

of nations to dissolution, save the tendency of their citizens to overlook or disregard those great moral principles, which are at once the basis and bulwark of society. Where these are unknown or unappreciated, there indeed ruin will sooner or later pervade the structure, till it totters to its irreparable downfall. Go—stand upon the site of Babel or Palmyra, of Thebes or Carthage, and tell us why desolation sits brooding in loneliness upon their ruins. Is it merely that decay is written upon the most durable achievement of human art? But many a column still rises amid the wreck of fallen grandeur, which although scathed, it may be, by the tempest of ages, is yet sufficiently perfect to demonstrate, that had the care of man continued to watch over it, it might for ages yet to come have bid defiance to the elements. No—it is not to the fact that man and his works are perishable that we are to attribute the sad catastrophe of nations. New generations successively spring up, as it were, from the dust of their fathers, and occupy the places and perpetuate the labors of those who have gone before them. It is to man's disregard of the great principles of his moral being—of the nature of the ties which connect him with his fellow men—and of the manner in which he is to answer the high purposes of his existence—it is to this that we are to ascribe the overthrow of empires, which for short periods have successively glittered on the pinnacle of glory. To this must it be attributed, that their citizens became the slaves of selfishness—of superstition, and of the most degrading vices. And is it at all surprising, that with such a population, political bonds should have been torn asunder, and their power and splendor have passed away forever. In later times, even within the memory of the present generation, from the same cause, we have seen the principles of sound philosophy set aside and a nation, under the withering influence of Infidelity and Atheism, agitated by the throes and convulsions of a threatened dissolution.

But while we lament the practical materialism of the age, and attempt to point out its insidious consequences, let us not drop the subject here—Let us for a moment change our ground; and consider briefly the results which would ensue, were a proper attention, throughout the community, bestowed upon moral science. Suppose, then, that every member of society should study well his moral nature, and should attain a thorough knowledge of its moral interests and relations; and suppose that our men of commanding genius, who would by their writings the character of the age, were all possessed of the spirit exhibited by the great English Novelist, when he says, in concluding his admirable essays, "I shall never envy the honors which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if I can be numbered among those who have given order to virtue, and confidence to truth." And suppose that all the institutions of society were established to promote the highest welfare of man, as a moral being. Can it be doubted that, under such circumstances, society would assume a more elevated and a happier aspect? We know, indeed, that no degree of knowledge, and no external influence, is of itself sufficient to compose the restlessness of human passions. But let such a state of things as has been supposed actually exist, and the blessing of Heaven would be its sure attendant. This should we see man rising to the true dignity of his rational and immortal nature; and through the aid of that false-specter'd glory which he now so vainly boasts? This, instead of struggling through a life of unavailing toil, and almost unmitigated misery, would incessantly on the billows of interests and passions, we should see him attaining that "prize of virtue."

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart's joy."
Then would those hidden fires whose outbreak
Inges have so often buried national existence
In oblivion, be quenched forever; and the poet would
no longer find occasion

To mourn the common decay, to trace
Fallen States and buried greatness."
And is this a mere imaginary state of unattainable perfection? No—it is what we ourselves as a nation may and must attain, if we are to escape that degrading vortex which has engulfed the most splendid political fabrics of former ages. Only let public opinion on this subject be changed—let those authors, now so popular, who lead by bowdler and dog-eared to blind, be supplanted by those whose aim it is to make us acquainted with the reality of things—in the true relations and object of our existence—in a word, let us feel as we ought the importance of understanding and applying the principles of Moral Science, and we should witness a change in our character, condition, and prospects, of which we can now, with difficulty, form a just conception. We cannot penetrate the future; but "deus omnia recludit." And if ever the time shall arrive, when such a state of things as has been supposed shall exist among us, we may then with truth apply to ourselves the language of the poet:

As breaks on the traveller faint and stray,
The bright and the happy effluence of morn,
So darkness and doubt are now flying away,
No longer we mourn in cooperative barren,
See truth, look and mercy, in triumph descending,
And exult all glowing in Eden's first bloom,
On the cold cheek of death, smiles and roses are
bending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.

Look Here!

