Senate, than that the apostate Tallmadge should be thus honored for his treachery to his old friends. Every effort, consistent with parliamentary rules, was consequently resorted to by the Democratic members to defeat Mr. Tallmadge's election. But finding that the whig and abolition majority had *decreed* that Mr. Tallmadge *must* and *should be* elected, Mr. CHATFIELD, a Democratic member, in order to ridicule and burlesque the dogged determination of the whig and abolition majority to elect a political apostate, moved to substitute the name of GERRET SMITH, for that of NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE. This was done by Mr. Chatfield *on his own responsibility*, without concert with any other member; and, of course, this so literal motion, made in derision of the coalition majority, could not have constituted Mr. Smith "the candidate" of the Democratic party. Indeed, such an implication is preposterous!

And more than all this, Mr. Gerret Smith, like nearly all the prominent Abolitionists in that State, is, and ever has been, an *unchanged* federal whig—is, and ever has been, an unmitigated opponent of the Democratic party; and used as much influence, and doubtless expended more money, than any other individual in that State, in furtherance of the election of *Mr. Bradish*, the avowed Abolitionist whig Lieutenant Governor. The Democratic party vote for such a politician as Gerret Smith, a blue-light federal whig! The thing is impossible! The Republicans would sooner have "cut their right hands off," than to have "selected" *him*, or any other federal whig abolitionist, as *their* candidate.

But should the Editor of the "Recorder" (or of the Raleigh Register) not have *seen* the detailed proceedings of the New York Legislature in question, we would refer them to the remarks made in Congress on this subject by Mr. Prentiss, who represents the District where Mr. Chatfield lives.—From these remarks, the Editors must be satisfied, (unless determined *not* to be "convinced against their wills,") that their charges against the Republican party in the New York Legislature are entirely groundless.

The "Register," however, is too wary to make a direct *charge*; the Editor thrusts with a *quib*—stabs by *inuendo*.

Report on the Assumption of the State Debts.—The Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Senate under Mr. Benton's Resolutions on the Assumption question, appears in the Globe of Feb. 5. The doctrines of this Report must meet the cordial approbation of every genuine republican; while they have received, and will continue to receive the most violent opposition from the federal party. The unconstitutionality, inexpediency and rank injustice of this scheme of the federalists to saddle the whole country with a heavy national debt, the evil consequence of the imprudence of a few of the States, is most conclusively established in the Report. The Report and Resolutions have been sustained in debate by Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Grundy, Wright, Hubbard, Brown, and Clay of Alabama, *all Republicans*; while Messrs. Merrick, Southard, Crittenden, Phelps, Henderson, and even Preston of South Carolina, all *whigs*, oppose them. This shows to what party the People must ascribe this dangerous measure. The Report concludes with the following Resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That the assumption, directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been, or may be, contracted by the States for local objects or State purposes, would be unjust, both to the States and to the people.

2. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be highly inexpedient, and dangerous to the Union of the States.

3. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be wholly unauthorized by, and in violation of, the Constitution of the United States, and utterly repugnant to all the objects and purposes for which the Federal Union was formed.

4. *Resolved*, That to set apart the Public Lands, or the revenues arising therefrom, for the before mentioned purposes, would be equally unjust, inexpedient, and unconstitutional.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

A bill passed its second reading in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on the 28th ult., to compel a resumption of specie payments by the banks of that State. It was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading; and it was thought would become a law:

The following is a brief sketch of the bill as it passed its second reading, viz:

1. The banks are required to resume the payment of gold and silver for all their liabilities, whether notes or deposites, on the 15th day of February, 1840.

2. If they do not do so, any person aggrieved, may make complaint before a judge of the court, and the judge shall appoint the tenth judicial day thereafter for a hearing of the parties, and it is made the duty of the deputy Attorney General of the County, to prosecute the case. And if the facts charged are substantiated by a competent witness or witnesses, the judge shall within two days inform the governor of the fact, and it then becomes the duty of the governor on receiving such information forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter null and void for all purposes except to fulfil its contracts previously entered into, and to enable the trustees to collect all moneys due said bank.—The Governor is further required to appoint three proper persons (called commissioners) to take charge of the bank so forfeiting its charter, and the said commissioners are required to make oath and give sufficient security before entering upon the duties of their office. The duty of the said commissioners shall be to collect the debts due to the bank, and pay over semi-monthly, *pro rata* amongst the creditors, all the money that may come into their hands, and they are required to make a final settlement at the end of three years. The note holders are to be paid first; the depositors second; the stockholders last.

