

the forts is another expenditure for future times and for posterity. It amounted to \$474,906 for 1859, and averaged above half a million a year for each of the three preceding years. In 1821 it was but \$174,155.

13. Pensions, except those to invalids, was the next item noted by Mr. B. for debatement. They were gratuities from the Treasury, and not an expense of Government. They amounted in 1859 to \$3,033,764, being near three times what they were in 1824. They had been an enormous drain upon the Treasury for the last seven years, amounting in 1853, to \$4,385,000, and subsequently averaging about half that sum.

16. Purchase of lands from Indians was another large item to be deducted, and which had vastly increased of late. In 1824, this head of expenditure only amounted to \$429,957; in 1859 it was \$1,708,123; in 1836 was as high as three millions. In 1837, \$2,484,000; and in 1838, it was \$4,033,018. These were heavy expenditures, incurred for the great object of relieving the States from the incumbrance of an Indian population; but though heavy it is not money gone from the Treasury never to return to it. It all returns, and with profit in the sale of the lands acquired; yet the vast sums paid on this head, is cited against us as a ruinous extravagance, for which the Goths should be driven from the Capitol!

17. Removal of Indians and their wars was another item nearly connected with the last, and subject to the same remarks. It had grown up of late, and was directed to the good of the States. In 1824, it was nothing; in 1839 it was \$1,873,914. In the three preceding years it was respectively in round numbers, \$0,000,000, \$6,500,000, and \$5,500,000. This is one of the largest heads of increased expenditure in recent years, and one of the most indispensable for the States of the South and West. It is appertaining to the purchase of the Indian lands; and, although large, yet the sales of the lands will far more than reimburse it.

18. And, finally, Mr. B. noted the sum of \$232,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reducible to a precise head, which swelled the list of expenditures, without belonging to the expenses of the Government.

19. The Exploring Expedition was the last of the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to \$37,000 in 1836, and to about \$300,000 for the three preceding years.

These are the eighteen heads of extraordinary expenditure, said Mr. B., and the amount expended for each—and now let gentlemen of the Opposition say for which of these they did not vote, to which they now object, and for which they will not vote again at this session!



# THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, MAY 29, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.**

STATE LEGISLATURE.  
Senators, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.  
Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.  
Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK.

Extract from the answer of Gen. Harrison's "Social Committee," (or conscience keepers) to the Oswego Union Association:  
"The policy is, that the General [Harrison] shall not further deliberate on his opinions TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, while occupying his present position."—[as a candidate for the Presidency.]

TO THE PUBLIC.  
The undersigned, members of the Central Committee of Vigilance for Rowan County, have seen in the last Watchman, published in this place, a highly perverted statement of a portion of Mr. Fisher's remarks at the Republican meeting held on Wednesday of our last Court. We find in that paper a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay to Hamilton C. Jones of this place, from which the following is an extract:  
"Washington, May 12th, 1840.  
Dear Sir: I received your favor, stating that Mr. Charles Fisher, the member of Congress from your district in a public address which he made to some of his constituents, asserted that I had opposed the appointment of General Harrison, as Minister to Colombia, because of his merit; and that I had opposed the appointment of him as Minister to Colombia, and disparaged him as to the truth of the assertion."  
From the above extract, Mr. Jones seems to have written a letter to Mr. Clay, informing him that Mr. Fisher made the assertion, that he (Mr. Clay) had opposed the appointment of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia, &c.  
We were present, and heard Mr. Fisher throughout, and we feel no hesitation in saying that he made no such assertion as the one charged. He said, that it had been generally reported and frequently charged, without a contradiction by Mr. Clay, that he was opposed to the appointment of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia—but he did not himself assert the fact to be so. He mentioned it only as an undoubted report.

In conclusion, we cannot but remark the great disregard of fair-dealing evinced by this attack on an important point of Mr. Fisher's remarks. If Mr. Jones desired to contradict any thing said on the occasion, why did he not confide himself to facts? Why did he not take up some of the charges made against Gen. Harrison and disprove them? The reason is obvious. He seized on the only point where there was room even for misrepresenting, and paraded this misrepresentation of his own manufacture, to parry the force of the well authenticated facts submitted to the people by Mr. Fisher.

