but which is hardly one) in their appointments filed the vacant places with those of their as partisans who were considered to have the greatest claim for services rendered, without regard to capacity. In expert instances so great was the number of claimants and as conficting were their pretensions, that serious dissonations threatened the dissolution of the party in North Carolina even before to was fairly in existence. In consequence before it was fairly in existence. In consequence of these dissensions—this fighting for the "spoils," many thousands of the public money have been idly squandered in efforts to affect elections.— But, besides, their labor of properly dividing the "spoils" amongst as clamorous and hungry a set of applicants as ever scrambled for place, or were orged by overflowing patriotism to " take care of the country" in a fat office, their economy has been practised in involving the State with still heavier liabilities for the benefit of Corporate Companies, we mean the Rail-road Companies, to which some hundred thousand of dollars were before given away, or rather, on which, that amount was thrown away .- But yet farther, their promised " Reform" was extended to the passage of a set of resolutions (which we have before published and commented on) for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or the assump tion of the State debts, which if carried out in principle would burden North Carolina with heavy taxation to pay the debts of other States. And last, we had a striking display of their hatred of expense, and their practice of the log-cabin professions of simplicity and economy, in the lavish appropriations made for the log-cabin Governor's fine House, and for the State House.

To make a condensed statement of the whole,we find that these Federal "Reformers" and professors par excellence of economy, promised more, performed less, spent more, and did themselves as little credit, and the State as little honor, as any set that ever went to Raleigh with the credentials of Legislators. The State is fortunate, in having received no more injury at their their hands, though we believe they went to the extent of their capacity in doing all the harm they A THE STREET SECTION knew how.

THE CURTAIN RISES. .

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The Pederalists in Congress have been threatening to have a cutled Session at an early day after the fourth of Morch, unless such ample appropriations shall be voted at the present session, as shall leave no stint of money. Accordingly, the Committee of Ways and Mouns have reported a Bill for five millions of Treasury notes over and above all the revenue for lands and customs that may flow into the Treasury .-With this, however, they are not satisfied, but demand ten millions, and we see that Mr Bernard, of New York, has accordingly offered a proposition to create a loan of ten millions-s new National loan-a sort of entering wedge for a larger one -for a Bank-for new taxes and enlarged expenditures. Let the people but keep their eyes open, and they will soon begin to "see sights," as the folks say about the gold mines.

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The late Census of this State compared with that of 1830, presents some serious facts to the people of North Carolina. It shows that our State in ten years has hardly increased her population at all ; -le fact, her slave contration has actually decreased. This is the effect of emigration. The following is a comparative view of the two periods;

132:-1540, and	1540.	7.01
In 1840, 454,172	Free Negroes. 22,752	Stanes. 246,196
In 1830, 472,433	: 19,875	247.402
11,739	3,177	276 decrease,
In 1910, total, In 1830, "		753,110 788,470
		14,640 increase.

According to the rate at which population increases in the United States, North Carolina, in the last ten years, ough! to have gained at least tieree hundred thodsand souls, (for population in this country doubles itself in 23 years,) but instead of this, we have gained 14,640 souls, and we have dcc eased in slaves 276. Our increase in slaves, according to the usual ratio, ought to have been very nearly, or quite equal to one hundred thousand, but instead of this, we have lost.

Taking the usual basis for calculation, North Carolina in the course of the last ten years must have sent out to the new countries a population equal in its increase to three hundred thousand souls; the proportion of negroes in this number equals, say one handred thousand ;-these, at an average of \$200 each, would be worth twenty millions of dollars. The slaves yet remaining in North Carolina, at the lowest estimate, may be valued at, at least, fifty millions of dollars.

It is now very certain that North Carolina, under the new apportionment, if the ratio should be increased, will lose two or three members of Congress. If the ratio be fixed on the basis of 60,000, as some think it will, North Carolina will then be entitled to 10 members only ;-thus losing three from her present number of 13.

The young and growing State of Mississippi which now has only two members, will be entitled to four or five.

"PEOPLE'S BALL."

We see from the Washington papers that the Harrison folks in that City, consisting of members of Congress and Citizens, are making splendid preparations to receive Gen. Harrison and eastal him in power. Among other doings, they are going to have a grand nate on the occasion, and by way of carrying out their system of humbur, they call it-" the People's Inauguration Ball "-This ball is to be held in the Theatre, and the price of admission is only ten dollars. No doubt the Tickets are fixed at this low price in order that all the poor " log-cabin" people may afford to attend it .- In short, it is "the People's Ball," and whoever can dress in broadcloth, &c., and pay ten dollars,

are welcome to go, and dance as much as they please, Thus, on the 4th of March, 1841, the Whirgies dance into power, and the chances are three to one that on the 4th of March, 1845, they will scamper out.