3. The Trustees are prohibited either directly or indirectly from purchasing the notes or obligations of any bank whose affairs are in their hands.

4. The officers and directors of the banks are required to hand over the books and papers to the trustees.

5. The sheriff or coroner is to serve the notice on the bank and receive compensation therefor out of the county treasury.

6. The judges are liable to impeachment for any neglect of the duties aforesaid—and any other officer spoken of in the bill, for neglect or refusal of duty subject to a fine of not less than $300 and not greater than $2000, and imprisonment for a term not greater than two years, and not less than one month, at the discretion of the court.

7. The Act is not to be construed into legalizing of the suspension by the banks.

8. The Secretary of the commonwealth is to publish the Act in four daily papers in the city, and two at the seat of government.

ABOLITION, AND ROTTEN BANKS.

Wherever the Republican party has had a majority in a Legislature, abolition and fraudulent banking have found no favor. In *Ohio*, where the Republicans gained the ascendency, last year, the Legislature adopted early measures to compel the Banks of that State, (which had followed the example of the mammoth concern at Philadelphia, and other banks in that city and at the south of it, in suspending payment in October last,) to comply with their obligations, by redeeming their issues in specie. This prompt action of the *Republican* Legislature, had its desired effect; and nearly all the banks in that State, we learn, either now do, or soon will, pay their notes on presentation. And the Legislature seems no way disposed to make a half-way job of their work of reform; they are now directing their efforts towards breaking up the fraudulent *Post Note* system, as will be seen by the article below.

It will also be perceived, that the Ohio Republicans are lashing the full spirit of abolitionism into quiescence, within their borders. Will the Harrison whig Legislatures in the non-slaveholding States, "go and do likewise?" We know of no instance, thus far, where they *have* done so:—What deters them? Are they afraid of losing the votes of the abolitionists?

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Ohio Legislature.—In the House of Representatives of Ohio, a resolution has been adopted, instructing the Committee on Banks and the Currency to report to the House a bill, making it an offence punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for any length of time not exceeding 7, nor less than 3 years, for the directors or officers of any banking institution within the State to issue, for circulation, within the State or elsewhere, post notes or bills, payable on time. The same committee were at the same time directed to enquire into the expediency of making all post notes previously issued, payable on demand, in gold and silver, at the counters of the banks issuing them.

A resolution stating that slavery is an institution recognized by the constitution, was passed by a large majority. Another resolution on the same subject declared the "unlawful, unwise, and unconstitutional interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the North, with the domestic institutions of the Southern States," was highly criminal.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, OF FEB. 8.

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren, Genl. Wm. H. Harrison, Hon. R. M. Saunders, and John M. Morehead, Esq.:

Are you, or are you not, opposed to the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form or fashion, except as the owners of the slaves may themselves desire?

To this question, I respectfully request, that as soon after the receipt of this as may suit your convenience, you will respectively return an answer by letter addressed to me at this place, with permission to publish the same in this paper.

It is desired that your letter first state the question as above propounded; and if you answer in the affirmative, that you write immediately after the question—"To this question I answer Yes. On the contrary, if your answer is in the negative, I request that you will write immediately after the question—"To this question I answer *No*."

With the highest respect, gentlemen,

Yours, &c. H. L. HOLMES.

As our apology for addressing the above inquiry, we beg leave to state, that the subject is one of vital importance to slaveholders; and we desire that there shall be no half-way ground occupied in regard to it, by any man who is a candidate for the highest offices in the State or the Union. We call on our subscribers to sustain us with their names and influence, in enforcing the enquiry above proposed. We will oppose the election of either of the gentlemen to whom the above letter is addressed, provided he shall either answer the question there propounded in the negative, or unreasonably evade the enquiry. We call on *all Editors* in North Carolina to signify their assent to this *Test*; and this we do to save further ink-shed in the South about abolitionism. What say you all, gentlemen!

