

most important, since it is the only true and certain of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing impeding or obstructing the engagements into which States have entered for the purpose of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best powers, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and to submit to all necessary burdens to fulfill their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once so distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Governments, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understanding of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well-established free Governments arises from the unwillingness of the People to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Caesar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate, under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such Governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the aristocratic principle to liberty there is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement imposes itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the People to be most watchful of those to whom they have intrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, till secured, is mild, and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of a devotion to Democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that, although of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interest of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of our subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our country would not permit us to yield. Long that the defender of our country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign Powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory. In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, the same liberality and justice, which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whose circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonistic to that of liberty, and, eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free Government, not a vestige of those qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Cincinnatus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates, but pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shoot for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the shades of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Sythia or Scandinavia.

Via; and on the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forum. A calamity so awful, not only to our country but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, must be checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their patriotism has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy lies with the People. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislature. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and preserved the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

From the North Carolina Standard.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We agree with our Washington correspondent, that it is possible for a man who is great in any one thing that requires mind to be equally so in another, if inordinate vanity does not prevent him from listening to the advice of experience and the suggestions of common sense.

For his own sake, as well as for the credit of the State, we would rather see Mr. Badger in the office of Attorney General than in that of Secretary of the Navy. But time will show whether he will profit by rebuke, or still be inflated by the fulsome and servile flattery of less than a moiety of a village aristocracy.

We have no wish that Mr. Badger should fail in his undertaking; we wish him no personal harm; for his vagaries have created no sentiment without a risible accompaniment. We would not hurt a hair of his head—nor do we think he ever did the like to the enemies even of the republic. But when a man assumes a position, after the manner of Biddle, and looks upon the "service route," with contempt, and then meanly chaffers his affected dignity for the familiarity of those he calls "the vulgar," he loses, in a great degree, his claims to our respect—for while the first may be counted a weakness, the second a little short of criminality. The man who so acts, ought to be told of it, especially when he aspires to high stations, and when his friends claim for him honor from a people he affects to despise: and, we might add, from no very elevated portion of whom he has recently emerged.

We repeat, that we wish he may succeed; and he may rely upon it, his success depends greatly upon his giving heed to the rebukes of those he considers his enemies, and from whom alone he hears the truth, as he will himself be one day conscious.

Our readers can hardly be aware of the extent to which adulation has been carried in respect to Mr. Badger. The "Whig" papers say his appointment is an "honor to the State," but that it is "no honor to him." Thus do they make him superior to the people and greater than the Commonwealth.

Since the above was in type, we see the following remarks concerning this appointment in the Fayetteville North Carolinian:

"Now, is it possible, that the whole Southern interest is to have but one representative in the Cabinet, and he an ultra Federalist. Are the people of the South going to put up with this? Are they going to give up their interest entirely, to the North and West. Are they willing to have a high Tariff, and a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands to pay off the British debts of the Internal Improvement at States? Oh ye dupes of Federalism! it serves ye right. You have turned out your Democratic President with his Southern Democratic Secretary of State, and his Southern Democratic Secretary of War, and you have put in a Federalist, with but one Southern man in the Cabinet, and he a Federalist—opposed to the mass—opposed to a popular Government; a man whose popularity at home could not even elect him to his own State Legislature! A man, who fined a white man \$1,250, for flogging a mulatto; a man, than whom, a greater enemy to the mass, could not have been picked out of the State. These are facts, and who dare deny them, dare do any thing. And why was this man made Secretary of the Navy? It is a fact that none but barefaced partisans will deny, that in consequence of his not being elected to the United States Senate, on account of Western opposition, the Whig Caucus promised to recommend him to General Harrison for Attorney General, and the General thought, perhaps, as he lived in a far and turbulent country, he would do for the Navy. No! had it not been for his log cabin services, he never would have been in the Cabinet, in the world."