We hope the people of this County will not suffer themselves to be thus hoodwinked, and drawn off from the true issue now before the country.  
SAML. LEMLY, Sr. JOHN FRALEY,  
JOHN COUGHENOUR, GEO. VOGLER,  
CASPER SMITH, RICH'D. LOWRY,  
JACOB RIBELAN, JOS. W. HAMPTON,  
SAML. REEVES.

## FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION EXPOSED.

We are not in the habit of troubling our readers with any notice of the slant matter contained in the Federal organ here. We are willing to let its assertions pass for what they will bring, with the people. The last number, however, of that sheet, contains a letter over the signature of the Hon. Henry Clay, the contents of which require some notice. It seems that the Federal set here, unable to find any thing that they could either contradict or disprove in what Mr. Fisher did say in his remarks at the Republican meeting on the 6th inst., have taken up their old trade of last summer, and resort to contemptible misrepresentation, in order to contradict something that he did not say.

From Mr. Clay's letter, it would appear that he was informed by Mr. H. C. Jones, that Mr. Fisher had asserted in his remarks, that he (Mr. Clay) had been opposed to the nomination of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia. Now, this is not only a perverted, but a false statement. Mr. Fisher mentioned it as a report which had been frequently charged and never denied, that Mr. Clay was opposed to the appointment of Gen. Harrison. That this was what Mr. F. said, we can prove by a crowd of witnesses, and for confirmation of our statement, we refer the reader to the publication in this paper of a number of gentlemen belonging to the Central Committee of Vigilance for Rowan Co. If we did not know that the lessons of experience are lost on some, we might suppose that the usual defeat sustained last summer, would have taught the Federal party here, that the people are not altogether such fools as they think them, to be deceived by their low trickery and misrepresentation, into a belief of any thing they may choose to say. They can deny none of the objections urged by Mr. Fisher against their hard cider candidate, the old General, and they resort to this pitiful evasion, to divert the public mind from facts which they dare not meet. What miserable and sneaking conduct is this!

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We this week publish a highly interesting and important document on the subject of the Public Expenditures—a subject that ought to be investigated with jealous care by every man. The official statement given, is one that was made by the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a requirement of the Senate. It is a full exhibit of the expenditures in the aggregate and items, commencing with the year 1824, during Mr. Monroe's administration, and carried down to the present year. The accompanying remarks of Mr. Benton will be found useful and conclusive in explaining the tabular statement. We earnestly commend the whole to the attention of the reader. It is clear, satisfactory, and decisive—completely overturning, by a plain statement, which plain men may understand, all the false charges of profligate expenditure constantly rung by the Federalists against the Administration. *See the first number of the Watchman*—so goes another Federal Whig humbug by the board. At this rate, these trading politicians will be entirely out of capital before long, for, take away their big words of Van Buren's extravagance—his standing army, &c., and how on earth they will be able to make out their long-winded speeches, is more than we can imagine. It will, however, make but little difference in the end, they can still assert as boldly as ever, which is all they do my heart. True or false, is matter of no consideration in their view. For months, all their newspapers have been filled with this cry of extravagance—all their pack of travelling, office-hunting speech makers have continually rung the charge on this note of profligate and wasteful expenditure by the Administration, and now that the whole is exploded, what will they do for a hobby—where will they find a subject through which to expend their elegant slang on Van Buren! The standing army may do while yet to scare the children, but they are beginning to get rather ashamed of shaking that at grown people.

Let every honest man who really desires to know the truth, examine this document carefully for himself, and judge with what justice the Federalists have raised all the clamor against the Administration for profligate extravagance. Behold, how out of their own mouths they shall be condemned. They have charged the expenditure of 37 millions the aggregate amount of last year, on the Administration. What will the people think of these panic makers, when they see by the official statement that, of the 37 millions, only 13 went for the real expenditures of Government, and that the balance was for appropriations, voted for by these self-same Federal Whigs, who are now denouncing it as the extravagance of the Administration! and farther, that the amount, large as it is, would be still greater, if the Democratic members of Congress had not voted down other immense appropriations that the Federal party attempted to make, for carrying on their darling schemes of Internal Improvement and for other purposes!

