lave an emain to by Tariff train on the South upain, contrast another National dobt, areasten National Burk, and give to it the surplus revenue, to fatten, epiculate and plunder op.

and plander op. It is not strange that these Sixtes who are overwhelm-ed with extraining and dates, should favor this scheme of distribution. They must be taxed as it is, to pay their own State dotts, and would willingly have the proceeds of the public-leads to discharge them with ; this distriof the public-since is undersrige them with ; this distri-hution, would be the same thing to them as an assump-tion of their debts by the General Government. Take the Westers States for instance and some of the Northern; they pay their debts with the proceeds of the pub-lie lands; a deficiency is made in the United States Tressury by the distribution of these proceeds, money je wanted tor the expenditares of Government, and this money has to be raised by taxation, the Tariff taxes are increased again, and the South has to pay them, and furnish the revenue. So that, in the end, the dis tribution of the proceeds of the public domain, is noth-ing more nor less than taxing the South to pay the State debts. This is the Federal policy. The State of North Carolina owes no debts, but if this Federal scheme prevails, she might as well be as deep in as some of the others, since her people will be taxed anyhow.

The reign of Federalism is drawing nigh; let the South propare for new burdens. She has given her neck to the yoke, and will soon have it to bear.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From a special message of Gov, Dudley to the Le gislature in reply to a call for information concerning the condition of the University, we make the following extracts, our space not allowing an insertion of the

"The endowment of the University consists, at the "The endowment of the University consists, at the present time, of about nine hundred acres of land, near-iy surrounding the village of Chapel Hill, including the grounds on which the College Edifices and the resi-dences of the Faculty are situated. The College buildings are five in number, constructed of brick, and in good repair. The centre (known as the South) building, is three stories high, above the basement story, 117 feet in length, and fifty feet in width, exclusive of the projec-tion.

The East and West wings are three stories high, 96 feet seven inches long, and forty feet one and a half

In addition to the Library, Laboratory, Philosophical Chamber, the two Halls appropriated to the Literary Societies, and three Recitation Rooms, these edifices contain sixty-five dormitories, 18 feet in length and 16 feet in width, allording comfortable account

one hundred and thirty students. Person and Gerard that's are smaller structures, de-voted to the public exercises of the institution and to Divine Worship, The Steward's Hall is a plain framed building, pretty

well suited to the purposes for which it was designed. The Professors' houses are structures of a similar character, sufficiently nent and comfortable, but neither

of them is a very good state of repair. The Lands and Edifices, Chemical

and Philosophics neralógical, and nets, and Librar estimated at 1,000 shares of Sto the State of Nor Due on bonds, supp	Geo y, a ck in th C	any it the aroli	Bank	bi- rly of	\$115,000 100,000	09	
ly secure, about		•	V	1	85,000	00	
Aggregate,					\$250,000	00	

Aggregate,

The Faculty is composed of The President, who is Professor of National and Constitutional Law.
 A Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
 A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

- A Professor of Chematry, Americany and Coordig.
 A Professor of the Latin Language and Laterature.
 A Professor of the Greek Language and Laterature.
 A Professor of Ristoric and Logic.
 A Professor of the French Language and Literature.

- 8. A l'utor of Ascient Languages.
- B. A Tutor of Mathematics.

The Faculty, so at present organized, consists of the while the number of students has more than doubled. The system of instruction at present, is believed, nevertheless, to be very efficient; and that a much greater necessity exists for another edifice, and an increase of the library, than for addition to the numerical strength of the academic corps."

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. The extracts following are from documents trans-mitted to the House of Representatives by the Presi-dent in answer to a call for copies of any correspon-dence between the Governments of the two constring in relation to the burning of the Steamheat Careling in the year 1837.

It grow, on the reader will perceive, out of the array of a man named Alex. McLeod, a British subject, by the authorities of the State of New York, for an alleged participation in that catrage, within the limits of her Territory. McLead was approhended in New York lately, and committed for trial to answer the charges of

the British Minister's letter to Mr. Porsyth :

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1840.

committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in Lock-port jail. I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the Instation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat " Caroline" was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obey-ing the order of their superior authorities. That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two National Governments; it cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings in the United States against the m-dividuals concerned, who were bound to obey the an-

The following is Mr. Foreyth's reply to this demand :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

- WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1840.

