

self in the very centre of the earth, the indignation of mankind will find him out, and blast him with its lightnings."  
**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.**

In the Senate, May 14, 1850, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Mayville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road being under consideration, Mr. Tyler said:  
"Mr. T. stated that he did not rise to enter into a constitutional argument on the bill now under consideration. He should wait for more favorable auspices, before he ventured to detain the Senate by such an argument. The period might be near at hand, when the principles of the Constitution would once more be invoked, and the true Democratic party be called to rally around the standard which was unfurled in times long gone by. Whenever the day should arrive in which the country would be so far relieved from the unhappy spell in which it has been bound, as to listen with attention to an exposition of this subject on constitutional grounds, he would not be wanting in his duty. I was (said Mr. T.) in at Congress which was the first to enter gravely into the discussion of the constitutional power of this Government to make roads and canals. I then attentively weighed all that was urged by the advocates of the system—if any system that may be called, which is none—and my decision was against them. Every subsequent reflection has confirmed the opinion then expressed: and the experience of the last six years has satisfied me, that, in its exercise, all that is dear and all that should be considered sacred in our institutions is put to hazard. Experience is the parent of true wisdom, and the lights which she has furnished upon this subject ought to be bright enough to conduct our footsteps back to the path from which we have strayed."

**INDEMNITY FOR FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.**  
In Senate, Thursday, June 19, 1854, the bill to provide for making indemnity for French spoiliations prior to 1800 being taken up, Mr. Tyler said:  
"He believed the claims did not stand upon any solid foundation; and, when the time of the final passage of the bill arrived, he should express his reasons for voting against it."

We have yielded up nearly all our space this week, crowding out editorial and selections, to make room for the extended accounts which we give of the late President's death and burial, thinking they would be interesting to our readers generally. Besides these our columns are occupied by lengthy and important extracts of the latest foreign intelligence, from which it will be seen that the irascible old gentleman across the water, Johnny Bull, is fuming, spluttering, and uttering "blunderbusses, demoes, and thunder," at a very alarming rate. Mr. Pickens' report on the McClellan case has thrown the old fellow into a towering passion. It seems to be his impression now that this country needs a few gentle drubbing to enforce the respect due to himself, it having escaped Johnny's recollection, possibly, that his august power has been as many as ten several times very respectfully thrashed by the "turbulent democracy." However, after the repeated and flagrant outrages of our flag on the high seas, it is not at all strange that he should think the sons of the revolutionary heroes so degenerate as quietly to suffer not only insult as we have but any amount of injury besides.

**Another Candidate in this District.**—It is reported that Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph is the Candidate for Congress in this District. His political position is nearly the same as Mr. Rencher's we believe, the only difference in our knowledge being that Mr. Worth is an "old school" Federalist, while Mr. Rencher is one of the "new school"—an apolite from vehement Republican professions since he believed Whiggery in the ascendant. If there be any truth in the Spanish maxim that "one renegade has more zeal than ten Turks," certainly the Federalists would do well to support Mr. Rencher. It is now, as far as we can learn, pretty generally understood that the Republicans do not intend to start a candidate in this county, they can therefore stand off as quiet spectators of the battle, and as disinterested judges of the merits of these two rival Whig candidates, and when the day comes, go to the polls, if they wish, and make a choice of evils,—that is, they may choose the least, to prevent the greater evil. It will be "Hobson's choice" at best with us.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

To the Whig members of Rowan, Davie, and Davidson Counties:  
GENTLEMEN: When you were candidates before the people last Summer, you all talked very much about "frugality and economy," and professed to be great friends of economy and reform;—but when you took your seats in the Legislature, you forgot all your fine promises, and practiced just to the reverse. I wish now to bring a few, and only a few of your extravagant expenditures up in judgment against you, and call on you to answer to the people for your acts.  
First.—You well know that it requires all the present revenue of the Government whether arising from duties or sales of public lands, to meet the ordinary expenses,—there is not a dollar to spare, and yet you voted for Resolutions instructing the members of Congress to pass a law to take five millions of dollars annually out of the Public Treasury, and give it away to the different States. I say, five millions, for that sum is considered as your revenue from public lands. Now, if according to your Resolution, five millions are taken out of the Public Treasury to make a present of to the States to pay the States' debts, then there will be a deficiency of five millions, which will have to be made up by raising money. What way is there but one way left, that is by imposing new taxes on the people;—therefore, you voted for a scheme to lay more taxes on the people.—In those hard times when you ought to have taken some of the old taxes off of the people, behold you vote to lay new ones on them. Is this "Whig reform?"  
Secondly.—During last Summer you all made a great fuss about the fine picture that was in the President's House;—you told a people that it was shockingly extravagant, and that reform was necessary;—but when you reached Raleigh, you changed your tune. You there found Governor Dudley living in a large fine Brick House, well furnished at the public expense; he had lived there four years, and looked nothing,—had plenty of French bedsteads, cushion chairs, looking glasses, and distaffs;—but we assumed to think these things not fine enough for Governor Morehead, and accordingly you voted him two thousand dollars to buy more fineries, and flummery.—Yes, four thousand dollars in addition to what Governor Dudley during his time.—This is "Whig reform."