THE undersigned having purchased of Presley Ray his possessions in Randolph county, North Carolina, consisting of the
STORE, LANDS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Would hereby inform the public generally, that they will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 23rd of March next, (if not otherwise disposed of before that day,) ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 2 1/2 Acres, situated about fifteen miles west of Ashborough, directly on the great Stage Road leading from Raleigh to Salisbury, N. C.—on it is an excellent stand for a store, (with about 400 customers living convenient to it) and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment, with good House, Stable, &c. About \$200 or \$250 will be required on making a title time will be given for the remainder.
We request those who wish to buy, to call and examine for themselves. Any person wishing further information will please call on Franklin Sullivan, who will be found on said premises at any day.
HAWKINS & COLTRANE,
Randolph co., Feb. 28, 1840. 27—12

DR. LEANDE 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.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Millersville, Montgomery co., N. C.
W. E. BURAGE,
February 21, 1840.

New-Jersey Contested Elections.

SPECIAL

Of Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, February 23, 1840.

The SPEAKER announced, that the first business order was the Resolution reported from the Committee of Elections by Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman, asking the House to grant that Committee the privilege to examine all printing done which it deemed necessary to facilitate the investigation of the New Jersey contested elections.

The question pending when the Resolution was put under consideration, was the motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON to amend the proposition from the Committee, by authorizing that Committee to have printed the evidence they had collected in relation to the elections.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, he had been informed by the Committee to accept the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Cave Johnson.)

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON then offered the following Resolution as a substitute for his former proposition:
Resolved, That all the proceedings and papers before the Committee of Elections, in relation to the New Jersey election, be reported to the House by the Committee, with a statement of the names of the individuals who received a majority of all the votes given at the election for members of the twenty-sixth Congress in that State, and that the same be printed for the use of the House, and the Committee have leave to withdraw all papers and documents in relation to other contested elections, pending before them, printed in the Public Printer's Congress.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose and said: It was a matter of some surprise to him, that the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson), when he had offered an amendment to the Resolution reported from the Committee of Elections, and when that amendment had just been accepted as a modification of that Resolution, should now shift his position, and offer for the consideration of this House a proposition so essentially different from the one he had first presented. Surely the gentleman as a friend to the people, is first unless a proposition that all the papers in the possession of the Committee in relation to the New Jersey case, whether relevant or not to its merits, should be printed, and no sooner is his proposition accepted by the Committee as a modification of its own Resolution, than he calls for a report of the names of those who received the greatest number of votes, irrespective of irregularities in the conduct of the election, and illegality in votes.

Mr. C. felt that the gentleman's amendment was presented, calling for the names of those who had received the greatest number of votes, must be incumbent upon him briefly to state, with the assent of the House, the reason why the Committee had not, ere this, reported on the New Jersey case; and in doing so, he would endeavor to confine himself to a detail of such facts, not already in the possession of the House, as were necessary to this explanation.

Previous to entering into an examination of the facilities submitted for its consideration, the Committee adopted certain Resolutions in the course of its action, which, in his judgment, embodied the true principles of evidence applicable to the trial of this case. These Resolutions were, in substance, as follows: That the exclusion of the Governor of New Jersey are prima facie evidence that those who hold them are entitled to their seats; but their correctness being questioned, upon the ground that all the votes polled were not counted, the Committee would proceed to inquire who had received the greatest number of votes. That all votes received by authorized officers, acting as conformity with law, were prima facie legal; but that being alleged that pluralities had been obtained by the admission of illegal votes, and by fraud perpetrated on the ballot-box, the Committee would receive evidence as to the truth of these allegations, and compare the votes, polled in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the Laws of New Jersey, and were, therefore, duly elected, and entitled to occupy, as members of the House of Representatives, the five contested seats on that body.

These Resolutions, looking to a plurality of legal votes, and constituting them the basis of a majority of the Committee. But we are now called upon by the gentleman from Tennessee to report to this House the names of those who received a majority of all the votes polled, irrespective of fraud, or the conduct of the election, or of illegality in the votes.

After the adoption of the Resolution, as referred to, a mass of testimony was obtained, which, appearing inconclusive, under the circumstances of the case, as to who had received a plurality of the legal votes, the Committee, at the request of one of the parties, agreed to allow additional testimony to be procured of testimony.

The time allowed was longer than Mr. C. thought was necessary—longer than, as a member of the Committee, he was disposed to grant, but it was agreed upon by a majority of the Committee, in opposition to his wishes; and although he was strongly tempted as a choice of alternatives, to withdraw his preliminary report, to be made, consequently, upon such testimony as was before the committee, or upon such as could have been procured at the time, under the power to send for papers and documents, he did not, upon the whole, think it a difference in opinion as to time, was sufficient justification for him to abandon the position which he had at first taken, to state that our report upon this subject, and that report should be upon the merits of the election.

Long, however, as is the time allowed, it is not whether it was much longer than would be occupied in debate by this House upon a preliminary report made by a divided committee, upon testimony insufficient to establish the fact (contested) who had received a majority of votes, but that could be easily shown; but to who were duly elected. So that, in reality, this important question may be the means of accelerating the final decision of this subject. For, with one dissent, (continued Mr. C.) that had the committee made a divided report, stopping short of the merits of this election, we should have witnessed a reversal of those cases which, in such instances, are considerations in the only part of the matter; and not improbably, after a long and excited discussion, the subject would again have been referred to the Committee with instructions to report upon the merits of the case, which will not improbably be reversed if the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee should be adopted by the House.

There was but one of two courses for the committee to have pursued. The one was, to have made a preliminary report, as to who should occupy the contested seats until the election was decided on its merits; that, though, we should report until after a full and thorough investigation, or such facts could be laid before the House as would enable it to come to a satisfactory and final conclusion upon the election.

Had the committee supposed that its time were limited to collecting the returns, that had not been counted by the Governor and the Governor's Council, in the adding up and reporting who had received the majority of votes as was now proposed, in very short time, perhaps a single day, would have sufficed; but such were not its limited duties. The present course, he conceived, was beyond the re-

quire and involved the inquiry of who, under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, have been duly elected members of this House. No gentleman—not even the gentleman who moved the amendment—can deny that it is the voice of qualified voters only, expressed in conformity with law, that constitutes an election.

If the course adopted by the committee is deemed to result with the disapprobation of the House, said Mr. C., a full share of that disapprobation must rest upon me. When the committee was first organized, it stood eight to one in favor of a preliminary report—a true index of the House by which it had been created—four gentlemen members of the committee, being in favor of a report upon the credentials, which had already, by no very expressed expression of opinion on the part of the House, been repudiated,—four being disposed to report upon the examination of the testimony before us, who had received a majority of votes. None of all the members of the committee, was disposed from the first to go into the merits of the election; and whether for good or for evil, the latter course has at last received the sanction of the majority, and in that which has been adopted. Had the committee determined upon a preliminary report in the abstract, which it might easily have done, it would have endeavored in good faith to have carried out its views. And although I did assent myself called on, in committee to express my opinion of the basis on which such a report should be made, if made at all, I do not hesitate to say that had a preliminary report been determined upon, and it had been left to me to decide between adopting the Governor's credentials and the majority of votes, as indicated by the poll book, I would not have hesitated a moment to have preferred the latter. But in deciding, not on a question of returns only, but of election, who can doubt that it is the voice of qualified voters only that should be respected? It could never have been the intention of this House to limit the power of the Committee of Elections to the collection of returns—to the mere adding up of the votes. To deny to this committee the right to inquire into irregularities, or fraud, or illegality, would be in effect to deprive the House of its constitutional power to judge of the election of its members, and to regulate the elective franchise at the footstool of every party and unprincipled manager of an election.

When the committee was first organized, when eight, out of nine of its members were favorable to a preliminary report, it was urged from every side, and with great influence, that great injustice would result by the exclusion of five-sixths of the representation of New Jersey from this hall, until, after a thorough and perhaps protracted investigation, we should have it in our power to lay before the House such facts as would enable it to come to a satisfactory decision as to who had been duly elected.

Sir, (said Mr. C.) I admit to its fullest extent the magnitude of this injustice— injustice that cannot be exaggerated by any language in which it is represented, an injustice that I would most willingly avoid, though the exclusion, instead of being applicable to almost an entire State for weeks and months, were applicable only to a single district for a single hour. But it is not manifest to every gentleman, that with the difference of opinion that exists in this House, if the committee had made a divided report upon the question of returns only, the seats which have already taken place in this hall would have been acted over again; that upon the same testimony, with very immaterial additions, which the House has already had before it, the same change would have been rung, and perhaps the House have again declined to make any decision as to who were entitled to seats? In the mean time the investigation of the election would have been suspended, and the final decision upon its merits delayed.

It is certainly important that the people of every part of the Union should, at all times, be fully and fairly represented; and when they are not so, they are entitled to an equality of privileges. But this is not the question of principle, unmix'd with expediency, and he would ask, whether the advantages of a representative Government, or the purity of the elective franchise, can be preserved by admitting gentlemen to seats in this House, who claim to be, but who may not in truth, be duly elected? Shall this House elect, out of doubtful claimants, the representatives of the people? Or shall it consider itself to be a constitutional right of deciding whom the people have elected? The former would be the destructive of liberty, subversive of the Constitution, and an evil at least as great as the exclusion of a portion of the Representatives from a State, and all reasonable doubt is removed as to whether they were duly elected. Better it is that the voice of the people of any particular part of this Union should be silent for a short time in this hall, than that it should be falsely reflected by those who are not their chosen representatives.

Upon the principle here advanced, and which may appear to be somewhat startling, this House has, except in its organization, invariably acted. The position is this: when an election is involved in reasonable doubt, except in case of a sitting member, a sufficient investigation to remove the doubt should precede the right of membership. So that, if this principle been carried, that instances occur numerous in our cases of contested elections, when, if being found impracticable to decide upon the merits of the case, the seat should be declared vacant, and so remain until a new election. No longer ago than the last Congress, the State of Mississippi was without a Representative for nearly an entire session, in consequence of a decision declaring the seats vacant. The case under consideration is a very unusual one, and there is not, in the annals of our contested elections, one precisely parallel to it. The case of Letcher and Moore, in the Twenty-third Congress, approaches nearest to it, in all its features, than any other, and affords a precedent directly in point as to the course pursued by the committee. Mr. Moore claimed a seat on imperfect credentials; Mr. Letcher upon the majority of votes, as indicated on the poll books. Neither of these gentlemen was admitted to a seat in the organization of the House, and the subject was referred to the Committee of Elections. The majority of votes upon which Letcher claimed a seat was clear and undisputed, acknowledged in the first paragraph of the report of the committee; and yet, instead of being admitted to his seat as soon as that fact was determined, the committee passed a resolution postponing the trial, and allowing time to obtain additional testimony to try the election on its merits. (Mr. C. here read from a volume on contested elections.) Thus, we see that notwithstanding Mr. Letcher claimed distinctly on the ground of an acknowledged majority of votes, the committee, instead of recommending that he be admitted to a seat, thought it incumbent upon them to investigate the poll books. The result of the trial was negative. It terminated in not admitting either gentleman, but in declaring the seat vacant, and sending the election back to the people.

Mr. C. said it would be unbecoming in him not to acknowledge, that he felt some apprehension of a similar result in the present case; and this consideration had much weight with him as to the expediency of the postponement of this case for additional testimony.

That the people of New Jersey had made an election substantially in conformity with law, he had no doubts; and no honorable man, no patriot, no Jerseyman of proper principles, would endeavor to set that election aside. The people of that State had exercised one of their highest prerogatives in making the election; and if either set of claimants, for selfish, base, or unworthy purposes, would stifle the voice of that people, fairly expressed, they must be regarded as traitors to the Constitution—as enemies to the liberties of the people—as recreant to the principles of honor. Conduct so base could not fail to be unmasked; and they who, for selfish purposes, would attempt it, must sink abashed and confounded under the indignant scorn of that people whose liberties they would have violated, and whose rights they would have sacrificed. He had heard it suggested that such an attempt might be made; but he believed it not; for surely gentlemen elected as candidates by the rival parties of that gallant old State, as individuals to represent them in the national councils, cannot contemplate a design so flagrant—so contemptible.—The blood of the Revolution, so freely shed upon her battle fields, would rise in judgment against such a prostitution on the part of those who have been selected, not as the instruments to tear down, but as pillars to uphold their institutions, for which that blood was shed. But even if such an attempt is made, its accomplishment is rendered difficult, if not impossible, from the following consideration. It is well known that parties in that State are thoroughly organized—so much so, that it is known to what party almost every individual belongs; and for one, I repudiate the idea that the mere fact of proving an illegal vote, should be allowed to operate in favor of the party to which the individual giving it, belongs. In other words, the mere proving that an illegal vote voted, must leave a presumption that he voted for the party to which he belongs. However much, in some respects, an overweening devotion to party is to be deprecated, the spirit of party has, in many respects, a beneficial tendency; and among them is, that it excites watchfulness, and acts as a guard against attempted frauds, should such be attempted, in the conducting of an election.

He had heard it stated as an objection, that the postponement of this trial on the part of the Committee of Elections, would be, indeed, that it was, used for party purposes. He was at a loss to discover how it could thus be used. But to avoid the possibility of such a result, so far as he was concerned, he would take it upon himself to say, that there was evidence before the committee, received by it, as competent, though its sufficiency has not yet been passed upon, showing that the Governor's credentials were based on imperfect returns, and that the gentlemen who claim, in opposition to these credentials, received a majority of the votes polled. If the committee had supposed that its duties were limited to the mere act of correcting the returns, or to the adding up of votes polled, and reporting who had received a majority, without inquiring into irregularities or illegality, that duty might have been performed, perhaps, in a single day. But that this was not the intention of the House, he thought was manifest from the following consideration, to which he would call the attention of gentlemen generally, and particularly the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee, who had offered this amendment. It is this: simultaneously with the reference of the papers on this subject, there was referred, by the House, to the committee a mass of depositions impeaching the validity of the election held at certain townships, and the legality of numerous votes that had been received. Will any gentleman say that it was not the duty of the committee to have examined these depositions; thus referred, previous to making their report? The very act of looking into these depositions impeaching the legality of votes, was in itself the commencement of an investigation into the ballot-box. And would it not have been a perfect mockery to have made a partial, and stopped short of a thorough, investigation? The very reference of depositions impeaching the legality of votes, produced a necessity of examination before reporting, and was equal to an express order from the House, that the ballot boxes should be investigated.

But it may be said that the parties should have been ready for trial. This he admitted, was a strong argument, and in most cases where due notice of contest had been given, would be regarded by him as conclusive. But this was a very unusual case. Neither party admit that they are the contestants; and all know that neither was the sitting members. This was an obstacle to timely preparation; and the gentleman who asked an extension of time for the procurement of additional testimony, alleged that it was not practicable for them to be prepared when this case was taken up. Taking this circumstance in connection with the fact that there is no regulation on the part of Congress for taking testimony in contested elections, and that there was no law in New Jersey at that time applicable to this case, the committee determined to postpone the decision of the question of ultimate right until a day certain; the parties employing the interval in the preparation of their testimony, and the committee expressly reserving the right to report the facts, with its opinions thereon, whenever it might judge it expedient to do so.

An investigation into the ballot-box was, at all times, an unpleasant and ungrateful task; and he was not surprised that high spirited gentlemen should object to traversing the country to search out illegal votes. But the importance of preserving purity in elections, overrides all private considerations. The ballot-box lies at the foundation of our institutions. Preserve it pure, and you preserve the Government itself. Do not suffer the pure spirit of American liberty which is breathed throughout the ballot-box to be contaminated by an amalgamation with foreign principles. Do not allow those who do not acknowledge our institutions, but who owe their allegiance to other Governments, to corrupt the sources of our own laws at the very foundation. He did not wish to be understood as making any allusion to either of the parties in the present case; for although but one of these had, to the best of his recollection, made allegations of illegal votes, yet in this, as in most other cases of highly excited election, it is not unadvisable that illegal votes have been received for both.

He could enumerate many evils attendant on the investigation of the ballot-box, especially when the ballot is by secret voting; but all these objections sink into insignificance, when compared with the high and permanent importance of preserving our elections pure.

He would here merely allude to a circumstance that had taken place previous to the reference of this case, as indicative of the sense of the House at that time, as to what should be the course of the committee. To the resolution proposing the reference, there was an amendment offered instructing the committee, in substance, to make a report as to who should occupy seats until the election

was decided on its merits. The mover of the resolutions distinctly refused to accept the amendment as a modification. The House did not adopt it, and the resolution passed in comprehensive terms, instructing the committee to inquire and report, who were entitled to occupy as members of this House, the five contested seats.

Observing by the clock that the time had almost expired, allowed by the rules for the consideration of reports from committees, he would not detain the House longer than to express his thanks for the attention with which he had been heard, and to express his conviction that they whose claims are founded in justice, have but little to apprehend from a thorough investigation on this subject, but will ultimately take their seats in this Hall the challenged Representatives of the freemen of this State.

CURRENT PRICES OF PRODUCE.

SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 23, 1840.			
Cotton, per lb.	7 1/2	Flaxseed,	65 a 75
Bacon,	8 a	Oats,	35 a 37 1/2
Feathers,	35 a 40	Wheat,	60
Beeswax,	20	Flour, per bbl.	37 1/2
Coffee,	14 a 17	Brandy, apple,	50
Sugar,	19 a 24	do peach,	50
Iron,	43 a 64	Whisky,	45 a 50
Lard,	8	Molasses,	50 a 70
Butter,	10	Chickens, per doz.	100
Nails,	8 a 10	Eggs, do 1 doz.	1 1/2
Corn, per bushel,	40 a 45	Salt, per bushel,	\$1 7/2

FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.			
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Flaxseed,	\$1 a \$1 10
do apple,	37 a 42	Lard,	10
Bacon,	8 a 9	Molasses,	40 a 60
Beeswax,	8 a 25	Mackerel,	35 a 34
Butter,	17 a 23	Oats,	40
Coffee,	12 a 14	Sugar,	7 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8 1/2	Salt, bushel,	50 a 60
Flour,	60 a 65	do sack,	\$2 62 1/2 a 3 75
Iron,	\$4 a \$5	Tallow,	11
Feathers,	40	Whisky,	30 a 35

CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1840.			
Cotton,	5 a 8	Lard,	11 a 12 1/2
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	40 a 60
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	50 a 55
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Rice, (100 lbs.)	85 a 6
Coffee,	12 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12 1/2
Flour,	\$4 75 a 5	Salt, (sack)	\$3 25 a 3 50
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	12 1/2

Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the Public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss ENMA J. BAKER, a young lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other seminaries with entire satisfaction.

Terms of Tuition.—For beginners, per session of five months, \$5 00.

For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography, and History, 10 00.

The above, with the higher branches in the literary department, 15 50.

Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00.

Painting, 10 00.

Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at \$5 each.

N. B. The French Language is also taught, to those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a native of France.

By Order of the Trustees,
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.
February 28, 1840. 27—1

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A MEETING of the citizens of Rowan county is respectfully solicited; on Tuesday of March Superior Court, at 12 M., at the Courthouse in Salisbury; which several addresses will be made on the subject of the "Fayetteville and Western R. Road." After which, books of subscription will be opened and an opportunity offered to every patriotic citizen to aid in this great enterprise.
February 21, 1840. 3v

Boyd's Hotel,

(FORMERLY MORGAN'S)
CHARLESTON, S. CAROLINA.

THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) informs his friends and others, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, and will do his best to please them.
J. D. BOYD,
Charleston, Feb. 28, 1840. 27—3v

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

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

DR. R. T. DISMICKS

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.

Come and See!—The Subscriber having on hand a large supply of Mahogany and other materials, and in his employ several good Workmen, is prepared to make to order all kinds of Cabinet and Chair work, from the plainest walnut job to the finest mahogany work. The greatest punctuality will be paid all orders for work. Prices moderate. All kinds of produce, plank, and scantling taken in exchange for furniture.
K. ELLIOTT.

A CARD.—The undersigned having permanently established himself in Mr. Elliott's employ, would be thankful for orders for mahogany work, and promise that all work done by him shall not be surpassed (in workmanship) by any other whate'er.
Jan. 31, 1840. 81 C. H. DEJARNETT.

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, Brass Pins,
Finger Rings, silver, Battered Knives,
Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-
Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and
Trimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.
Also, a very fine and large assortment of Rastock 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, at which time, interest will be charged.
Works done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. 1f

Two Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at \$2 00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1839. 4f