Hines Holt, Whig, has been elected by the peo ple of Georgia to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt.

mote an unnecessary delay in the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury sought in the report. Mr. Bell obtained the floor, and may be expected to speak tomorrow. - Globe.

ABOLITION.

From the Ohio Statesman. " I last evening attended a meeting called for the purpose of having a lecture, or report, from the Rev John Keep, who has just returned from Eastland in the British Queen, having spent 18 months in Great Britain and I reland, soliciting funds the Rev John Keep, who has just returned from E diand in the British Queen, having spent 18 months in Great Britain and Ireland, soliciting funds for the Oberlin Institute, on the ground that it is an Abolition Institution. I shall give you a brief sketch of his remarks, confining myself strictly to sketch of his remarks, confining myself strictly to facts. He began by describing in rather eloquent language his voyage across the Atlantic. On arriving in London, he was first introduced to the celebrated Geo. Thompson and family, on whom he bestowed a lengthy eulogy, stating that while Brougham, O'Connell, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Melbourne, each filled their sphere in the British empire, George Thompson filled a wider sphere than either of them; that he attended, a few days after a public meeting, at which Lord Brougham, O'Connell, and Thompson, were the principal speakers, and that Brougham in calling upon Thompson for a speech, pronounced him the most eloquent man in Great Britain : And vet. said Mr. Keep, this same George Thompson, when he arrived at New York, could not for his money, procure a night's lodging for himself and family, at any of the hotels in the city. He was next introduced to Daniel O'Connell, whom he pronounc ed a genuine companionable fellow. He stated that O'Connell was anxious to come to America, and probably would do so principally for the purpose of having discussion with Calhoun. next presented a petition to the common Council of London, asking for a donation in behalf of the Oberlin Institute, which was respectfully referred to a committee of thirty; that he urged the claims of the institution at length before the Committee, founding his argument upon the fact, that, the Oberlin is an Abolition Institution; that a donation of two hundred pounds, was voted unanimously in the Committee; that when it came before the House it was on the point of pessing with nearly the same unquimity, when a notorious tory arme and stated that slavery was recognized by the American Constitution, and that a donation from the corporation of London for the purpose of abolishing American slavery would be an improper and unjust interference with our institutions. This furned the tide of feeling, and the appropriation was lost by four votes; but that there were absentees enough, favorable to the object who, if they had entertained any doubts of its passage, would have attended and carried it through triumphently. He next went to Bristol, a tory city, in which the slave interest was strongest, many of the innabitants having engaged extensively in the slave trade. Here he succeeded beyond his auticipations, procuring subscriptions from all classes of men, and among others, fire, of two thousand dollars each. He afterwards visited different paris of the empire, being received in the most irrendly manner by the pobility and clergy, obtaining subscriptions whereever be went. He attended an Anti-Slavery meeting at which Prince Aibert presided; and the general sentiment throughout the empire was that the Americans were very wicked in tolerating slavery, and stood much in need of the benevolen interposition of her Majesty's subjects. He also stated, during the course of his remarks, that he saw at Shetheld very respectable people belonging to the middle class, pounding stone in the streets for six and one fourth costs per day, to keep their families from starvation. Fine country, that! no wonder they feel for the poor American slave. " He stated that there were several classes of

Abolitiontats in England. One class were for abolishing slavery in America, by the cultivation of cotton in the British East Indies that the natives there were in the situation of the Russan serfs, and were bought and sold with the soilthat with those peculiar advantages, they could show their regard for human rights by raising sufficient cutton to supply the English market, and thus cut off the cutton market for the Southern States, which would effectually abolish slavery in those States. How striking and clear is the love of the British Whigs for the poor negro! He then went on to show that there was a strong attachment manifested by her Majesty's subjects for the Americans—that they consider us their children -that the war of the Revolution and the last war were both wicked and unjust-that they were not approved of by the people, but were emphatically the wars of King George, who hated America .fliere a friend whispered to me, and said the speaker was very inconsistent, for he had frequent ly heard him preach against the last war in 1812 and '13, when residing in Massachusetts.] He intimated that Jefferson was much to blame, for endervoring to prejudice the people of the United States against the people of England, in writing the Declaration of Independence—that, although that document might have been well enough in its day, yet he hoped he never should hear it read again on the Fourth of July, as it had a tendency to keep up the prejudice in the minds of the Ame ricaes against the English. He next spoke of the sinfulness of prejudice against color-that it did prices for labor, and a sounder currency. not exist in England-that it is not uncommon for English gentlemen to marry black wives-that in Hyde Park, where the Queen and her retinue, and holding slaves at its own sovereign pleasure. the Nobility, ride and walk for pleasure, and where the middle class feel themselves highly cal idea, that the election of General Harrison honored if permitted to do so, and where the poor would result in the abolition of slavery.