With a full knowledge of all these facts, they have yet had the unblushing effrontery to claim not only "all the decency" and "talent" of the country, but all the honest solicitude for economy in Government, while they are the very party who have unnecessarily squandered millions upon millions.

We shall now see whether the Harrison papers will publish this statement—they cannot deny its correctness—and it affords an opportunity to show fair play. If they are not afraid of the light, let them lay this table of facts before the people, and we shall see its effect.

Wm. M. Price, the former United States District Attorney for New York, who left this country, charged as a defaulter to Government, has recently returned from Europe. He asserts his innocence of the charge—says that an examination of his accounts will prove the Government to be indebted to him, instead of the other way, as heretofore believed, and has demanded an investigation.

Distressing.—Capt. Henry Berger, who lived in the South-east extremity of this County, was killed in this town, on the 21st instant, by falling from his horse. He started home late in the evening quite intoxicated, and before proceeding far, fell from his horse, rupturing a blood-vessel, of which he died in about three hours. Capt. B. was not an habitual inebriate—he was an industrious, early citizen, and the head of an interesting family.

## THE PRESENT CONTEST.

If there are any who think that the contest now going on in this country is a mere struggle to decide which shall occupy the Presidential chair, Martin Van Buren, or Wm. H. Harrison, they are far from seeing the real state of affairs, or viewing this struggle in its proper light.

Never, since the foundation of our Government, has there been a more important crisis in the affairs of this nation than is now present—never has the contest between the two great political parties, which have always stood in direct opposition of principle and policy, been more clearly narrowed down to a distinct issue on cardinal points of doctrine, than at present. It is a time when every man should look to principle, regardless of all partialities for men.

We, especially of the old State Rights Republican party, who are now called upon to take part in a contest, from which we have, for some time, stood aloof, should divest ourselves of prejudice, and examine dispassionately the course which our principles require us to take. Never has there been a time when the truth of our motto, "principles not men," ought to be more clearly impressed on the mind of every true Republican. Within a few years, various causes have operated in some measure to break down the old-party lines, and we have been associated, for a short time, in action with some who are now opposed to us in principle. But the time has come when parties must rally under the old distinctions;—the ranks are again forming under the old banners of equal rights, free trade, and no exclusive or partial favors, on one side;—and unbridled monopolies, favor or protection, and favored combinations, on the other. The Presidential Election now approaching will be a contest between these two great parties for ascendancy—there are but two candidates, and we are compelled to choose between them. This being so,—the question is brought home to us, whether we shall lay aside our old prejudices against Van Buren, and looking to our principles, support him, professing as he does, sound Republican doctrine;—or, whether we shall allow the opposition which we have heretofore felt against him to push us over into the ranks of the Harrison party—a party, that to say nothing about some of its allies of a different sort—is composed in part of the whole remnant of the old Federal party,—against which, in its principles and policy, we have always been directly opposed.

The Harrison party would fain conceal their Federal principles by raising a hue and cry against the Administration, its extravagance and other bog-bears, got up to divert attention from themselves;—but these things all disappear on examination. It is a fact, that speaks louder than words, that they have never yet made any avowal of principle;—and why? The reason is clear. Because their assortment of a party here no principles, upon which they agree, except the one principle of getting into office without regard to the means used. This is not the case with the other party. The Republican Convention which met at Baltimore lately, passed Resolutions, avowing their sentiments and proclaiming the Republican doctrines of '98 as theirs,—doctrines upon which, in the coming contest, they would stand or fall. These are facts which every Republican ought to weigh well before he abandons his principles for the indulgence of old prejudices against a man who, in the present crisis, he should feel himself constrained to support as heartily as he ever, under different circumstances, felt bound to oppose.