Here's our hand, namesake; we subscribe to your *test* most cordially, and hope to see no dodging on the part of our brethren of either party.

VIRGINIA SENATOR—NO ELECTION.

In last week's Carolinian, we briefly stated the fact, that the election of United States Senator had been postponed indefinitely by the Virginia legislature. We now have, in the Richmond papers, the details of the proceedings of that body in their fruitless attempts to make choice of a Senator. It seems they continued their ballotings during three days,—voting twice on the first day, four times on the second, and five times on the third,—the several ballotings having resulted in no choice, as will be seen by the following table:

	1st.	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Mason,	80	80	81	81	81	81	80	79	80	81	81
Rives,	83	83	82	82	82	82	23	11	8	5	4
J. J. Allen,							63	76	78	80	80
Scattering,	3	3	3	3	3	3					

Messrs. Bayly, Crafford, and Smith of Gloucester, could not be induced, in any contingency, to vote for Mr. Rives, having pledged themselves during the election to go against him on the ground of his being *no* "Whig," although they declared their readiness to vote for *any* really whig candidate that might be nominated. Under these circumstances, Judge John J. Allen, an unequivocal Harrison Whig, was put in nomination. But here, again, it was found that there were five "Conservatives" more "impracticable" than the three refractory Whigs, for they would vote for *no one but* Mr. Rives—having been elected from Democratic counties, and the fear of their constituents deterring them from voting for a "Whig"—*they* contending that Mr. Rives was still a Democrat! An indefinite postponement of the election consequently took place, by a vote of 23 to 9 in the Senate, and 67 to 65 in the House.

Much crimination and recrimination was indulged in during the debates, between the "Whigs" and "Conservatives," as to "who killed cock robin"—as to which of the two divisions of the Harrison whigs (the republican members were acquitted of all blame) was *most* culpable in defeating an election, and leaving Virginia with but *half* a representation in the United States Senate.

We give a few extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, and the Richmond Whig, to show the feeling *there* in regard to this most novel state of parties in the Legislature of the "Old Dominion."—Every day's developement, however, of public sentiment, re-assures us that a most decided majority of the *People* of that Commonwealth are thoroughly imbued with Jeffersonian Republican principles—and are consequently opposed to Harrison, and opposed to the fraudulent banking system.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, FEB. 1.

After speaking of the indefinite postponement of the election, the Enquirer remarks:

"Thus, for the second time, is presented the extraordinary spectacle of Virginia's attempting in vain to make a Senator. We would avoid all hasty denunciations—all impassioned dissertations on the causes which have caused Virginia to be stripped of half her representation in the Senate of the U. States. The People all demand to know upon whose shoulders this responsibility rests; and they are entitled to an answer. We lay that investigation over to a more favorable opportunity. We must take time to review the field of battle. One proposition seems to be certain; that if those gentlemen who were elected as Delegates of the Republican party had thrown their whole force into the scale, John Y. Mason could have been elected. As it is, the prediction which we put forth last week has been verified. "Mason or Nobody"—and Nobody has carried the day.

"For one, since the Representatives of the People would have it so, we are most willing to appeal to Cæsar. The election goes back to the People—and we triumphantly meet that issue. The State is saved the burthen of having an opposition Senator fastened upon her for six years, and misrepresenting her wishes and principles. The People must set these things straight. They must settle this matter at their polls. They, we have not the smallest doubt, will now right the ship.—We will meet our opponents there. The People have the most abiding confidence in the success of our cause. The Democrats will meet the friends of Harrison and his allies at the polls in April, and at the polls in November—and we do not entertain a doubt of a glorious victory. Two Senators of the U. States are to be elected next winter. A President and Vice President are to receive our votes in the Fall. Let every Republican now do his duty. He will see how his rights have been sacrificed, and the interests of the State betrayed. Will he have, too, a politician like Wm. H. Harrison elected President of the U. States? We have received the most cheering accounts from all parts of the State, and we were never more confident of carrying the State in the Spring and in the Fall."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG, FEB. 1.

