England for New York on the 1st July, made the following amusing mistake and announcement:

"IMPORTANT.—Queen Victoria was to embark on a visit to the United States about the 1st of July, and was expected to arrive in New York about the 15th."

*The way the Florida War is ended.*—A late Florida paper mentions the capture of an Indian negro, who says that the Indians have only made a pretended treaty in order to afford them time, and opportunity to raise a crop,—and that they then intended to renew hostilities in a more determined spirit than ever.

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The scarcity of any thing like news at the present time is absolutely distressing to us, who are fully expected regularly to furnish a due allowance any how. We may say with emphasis and truth, that there is now literally "nothing new under the sun."—In this State, throughout, there is a very general stir on the Congressional elections,—nearly every district being a ground of contention. Our neighbor to the westward, Tennessee, is in quite a ferment of excitement with the Gubernatorial and Congressional elections.—Col. Polk and Gov. Cannon have been traversing the State for several months in the canvass. These gentlemen must hold the properties of honor in higher regard than did the philosophic Falstaff—to anticipate a full reward for their electioneering trouble in the occupancy of the Chair of State,—and need at least to have no apprehension from the fear

——"lest too light winning
May make the prize light."

The political war in that State is waged with merciless fury by the Editorial fraternity—even "to the knife."—Their watchword seems to be no quarter—but death to the vanquished;—insomuch that one might suppose that the "Devils" had revolted from their proper allegiance, and having usurped the chair editorial were engaged in the work of strife.

From the North we hear of the "Presidents arrival," "departure," &c., on his way to visit his native State N. York.—The administration papers are rejoicing at his "friendly reception," and so on.—The whigs are fuming at his "electioneering tour," as they call it. Mr. Clay too, in his advanced life, has been seized with a curiosity—laudable enough for aught we know to the contrary—to visit and see the fine scenery and romantic beauties of the great Lakes and of western N. York, on his way to the Saratoga Springs,—and it is surmised that Genl. Harrison will begin to feel a like curiosity before long to see all these fine things.

The intelligence which we think will be most interesting to our readers—and we are sure is of vastly more importance than the kind just mentioned—is contained in the accounts which we have of the fine promise afforded generally throughout the Country, of abundant crops.—The Cotton crop of the South is highly promising,—and the season with us, in this region, has been latterly very fine.

## Communications.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The means used in this County to carry out political measures, and to effect the election of the opponent of Mr. Fisher, are of a character disgusting to the good sense of an intelligent community. *Some* have been endeavouring to shake the opinions and determinations of the honest yeomanry of our county, by propagating and circulating among us slanderous reports calculated to detract from the private character of Mr. Fisher.

Other reports and statements have been circulated over the County, by newspapers and hand-bills; equally false, though bearing with them the *terror of print.*

A feeling of self-respect appeals to each of us who has the soul of man, to retaliate these gross insults offered to the good sense of our countrymen. I shall therefore take upon myself the task of noticing one of the most underhanded and degrading electioneering schemes and prominent insult practised upon us. The "Southern Citizen," the present object of my attention, has been brought into our County (at almost every Post Office) during the past week, in unusually large quantities, and as formerly, "*Plus sonat quam valet*" it contains more sound than sense," or rather, more falsehood than truth. Yes it begins with falsehood, ends with falsehood, and falsehood is all its song. But what is most astonishing, is that the *employers* of the Editor of the Southern Citizen, his chief abettors, have never yet betrayed him into the truth. They certainly ought, for the sake of their party, if not for that of a moral community, endeavor by means of some *stratagem* to get this hired *servant* to tell the truth; for I am well persuaded, that nothing less than a stratagem can ever advance this B. Swain to that point of the moral zodiac marked truth.