"This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give to it such a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the States, but at the sume time, tend to prerights of the States, but at the sume time, tend to pre-serve the annicable relations which, so advantageously for both, subset between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate with difficult means the plandering schemes of the coon-skin "Reformers" of Massachusetts. and difficult questions which have arisen between the two constructs in the last few years, no one can be more convinced than yourcelf it is with unfeigned

tod within the Territory, and against the laws and citizense of the State of New York, and is one that e mes clearly within the competency of her tribunals. I does not, therefore, present an occasion where, under the Constitution and laws of the Union, the interposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the powers with which the Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circomstances to which you have referred, or the reasons you have arged, justify the exercion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out of which the question arises, pre-cents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion, in time of peace, of a portion of the Territory of the United es, by a band of armed Termory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steambest, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citi-It agrested at the time, the offenders might unzens. questionably have been brought to justice by the judi-cial authorities of the State within whose acknowledged Territory these crimes were commuted; and their subsequent voluntary entrance within that Territory places them in the same situation. The President not aware of any principle of international law, or, indeed, of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction, because they acted in obedience to their aperior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments. These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their Government for satisfaction, are independent of each other, and may be separately and simultaneously pursued. The avowal or justification of the outrage by the British authorities might be a ground of com-plant with the Government of the United States disunct from the violation of the Territory and laws o the State of New York. The application of the Government of the Union to that of Great Britain, for the redress of an authorized outrage of the peace, dignity, and rights of the United States, cannot deprive the State of New York of her undoubted right of vindicating, through the exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod committed, as not material to the decision of the preconducted, as not instern to the decided by legal evidence; such the inserved desire of the President is, that it may be autofacturily established. If the de-struction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their supe-rior authorities, this fact has not been before commuicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission ; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it. The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of her Britannic Majesty, that the case of the "Caroline" has been long since brought to the attention of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereon. It is hoped that the Government of her Majesty will percome the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave someoquences.

Philadelphia thould enforce application, and presentation, so for as its immediate influence or t there snut he a tast established in the or but there must be a tasi established in the extreme South to do its dirty work is that quarter.—This Mor-chants' Bank was cared the principle agants of Biddle's Philadelphis concern in buying up Cotton and other produce a few years ego, when the "regulator" fig-ured so largely in the game of queckstion and plunder. It is notorious that in the manifed distremes of New Orienna, this Bank has done more to embarrass and in-

orease them than all the rest together, and now again we find its influence exerted, so doubt at the bidding and for the benefit of its Northern masters, the wire Intely, and committed for trial to answer the charges of morder and area. The tone of the correspondence be-low sounds a litte beligerent, and the arrest of the man McLeod, with the conduct of the British Government in relation to the affair of the Caroline, may lead to something more serious than words. It is to be hoped, however, this the Governments of both countries will be more mindful of their respective interests than to adfer a trivial affair of this character to disturb their pusceful te'ations. Nothing could be more disastrous to the prosperity of the South than a war with Eng-land at this juncture. The following extract contains the point of Mr. For, the British Minister's lotter to Mr. Poreyth :

NAVY PENSION FUND.

Wasnesoron, Dec. 13, 1640. "Sm: I am informed by his Excellency the Lisuten-ant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander McLeod, a British aubject, and Inte Deputy Shoriff of the Niagara district in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston, in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on a pretended charge of murder and destruction of the praticel stamboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837. After a tedicus and veratious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in Lock-port jail.

dividuals concerned, who were bound to obey the au-thorities appointed by their own Government." House of Representatives to repeal it, and we notice that the Hon. Mr. Rayner and Mr. Stanly ofthis State voted against the repeal, with what motives, is more than we can divine. We were glad to see that all the other members from North Carolina voted for the repeal of the law :- even "Father" Williams, who is so true to the nod and beck of Mr. Adams, on this occasion, went against him.