"At 9 o'clock last night, the election of Senator was indefinitely postponed, after a trial of three days. The House, in the first place, proposed to postpone until 11 o'clock to-day. The Senate amended the resolution by substituting indefinite postponement; the House *disagreed*; the Senate *insisted*, and the House receded by a vote of 67 to 65. The vote in both Houses was a mixed one—some of each party voting for it, under the conviction that no election could be made, and the universal sense of weariness, exhaustion and disgust.

"Thus is the melancholy and disorganizing spectacle presented to the world for the second time, of Virginia's being unable to elect a representative of her sovereignty in the federal Senate—of her Legislature's being unable to discharge a high and paramount constitutional duty. *Virginia*, the last of whom it could have been expected, is the first to give the example of incipient anarchy and disorganization.

"We repudiate the illiberality of attempting to devolve upon the Administration party, the responsibility of defeating an election. *Not theirs* is the fault. Let them bear the consequences who have produced them."

MORE "UNANIMITY."

The Georgia Journal of the 1st instant, remarks as follows:

The Louisville Journal uses the following language: "The Milledgeville, (Geo.) Journal is, so far as we know, the only opposition paper in the Union, that complains of the nomination of General Harrison. How strange, yet how impotent, is the sound of that solitary hiss amid a hundred thousand shouts of acclamation!"

So far as you "*know*," Mr. Louisville Journal!!—Then, indeed, all we have to say, is, that upon this subject, *you know very little*. The "*solitary hiss*" was preceded, and responded to, by every opposition press in Georgia, save one.

Casualty.—Killed, on the 6th instant, by the fall of a tree, PETER LYERLY, son of Christopher Lyerly living near this place, aged about 17 years. He was on his return from Fayetteville when the accident took place.

The company had taken up camp for the night near Little River, in Montgomery County, and in the act of felling some trees for firewood, one fell on him and killed him instantly.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

In *Senate*, Jan. 31, Mr. Grundy made a report, from the Committee to which a former report had been recommitted, against the assumption of the State Debts, and concluded with certain Resolutions. (These Resolutions will be found in a preceding column.) The Report and Resolutions were advocated by Mr. Grundy, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Wright, and opposed by Mr. Preston, Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Southard.

In the *House*, the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Black of Georgia, under which the House elected its Public Printer on yesterday, were taken up for execution. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the House proceed instanter to the election of a Printer, and that as soon as the election shall have taken place, a committee of five members be elected *viva voce* by the House, to consider and investigate the subject of the public printing, and report to this House within ten days after the election, what price ought to be paid as a just and reasonable compensation to the Printer elect, for services by him performed, having due regard in their estimate to the quantity, quality, and due execution of the work.

Resolved further, That the Printer shall be elected with the express understanding that he is to well and truly do and execute all the printing ordered from and after his election upon the terms, in the manner, and at the rates and prices which shall be prescribed by this House, upon the reception of the report of the said committee of Investigation; and that said committee be instructed to enquire and report upon the propriety and expediency of entirely seperating the patronage of the Government from the newspaper or public press of the country; and that said report, when made, shall be the special order of the day, and have precedence over all other business until the subject shall be finally disposed of.

The Committee, as elected, is composed of Mr. Black, of Georgia, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, Mr. Prentiss, of New York, Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, and Evans, of Maine. The House adjourned to Monday.

In *Senate*, Feb. 3, The day was taken up in the presentation of Petitions, memorials, &c., and the discussion of the assumption of the State Debts.

The *House* done no business of consequence but balloting for a Chaplain, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Mr Bates, Presbyterian.

In *Senate*, Feb. 4. The day was occupied in presenting Petitions and Memorials, hearing the Reports of Committies, and discussing the Assumption question.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President, transmitting statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the construction put upon certain portions of the Revenue laws by the Judicial tribunals.