He begins on one of his columns by saying that Mr. Fisher in one of his public speeches, abused the *character* of the "Southern Citizen." Why, we were not aware that his paper ever had any character. We thought and are still under the same impression, that it was esteemed in all other counties throughout the district, as it is in ours, "beneath infamy, and too low for reproach." He states in another place that a Constable in Davie has been electioneering in the upper part of Davidson for the Common Schools and "*passing himself off for Dr. Henderson,*" which is another prostitution of truth, and we have evidence to support the assertion. No, there has been no one electioneering for Common Schools and passing himself off for Doct. Henderson in any part of this county, but there are some in this county who have been electioneering for Common Schools as a pretext, but in reality trying to *pass Doct. Henderson off upon the people*, but it all went do. But above all we are surprised at his boasts about the probable results of the election, as returns made to him by his trusty spies in Rowan and Davie, "who ought to know, and whose authority is "*entitled to the highest credit.*"

The most of these probable results, we are confident will not be believed by any one who reads them, and we will therefore pass them by unnoticed, yet one we cannot spare. He says that Doct. Henderson's majority in Davidson, will be small, yes, so very small, that he will be found at the very least, 500 votes in the rear, when they come to "count noses." In another part of this "dirty sheet" we see the Editor reasons, why Mr. Fisher has been so successful in his political career heretofore; *because* there was no "Southern Citizen" to represent him in his "true character," and this was so, he might have said, because there was no Ashboro' caucus; for I venture to say, that if this Editor's employers had in those days been a little more flushed with money, and had been willing to purchase a low slanderer, whose vendible political opinions vary as the price of corn, that there would *have been* a "Southern Citizen" and a B. Swain at its head. And this is the man, who in his attack upon a gentleman of character, would make us believe, that he despised all party employment and the secret pay of individuals to carry out political measures.—Mr. Fisher has been successful *heretofore*, because there was no "Southern Citizen" to represent him in his "*true character*." Why we have never seen any mans *true* character represented in this "Southern Citizen," except the character of its Editor; and in its black and false columns we see *ipsa pictura* of his heart. In this paper, are to be found other pieces of the same nature which are too trivial to be regarded, and we shall therefore, notice that Editor and his paper no more for the present. Supposing that you would be glad to know how the "case stands" in Davidson; I will proceed to give you a brief statement. Mr. Fisher is gaining ground daily, and many of the Henderson men have themselves become disgusted, with the representations used to put him down. The people have generally made up their minds whom they will vote for, and according to the opinions of some of the best judges, Fisher's majority will be at the very least 500 votes. With that we will be satisfied, and say, go ahead.

DAVIDSON.

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FARMINGTON, Davie County, N. C., July 17, 1839.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Strange things have happened with us at Farmington: we are flooded with a little paper called the "Southern Citizen," which belongs, I am told, Editor and all, to the Ashboro' Caucus. It comes here every week in large quantities, directed, I learn, to one of the Caucus members in this neighborhood, who attends, I believe, every mail day to distribute them amongst the neighbors. I never, to my recollection, saw that little paper before, or hardly ever heard of it. I have examined it a little, but cannot imagine what it is sent here for; it hasn't a single subscriber here, only the Doctor: now I should feel very much obliged to the Doctor for his liberality to us poor and ignorant people, as, I suppose, he considers us, if his little gratuitous sheet gave us any truth, or even common sense on politics or medicine,—but it is entirely filled with scurrilous abuse, and, to speak plain, lies, against Charles Fisher,—whom I and many of us here have known for years, and would believe in any thing a little sooner than we would his slanderers.

In looking over this Ashboro' sheet, of the 12th July, my attention was arrested by an extract of a letter, headed, Farmington, Davie County, June 25th 1839. Now I have lived near Farmington for twenty-nine years, and I think I know the people of Davie county, and about here as well as the author of that piece, and I did not believe that any man in or near Farmington would make such bare-faced assertions. I should like to know, just from curiosity, if this writer does think, that any man who has known Mr. Fisher, as I have 25 or 30 years, would believe such stuff as he has written.