ward for his last Summer's labors in the cause of Whiggery. He has been at last reluctantly elected United States Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th March. His election from all accounts seems to have been televated, not desired by the party. A debt paid because it was not one one property of the party. A debt paid because it was not as a delegate to the World's Convention. all accounts seems to have been tolerated, not desired by the party. A dobt paid because it was promised, and not an honor freely conferred in confidence. Mr. Rives must feel it 20.

A striking Compliment.—The Globe describes Mr. Webster as a man of "gigantic intellect," and "Lilliputan spirit."

Congressional Analysis.—Tuesday, January 19.—The debate in the House was continued to-day upon the built introduced by Mr. Joses, chaircan of the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide for this issuing of Treasury notes. Mt. Barrard, of New York, co-cluded, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, followed up the detate. A singular feature in the history of legislation belosed itself in the papeed of Mr. Evans. It was his exploit away is, both at the opening and at the close of his remarks, and it was his intention to pote for the built yierging it forward.

The allusions of Mr. Evans to past expenditures—to the extravagance of the Administration, and its failure to keep the public revenue within the public disbursements, &c.., was the mere echo, the idle repetition of that political aong which has, for the past legity or ten special political and will be revenue within the public disbursements, &c.., was the mere echo, the idle repetition of that political ang which has, for the past legity or ten special political and political and will be even so boasterously and industriously rung into the ears of the American people by panic and distress makers throughout the continent. Others may, and probably will follow up this mercenary stack, and promote an unnecessary delay in the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury solght in the report. Mr. Beach of the administration of the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury solght in the report. Mr. Beach of the series of the administration of the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury solght in the proposed temporary and the care of the Administration and the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury solght in the report. Mr. Beach of the proposed temporary is and the administration tha single port of Black River, I presume six have been shipped on the average per week, during the past season. Mr. Keep is to deliver another lecture soon, when a 'chief will be among them ta-

THE BROAD SEAL GENTLEMAN.

It will be recollected that the Abolition Convention n London, letely frammitted to the Governors of the gentleman who is so very tenacious of State rights as to insist that the seal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the princi-ples of Whiggery, that he faisified the returns of the ples of Whiggery, that he laisined the returns of the votes of the people, writes to the Abolitionists of England in the following style. He is ready to "join hand in hand" with them in this matter—and we dare say, he would join " heart and hand" to establish British influence in the United States. Such is Harrison Whiggery—such is Federalism.—N. C. Standard.

NEWARK, New Jersey, July 30, 1840. Sta: I acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of your communication, in behalf of the Convention held in London on the 12th ult., on the subject of the Abolition of slavery and the slave trade. Impressed as I am, with the importance and the truth of the principles and views therein expressed, it is my earnest desire that this country may, at the earliest day in her power, consistent with the security and the peace of the Union, join hand in hand with the humans on the other side of the water, in washing out the stain upon her national character. The means to be used, as proposed by your Convention, are of a "moral, religious, and pacific character," and it is by these means alone, I am satisfied, this great object can be attained. New Jersey, by an Act passed the 24th of February, 1840, has defined her policy. By that Act every child born a slave within the State since the 4th of July, 1840, or which shall thereafter be born, is declared to be free, but to remain in the character of an appren-tice in the service of the master, it a mate, until the age twenty-five years of age, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years. Under the operation of this law, slavery has become almost extinct with us, and I am happy to say that, so far as my observation extends, the condition of servitude is of the most unitigated and indulgent form.

Thanking you for your kindness in communicating the proceedings of the Convention,

I remain your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Governor of New Jersey. THOMAS CLARESON, &c., &c. .

MR. VAN BUREN'S ENEMIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The false and hypocritical instrument of the Conservatives—a party which Mr. Webster says could all be stowed in an omnibus—accuses Mr. Van Buren with British predilections. Hear the Madisonian:

" For years Mr. Van Buren has been sacrificing the rights of America to his affection for the courtesies and blandishments of the British."

The following extract, which we find noticed in the New York Standard, shows what Toryism in England really thinks of Mr. Van Buren. The London Herald is one of the leading journals of the Conservative party in Great Britain,—Globe,

PROM THE NEW YORK STANDARD.