Mr. W. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to raise 1600 men to serve against the Florida Indians; which was read twice, and on Mr. T.'s motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, from the Committee on the Territories, made a report in relation to the difficulties between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, accompanied by a bill, entitled "An act to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri," which bill was twice read, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

In *Senate*, Feb. 5. Mr. Benton from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the enlistment of 1,500 men for the defence of Florida; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Report of the Committee on the Assumption of the State debts was further discussed in an able Speech by Mr. Calhoun, in favor of its doctrines, and the usual number, with thirty thousand additional copies, ordered to be printed.

In the *House*, it being Petition day, a large number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented; and a call was made by Mr. Randolph of New Jersey, upon the speaker, to know if he had not received certain Resolutions and a remonstrance from the Governor and Legislature of New Jersey, protesting against the course of the House on the contested election from that State. The speaker replied, that he had received such a paper from the majority of the Legislature and the Governor, but, as it was directed to him in his individual capacity, and not as speaker of the House, he would not present it to the House; and that he had also received a paper from the minority of the New Jersey Legislature on the same subject, addressed to him, as Speaker of the House, which he would, when he thought proper, lay before it.

The Committee on Elections have determined to make no report at present on the New Jersey case. Four members were in favor of giving the seats to the returned members, and four to the other claimants. Mr. Campbell (the Chairman) was opposed to the admission of either set until the whole case was investigated.—*Richmond Whig of Feb. 6.*

A bill to compel the Banks to resume specie payments on the 15th instant, has passed the House of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The consequences are expected to be disastrous to the trade of Philadelphia, and quite oppressive on the people of the State.—*Ib.*

Executive Council.—This body convened yesterday, in obedience to a call from His Excellency, the Governor. Present, Johnston Busbee, Chairman, Dr. Willie Perry, Isaac T. Avery, Thomas McGehee and J. P. Leak.—Col. Cadw'd. Jones and C. P. Mallett were re-appointed Members of the Board of Internal Improvements.—The appointment of a Judge *vice* R. M. Saunders, resigned, will, we understand, be made to-day.—*Raleigh Register of Feb. 11.*

Good News!!—On Tuesday evening last, a Resolution was adopted in the Senate to make Murfreesborough the Seat of Government of the State of Tennessee; and on Wednesday the House of Representatives concurred therein. The Resolution was passed by a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature.—*Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph of Feb. 1.*

The Tariff.—A reduction of duties, equal to one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value, as it existed on the 24 of March, 1832, took place Jan. 1. This is the fourth similar reduction that has taken place under the compromise Act of 1832, making four-tenths in all, of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value. Of the *remaining* "excess," one-half comes off on the 1st Jan. 1842; and the remainder, six months thereafter. So that on and after the 1st of July, 1842, should the existing Tariff Laws remain unaltered, no article of import will bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. on the value.—*Raleigh Register.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. H. M. Adams, Mr. THOMAS C. GRAHAM to Miss ELIZABETH YOUNG.

In Davie County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Hall, Mr. NEWBERRY F. HALL to Miss CAMILINE CRUMP, daughter of Roland Crump, Esq.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 23d ultimo, by Col. John Sloan, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. SHARP to Miss CAROLINE REED.

In Davidson county, recently, near the Conrad Hill, by Philip Hedrick, Esq., Mr. ROBERT SCARLETT to Miss MARIA MYERS, daughter of George Myers, Esq.—All in favor of Internal Improvement and *Gold Mining*.

In Cabarrus county, on the 6th instant, Mr. PETER STIRES, of Davidson county, to Miss —— BARNHART, of Cabarrus.

In Davidson county, on the 6th instant, by J. Goss, Esq., Mr. PETER HEDRICK, Jr., to Miss SUSAN HATCHER.

In Montgomery county, at the residence of Wesley Lofin, by J. M. Worth, Esq., Mr. JOHN HALL, Jr., to Miss REBECCA HARRISON, of Davidson county.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 8th ult., Mr. WILLIAM F. ANDERSON.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. ELAM MOORE, in the 40th year of his age.