The writer, says the "Southern Citizen," appears to be a thorn in the flesh to Mr. Fisher. I am much mistaken if Dr. Henderson don't get more sticks from it than Mr. Fisher, as he will find before long. It is sticking at Mr. Fisher and striking the Doctor every day. He says, "we shall give Henderson 100 votes at this place,—Fisher may get ten—but doubtful." Spirit of truth! what are we coming to! Now I believe I know the writer of that piece, and would advise him, if he expects to figure much in the public papers, to be a little more strict, and tell all he knows as it is. As to the tilt, as he calls it, at Mocksville, I believe I have heard this writer say he considered Fisher as the most capable man—and Henderson's friends admit and say that Fisher gained many votes about Mocksville by his bold, and full exposition of the false charges raised against him. I believe Fisher is gaining here.

A FARMER.

P. S.—I think the Doctor might as well order the supply of the "Southern Citizen" for this place to be stopped: it will save the Caucus a little something—and a "penny saved," you know, "is a penny gained."

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[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

### TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. GALES.

The departure of such a woman as MRS. WINIFRED GALES seems to call for a notice of greater length than appeared in the papers of last week; will you, sir, permit one who was privileged to have a personal acquaintance with her (of long standing,) to pay a brief tribute to her memory. Seldom, indeed does the biographer find so rich a subject for his labors as in the present instance, nor can I for one moment doubt, but that, in due time, it will call forth the exertions of some abler pen; but I would seize the present moment to diffuse the light of her example, throughout the dwellings of your numerous subscribers, that they, seeing her good works, may go and do likewise.

Nature had bestowed upon Mrs. Gales talents of the first order, which the judicious care of her worthy parents had enabled her to improve by an excellent education and by extensive reading. It was thus, (under Providence,) she was fitted for the wide sphere of usefulness which, in future life, she was destined to fill.

Early in life she was happily married, and in the diligent exercise of domestic duties and virtues, she enjoyed the delightful prospect of rearing her children in the land of her birth, in the midst of her kindred and the friends of her youth. But events, beyond her control, separated her from her peaceful home, and, what was worse than this, separated the members of the family far from one another. And now, floating upon the stormy deep in the time of war, amidst a thousand trials—separated from her devoted husband, we see a presence of mind, and an elevation of character displayed, which commands our warmest admiration.

The Merchantman, in which she was proceeding to America, was attacked and taken by a privateer. She pleed for the young children's sake, and pity for the helpless group, induced them to permit the ship to proceed on her course.

But the misfortunes of her voyage were not yet ended; she was not to reach the land of her adoption, without being first conveyed to Germany, where, among a people of a strange language, she experienced a kindness which commanded a gratitude as lasting as life.—But she did reach our shores—she did adopt the feelings and interest of our beloved country, and consistently, and uniformly and nobly did she defend them—for it was here, during a protracted season, (in which divine Providence laid her excellent husband aside from his editorial labors, and deprived him of power to watch over the interests of his growing family,) it was hers to assume the editorial pen, and ably did she perform its services, even while her heart was wrung with anguish for the afflictions of her husband, and while her hand alone (under God) provided for the support of her children. Surely none but a mind of surpassing energy could have sustained the trials which she endured, and endured without complaining! But happier days dawned upon her. Her husband was restored, and her children, reared with the tenderest care, repaid that tenderness a thousand fold. But never did she f rget the days of her adversity.

Her house was at once the school of intellectual and moral excellence and the seat of elegant and generous hospitality.