English Congratulation.—We take the following precious extract from the London Morning Herald of the 9th ult. They require no comment—but if "the sympathies of General Harrison point," as the Editor asserts, we should very much doubt whether the State of Maine, to say the least of the matter, would be found sustaining a President who would so readily acknowledge "just claims of England in pretgrence to the Northeast boundary question."

"The election of General Harrison to the Presiden

cy of the United States is an event DEEPLY INTER-ESTING TO ENGLAND.

" Mr. Van Buren was the deadly enemy of Great Britain. He stimulated the various crusades against paper currency. He headed the conspiracies that were formed for the purpose of defrauding English creditors out of the debts due to them by America. He was the abetter of treason in Canada. HE PROMPTED RE-SISTANCE TO THE JUST CLAIMS OF ENG-LAND IN REFERENCE TO THE NORTHEAST

BOUNDARY QUESTION.
"The SYMPATHIES of Harrison POINT, we be lieve, IN A DIRECTION THE REVERSE OF THAT TO WHICH THE PREJUDICES OF MR.

VAN BUREN INCLINED. "The election of General Harrison is, in short, a result ON WHICH ENGLAND MAY CONGRAT-

ULATE HERSELF."

From the Plymouth (Mass.) Rock, HOW HAVE THEY DONE IT !

We copy the following from Hill's New Hamp-

shire patriot : "The Whigs have met the Democracy of the country; and for the first time for many years, they have conquered. But how have they done it ? Has it been by fair discussion? Has it been a candid exposition of their principles? Or have they labored through the whole to keep their real designs out of sight, to drown every attempt at rational inquiry by noise and excitement, and every where to mislead and corrupt the people?

To the banker they have promised greater pro-

fits and more perfect impunity, in flooding the community with paper promises, to be paid only when he finds it convenient to pay them.

To the poor man they have promised higher To the South they have promised the "protec tion of Southern rights," including the right of

To the North they have held out the hypocriti-

To the North, on the other hand, they ded to be in favor of a high Tariff, like that

In all quarters, they stand pledged to a vast reduction of the expenditures. Many of their leading men have expressed the opinion that in the event of Harrison's election, the whole expenses of the Government would not exceed \$10,000,000 per

On the other hend, they have lavished their promises of improvement in harbors, of canals and Rail-roads, and National Roads to every section of the country. If they keep their promises, every river must be made navigable, every State must be intersected with national thoroughfares, Rail road cars will clatter at a thousand points at once, at the expense of the General Government.

It is by such insune and conflicting prefer as these that the Whige have won thousands of these unreflecting but boosest men to support their cause. We may pass over the false charges—the "Standing Army," gold spoons," "British coaches," and "Cuba bloodhounds" humbugs, Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are rewhich they have used against the present Admin istration. We may forget the infamous fraud proven upon them, by which they have added thousands to their nominal popular vote. In this one fact alone, that the Whigs have made hundreds of promises to the people, which t'sey cannot-fulfil and did not expect to fulfil when they made them, reposes their certain ruin. Move which way they will, they must tread on their own broken promises, and convert into decided enemies thousands of those who have been their most active friends. We regret, deeply regret, the result of the late elections; and yet we fear not the ultimate result. Federalism has gutbered around it, in a moment of excitement, thousands of pure hearted men, who have no attachment for its real principles, no friendship for its real leaders. Fe deralism has started like a frozen mass of ice and snow, from the hills of Massachusetts and Connec ticut, and whirled along from State to State, every where gaining strength from the storm whicheset it in motion, till the avalanche has at length covered the valley of the Mississippi, and scattered itself over the sunny plains of the South. The suns of two summers will dissolve it into the original pothingness whence it sprung.

Another Federal Principle Avonced .- The Baltimore Patriot, one of the prominent Federal prints of that city, gives the following in an extract of a letter from "a distinguished Federal member of Congress:"

"I HOPE YOUR BANKS DO NOT THINK OF RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS SO LONG AS THE SUB-TREASURY LAW IS IN FORCE."

This advice, coming from a member of the National Councils at a time when the Legislature of Maryland is in session, and when that body will be called upon to enact laws to compel the banking institutions of that State to resume the payment of specie for their "promis one of the evidences, already given by party, of their determination to prevent a return of confidence to the public mind unless they can accomplish their party ends. Farther comment is un-

WHIG ECONOMY.