Mr. Shepard of North Carolina brought forward the

The measure has not yet passed the Senate, though it is to be hoped, it will.

two continues in the two courself. It is with anfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to re-cognise the validity of a demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto mani-fested between the two countries. The jurnstiction of the several bitates which consti-tute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfect-the indemendent of the Federal Government. The of-he indemendent of the Federal Government. The ofof the term, we should like to know what is. Gov. Shannon, savs :

" In May, 1937, when the Banks suspened speci "In May, 1937, when the Banks suspened specie payments, their circulation was estimated at about one hundred and fifty millions. Their paper no longer con-vertible into gold and silver, at once depreciated on an average of ten per cent making a dead loss to the peo-ple of the United States of fitteen millions. In 1838-0, three hundred and fotty-three Banks again suspended, having a circulation estimated at about eventy millions. Again their circulation depreciated on an average of at least ten per cent, making seven millions of a thrown on the c nty. Th two years we had two snapequions of specie payments by the Banks, inflicting on the people of the country an aggregate loss of teventy two millions by reason of the depreciation of their paper circulation. This loss falls not on the banks, except in a slight degree, whose incaution or improper act produced it, but on the noth holders. So far from the Banks sustaining any consid erable loss by the depreciation of their paper, it is be-lieved that some of them availed themselves of the opportunity, through their brokers, of buying up their de preciated paper at a discount. "Adopting an estimate made by a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1832, (who had every means of obtaining correct mfor mation) the loss of the General Government alone, by the banks, at that time was thirty-five millions. If we add to all this the loss which the public have sustained by Banks breaking, and from various causes, becoming elvent; and that occasioned by the total destruction of their notes by the various casualties to which a paor their notes by the various casualties to which a pa-per currency is ever subject; we will have an amount of actualmions sustained by the community through these institutions which will startle the most devoted advocate of the present paper system."

ed, there are but two or three Michtaschier, the most indomitable of all the tribus. These war-riors all came in at the different posts within four rs of each other.

It is supposed that the presence of the delegation from Arkanses has contributed to produce this state of things. Some of the delegation are with the Commanding General, and some with the enemy. Lowmonding General, and some with the eveny. They compose al present a very weak tribe in the West, and are actions to strengthen themselves by the addition of those remaining in Florids. The white flag was flying at all the military posts where this information had been received. Maj. Fauntieroy, while on a scout ca the 20th ult., captured seven Indians about seven milles from Tampa.

day last, (30th ult.,) two beggage wayons On Tuesday last, (20th ult.,) two baggage way on the have cone well, and ever by hereaft at the belonging to the Qr. Muster's Department, were tool of an institution, that well flence hav out of all tool of an institution, that well flence hav out of all disidends. one of the teamsters having been killed. Major Riley, Lieut. McKinstry, and Lieut. Foots came upon them while they were rifling the baggage, when the Indians made good their eacaps, carrying with them some blankets and a few unimportant articley of baggage. They had taken Lieut. Foot's trunk into the woods, bot were unable to open it. P. S. Since writing the above see by the station — in short, for all and suy doctrices.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our Florida correspondent which con firms what we have just stated.

A P. S. to the letter adds the following : " The Express says 70 Indians have come in at Ponta-

Sr. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 25.

Indians .- An alarm was given that Indians were at the plantation of Col. Hanson, on Monday last Several of the citizens and volunteers, as well as a negro approached one of the negroes who was gathering cane, and made enquiries as to the force at the house, the number of guns, and if the owner was present. The fellow retreated to the owner in the rear of the plantation. This occur. rence developed more prompt activity than we have usually seen and it affords us pleasure to speak of the activity of Lieuts. Slean and Wilson of the Marines, with a detail from the United States echooner Flirt, as well as the officers of that vessel, with other gentlemen of the service, and citizens on that occasion. Quick movements like the above. on that occasion. Guick movements into the above, with the same zeal, will go far towards intimida ting the enemy. At night s detachment of volun-teers moved off South, in hopes of cutting off their repreat, but no signs were discovered.—News. The New Truce.—There is a report in town that

Gen. Armistend is authorized to make a peace with the Indians, allowing them possession of all the the Indians, allowing them possession of all the country South of Musquito, but we would not be-lieve a thing so discreditable to Government, though we had it from the highest authority in Florida. With the Seminoles there can be no peace.— They must be either removed or exterminated.— There is too much "blood on the path" now, for

any one to admit that it was only "a man snagged his toot." No treaty could stand six months without being broken by the whites, if not by the In

We believe there is no impossibility in getting the Indians out of Florida, whenever the business is set about the right way.-Herald.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the schooner Stephen & Francis, Capt. Ma gee, arrived on Saturday, we received the Herald of the 31st ult. from which we copy the following : ST. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 31.