"She knew the heart of the stranger, and how to do it good" and how to promote social interest and virtuous refinement in society. Nor did she confine her liberality within the bounds of her own social circle. She knew how to send portions to the poor, and to those for whom nothing had been prepared, and seek out the afflicted and destitute in their lowly habitations. She rejoiced to share with the needy the bounty which Providence had bestowed upon her. Her hand was ever open to encourage the exertions of those who had none to help them. Was any plan suggested for the relief of the indigent or the encouragement of merit, she waited not to consider whether it could in any way contribute to her own advantage, or to find out with whom the idea had originated, or by whom patronized—her only inquiry was, "Will it do any good?" and when this point was settled, she bent the energies of her whole soul to its accomplishment. Elevated, in an eminent degree, above the selfishness which seeketh its own, she sought her happiness in doing good to all around her. Her duties (which were many and important,) were her purest pleasures. She diffused cheerfulness and intelligence through every circle in which she moved, for her colloquial talents were of the highest order, and she possessed, in a remarkable degree, the power of adapting her conversation to the capacity of those with whom she was conversing. It may be said, in truth, that all who knew her, loved and honored her. If in any case she had given cause of offence (and who that lives has not done this!) she possessed that indispensable trait of true greatness of soul, a willingness to acknowledge her error, and a desire of reconciliation, which, like a magic spell, had power to transform the bitterest enmity into the warmest friendship. It was thus she secured the regard of all and became most eminently useful. But if such was her value to society at large, in her own domestic circle, surely she was beyond all price!—and who that knew her there does not feel that, as a wife—a mother—a mistress—she had few equals and no superiors! Who that knew her worth does not mourn her death! Who that knew her long does not feel (in sincerity of soul) in looking towards the narrow tomb, in which she now reposes, a sigh of sorrow arising, mingled with the bitter exclamation, alas! I have lost a friend!

S. D. N. H.

Salisbury, July 16th, 1839.

*Affairs on the Aroostook.*—The Pisquataquis Herald gives the following plain and unvarnished, but not very encouraging account of the state of affairs in the disputed territory:

The men employed in this County, under the charge of Major Turner of Milo, and Capt. Williamson of Parkman, to guard the trespass timber cut on the disputed territory, build roads, &c., have all returned, having taken leave, "sans ceremonie." The reason they give for leaving is, that their provisions were unsuitable, consisting of pork and hard bread only, and that of the very poorest quality: they say that the boom has been open much of the time since the timber commenced running—that it was suffered to remain open by night without being properly guarded, and that rafts of timber were run through, supposed to have been cut by trespassers—that by some unaccountable cause much of the timber cut by trespassers found its way out of the boom, and was cured below, along the bank of the river, which timber has since disappeared and gone down stream. The men further state that there is not one hundred sticks of timber now in the boom; at the time appointed by the Land Agent for the sale of the trespass timber, there were a number of persons who appeared for the purpose of purchasing, but neither Land Agent or any other person was present to sell. The men when they left were destitute of money, and many of them were obliged to sell their clothes, to pay their bills on the road; the distance they had to travel being about one hundred and eighty miles.

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A Frenchman has invented what he denominates a cannon clock, which consists of an ordinary piece of ordnance with a sun-glass suspended over it in such a manner that when it is just 12 o'clock, the focus bears upon the priming of the gun, and that discharges it. It will thus designate any time of the day for which it may be set.

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The St. Louis Bulletin of the 9th inst. says:

The Missouri river has risen very high, and the Mississippi opposite this place has risen about four feet within the last forty eight hours; it is now as high as it has been at any time this season. Our wharf is literally *jammed* with boats. The Upper Mississippi is falling slowly; the steamer Pavilion reports 3½ feet on the Lower Rapids.

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### UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Davie County, on Thursday, the 18th instant, by Francis A. Ward, Esq., Mr. THOMAS GRAY to Miss ELIZA LOCKE.

In Stokes County, near Salem, on the 17th inst., Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, of Davidson to Miss ABIGAIL STAFFORD.

In Randolph County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Lanier, Mr. MATTHEW SKEEN, of Davidson to Miss BELINDA WOOD.

On the 28th ultimo, in Louisana, Hon. JESSE A. BYNUM, Representative in the last Congress, from North Carolina, to Mrs. EMELINE BRAY, of the Parish of Rapide, La.

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 18th instant, Miss JANE MILLER, aged about 65 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church; she was indulgent and affable to her servants, charitable to the poor, returning good for evil, she lived and died a practical Christian. Her gentle spirit, which, while it animated her mortal frame, prompted the exercise of every virtue, has taken its flight to mingle with that pure essence of virtue which we can scarcely conceive, much less practice.—[*Communicated.*

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

20 doz. German Grass Scythes,
35 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
100 kegs White Lead,
250 bars Tire Iron, 1¼, 1½ & 1¾ inches wide,
200 Bottles Snuff,
6 pieces Hot Anchor Bolting Cloths,
3,000 lbs. bar Lead,
500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

ALSO, IN STORE.