Before the late election, the Halls of Congress rang with charges against the Administration for large expenditures and extravagance. The mails grouned with pamphlets on the subject, and it was the topic and bur den of many a Harrison ditty at the aristocratic log cabins of the Whigs.

But what do we find now ! Measrs. B., P. and Co., all rail at the Secretary of the Treasury, because he has suggested that the expenses can, and should, be further reduced. And last, but not least, a distinguished member in embryo of General Harrison's Cabinet, railed yesterday at what he is pleased so courteously to call the narrow-he had almost said the mean-spirit of parsimony, which seemed now to guide the conthis Administration." Let the people read Let the people read and re-

Attempted Assassination of the Editor of the Union .- By yesterday's snail, (says the McMinnville Gazette) we received a private letter from Nashville dated on the 12th inst., by which we are informed that a most cowardly attack was made on Col. Harris, the talented Editor of the Nashville Union, on the evening previous by two of the young Posters, som of E. H. Fostor, as he entered the public room of the Nashville Inn on his way to supper. It is supp sed that they both fired at him at the same moment—one ball entered his breast and had not been found at the date of our correspondent's letter, though his lungs are thought to be very little injured-onother ball passed through his arm. After he fell, the younger brother attempted to shoot him again, but was prevented from doing so by two gentlemen present. Some hopes were entertained that Col. Harris would recover, though our correspondent thinks it very doubtfu! .- Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

Singular Escape .- A vessel was recently cap sized near the Scilly Islands so suddenly that it did not fill with water, the internal air being confined, and three men and a boy who were in the cabin were shut in and remained three days without food, and were afterwards rescued.

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus County, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Frances E. Morrison, Mr. WILLIAM ATWELL, of this County, to Miss JEMIMA, daughter of Mr. John upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number this County, to Miss JEMIMA, daughter of Mr. John upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number of the county of Blackwelder, of Cabarrus County.

In this County, on the 7th instant, by Robt. N. Fleming, Esq., Mr. DE WITT CLINTON WILSON to Miss CAROLINE Z., daughter of John Hall, Esq. In Montgomery County, on the 14th instant, by John C. Austin, Esq., Mr. THOMAS H. TOMLINSON to Miss ELIZA D. LEDBETTER.

In Cabarrus County, on the 17th instant, by John O. Wallace, Esq., Mr. MARTIN HARKEY to Miss MARY BARNHART.

PLANTERS



(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

FIAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desi-

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his lone experience, will enable him to give general satis-

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841.

FEMALE SCHOOL

IN EILLSBOROUGE, N. G. . THE SPRING SESSION of Six and Mrs. reell's School, will commune on Munday,

15 00 " Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absonce after the pupil

Board can be had in respectable, families for \$10 per month, including every thing. January 29, 1841.

quested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Eve'r.

January 22, 1841.

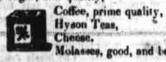
Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assort of all kinds of

GROCERIES.

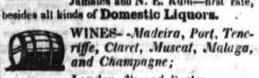
which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in

Havanna brown Sugar, (first quality,) from 10 to 124 cts. per lb Loaf Sugar, first quality,



Molasses, good, and best quality. Liquors Superfine.-French

Braudy, at from 1 -50 to 84 per gal ; Holland Gin, 1 50 to \$3 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum-first rate,



London Ale and Porter. The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market .- Maccaroni, vermacelli, French prunes, raisius, best quality .- Salt Fish-Mackerel, Anchovies, Herring, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds, - Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, and OYSTERS. Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash.

Starch, Indigo's, copperas, madder, spices, cin-namon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c. Garden Seed of every kind.

Gentlemen's Suppers of all kinds forshed whenever called for. First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Mac-

coubs and Scotch Smiff-best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz. - Toys of various kinds. Powder and Shot-Razors, Breast Pins, and nany other acticles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Buis .-- He invites the public to come, and examine, and taste his good

F. R. ROUECHE. things. Saliebury, Jan. 22, 1841. N. B. All my accounts must be closed before February Court, by Cash or Note; -my friends will please observe this, Call and Settle.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz: 1. The security of the right of suffrage, by ad-

ditional laws to punish bribery and fraud. 2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist. 3. An exposition of the principles of modern

Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms. To these will be added all the topics common in the

newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passion Avoiding all personal altercations, thus paper, while

it will not concent its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to

making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter. PRICE-One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.

No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received. Bank notes will be taken at their specie value,

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, on additional copy will be sent gratis. Postmasters are permitted by law to forward sub scription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid. Or As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other neeful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

Weshington City, D. C., Jah. 12, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Let-ters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a ber to their re-covery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr. Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

TO HIRE, in the country .- A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.