Porty Indians Captured - Ten Indians hanged. -Capt. Thompson of the Walter M., arrived this morning from Key Biscayne, brings a verbal re-port that Colonel Harney, who had proceeded into the Everglades with ninety men, succeeded in dis-covering the town of We-ki-kak, where he captured n and one w or hanged ton warriors, (they were perbaps shot in the attack. I We hope, however, that they were hauged, and being caught alive, for, belonging to the gang which committed the massacres at Carloosahatchie, and Indian Key, they deserved neither mercy, indee, or jury—nothing but an executioner; and indee, or jury—nothing but an executioner; and indee deserved neither mercy, indee deserved neither me judge, or jury-nothing but an executioner; and the people of Florida have long deploted the un-frequency of such solutary retributive examples. years ago!

the dividends. The School Fund would be undere-

He was the friend of Harrison and Tyles-and their himble arread. By vering for them he was not plotged for a Bank. It either of them had vo-ted for much a *Resolution* as that under discussion they could not have *touched bottom* in Virginia, South Caroline, North Carolma, or Georgin. John Tyler could not possibly give his aid to such a mea-sure. Harrison he declared was opposed to a Na-tional Bank in many essentials. If Harrison went for such a Resolution, Harrison would be perjural. Kentocky was embarrased from tourowing, when she ought to have been taxing. It was al-ways more popular to borrow. Let Kentucky ave her credit, cherink those of her own Baoke which have done well, and get by heasteff at the toot of an institution, that will finnce her out of all disidends. He was the friend of Harrison and Tyles-

of the member from Louisville. He contened be could not answer the question. "Where shall we get a sound currency ?" It could be proved by her annels, that Kentucky had a samed all sorts of st-titudes, and gone now for aui: fication-now for consolidation-in short, for all and suy doctrines. Had she not voted for Tyler, Anti Bank in po-licy and principle ? for Harrison. not so explicit, but of the same opinion. He had feared, that while there " the old fellow would have complified himself ?" himself."

Wait until Harrison comes in, if you must in-struct. He had declared from the stump that Harrison and Tyler were Anti Bank. Now you tell them " the question is settled. He is a high Bank man, as rank as Webster himsell."

which Harrison was elected, and adopted the resolution in favor of a National Bank by a " Banner State " majority. Resolutions in favor of Mr. Clay's Land Distri-

bution (alias assumption of State Debts) were also adopted.-Charleston Mercury.

THE SALISBURY FACTORY.

This establishment commenced operations some time ago. We reter the reader to the following communication for a more satisfactory description of it than we could furnish.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Ma. Epiron : The Public, doubtless, view with deep interest and much milisfaction, the rapid introduction of Manufacturing, in its various branches, into the South-

ern States. Our people now begin to see that we should not de-pend on Europe and the Northern States for a supply of Cotton Yarn, and such fabrics as we can as well or etter manufacture ourselves.

The two principal requisites in manufacturing cotton, labor and material, can be procured at the South on much more favorable terms, than at the North. If the South will undertake manufacturing with a proper de-gree of energy, we shall soon become the successful competitors of our Northern brethren.

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the public to the operations of the Sain-bury Manufacturing Company. Their Factory is at-usted in a beautiful Oak Grove, in the South-castern part of the Town. It is a hundsome, substantial brickbuilding, of four stories, including an attic-about 120 og 45 foot, and a vestibule in front. It possesses all the conveniences necessary for manufacturing successfully. The Company have also erected a number of pretty brick cottages for the operatives, which, when their plan is completed, will form a hollow square, in the centre of which stands the Factory.

The Steam Engine is 60 horse power, and was procured at the Allaire Works, New York City. It is a perfect piece of mechanism -- placed in a handsome, subntial stone foundation ; it operates admirably. The arrangement of the Engine room, for convenience, beauty, and durability, is not surpassed by that of any establishment with which we are acquainted.