## SELLING WHITE MEN.

The Federal papers and speech-makers have been chattering mightily at their cunning smartness in getting over the charge of Gen. Harrison's voting to sell white men out of jail, deeming that he voted to sell for debt, but only for fines and costs of court. Well, giving them all that they can make of this wonderful discovery of difference between debt, and fines and costs, we do not make by some County Court lawyer, let us examine another story which they have started to get over the odium of the fact proved against the old General: they now say that the law was not to sell poor white men, but to sell such as steal, rob, cheat, swindle, and so on;—this, they will not do. The law was for the punishment of small offences—such as a breach of the peace, committing an assault, driving out of a walk on a toll bridge, and many other little offences—not crimes—of this sort; for these Gen. Harrison voted that free white men should be sold, if they were unable to pay fines and costs of court. This was in the Ohio Legislature. But it has been lately shown that Gen. Harrison's opinions on this subject were not new to him at that time. While Governor of Indiana some years before that, he had given his approbation and signature to a law (which we published last week) not only to fine and sell free white men, but also to punish them for any effort to escape this degradation, by whipping with thirty-nine lashes and a servitude of double time.—This law passed the Indiana Legislature while Gen. Harrison was Governor of the Territory, and received his approbation, when his veto would have been sufficient to entirely doleat and put it down.

These facts the Journals of Ohio and Indiana show—they cannot be denied.

The town of Natchez, Mississippi, has been recently visited with the most terrific and destructive storm of which we have ever heard. A detailed account of its horrors will be found in another column.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the faithful in the 10th Congressional District—Greeting: Know ye all, that I am hereby authorized and requested to inform you, that the official publication of all communications heretofore committed to the "dry sheet," has been transferred to the Fayetteville Observer for the present; and the established "manufacturers," as well as private distributors, are respectfully requested hereafter to forward their fabrications to the new organ, which we do not, will in due time arrive at an equal distinction with the "dry sheet" itself.

[By request of the Association.]

P. S. I want you to understand, Mr. Printer, that I am acting by request, and not as one of the "Leg Club" and "Hard Cider" club.—Your friend,  
BOB SHORT.

Gen. Harrison's popularity at home.—A man's worth and ability ought certainly to be appreciated most highly, where he is best known—at home amongst his neighbors, and in the State where he lives. The following official returns show how Gen. Harrison stood at home in his younger days, when, if he was ever fit at all, he must have been more competent than at present, to fill office. If the enthusiastic feeling in favor of the old General prevails at the West, as the Federal papers state, why, there has been a wonderful change, that's all, since he was so badly beaten in the contest for Governor of that State, and afterwards the very hindmost of all, and beaten again in his own County for the Legislature, as the returns below exhibit:

Official Returns of election for Governor of Ohio, in 1820.

Edgar A. Brown,	25,536
Jeremiah Morrow,	9,435
W. H. Harrison,	4,318

Official Returns of Election for Representatives of Hamilton County, (Harrison's present residence) in 1820.

David F. Diney,	2,380 elected.
Alex. Bancroft,	1,825 elected.
John Burdette,	1,700 elected.
Dan'l. Hawes,	1,467 elected.
W. H. Harrison,	1,451 not elected.

A Western Harrison paper contains the following objection to Mr. Van Buren:  
"March 20th, 1830.—Mr. Van Buren voted to strike out from the military appropriation bill, the section in wit: For the continuation of the Cumberland Road, \$100,000." Mark this! opponents of the Internal Improvement System.—An argument from the enemy.

## CONGRESS.

From some reason or other, our Washington papers for the last week have not reached here regularly, the last mail brought a bundle, but the late hour only admits a brief notice of the Congressional proceedings.

The Senate has been engaged chiefly in the discussion of the General Bankrupt Law.  
On the 21st instant, the House rejected by a vote of 108 to 53, Mr. Bell's gag law, denominated a "Bill to secure the freedom of elections." This Federal attempt to revive the principles of the odious and detestable Alien and Sedition Laws, has this met with a general and decided opposition to their party, the ultra-Federalists went in its favor—amongst others, we see the names of Deberry, Lewis Williams, and Stanley Ryan, N. C.,—Stade, and Truman Smith, the Abolitionist, with Wise, and others of the agitators.

The Sub-Treasury bill is now before the House, and we shall soon see how much tests there is in the Federalist wing of the Administration party being afraid to pass it.

## APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.  
John M. Niles, (of Connecticut) to Postmaster General, in the place of Amos Kendall, resigned.