We think our friend of the North Carolinian has mistaken the reason why the Whiggery thought Mr. Badger "would do for the Navy." He is not half up to "Whig trap" and cunning in this particular; or else he has forgotten the two specimens of naval architecture, sent up by the Wilmington and Newbern Whiggery, and which were paraded in the log cabin procession of this city, and one of which has ever since been exposed in the State Capitol Square, for the inspection of the curious. Deep fellows, these Whigs! Is it not as clear as moon light, that these specimens were sent that Ajax might qualify himself for the office he has obtained? We hope the Carolinian will not offend the nostrils of "Whig" gentility by mentioning "tar and turpentine" again; but contemplate the specimens of naval architecture above spoken of, with becoming admiration—there being two things to admire in the matter. 1st. The perfection of the specimens, as all that the "Whigs" do is perfect, of course. 2d. The profound sagacity and astonishing foresight of the "Whigs," in providing the means whereby certain members of their party

should be qualified to act as Secretary of the Navy. And this was not the only reason given on the occasion. There was an eye to the post of Secretary of War—as several Rail Road and other Generals commanded "on military" on that great occasion; giving fine specimens of their knowledge about the "plumed troop and the big war."

On looking over some other papers, we find the half has not been told concerning Mr. Secretary Badger. One paper speaks of his "chivalry," and another discloses the important fact that he rode, all the way on horseback, to Norfolk, Virginia, with one Gen. Jones:

"He's a valiant hero!
Tweedle, tweedle, tweedle, tweedle, tweedle!"



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 12, 1841.

THE INAUGURAL.

By the exclusion of almost every thing else, we make room on the inside of our sheet this week for President Harrison's Inaugural Address, knowing that it will be eagerly looked for by every body as being expected to contain some intimations of the direction which will now be given to the vessel of State. So far as respects any expectation of this kind, all will be disappointed. There is no exposition of the policy which will govern the new Administration. Hereafter it has been the custom of the Presidents to give a brief sketch in their Inaugurals of the principles and policy which are to direct their Administrations; this address of President Harrison, differs from all before it, in its great length and extraordinary character, being vastly wordy without signification, and greatly labored without leaving on the mind any impression of what it means, or what it is intended to express. In the whole address we find no reference to great principle, or fundamental doctrines, but it is made up of vague disquisition on our form of Government, with occasional expressions of sentiment good and patriotic enough, very proper for a flowery lecture, but out of place in a grave Inaugural, where we look for plain sense, and candid dealing, not sounding phrases and florishes of rhetoric. We have the usual allusions to Greece, Rome, and Athens, which was to be anticipated, always occupying, as they do, a conspicuous place in every speech of the General's on every occasion, and upon all subjects. On the whole, we think it will be admitted that there is nothing in the Inaugural itself to satisfy either party of anything in particular, in reference to the policy intended to be pursued by the Harrison Administration.

Mr. Fisher.—We are authorized to say that Mr. Fisher declines being a candidate for the next Congress. As it is now generally understood that an Extra Session will be called to convene sometime in the course of the Spring or Summer, he thinks it proper thus early to make known his intention to decline running in order that the attention of the people may at once be turned to the question of his successor.

We have received Mr. Fisher's Circular Address for publication, in which he states his reasons for declining to run, and gives his views on the present condition of public affairs. It will be printed as soon as possible.

We have heard it conjectured that an election for members of Congress in this State, will be ordered to take place in May, or perhaps sooner. The time of holding the election will, of course, be regulated by the time that may be fixed on for the meeting of Congress.

We are at home again only in time to find space enough left in this week's paper for a brief notice of President Harrison's Inaugural. We will endeavor to turn over the heap of papers which has accumulated during our absence and bring up the news of that time, next week.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The Hon. WILLIAM S. ARCADE (Fed.) was on yesterday elected by the Legislature of Virginia a Senator of the United States for six years from this day, in the place of the Hon. William H. Roane, (Dem.) whose term expired yesterday. There were two balloting at both of which it required 82 to elect.—Globe.