The Institution was first opened for the reception of Students, on the 13th February, 1795. The number of Graduates from 1795 to 1840 inclusive, to stated in a table subjoined to the message, to have been 631;-the aggregate number of Matriculates, in the same time, having been more than double that number.

Public Debt of the State of Maryland .- It appears from the Annual Message of the Governor of Maryland that the indebtedness of that State amounts now to Lie. mous sum of \$15,346,000,-Aftern millions, three hundred and forty-six thousand ! That the deman s on the Tressury for the last year were equal to \$927 .-100,-nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollers, while the receipts were only \$306.905, three hundred and six thousand nine hundred and five ;--leaving a deficiency of \$620,000. Six hundred and twenty thousand dollars to be raised by loans or laxes or the art of hocus-pocus some how or other.

Sulphur Spring in Warren County -The Warrenten Reporter mentions the discovery of a Sulphur Spring near that village, on the land of Mr. Wm. D. Jones, the water of which has been analyzed by scientific gentlemen, and pronounced to be strongly impregnated with mineral substances. It is said to be in every respect equal to the Minetal Springs in the mountains of Virginia. The Reporter states that the Proprietor is improving the place in a suitable manner for the accommodation of visitors, and will be prepared. to receive a large number next censon.

Public Debt of Illinois and Indiana .- The public debt of each of these new States, according to the Mesanges of their Governor's, amounts to thirtern or fourteen million of dollars, while there are large deficiencies in the Treasuries of both -We suspect these States will soon go for the " assumption of State debts." Are the people of North Carolina ready to be taxed to raise money to pay off the heavy debts of Maryland, Illinois and Indiana ! Let them be preparing for the bardenmaking ready to be loaded, for just as surely as the next Congress comes this will take place. We have been distinctly warned by the Whig party that it shall be so. If the thing is not done directly, it will be done undirectly. In the next Congress the Federal party will have majority, and they are determined to do it.

What effort will the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands produce other than the creation of a deficiency in the Treasury, which must of necessity be supplied by an increased Tariff and new Taxes !

The people of the South will not only soon see, but they will feel to their cost, some of the fruits of the new dynasty.

0.7" The "Carolina Gazette" in the title of a neat Nowspaper lately issued by Mesars. Blum & Son, in Salem.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed A. O. P. Nicholson of Manry County, to take the seat in the United States Senate, vacated by the death of the Hon. Felix Grundy.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the seurance of my distinguished consideration.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: " Letters from New Orleans say the Banks there will not resume specie payments ; that the Merchants' Bank will prevent it." The influence of the Merchants' Bank ! says the reader, what influence can one local Bank exert to control all the others in a city like New Orloans. The secret of the matter only discloses more of what is so common now-s days-the villanies practised on the people of this country under the license and name of Braking. This Merchants' Bank is a

The Hon. Jao Leeds Kerr has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence.

It is stated that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, our Minister to England, has requested to be recalled ;- if he is so, he will return to this country about March.

The Canada " Patriots " are said to be again organ izing for resistance at various points on the British Frontier.

We have had for some time past, about two weeks now, a succession of very heavy rains;--the conse-quence has been a failure of the mails from every quar-at any late date.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, ? Savannah, Jan. 1, 1841.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

It is with much gratification we lay before our readers the details of news just received from Florida, by an Officer of the Army arrived in town this morning.

Fromsixty to seventy Indian warriors have come in to the different posts with their rifles, which they have surrendered, thus munifesting a willingness on their part to close the war. It is pertinent to observe, that since its commencement such a thing has not happened. This fact, in connection with the report brought by those who have surrendered, that many of their brethron are about to follow their example, affords a strong ground of hope that the war may soon be terminated.

At Fort Fanning, eleven warriors came in en Christmas day. At Tamps, fifteen warriors came in on the same day. Seven of them came to Fort creature of the United States Bank of Penneylvania, King in quest of Gen. Armistend. They afterwards in Philadelphin, and in its conduct to prevent a re- left that post to seek him at Tampa Bay. At Cesumption of specie paymenta-to keep the currency in | dar Keys, either seven or seventeen warriors suran unsteady and depreciated state, we see more of the rendered themselves-our informant does not re-management of Biddle's " regulator." It what enough collect which. Several others (number not known) that his infamous and rotom swindling machine at came in at No. 4, a post between Codar Keys and

We gave the gallant Colonel our good wishes when he went down, and are rejuiced to see them

The party returned round the coast, leaving Captain Davidson, who is, we are sorry to say, dangerously ill, at Indian Key. Another expedition is preparing. Official reports may be expected to-morrow by the Wm. Gaston.

