as much, and should be added to the cost of his goods. In Charleston from 1 to 2 per cent only is taken off according to the distance the makers live from the city. In Charleston the country merchant deals directly with the importer, who combines in his business all that is done in New York, by both importer and jobber; his profits may be said to average from 20 to 33 per cent, greater than either of them singly, but probably not greater if as great, as both combined. They have two establishments, and probably each his family to support, he only one. But admitting that generally goods may be purchased lower, notwithstanding, in New York, yet there are other items of calculation to be taken into the account. The country merchant is supposed to make his own selections in person—it will cost him considerably more, and take longer time both for him to go and return, and for his goods to be brought from New York—the interest which occurs on his money while idle—the risks, insurance and cost of shipping to, and landing at Charleston, and commissions on forwarding to him when landed at the several points of stoppage on the way to his home, are no inconsiderable elements of price to enhance the cost of the goods.

In one point of view the Committee believe that New York possesses an advantage not adverted to above—in a wise policy which burdens her merchants with less state and corporation taxation than some of the Southern States and cities impose.—The Committee could not procure exact information as to the particulars—but it is understood generally, that the port expenses, war fees, landing, &c., are considerably less. The taxes fall upon the sales only, are light and paid by the purchaser in fact. At the South, port expenses are greater, the States impose considerable taxes on stock in trade, while some of the cities aspiring to import trade, strangely discourage it by collecting a tax on every dollar's sale of merchandise made within their corporate limits, a tax both of the State and corporations calculated upon returns required on oath, and which are in their nature inquisitorial and repugnant to the merchant's feelings.

For the want of packets and shipping, much of the import trade of Charleston is made by her own merchants through New York; the goods are brought to New York—unloaded there, and re-shipped to Charleston; in all such cases, there are increased expenses of commissions, insurance and freight on the voyage, and delay which is still more injurious; the goods therefore cost the importer more than similar goods direct to Charleston, but still are cheaper than he could buy them in New York. Another and important consideration is the credit which can be had in the two places. It has been already shown, that as a general rule, the credits given to the country merchant in New York, will average from six to eight months. In Charleston during the past season, the credits given by the wholesale merchants have gone from six to twelve months, averaging perhaps nine or ten months.—The medium of payments is not less important—payments in New York are by Bank notes at a discount, or Exchange at a premium. In Charleston the Committee are informed, that the Bank notes of most of the Southern States are taken at par, constituting a saving of from 1 to 3 per cent.

After weighing all statements and arguments submitted to the Committee, they have come decidedly to the opinion that foreign goods may be imported into, and sold at the Southern ports as cheaply and upon as good terms as at the North; and perhaps it is not going too far to say, upon better. An extensive inquiry amongst them enables

The following statement is made upon information furnished by experienced merchants:

IN NEW-YORK.	
Cost of goods, duty & assay	\$100.00
Duty paid by importer	23.50
	123.50
Profits of Importer, 17½ per cent.	21.61
Sold to Jobber for	145.11
Profits of Jobber at 20 per cent.	29.02
Sold to Southern Merchant for	174.13
Freight to Charleston, expenses, insurance, loss on exchange, &c., at 5 per cent.	8.70
The cost of the goods to Merchants landed in Charleston.	182.83
IN CHARLESTON.	
Cost, duty on	\$100.00
Add duty paid by importer	23.50
	123.50
Profits, including interest for 6 months, and all charges, at 33 per cent.	41.17
Sold to Country Merchant for	164.67
Saved to Southern merchant by purchase in Charleston exclusive of expenses of travelling to the North.	18.16
	\$182.83

the Committee to say, that such is the opinion generally entertained by the best informed merchants. Acting upon this opinion during the late season, they have made importations upon a scale greater than has been done in twenty years, and as the Committee are informed, at rates that would allow their sale upon terms more favorable than the New-York market has afforded. Many instances were laid before the Committee, illustrating the operations of the direct and circuitous importations on prices, from which the Committee will select a few, coming from sources of the highest respectability, not as conclusive proofs that all the trade has been of a similar character, but as giving some data by which the truth may be approximated. While it is conceded that the business of a single season, nor perhaps the cases cited, are such proofs of the stability of the trade or its general character, as may be considered conclusive, yet, when they come in support of the general principles upon which the Committee have based their opinion, they cannot fail to have weight.

One of the Committee, an experienced merchant, living more than 100 miles in the interior of South Carolina, imported direct the whole of a considerable stock of goods for the last and present year's sales. He visited New-York afterwards, and examined the stocks and market carefully; he states that the same kind of goods were as high, or higher, than his would cost him, all expenses included, at his own store. One article especially was greatly more so, to wit, negro blankets,—his standing him at his store, in \$25 the piece, while for the same quality they demanded \$33 in New York, a price he could have sold for at home, and have realized 32 per cent. profit.