Judge P. P. Barbour.—The Globe of the 26th ult., announces the death of our distinguished and virtuous fellow citizen, P. P. Barbour, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He retired to his chamber in his usual health, on the night of the 24th, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of Thursday. His sudden decease is ascribed to an affection of the heart. The last rites were paid to his remains at the Capitol, in the chamber of the Supreme Court, on the 26th. The President Vice President, Senators, Representatives, and Judges attended the ceremony.—Rich'd (N. C.) Standard.

From the Globe of March 4.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Just as our paper was going to press, the Northern mail arrived, which brings the following important news. There was a long debate in the House of Commons on the subject of McLeod's imprisonment, which we have not time to publish in to-night's paper. The most important portion of it will be given in to-morrow's Globe.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, March 3.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steam ship President, Capt. Roberts, we have Liverpool papers to February 10th, and London to the evening of the 9th.

The Duke of Wellington had been ill, but by the last accounts was much better.

Among the passengers in the President is Samuel W. Ogilby, Esq., British Consul for North and South Carolina, bearer of despatches for the British Minister at Washington.

A fearful avalanche, or landslide, occurred in the Commune of Gragnano, Italy, February 22d, by which one hundred and thirteen persons lost their lives. The cotton market was dull at Liverpool and broke at Havre. The duty on foreign flour had fallen one shilling a barrel in England. The news from India had raised tea a little, say 2d lb.

SEIZURE OF MR. McLEOD.

London, February 9.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Mountbessel yesterday brought forward the seizure of Mr. McLeod, a British subject, by the authorities of the State of New York; and asked her Ma-

jesty's Government if they had received information of the facts, and what steps they had taken in consequence.

Vicount Melbourne replied that ministers had received the information alluded to, and that steps had been taken by Government. What these steps were, the noble Vicount thought the House could not expect him to state while the negotiations were still pending; but he assured their lordship that no means should be left unemployed to effect the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to uphold the honor of the country.

London, Feb. 9.—The last intelligence acquaints us that the fortification law has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 73, and that by the defeat of sundry amendments calculated to embarrass the execution of it. The ancients is to be completed, and the detached forts are to be raised simultaneously with it; but Marshall Soult reserves to the Government the right of determining how the works are to be constructed, and where the forts are to be placed.

The Courier Francoises states, that on Monday evening, immediately after the adoption of the Fortification bill by the Chamber of deputies, the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, despatched extraordinary couriers to their respective Governments.

The Spanish Mercury, under date the 28th ult. states that the Austrian army was on its full war footing. At a moment's notice, the Austrian Government could bring into the field 300,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon.

CHINA.

London, Feb. 6.—By an extraordinary express we have dates from Canton to November 8; from Calcutta, December 22, 1840; from Bombay, January 1; from Alexandria, January 23; and from Malta, January 28. The latest intelligence from the island of Chusan is dated October 24, and from Macao, November 3. By these it appears that the posture of affairs in China remains unchanged since our last advice, and the most gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the proposed negotiations were entertained. Both in China and in India the conduct of the Admiral is commented upon in most severe terms, and it seems to be the universal opinion that in consenting to withdraw his forces from the immediate neighborhood of Peking, he has committed a gross error, and allowed himself to be duped by the Chinese commissioners.

"WHIG" ECONOMY—AGAIN.

We cannot yet let the subject of "Whig" economy drop—and as it is a theme on which the orators and writers of that party have descanted so largely, it must be very pleasant to them to hear a great deal about it. The extravagance of the Administration of the General Government was a very killing matter; so much so that the practice of the great "Whig" economists of our State Government were entirely overlooked.

We now present a few items of the cost of Ornaments alone, on a part of our State Capitol, for the especial benefit of the "log cabin Whiggery." A very plain sort of people, these Whigs!