Fourthly.—Several years ago, David L. Swain, another Lawyer in this State, was employed to attend to this same suit, but before he did much of the business, he was appointed Principal of the University, when he returned to the State five hundred dollars as so much over and above what he ought to receive. He returned it as he ought to have done, and several years passed by without any body thinking of it any more,—when last Session behold, the "Whigs" adopt a Resolution to bestow the five hundred dollars back on Mr. Swain again,—whether he would, or not; and you voted for this—yes, you voted to give away five hundred dollars of the people's money, to a man who himself thought he was not entitled to it.—This is another specimen of "Whig economy."  
Fifthly.—Last Summer in your zeal for reform, you talked very much about the candles and oil and matches made use of in the public departments at Washington, and thought it all very extravagant business;—now, after this, who would have supposed that you would have dabbled in greese yourselves,—but so it is, you voted upwards of thirteen hundred dollars of the people's money, to pay for two hundred candlesticks,—one for each of the Halls.—Now just look at these specimens of Whig economy and reform.  
1. Four thousand dollars to buy fine furniture for the "log cabin Governor," John M. Morehead.  
2. Twenty-five hundred dollars, as one fee to the log cabin Lawyer, George Badger.  
3. Five hundred dollars as a present to another log cabin man, David L. Swain.  
4. And thirteen hundred dollars to pay for two candlesticks for log cabin suits to be set by.  
These are a few of the specimens of reform of the log cabin members of the last Legislature. After the people have incited over these acts of Whig economy, and reform a while, I shall then remind you of a few more of your doings. NO HUMBOO.

**From the Globe.**  
**DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON—ACCESSION OF VICE PRESIDENT TYLER.**  
We despatched an extra by yesterday morning's mail, announcing the death of the PRESIDENT, and we copy below the official notices of the event from the National Intelligencer of this morning. To them we add nothing, save a general impression as to the origin of the disorder which terminated so rapidly in dissolution. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce alluded to it, in the first moment of the attack:  
"The President is unwell. Many have predicted that there would be a fatal reaction in his system after the late excitement and change of habits he has undergone."

President Harrison had recently been involved in a continual whirl of agitation. His participation in the various triumphal processions, fetes, balls, etc. with which he was every where greeted, and which were continued until closed by those which followed the inauguration—the eager and constant press made upon him since, by the excitement growing out of the arbitration of discordant claims—was more than one, truly represented by his physicians as suffering under age and debility, could long bear. The bodily labor he endured, apart from the weight upon his mind, was more than he had strength to support. For a time, sustained by the exhilaration of the animating events he passed through, his constitution bore up beyond expectation. But restlessness, anxiety, and fever followed, and as it seems, from the report of his physicians, inflammation and derangement was found to have affected all his vital organs.  
From casual information which we have had from time to time, it seems that too little consideration was felt by his political friends for his condition. We understand that before he could reach the breakfast table in the morning, he was frequently waylaid in the hall, and persecuted for office;—that the rooms were generally thronged by the time he rose from the table, and that on some occasions, when under the necessity of holding communication with his Secretaries, he was obliged to make his escape the back way.  
It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marked for sacrifice. Others were removed to whom he had given assurances that they should be spared, and who were afterwards informed by him that he did not know they were dismissed. And can any hold him responsible for the long list of worthy men and excellent officers who were struck from the roll during the week in which he himself lay upon the bed of death? During that week many clerks were dismissed from the departments, and expressly told that it was exclusively on political grounds. Among them was Mr. George of the Treasury, the eminent author of the work on banking who was recommended to his station by his extensive information and high character as a man, not as a partisan, for he never was one. This hecatomb of victims who were struck down during General Harrison's illness, many of whose families are turned out in a sort of orphanage on the world, must have been made in the spirit of heathen times, when sacrifices of unfortunate prisoners by custom attended the fall of an illustrious chief. A decent regard for appearances, ought to have suspended this distressing process of removals while the Chief Magistrate, who alone could authorize it, was too ill to attend to any of his duties. The successor of President Harrison, a man in the prime of life, and capable of looking into the condition of things for himself—one who must feel the responsibility of his place, and who may entertain a desire to maintain the position acquired by accident, through approbation of the people—will probably set some bounds to the proscription, which we understand, was intended to be carried on until every Democrat was swept from office. One of the Secretaries has distinctly avowed that the Democrats should all be removed, because they would have no spies in the Departments. Will President Tyler sanction the doctrine that secrecy is to be the law of the Government, and that no man is to remain in employment who cannot be relied on to conceal the abuses which his superiors are unwilling to expose?  
As it regards the general policy of the Government, the new presiding officer comes in under fortunate circumstances for his fame, if he has courage and independence equal to the occasion. He was nominated not as concurring in principle with the Northern party, who controlled in the selection of the Presidential candidate of the Whigs, but to conciliate the South, taking for Vice President one representing its principles. Mr. Tyler was known to be opposed to a National Bank, as both unconstitutional and unexpedient. He was known to be opposed to a National Debt—to a Protective Tariff—to National Internal Improvements—in a word that he was a Southern man with Southern principles, of the Virginia School. If he now resolves to assert those principles as the guides of his administration, he cannot look for the support of Messrs. Clay and Webster, and the politicians whose hopes hang upon them—he cannot look for support from Abolitionists and Antislavery, nor the party of the National Bank. But if he throws himself upon the country in the maintenance of the doctrines of the Virginia School, he can command substantial support, without deferring to the politicians of any party. The whole South must support him on the score of