A firm in the City of Charleston lately imported a large supply of goods direct, and about the same time had an order filled for similar goods in New York, which they state to the Committee, cost them full 15 per cent. higher than those imported direct. Amongst them was a case of cassimeres, a match case to one imported, the same in every respect, and costing near 30 per cent. higher than the imported case.

Another firm of this city, largely engaged in the wholesale trade, has a partner residing in New York, by whom about one-third of their stock is purchased there, the balance being imported direct. They inform the Committee that the goods purchased in New York have cost them from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than similar goods imported direct.

In regard to the assortments of goods now in the Southern sea ports, the Committee are informed, except as to Charleston—in which city the supply has been greater than any had there for thirty years past, containing excellent assortments of foreign goods. Of domestics—the assortments, though better than heretofore, has not, it is understood, been either as varied or good as at the North. The great market of New York must afford more range of selection at all times; but it may be questioned whether it affords a much greater variety of goods suited to the Southern market, or of better staple. Most of the importing houses, during the past summer, had partners in Europe, who were well acquainted with the wants and tastes of the Southern people, and made their selections to suit; and, notwithstanding the trade of the City has been far greater than was anticipated, they have still managed to keep their stocks at a respectable rate, and are now understood to have very good assortments. A strong proof, not only that the assortments have suited the demand, but that the rates have been better than could be obtained at the North, exists in the increased business; the sales of this season, notwithstanding the epidemic of the last summer, are computed at 25 per cent. advance on those of the year's preceding. Many intelligent and enterprising dealers from the interior towns, villages and country, who formerly traded to New York, with a full knowledge of all the facts necessary to proper conclusions, have discontinued trading with New York, and made their purchases here; and others, after persisting in going there and purchasing, have returned here, examined the stocks, and regretted they had lost time and money by going. While greater activity has pervaded this market, a comparative stagnation has fallen upon that part of New York which has heretofore participated largely in our trade. One firm, which has a house both in Charleston and New York, sold, on the capital employed the past year, full 75 per cent. more goods in the former than the latter city. These are gratifying evidences that our trade is falling back into its ancient channels, and again returning to fertilize and re-people its ancient home.

The last branch of the resolution directs the Committee to inquire if any and what advantages exist in making purchases from the direct importer at the South. Many have been pointed out in the preceding pages of this report—others have been more fully and emphatically explained in the report submitted by the Committee of Twenty One. There are some of these which may be adverted to presently—for the moment, however, others not yet mentioned will be remarked upon.

It is certainly good policy in the retail merchant to concentrate his dealings, if he can, at the same market, provided his supplies can be got there on as good terms. It has already been shown that in Charleston the assortments are good, the supply ample, the terms fair, and the credits favorable.—There are parts of the retailer's supplies which he can get no where so well as at the Southern sea ports—West India groceries for instance. By purchasing the other goods necessary for his business at the same market, he simplifies his business, contracts it to a single point nearer to him, and where he can avail himself of more means to meet his payments—all kinds of country produce may be taken by him from his customers, and made as available at the spot where he owes his debt as money itself.

Another advantage results from it. His customers will buy more freely when his goods are fresh. That merchant does the best business whose goods best suit the wants and tastes of his customers, he need buy no more at a time than

* In one of the best New York commercial papers, the Herald, of the 4th May, inst., since the adjournment of the Convention, is the following paragraph of its commercial report. The confirmation it gives to this statement is perfect, as it estimates the falling off of Southern trade at 75 per cent. The insinuation that it is for want of credit to the Southern Merchants, is undeserved, and will no doubt be duly appreciated by them.

The Southern trade may now be said to be over for the spring. It has been exceedingly light, probably not more than one-fourth the amount from the same sections during the spring of 1836. This is particularly true of the hardware business, which trade has, however, received a great accession from other quarters, and the aggregate sales in this line will reach, without doubt, 50 per cent. more than last spring. In consequence of the difficulties with the Southern banks, and the continued high rate of exchange, many orders have not been expected from that quarter; goods are therefore scarce, a fact which leads us to anticipate a large fall trade from all quarters. Southern merchants are beginning to discover that prompt payments are, on the whole, the best policy. The question is now no longer with our merchants, is a man rich! but, is he prompt!

will meet ready sale—for, being near his market, he can in a very short time get more goods of a given kind if needed—be thus making a steady capital do a large business, and run little risk of sustaining losses by goods growing old on his hands and going out of fashion.