## THE TORNADO AT NATCHEZ.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, Extra Friday Evening, May 8—6 o'clock

About one o'clock on Thursday, the 7th instant, the attention of the citizens of Natchez was attracted by an unusual and continuous roaring of thunder to the southward, at which point hung masses of black clouds, some of them stationary, and others whirling along with under-currents, but all driving a little east of north. As there was evidently much lightning, the continual roar of growling thunder, although not so loud as that of many, created no particular alarm.

The dinner bells in the large hotels had rung a little before two o'clock, and most of our citizens were sitting at their tables, when suddenly, the atmosphere was darkened, so as to require the lighting of candles; and, in a few moments afterwards, the rain was precipitated in tremendous torrents rather than in drops. In another moment the tornado, in all its wrath, was upon us.—The strongest buildings shook as if tossed with an earthquake; the air was black with whirling eddies of house walls, roofs, chimneys, huge timbers torn from distant ruins, all shot through the air as if thrown from a mighty catapult. The atmosphere soon became lighter, and then such an awful scene of ruin as perhaps never before met the eye of man became manifest. The greater part of the ruin was effected in the short space of from three to five minutes, although the heavy sweeping tornado lasted nearly half an hour. For about five minutes it was more like the explosive force of gunpowder than any thing else it could have been compared to. Hundreds of rooms were burst open as if barrels of gunpowder had been ignited in each.

As far as glasses or the naked eye can reach, the first traces of the tornado are to be seen from the Natchez bluff down the river about ten miles, bearing considerably west of south. Sweeping across the Natchez island, it crossed the point below the plantation of David Barland, Esq., opposite the plantations of P. M. Lapice, Esq., in the parish of Concordia. It then struck the Natchez bluff about a mile and a half below the city, near the mansion called the "Briers," which it but slightly injured, but swept the mansion late of Charles B. Green, Esq., called the "Bellevue," and the ancient forest in which it was embosomed, into a mass of ruins.

It then struck the city through its whole width of one mile, and included the entire river and the village of Vidalia, on the Louisiana shore—making the path of the tornado more than two miles in width. At the Natchez landing on the river, the ruin of dwellings, stores, steamboats, flat-boats, was almost entire from the Vidalia ferry to the Mississippi Cotton Press. A few fragments of dwellings still remain, but they can scarcely be called shelters.

In the upper city, or Natchez on the Hill, scarcely a house escaped damage or utter ruin. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs broken and walls shattered. The Episcopal church is much injured in its roof. Parker's Great Southern Exchange is level with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hotel and Mansion House, both being unroofed, and the upper stories broken in. The house of Sheriff Izod has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nearly in the same situation. The Court-House at Vidalia, parish of Concordia, is utterly torn down, also the dwelling houses of Dr. M. W. Hunter, and Messrs. Dunlap and Stacey, Esqs. The parish jail is partly torn down.

But now the worst remains to be told. Parish Judge Keaton, of Concordia, was instantly killed while at dinner at the house of Mr. Stacey. He was a noble and esteemed man. No other person was killed in Vidalia, although some others were hurt. At the Natchez landing, out of fifty or sixty flat-boats, only six are now afloat. Those best acquainted, suppose as many as one hundred flat-boats were drowned in the river, which swelled instantly to the height of six or eight feet.

The steamboats, Hinds, Prarie, and St. Lawrence were destroyed and sunk at the landing, and the Vidalia ferry boat on the river—more or less persons being lost in the two first named boats.

From the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his lady and barkeeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Plaid, the historian and geographer, and his son from Natchitoches, La., besides Dr. Talahito and many others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured.—Two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as nine dead bodies have been dug from the Steamboat Hotel.

The number of burials which have taken place to-day is about fifty, and many are still in a dangerous and dying condition.

As soon as possible we shall publish a list of the names of the killed, wounded, and those missing, whose bodies have not been found.

Meanwhile we beg the indulgence of our kind friends and patrons for a few days, in which time we shall be able to get our office in some order.—The Free Trader office building has been crushed in and much shattered. We are all in confusion, and surrounded by the destitute, the homeless, the wounded, and the dying. Our delightful China trees are all torn up. We are periled and desolate.