The Official Records show us:

2,280 yards, 6 inch angle cornice	\$773 56
18,786 do. 2 do. other cornice	4,510 96
9,932 cast enrichments	5,047 81
529 Panels	190 50
160 Wreaths	396 52
97 Drops and Centre Flowers	435 60
	\$11,340 95

Before the "Whigs" talk again about the extravagance of the General Government or any one else, we hope they will just look over these and other items of Federal Whig extravagance in the State Government of North Carolina. Between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, for useless and unnecessary ornaments, without which the building would have been complete and really splendid.—And yet this is "Whig" log cabin economy and hard cider simplicity. Very few comments are necessary on facts like these. If the people can be long deceived by those whose precepts and practices tally after this fashion, we should almost hope to see the proof that hard cider had adified their brains—it would be mortifying that people in their senses should be imposed upon after such a sort. Any one is to be pitied who could retain his faith in those who pretended to a great affection for log cabins, and a style of living corresponding with the plainest of the plain, and then could give upwards of eleven thousand dollars for fiddle faddle ornaments not worth a cent. Five thousand dollars for "cast enrichments" alone—five thousand dollars for little bits of plaster stuck around a room, for the very important purpose of drawing the exclamation, "Oh, how petty!" from those who care as much how hard the people labor for the money, as they do for the people themselves—which is just nothing at all. Oh, the beauties of Federal humbug; the humbug that calls it self the "real log cabin" Whiggery, and then gives eleven thousand dollars for petty pieces of plaster made into baby ornaments to please the eyes of "fops, fools and fiddlers!" This is "Federal" "Republican" "Whig" consistency.—This is a "Whig" love for the people's interest. This is a practical comment upon the log cabin, con skin, and hard cider mania. The legitimate effect of that great moral sentiment promulgated during the recent canvass—that sublime doctrine of the Whiggery conveyed and expressed in the very forcible and elegant sentence—"Hurra for Tip and Ty." Let the people go on with this "hurra," and they will tip over the Constitution and sit themselves fast in the manacles of a monarchy. They may "hurra" for those who pretend to love them and to cherish their interest, while they practice all sorts of magnificent shows, pomp and extravagant expenditure, till they "hurra" themselves into "sans culottes" for the edification of one and the glorification of another branch of the Federal Whiggery.—North Carolina Standard.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. GEORGE PEELER to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Mr. Jacob Thomas.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

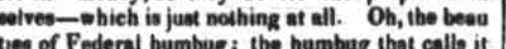
YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 20th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

Docts. Killian & Powe,



HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 9, 1841.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.



Attention!—Officers of 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side arms, for Drill;—and on Friday, the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'd't.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

P. S.—Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

K K K

CALL. EASE. CUSTOMERS.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

F. R. ROUCHE.

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries.

—SUCH AS—

WINE and LIQUORS, imported and domestic

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing; and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Macaroon, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings,—essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUCHE.

March 12, 1841.

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and Charlotte Journal will insert the "Concord Coffee House," three weeks, and send their accounts to Salisbury.

Male and Female School.

MR. & MRS. SCHECK'S School will re-open on Monday next, (15th of March,) in large and comfortable rooms, in their present dwelling.

The Female department will be under the direction of Mrs. Scheck.—Terms as heretofore. Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Notes placed in my hands for collection, one given by David Holdshouser and Leonard Hielick, for Sixty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, or thereabouts; the other given by Leonard Hielick and David Holdshouser, for Fifty Dollars, both of which Notes were made payable to William Hampton, and due some time in October last. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Notes, and the said H. Holdshouser and Hielick from paying the same to any person but myself or my order.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE firm of a Benconi & M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Company, will present them to A. Benconi, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

A. BENCONI.

March 2, 1841.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian," July 3, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as Attorney of John F. Cowan, an administrator of Joseph Cowan, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive and collect all claims in favor of said Joseph Cowan's estate, and pay all demands against the same, during the absence of the Administrator.

RICHARD LOCKE.

Rowan County, N. C., March 5, 1841.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office. [Salisbury, March 12.]

Blanks For Sale Here.