75 bags Coffee, 2½ hhds Sugar,
24 bags Molasses, 30 sacks Salt,
6 casks Rice, by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle has guaranteed that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents*—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

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FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure*; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

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FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the *Fever and Ague.* Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado become a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say.—"Try the *Life Medicines*, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

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**The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.**

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839. tf

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**Beef! Beef!!**

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS to furnish the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity with BEEF, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and oftener if required, as soon as Beeves can be procured; he tenders his thanks for past patronage, and hopes to be enabled to please all who will again patronize him.

HENRY SMITH.

July 19, 1839 tf

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**Warrants for sale here.**

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## Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as agent for Hetty Scott, James Scott, and Mary Scott, who intend moving to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract containing 415 acres, the residence of the late John Scott, situated five miles from Salisbury, on the main road to Charlotte, N. C., having much cleared land and valuable Meadows, with a large and commodious dwelling house, a double barn, crib, kitchens and other out houses—all in good repair—with the best of water.

One other Tract of 415 acres, adjoining the above, and on both sides of Crain creek, having on it a Grist Mill and 70 acres cleared; and a fine Meadow at the head of the pond.

As a public stand it is well known; as a private residence it is a desireable place.

A waggon, horses and negroes will be taken in payment. A young negro girl is wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

☞ The above Lands will be rented or leased, if not sold, this Fall by me. A. W. BRANDON.

July 26, 1839. 3m or tf.

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## Salisbury Female Academy.

### MRS. HUTCHISON

BEGS leave to inform her friends and Patrons that the present *Academical year* will close on the 31st inst., *without public Examination.*

She will feel greatly obliged by the immediate settlement of her Tuition bills, as the continued indisposition of her little son calls her immediately to New-York, and any detention under circumstances so afflictive, would be to her a source of deep regret.

N. B. The SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY will be re-opened (Providence permitting) on the 1st Monday in October next.

July 19, 1839. 2w

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## Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Doeskins for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S. F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macchabo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hat Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

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## Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. Loeco Mitchell on account, will please settle the same on or before the 10th day of August next. Those who fail to do so, need not expect further indulgence. Application may be made for settlement, either to Major Sneed or myself. A. HENDERSON, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., July 19, 1839. 4t

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## The Healing Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now enlarging his Establishment at the

**HEALING SPRINGS,**

in Davidson county, and making various improvements for the better accommodation of all who may call on him. He has now opened his house and is ready to receive all those who may favor him with their custom, and he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay easy and comfortable. He will have more rooms than during the last Summer, they will be better fitted up, and his table shall be abundantly supplied with the best the county affords.

The Healing Springs of Davidson, are known to be as fine CALYBEATE water as ever flowed out of the earth. They have long been celebrated for the healing and invigorating effects of the water. Hundreds of invalids who have visited them, can bear testimony to their HEALTH-RESTORING QUALITIES.

These Springs are situate four miles East of the Yadkin River, in the midst of the mountains where the air is cool, pure, and refreshing. They are distant from Salisbury about 18 miles, and from Lexington about 15 miles:—good roads leading from each place.

The Subscriber flatters himself that those who may honor him with their company when they leave shall have no cause to be disatisfied either with the waters, or with himself. His charges shall, in all cases, be moderate.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

July 19, 1839. tf.

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WE have always esteemed the "*Healing Springs*" of Davidson to be very fine Calybeate water. They have been celebrated for many years for their strengthening and invigorating qualities. These Springs are located in the midst of a range of considerable mountains, where the air is pure and pleasant. We are glad to see that Mr. Harris is fitting up the Establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and we hope he will receive the encouragement which the waters, and his attentions as well deserve.

CH'S. FISHER, JNO. L. HENDERSON,
JAS. R. DODGE, R. MACNAMARA,
R. W. LONG, JUNIUS SNEED,
SAM'L. HARGRAVE.

April 18, 1839.

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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. Fisher, 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. 20, 1838.

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**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

32 6m.