We suid a few days ago that the destruction of one Indian was of more importance than the taking of Beyrout. What, then, must be our rejoicing when 40 are captured. Our market is illuminate to-night-the big gun is out-the band is playing cheerily, and the people are shouting for joy. Col. Harney, we are told, went in at the Miami,

and came out near Cape Sable. If so, he must have gone where no white man has proceeded, and discovered a singular and important water communication across the South of the Peninsula.

MR. CLAY'S POLICY. The Bank System, and the Land Distribution or

ner State" is active in pushing them; but they

have found a stordy opponent in the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, Senator from Mr. Clay's District. This

tends that a National Bank and State Banka can-

not co exist. He believes the former constitution-

al, and if a proper charter could be secured for it.

is willing to see the State Banks sunk ; but he area

danger shead. He believes that if the Kentucky

frequency of such salutary retributive examples. If these Indians were hanged, their people will see we are at last in carnest. How much blood might have been saved had 10 Indians been hanged five may meet with success, is the ardent wish of

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

True - If some of our youths knew how hard it is to get a living in what are called " the learned they wouldn't make such a rush to get sions, into them. The thousands of half-starved lawyers and doctors in every part of the land ought to serve as a caution to those parents who think their youngsters too good for mechanics and farmers.

The Benefits of Advertising .- A merchant late. ly advertised. "A boy wanted." Next morn-ing be found a band-box at his door, with the inscription-"How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a clubbs specimen of what he termed, warmly done up in flannel !

LOOK OUT FOR CASH.

A LL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and plank up the "utberewithal," on or before the 15th of February, as I am deter-mined, after that day, to ask unither "friend nor-foe" for the needful. Those failing to pay by that time will have to settle with R. W. Long, Sheriff. State Debt Assumption System, and the Protec-tive System, are in active preparation, and are be-ginning to be urged even before the Inauguration of the President of the Federalists. The "Ban-

JEREMIAH M. BROWN. Salisbury, N. C., January 15, 1841. 5t

Sheriff's Sale.

geutleman, though a Harrison man, will not swal-low Mr. Clay's measures. He foresces their dis-WILL be sold for cash at the Court house, in astrous results to Kentucky herself. He denies that the Bank question "is settled." He cays if that question is forced upon this Congress, it must force Harrison to select a Bank Cabinet. He conthe town of Salisbury, ou Monday the first day of February next, being the first day of Rowan County Court, the following Tracts of Land :

10 Acres now occupied by David Wine, lying on the South side of the road leading from Salisbury to Bringle's Ferry, adjoining the lands of P. Owens, Union Church, and others ; on which there are

Five Comfortable Dwell-ings, Blacksmith Shop, and Out Houses,-Also, 40 Acres

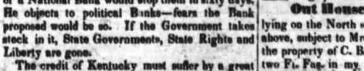
lying on the North side of said road, adjoining the above, subject to Mrs. Wise's dower, levied on an the property of C. Bringle and D. Wise, to satisfy two Fi. Fag. in my hands, one in favor of J. D. Graham, and the other in favor of D. A. Davis, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury. R. W. LONG, Sh'ff.

Also, will be sold on the same day for cash. the valuable Plantation on which Charles Wise now lives, containing 150 Acres, more or less.

Blanks For Sale Mere.

January 45, 1841.

Banks were all paying specie, the certain prospect of a National Bank would stop them in sixty days.



atock in it, State Governments, State Kights and Liberty are gone. The credit of Kentucky must suffer by a great Bank being chartered. He advised the Legislature to mind their own business—maintain the public faith of Kentucky, pay her debts, and set at once about the taxation which is inevitable. Such a Bank would bear within it the seeds of its own dissolution, and would cause runnous fluc-turtions. The std Back web a political commen-

tuations. The old Bank was a political connec-tion between Governments and individuals. The Bank was to take care of the interests of its rulers. It would drain Kontucky of specie to pay foreign