The neighboring planters are generously sending in large gangs of slaves to assist in clearing the streets and in digging the dead from the ruins. [From an estimate made, the loss and destruction of property amounts to 1,200,000 dollars.]

The Ball Collapsed.—We don't know exactly how many it takes to make a procession, according to the technicalities of pageantry; but there was a parade yesterday in Philadelphia of about a hundred or a hundred and fifty persons, who had been delegates to the elder-coral Convention at Baltimore, and who purposed to be to all intents and purposes a procession. They had a flag cabin and likewise an extraordinary looking machine, "full of emptiness," which they called the "Harrison Ball," and a very good emblem of Harrisonism it was, being a pull ball, hollow and windy.—This ball was sent from Baltimore to roll through the eastern portion of the Union; but unluckily for federal whiggery and ominous of its fate, Pennsylvania "stopped that ball," it could not roll over the Keystone of the Democratic arch. After being trundled a short distance, inflated and swelling like a prodigious lump, the Harrison Ball proved deficient in stamina, and suddenly collapsed. Like inflated enthusiasm, there was "nothing in it," and it perished at the touch, in the hands of the hard ciderians and to the infinite amusement of the spectators. But this was not all. The day was full of omens of fire import. We were informed that the log cabin also broke down in the course of its progress, all these catastrophes occurring without interference, and when the whole matter was in the hands of its opposites, which goes to prove what we have always asserted, that you allowed as "much rope" as they require, our opponents will do their own business pretty effectually. They have gone to cedar, and other matters of that sort, and now they should take the hint just furnished to them, and make their electioneering system complete, by adopting, as part of it, a dance more suited for its expression than its grace, and known in many sections of the country as the regular "break down."—Pennsylvania.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.  
Steamer Burlington, arrived last night, reports a rise of 12 feet in the Arkansas river, during the 21 hours preceding her departure from Fort Gibson, and that the river, in some places below, was overflowing.

The steamer Tiguer Horn, arrived last night from Red river, reports that the river is high, and rising rapidly. Last Monday, Long Island, near the mouth of the river, was overflowed; it is feared that all the plantations from the Gulf to Natchitoches will share the same fate. The B. H. stopped at Capt. Vanter's plantation, took his negroes and stock, and brought them to Silvereport; there was scarcely a dry spot on the plantation. It is feared Alexandria will be inundated.

The rail being entirely closed, communications will be stopped for the season.—New Orleans Bulletin of May 11.

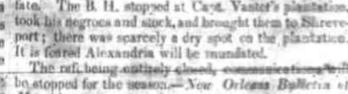
## UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Randolph County, on the 28th ult., Mr. ENOS WILKINS, as Miss EMILY, daughter of Messrs. Johnson, &c.

## DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

At her residence, in Calhoun County, on the 16th ultimo, very suddenly, Mrs. MELLEST MILLER, aged 69 years.

## Attention!



## SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Sunday, the 4th of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster.

By order of the Captain,  
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.  
Salisbury, May 29, 1840.

## Administrator's Sale.

There will be sold, at public sale, on the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of Alexander Storer, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased.

—CONTINUING OF—

## Eight Head of Horses, Two Males.

Thirty head of Cattle, about 60 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, about one thousand bushels of Wheat, three or four hundred bushels of Corn, together five hundred bushels of Wheat, two 3000 lbs. Horses, one Ox Cart, one set of Blacksmith tools, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, about sixty acres of Oats, standing in the field, and a variety of other useful articles not herein mentioned. Also, at the same time and place, Twenty Negroes, belonging to said Estate will be hired out.

The terms of credit and other conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

ARTHUR NEELY, Adm'r.  
Davie County, May 29, 1840.

## NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 15th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company,  
WM. H. HORAR, Treasurer.  
S. M. C.

Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840.

## Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail.

- 100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
- 10 Hogsheads Sugar,
- 15 do. Molasses,
- 250 Sacks Salt,
- 10 Dozen German glass eyes,
- 6 do. English glass do.,
- 20 Barrels superne flour,
- 20 Boxes bunch Raisins.

By  
J. & W. MURPHY,  
Salisbury, March 27, 1840.