The Committee of Twenty One have urged with great force a view in relation to this branch of the subject, which cannot be too highly estimated, to wit:—the accumulations which result to the capital of the country by keeping its own trade and the profits on it at home, increasing the means of the importer by enlarging his importations, and extending his credits and accommodations. The official reports from the Treasury give us some data on which to base a calculation, which will not be without its use. In 1834, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, the exports to foreign countries of domestic produce, from Charleston, was by Custom House valuation, \$58,000,000, (throwing off fractions.) To this must be added for what was sent coastwise, perhaps 25 per cent, or \$14,500,000, making in all of domestic produce \$75,000,000, or an average of \$14,500,000, by Custom House valuation. If the moderate rate of 10 per cent be added, as their value in foreign or northern markets where they are sold, it will make an average annual amount of near \$16,000,000, which should have returned to Charleston in the shape of goods and other supplies for the consumption of the country which furnished the exports. If from this amount two-fifths be taken for articles of domestic growth and manufacture, which we have received in exchange, there will remain upwards of \$9,000,000 worth of goods consumed through Charleston, the importer's profit on which will not be less than 25 per cent, or two and a half millions annually. If its commerce were to remain stationary, and not increase for ten years to come, and if this sum as the measure of profit, and admit the only one half of it or one and a quarter million of dollars would be annually added to the importing capital, without calculating any profits on the addition, twelve and a half millions would in the period be added to the permanent resources of the most important class of our citizens. If the same principles of calculation are extended to the whole Southern country, the benefits grow immense upon the mind, prefiguring a career of prosperity which will add vast power and influence to the South, and give new guarantees for the stability of her institutions. The safety of investments in the certain profits in our trade will offer, who know, inducements to the superabundant capital of other sections and even of Europe, to seek a location amongst us in new mercantile firms, in partnerships or agencies of foreign banks or loans to our own merchants. If a part only of these anticipations be realized, advances will probably take place in the wealth, developments in the resources, and an invigorating influence be induced on the arts, the industry, enterprise of the country, in all the benefits of which, no class can participate more largely than the country merchants. In the improved condition of their customers, new wants will spring up and a great demand for goods arise, at the same time that better market will be created at home, to buy for them whatever of the staples or produce of the country they may have to sell, and larger and wider ranges of goods will be offered for the selection of their assortments, at prices and on terms more favorable as capital and competing increases.

F. H. ELMORE, Chairman.

DR. R. C. IRWIN.
H. IRWIN located himself at Whitaker's, in the various branches of his services, to the citizens of the city and County. He may at all times be found at Mr. Gross's, six miles from Salisbury, except when absent on professional duties.
Rowan Co., June 28, 1839.

Five Cents Reward.
R. IRWIN from the Subscriber on the 24th April, an indentured apprentice by the name of ALEXANDER FREEZE. Said boy is about 5 feet 1½ inch high; and is about 16 years of age. The above reward, with no thanks to be given for his apprehension and delivery. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor or employ him, will enforce the law against any so offending.
JACOB LINGLE
Rowan, June 28, 1839.

Mons. Roueche,
H. IRWIN received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—
Sugar and Coffee, Soap and Candles,
Oranges, Cod Fish,
Lemons, Herring,
Raisins, Mackerel,
Almonds, Sardines,
Sweet Crackers, Anchovies,
Sugar & Coffee, Lime Juice,
Newark Cider, Lemon Syrup,
Albany Ale, and Wines and Liqueurs
of the best qualities, and of the latest importations.
Salisbury, June 28, 1839.

Public Notice.
THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 13, 1839.

LANDS:
Tract, No 1—Containing 888 acres, lying on the...
" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the...
" 3—Containing 3,800 acres, lying on...
" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp...
" 5—Containing 697, lying on Lick Creek...
" 6—Containing 1,412, lying on Lick Swamp...
" 7—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek...
" 8—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek...
" 9—Containing 1,807 acres, lying on...
" 10—Containing 1,807 acres, lying on...
" 11—Containing 1,807 acres, lying on...
" 12—Containing 1,838, lying on Lick Creek...
" 13—Containing 1,817, located on Lost...
branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lost...

GROSS & DOBER.
H. IRWIN just received and for sale,
5 hhls. sugar, ...
10 doz. Grass Scythes,
2 doz. finished Rifle Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spain Cotton, Salem Factory,
Hot-Airer Baiting Cloths and Secures,
Salisbury, April 18, 41.

Negroes Wanted.
FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes...
at Major Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.
May 17, 1839.