In this County, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARGARET THOMASON, wife of William Thomason, aged about 63 years. Mrs. Thomason was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, a worthy member of society, and died deeply lamented by an affectionate husband and five sons, and a wide circle of friends.—[*Comm.*

In Montgomery County, on the 3rd instant, Mr. FRANKLIN EDWARDS, aged 50 years.

In Davidson County, on the 7th instant, Mrs. CARRICK, aged about 80 years.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, N. C., FEB. 12, 1840.

Attention, Officers of the 64th Regiment!

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your subalterns, with Side Arms, for Drill; and, on Friday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs, for review and inspection.

By order of Major Gen'l. B. M. Edney, of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.
J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

DENTISTRY.

DR. JOSEPH LEE'S engagements have prevented him from making his annual visit into this part of the State as early as intended by him. His employers may depend on seeing him in a few weeks.

Persons in the country leaving written orders at the Office of the Charlotte Journal or the Western Carolinian, or at Ford's Tavern in Concord, will be visited at their residences without additional expense. [Camden, Feb. 1.—3w

More Good Things
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bananas,
Mackerel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider,
	Essence of Cinnamon,
Starch,	" Mint,
Soap,	" Cloves,
Molasses,	All kinds of Cordials,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Wines,
Coffee,	All kinds of Liquors,
Raisins,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

THE Merchants and public in general are informed that the Lexington Manufacturing Company have now their Power Looms in successful operation, and are making

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS

of a very superior quality, which they are selling very low. J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 14, 1840. 3t.

NOTICE.—To those who apply immediately, I will sell a part of my splendid crop of Morus Multicaulis Trees, at the very low price of *half a cent* by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain, to those who will examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the silk culture. Repeated trials have fairly shown, that more than the trees will cost can be realized the first year by making silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of Trees will rise this spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers, and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My Trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth many who saw them last summer can testify.

Applications made at this place, or at my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.
Davidson College, Feb. 14, 1840. 3w

NOTICE.—The subscriber having, at February Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William F. Anderson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those holding claims against the same, are required to present them, legally vouched within the limit of the law, for payment, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

RO. N. FLEMING, Exr.
February 14, 1840. 25—3w

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information relative to the heirs of Mr. Thomas Ballard, who formerly lived near Princess Anne, Somerset co'y., Eastern-shore, Maryland, will be gladly received. He removed, about 1775, to Windsor, N. C., and there married. His descendants are now living either in that State, So. Carolina, Georgia, or Kentucky. Any communication respecting them, addressed to C. D. Prince, Fredericktown, Calvert co., Md., will be gladly received and promptly attended to. [Feb. 14.

Catch the Thief!

WAS Stolen from the subscribers premises, on the night of the 8th instant, a bay MARE, one mans' SADDLE, and two BRIDLES—one a snaffle and the other a curb with two rings. The thief is believed to have gone in the direction of Statesville. The mare stolen is about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, lends more than is common in her pasture-joints, and trots and paces finely under the saddle. The stirrups of the saddle are brass plated. I will give a handsome reward for the apprehension of the thief and the delivery of said mare, saddle and bridles to me, or for any information that will enable me to get my property again. HIRAM T. SLOAN.
Mount Mourne, Iredell, co., Feb. 14, 1840. } 25—r

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be Sold, at the late residence of Mrs. Margaret Butner, deceased, *on Thursday the 5th of March next*, all the property belonging to the estate of said decedent, as follows:

ONE NEGRO MAN;
TWO HEAD of HORSES;
Seven or eight head of Cattle;
Some Sheep, and a large Stock of Hogs;
ONE WAGON *and* GEARING, *and* A WIND MILL;
FARMING TOOLS;
A Quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder;
A LARGE AMOUNT of HOUSE-HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here.

Terms of Sale—Twelve months credit, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is sold.

DAVID MILLER, ISAAC KEISTLER, } Admrs.
Rowan co., Feb. 4 1840. 25—3w

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.
Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. r

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1,** of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840. r

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DIGNOWEO

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. r

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver **Lever Watches,** plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf