The Secret.—We were at a loss to divine the motive which prompted the attack of Mr. Morehead in his Davidson speech, upon this press and the other republican presses of the State, charging that they were secretly supported by the General Government. Mr. Morehead laid it down as an *invariable rule*, we understand, that whenever any man, or set of men, designed to do an evil deed, they always took care to charge just such a design upon others, and while the indignation of the community was heaped upon the innocent, the real offenders were engaged in the accomplishment of their designs. We are willing to take up Mr. Morehead's axiom, and to try *him* by it.

A certain Mr. Zevely, who formerly Edited a Federal Whig paper at Greensboro', under the immediate eye, if not under the control, of Mr. Moorhead, was lately installed as "associated editor" of the Fayetteville Observer, but he had hardly got warm in his chair, before he issued a Prospectus to publish a federal paper in Raleigh—and in the short space of six days, issued the first number, to the utter astonishment of even the Whigs of Raleigh, who themselves could not account for the steam like velocity of such movements. The following, from the Raleigh Standard, explains this matter:

"A Mr. Zevely (recently an editor at Greensboro', the residence of Mr. Morehead,) has established a press in Raleigh; which was so quickly done after being talked of, that no one could believe that the editor had much more than time enough to write the Prospectus. It is customary to issue the prospectus of a paper several months previous to publication, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.

"The prospectus of the "Beacon" was issued on the 28th of Feb., 1840, and the first number appeared 4th of March, 1840. Now let this question be put to every man of common sense, whether or not, within the space of six days, the editor could have procured subscribers enough to support his paper or even to justify him in commencing. The answer must be irresistibly in the negative. It follows, then, that there must be a secret hole, a sugar gourd, into which the editor, monkey-like, is permitted to thrust his dirty paw. Coming as he does from Greensboro', (though not directly,) is it not very likely that Mr. M. knows something of this secret hole? Is it not then very probable, that this editor has come to Raleigh for the sole purpose of advancing the claims of Mr. Morehead? And as the birth of this paper was rather premature, and therefore calculated to excite suspicion, is it at all strange that Mr. M., in order to divert public attention, should make charges of corruption, in advance, upon the Editor of the "Standard," and the other Editors in the State who have opposed his election? Although at Hillsborough, Mr. M. addressed the common farmers of Orange as the "ignorant class," he will find that the people generally have sense enough to detect his tricks, however cunningly laid."

North Eastern Boundary.—On our first page will be found the correspondence, alluded to in our last, between Mr. FORSYTH, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington.—We will only remark concerning this correspondance, that we consider it at least betokening, on the part of the British Minister, any thing but a disposition to settle peaceably this long standing controversy.

The following Resolution, recently passed by the Legislature of Maine, and the remarks of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton, made in the United States Senate on the 31st ultimo, to be found under our Congressional head, will place our readers in possession of the light in which this question is viewed at Washington and in Maine.

Resolved, That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary Question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and, in the name of a sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligation to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

HARD TIMES.

The friends of a United States Bank and of an irredeemable paper currency, attribute all the pecuniary embarrassments of the country to the policy pursued by the General Government, and to the *Sub-Treasury* system, which, as yet, is not known to our laws. Indeed, the cry of "hard times" is mainly relied upon by the federalists to drive the republican freemen of this country into the support of a man for the Presidency upon whose political heresies they have again and again passed condemnation. We should relax greatly in our admiration of our boasted system of republican government, if we could believe that the people had created in the General Government an *agent* that can, at its will and pleasure, blight and destroy the indomitable spirit of enterprize and industry of the hardy yeomanry of this land;—an agent that can ruin the currency, destroy our credit, and depreciate the value of all descriptions of property and produce in this vast empire of inexhaustible resources. We ask, can it be possible that the mere act of the General Government collecting, and disbursing *immediately*, $40,000,000, where there is a circulation of $500,000,000 produce such direful consequences to the currency, trade, and labor of the country? No intelligent, reflecting man will answer yes. The evil lies not so much in the *mode* or *manner* of collecting and disbursing the revenues of Government, as in the corrupt and corrupting banking system with which the labor and energies of our citizens are pressed to the earth, and the productions of their industry rendered valueless.

As a happy illustration of our views on this subject, we call the reader's attention to the following communication:

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the address put forth by the majority of the Rowan Grand Jury, and which was no doubt, drawn up by one of the Federal Lawyers, we see the following words: "We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that a heavy pressure now exists in this community. Our citizens are vexed and harrassed with debt, trade is dull and languishing, our products for market are extremely low, money is scarce," &c.,—and then the address goes on to attribute the whole of these evils to the General Government.—I propose, Messrs. Editors, in a short manner, to examine the truth and reasonableness of these charges against the General Government.

The first charge is, "that our citizens are harrassed with debt." Now I would respectfully ask, how is the Government to blame for this? The Government did not force our citizens to go in debt. Those who are in debt, went in of their own free will, without any knowledge or compulsion on the part of the Government.

Why, then, should the Government be condemned because the people have gone in debt? The charge is as ridiculous as it is illiberal.

The next charge is,—"that trade is dull, and produce low." Now, I am greatly at a loss to find out how Government is to blame for this. Every person of common sense knows that good prices at home depend mainly on the demand for our products in foreign markets. If the people of other Countries do not stand in need of our products, they won't buy them, of course we can't sell them, and they become a drug on our hands.

Government has no power to force foreign nations to buy from us; and this being the case, I should like to know how Government is to blame for low prices?—I think it will take all the Federal Lawyers in America to show it.

The next misdemeanor charged on the Government is, that "money is scarce." That money is scarce, I think no one will doubt; but I would like to have explained to me how the Government is to blame for that. The Government has no way of making money plenty. Government can make money scarce only by taking it away from the people by high taxes; but this is not now the case, for the taxes have been reduced, and are still going down. How, then, is Government to blame for the scarcity of money? The charge is a senseless one, made either through ignorance, or a design to impose upon the People.

But although I cannot see, nor can any body else see, how Government can make money either scarce or plenty, we may all see and know that there *is another power* that can and has done it. There *is another power* that has, of late years, grown up in this country, that is already greater than the Government, and, unless checked, will soon be greater than the People. It is this power, and not the Government, that has brought the pressure on the Country, and that has made money scarce. What power is this?—*It is the power of the Banks.* Yes, the Banking system is the whole cause of the pressure and difficulties that now affect this country from one end to the other;—and the people may rely on it, they never will see better times, until this Banking system is brought to an end or greatly changed for the better. The Banks in this State have for some time past been waging war against the people, and they are every-day growing worse. That they will break up thousands, is now certain; but that they are sealing their own doom, as they ruin others, is equally certain. It is time that the people should begin to understand this Banking system; and when they do understand it, they will see that it is not the Government, but these heartless and soulless institutions that make money plenty or scarce, at their will and pleasure.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have lately seen a Pamphlet, purporting to be the Life of Gen. W. H. Harrison, and which was written expressly to take in the people, and has been sent out by thousands and hundreds of thousands to every part of the country. Not a few of them have been sent by the Federal members of Congress into this County and District. I am told, by good authority, that hundreds have been sent here to the Federal Candidates in this County for distribution, franked by Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, Truman Smith of Hartford, Connecticut, (wonder if he was one of the members of the Hartford Convention of 1813? if so, wonder if he expects to convert the Republicans of Rowan to Federalism by such and other means!) and other members of Congress, and that large batches are soon expected, printed in Dutch, expressly to operate on the German population of our County.

The very pictures and devices printed on the life of Harrison, show what the Federal leaders think of the people. On the first page of the pamphlet sent me, is a large horse in the style of Col. Long's Lath, or Sarpedon, with high head, bowed neck, and switch tail. By his side, stands a man in boots to his knees, spurs, white breeches, epauletts on his shoulders, and hat in hand. This, I presume, is intended for the General himself. Just such a picture may be seen stuck up on the door of every mill, and blacksmith shop in the country.

I would ask you, Messrs. Editors, whether those members of Congress, and others of the same party who have such horror of spending Uncle Sam's money by the franking privilege and by printing pamphlets, think that the people are so childish as to be caught with a picture of a man holding a horse? I should like to know whether the man holding the horse is a correct likeness of General Harrison, if so, it is no wonder he is called the *hard Cider Candidate*, for to me he looks like a hard looking old man—and if it were not for his epauletts, no one would take him to be a General.

Messrs. Editors, we are told frequently by writers of *good taste*, first "to look on *this picture* and then on *that*." This beautiful sentence struck me with great force when my eye caught the picture on the first page and then on the last.

Having described the first, I will now proceed to give you my ideas of the latter. The picture on the last page is a *log cabin* and a barrel of hard cider, &c. Then comes the pictures of two men, one of which is the old hero himself, but the horse is not there. I suppose he has been put up in the stable. The General this time has not on his boots, or spurs, nor his regimental coat, nor his epauletts; he is bare-headed, and looks as if he had been making pretty free with "*hard cider*," or something still stronger.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, this picture affair plainly shows what these Harrisonites think of the understandings of the people.

Instead of giving arguments, facts, and reasons, they send out pictures of horses, log cabins, and cider barrels, and hope, by these means, to charm the great mass and carry them for this worn out old man. But they will find, after the excitement is over, that the people are not so easily taken in as they seem to think, and that the only way to convince free men, is to treat them as men, not as children.

OLD ROWAN.

The proceedings of a meeting in Davidson were received too late for this week's paper. They shall be given in our next.

From the New York Herald Extra, of March 28.

Seventeen days later from China—Entire stoppage of the Foreign Trade—War between England and China—the American trade still going on.

This morning early, the Navigator was announced off the Hook, from Canton, with seventeen days later from the Celestial Empire.

This news is of the highest importance. The American trade still continued at the latest dates. These were the principal causes of guards up and down the Canton river.

The evening before the Navigator sailed from Toon Koo, letters arrived from Canton, stating that the Yam Chae, (Linn the Commissioner,) was determined to put a stop to trashipping of British property to Canton, under the flags of other nations, as has been hitherto done, and urging the utmost despatch in loading the vessels taken up for freight to Whampoa, as there was great danger that they would be shut out of the Bogue in a week. It was the general opinion that an entire stoppage to the foreign trade would take place ere long.

After the battle between the Chinese and the British at the Bogue, the troops of the latter went to Macao and took away all the British residents. The Chinese Admiral had died of his wounds. The Commissioner Linn, had sent an express to Pekin, with an account of the battle, and for the purpose of procuring the orders of the Emperor for future operation.

Mexico and Texas.—The New Orleans papers publish the following extract of a letter recently received by the Mexican Consul of that city from Gen. Arista:

Headquarters, Caderita, Feb. 14, 1840.

"On the 25th of this month, I shall commence a combined movement on the Rio Grande with 2,000 men and ten pieces of artillery; leaving 1,000 men to cover Tampico, and 1,000 more to garrison Matamoras. I recommend this news to be spread in the country adjoining Texas, on your side, in order that emigration may be suspended. Under my command and that of Gen. Canalizo, are now mustered 4,500 men. Matamoras and Tampico are strongly fortified; and we are not only prepared to receive, but actually intend to go in pursuit of the enemies of our country."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, March 30.—A number of petitions praying the passage of a national bankrupt law were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Bill from the House authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes was then taken up and passed—yeas 25, nays 8.

In the House, it being petition day, the States were called for the presentation of petions. Mr. Gates, of N. Y., presented a petition praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting the use of ardent spirits in the Army and Navy, and its sale in the Capitol. Mr. Adams and other abolitionists presented several abolition petitions, which, under the rules, were not received.

In Senate, March 31.—The Resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 18th May coming up, Mr. [illegible] addressed the Senate in its favor.

Mr Buchanan said, he agreed with the Senator from Georgia on the subject, and had voted with him throughout. His legislative experience, which was not short, had taught him that seldom was there a determined purpose evinced to transact the business of Congress until a day was fixed for the close of the session. As to the question of the Northeastern boundary, the British Government last July (he spoke from recollection) submitted a proposition to this Government for its settlement. This not proving satisfactory, our Government submitted to the British Government a counter *projet*, to which, as yet, no answer has been received. He was very glad to learn from the communication of the British Minister, which was read in this body on Thursday last, though he did not like the temper displayed in that paper, that an answer might be shortly expected. When the expected answer to our counter *projet* is received, we will see day light on this question. We will then be informed whether the British Government accedes to the proposition, and is disposed to settle it amicably, or whether she refuses, and in that event we will know what we have to do. He was not willing to vote for fixing the 18th of May as the day of adjournment, but he thought that in all human probability the reply of the British Government would be received before the first of June. Should the answer be unpropitious, which Heaven forbid, we can postpone it until such measures can be passed as we may deem necessary for the protection of the country.

Mr. Benton said, he was opposed to acting on this question of adjournment at the present time. He was one of those who anxiously desired peace—peace with all nations; but he was also of opinion, that to preserve peace we should show to the world that we were prepared to defend ourselves. And he was also of opinion that the manner in which we had squandered the public money among the several States, had encouraged a foreign nation to push us to a point. Our immense frontier, embracing an extent of not less than six thousand miles, as is generally known, is in as defenceless a condition as could be wished by an enemy. It was even, in some respects, in a worse situation than at the commencement of the last war with Great Britain.—To be sure, we had some fortifications; but many of them were without armaments, and defenceless, and would be taken possession of by an enemy, and made a means of annoyance to us, instead of defence. They would be turned against us, instead of being useful against our enemies. The Senate, some days since, passed a resolution which was offered by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Norvell,) calling on the Secretary of War to send information as he possessed relative to warlike preparations by a neighboring nation on the Northern and North-eastern frontier. The reply to that resolution has not yet been received, but every Senator is aware that extensive preparations are going on along the whole line of our Northern frontier—from Lake Superior to Passamaquoddy bay. That along this whole line, the British Government are not only constructing permanent fortifications, which every nation has an unquestioned right to do, but that she is also constructing field works, which imply approaching operations, and which, under the laws of nations, we had a right to demand what occasion they were intended for. But we need not confine our observation to our Northern frontier for signs of warlike preparations, but we may look to the mouth of the Columbia, that important portion of our territory which my friend and colleague (Mr. Linn) so appropriately and perseveringly endeavours to turn our attention to. Not only to the mouth of that important river, but to the Bermudas, may our attention be turned to the warlike preparations that are being made. We can also point to the Bahamas—to the greatly increased facility of communication between Great Britain and Halifax—to the concentration of troops in provinces bordering on our frontier; all complete evidences of preparing for a state of hostilities.

Mr. President, it is time that we cease plundering our country, and begin to defend it. The miserable business of dividing surplus revenue, and land revenue, should be [illegible] from our councils. The armor of defence is what the nation should wear. If we wish to preserve peace, we must show a will to resist aggression.—The nation which refuses to defend itself invites aggression. The dark clouds are gathering around us. We see them [illegible] the horizon, North, South, East, and West. Great Britain prepares all her points; we remain supine; Congress remains supine. All the admonitions of the late and present Administrations to prepare in peace for war, have been disregarded; and now we are taunted with our defenceless state. At the last session of Congress, resolutions requiring the heads of the War and Navy Departments to submit plans for the general and permanent defence of the country, were sent from this chamber. One of these Departments has answered this resolution; the other is preparing it. When they come in we shall see what the general and permanent defence of the country requires; we shall have a general plan to discuss. In the meantime impending events may require accelerated action; and he was not for adjourning, or even discussing the question of adjournment, until these events were further developed.

After some further discussion, the Resolution was laid upon the table—yeas 23, nays 17.

In the House, after some unimportant business was transacted, the *gag line* of Mr. Bell was taken up, and the gentleman addressed the House on it to the hour of adjournment.

In Senate, April 1.—After the reception and reference of a large number of petitions and memorials, the Bill appropriating $[illegible] for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois came up. Several amendments were proposed and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House.—The proposition to print the evidence and journal of the Committee of Elections was further debated, and before taking any question thereon, Mr. Bell obtained and claimed the floor on his *gag-law*, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

In Senate, April 2.—The Cumberland Road Bill was again taken up. Mr. Preston moved to strike out $[illegible], and insert $[illegible], which was adopted. Mr. Clay then spoke on the Bill until the hour of adjournment.

Correspondence of the "American Statesman."

WASHINGTON, March 29th, 1840.

The last week has been a time of great interest and excitement here. The attempt of the Whigs to embarrass the operations of the Government, and to throw discredit on the Administration, by refusing to it such supplies as were necessary to meet its obligations, produced much feeling here. The opposition to the Treasury note bill was of the most determined and factious character, and the only object of the Whigs, after all, was to delay it, for they did not dare to vote against it. On the final passage of the bill, some of the Whigs dodged the vote, and others voted for it—so the vote stood 110 for the bill, and [illegible] against it.

The House met on Tuesday last, with a determination, on the part of the majority, to take the bill out of Committee; but the Whigs, though the discussion had been exhausted, and they had nothing to urge against the passage of the bill, continued to consume the time in "log cabin" speeches, till 12 o'clock at night; when an attempt was made to report the bill. The Whigs then resorted to one of their old tricks, which was to refuse to vote, and thereby force the Committee to rise for want of a quorum. This game was continued the whole night, and the House sat till five o'clock the next day, making the unparalleled sitting of *twenty nine hours*—when wearied, exhausted, and disgusted, they adjourned, with the understanding that the bill should be disposed of the next day. The next day did not mend the matter, and it was not till a late hour on Friday night that the bill was passed.

Most of the discussions during this long session related to anything else but the Treasury note bill. The scenes which took place, were justly described by Mr. Pickens, as, scenes of confusion and disgrace."

Not even the imminent danger of a foreign war, which became apparent upon the communication to the Senate by the recent correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, could arrest the factious course of the Whigs in the House. They still continued their clamor about the abuses of the Administration, and true to their vocation, endeavored to place their own country in the wrong as to the controversy with Great Britian. It was said that "this belligerent correspondence was got up by the Administration to direct the attention of the people from their corruptions," that a war about the saw-logs would be unnecessary and absurd, &c. It was remarked, that these speeches were exact copies of the federal speeches of the British party in 1812.

Destructive fire in New Orleans.—A fire broke out on the night of the 13th, which destroyed property estimated at between $100,000 and $300,000. It commenced in the Store of Messrs. David Felt, & Co., stationers, in the second story, and in less than two hours, the whole range of fine four story buildings, from the store of Messrs. Tool & Barriers to the corner of Customhouse street, presented a complete mass of ruins.

BALTIMORE, March 21.

The Libel Case.—At the opening of the City Court, this morning, the Attorney General stated that, on reflection, he had concluded not to prosecute the indictment against Mr. Breckenridge any farther, and therefore entered a *nolle prosequie*, which terminates all further proceedings in the case. The same disposition was made of the indictment against the Rev. Mr. Cross, the associate editor of the Rev. Dr. Breckenbridge, in the publication of the Literary and Religious Magazine.

Acquittal of James Wood.—The trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of James Wood, the confectioner, for the murder of his daughter, Sarah Ann Peake, last Autumn, was closed last night at 10 o'clock, the Jury bringing in a verdict of "NOT GUILTY, *on the ground of insanity.*"

The trial was terminated somewhat sooner than was expected, the case having been submitted to the jury without argument and under merely a charge from the Court at the instance of Messrs. Johnson and Brooke on the part of the Commonwealth.

The evidence to sustain the ground of insanity was regarded so great, as not to require discussion on either side, and the evidence was followed by a brief charge from Judge King, after which the jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with verdict as given above. Wood remains in the custody of the court under the act of Assembly providing for such cases, and will be immediately removed from prison to a lunatic asylum, there to be confined as long as his condition may seem to require.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

Profitable Voyage.—The Inquirer, published in Nantucket, states that one of the whale ships which recently arrived at that place from the Pacific, is estimated to have cleared more than a dollar an hour, besides interest on cost, &c., from the time she sailed, until the hour of her arrival.

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian, of the 29th ult., has the following items:

Indian Murders.—Every week brings its tale of blood. Captain Brooks, of the General Clinch, informs us, that some time last week, the Rev. Mr. McRea, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed while riding his circuit by Indians, within three miles of Micanopy.

Also, that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Saturday evening, bringing intelligence of the capture and destruction of a train of wagons, some where in Middle Florida. The wagons were burned, the mules killed, and the sergeant in command of the train mortally wounded.

Year of the World.—The first day of the year 1840 of the Christian era, was the 25th of the month Tebet, in the year of the world 5600, according to the Jewish account; the commencement of the year 7348, according to the Constantinopolitan account; and the beginning of the year 7332, according to the Alexandrian account—and the year 900,000, by the Chinese computation.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Davie County, on the 4th instant, Mrs. RACHAEL HUNTER, wife of Mr. Jno. Hunter. Mrs. Hunter had been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years previous to her death, and was greatly esteemed for her piety and many amiable qualities by all her acquaintances.

In Davie County, on the 6th instant, ALEXANDER SMOOT, Esq., a most worthy and respectable citizen.

On Saturday morning, the 29th of February last, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. BUGH WELCH, of this place, aged about thirty years. The recent connection of the deceased with the publication of the "Intelligencer," enables us to testify fully to his great moral worth. His unexceptionable deportment, sustained by a vigorous and well disciplined mind, had secured to him many devoted friends, and the love and esteem of all his acquaintances. He was a native of Surry county, North Carolina, and at an early age became proprietor of a newspaper in Salisbury, in the same State.—Having resolved to risk his fortune in the South-west, he removed to Tuscaloosa, and soon after volunteered his services in the Florida campaign of '36, the exposure of which, established his disease. His remains were interred with masonic honors, by a large number of the freternity, of which he was a distinguished member.—*Macon (Mississippi) Intelligencer.*

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty-five dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned on the 1st of May next. By order of the Directors of the Company.

WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer, S. M. C.

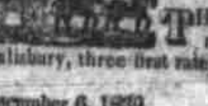
Salisbury, N. C., April 10, 1840. 3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as attorney for Martha Thornton, offers for sale 777¾ Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on the waters of Big and Little Buck Creeks;—Also, 100 Acres in same District, in the fork of North and South Packolet Rivers.—Persons wishing to purchase a part or the whole of these lands, are invited to examine them, and address the Subscriber at Salisbury, N. C.

JAMES P. PONDER, Attorney.

April 10, 1840. 3w.



Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 493¼ Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on Island Creek, between the Island ford on Broad River, and the Packolet River;—and also, 180 Acres, or thereabouts, in the same section, between North and South Packolet Rivers. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of these lands, can examine them, and address the Subscriber at Salisbury, N. C.

JAMES P. PONDER.

April 10, 1840. 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,	Bannanas,
Meckarel,	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.

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions.

[February 21, 1840. f

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies.

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. x

Number Six,

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. f

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS'.

Feb. 21, 1840. f

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at whole-sale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840. f

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at

Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

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Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. f

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840. f

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. f

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed Castor Oil. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. f