principle, and for local considerations and the Democracy of the North has invariably rallied to a man against Federalism, no matter what hand has raised the standard of resistance.  
Mr. Tyler has no alternative but to set up for himself on his avowed principles, or to surrender them absolutely and become the plant instrument of other men's ambition. He must acquiesce in all Mr. Clay's schemes—give his assent to all the mischievous ultra consolidating measures necessary to effect them, or he must make up his mind to quarrel with him. Mr. Clay's resolve is to be "Cæsar or nothing."

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE SEVENTH OF APRIL, 1841.**  
The doors of the President's House will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the admission of the Heads of Departments, foreign Ministers, and others, who, by the order of the Executive officers of the Government, are entitled to admission, as follows:  
All those designated in the published programme, from "civic procession" down to Auditors "Commissioners" included.  
Admission will also be given to the ladies, all of whom are requested to alight from their carriages at the western gate.  
No carriage will be permitted to enter the President's yard until required to do so, on the line of march. They are restricted from the avenue, but directed to form on the street west of the President's Square.  
All associations, fraternities, &c., are requested to assemble and form on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, the right resting on the square west of the President's House, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when, by reporting themselves to the Marshal, their respective positions will be assigned them. Such societies will appoint marshals for their own particular service on foot.  
It is respectfully requested that none will violate those rules, adopted for necessity.  
The following gentlemen will be respected as Assistant Marshals, and will be on horseback, with appropriate badges. These will assemble at the President's House at 8 o'clock:  
Wm. B. Randolph, Robert Lawrence, Seth Hyatt, Thomas Allen, Walter Lennox, Wm. A. Williams, M. Zantinger, D. N. Young, R. S. Chew, S. Laurie, Richard W. Catts, Otho M. Lathrop, Wm. H. Edes, William Laird, George Graham.

**ALEXANDER HUNTER,** Marshal District Columbia.  
**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 6, 1841.  
The Major General, commanding the army of the United States, and the Major General, commanding the militia of the District of Columbia, having been charged by the Executive officers of the Government with the military arrangements for the funeral honors to be paid to the patriot and illustrious citizen, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, direct the following order of arrangements:  
**ORDER OF PROCESSION, MILITARY ESCORT, in the Order of March.**  
Battalion of Volunteer Infantry. Battalion of United States Marines. Squadron of Volunteer Cavalry. Division of United States Light Artillery. Dismounted Officers of Volunteers, Marine Corps, Navy, and Army, in the order named. Mounted Officers of Volunteers, Marine Corps, Navy, and Army, in the order named. Major General WALTER JONES, Commanding the Militia. Aids de Camp. Major General MACCORMIE, Commanding the Army. Aids de Camp. **CIVIC PROCESSION.**  
United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Clergy of the District of Columbia, and elsewhere. Physicians to the President.

**Pal Bearers.** FREE COFFEE WITH PITCHER CAR. **Pal Bearers.**  
The Family and relatives of the late President. The President of the United States, and the Heads of Departments. The Ex Presidents. The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and District Judges of the United States. The President of the Senate pro tempore, and Secretary. Senators and Officers of the Senate. Foreign Ministers and aides. United States and Mexican Commissioners for the adjustment of claims under the convention with Mexico. Members of the House of Representatives and Officers. Governors of States and Territories and Members of State Legislatures. Judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia, with the Members of the Bar and Officers of the Court. The Judges of the several States. The Comptrollers of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register and Solicitor, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Pensions, Land Office, Patent Office and Public Buildings. The Clerks of the several Departments, preceded by their respective Chief Clerks, and all other Civil Officers of the Government. Officers and Soldiers of the late war who served under the command of the late President. Corporate authorities of Washington. Corporate authorities of Georgetown. Corporate authorities of Alexandria. Such Societies and Fraternities as may wish to join the Procession, to report to the Marshal of the District, who will assign them their respective positions. Citizens and Strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the Avenue, north of the President's House, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., with its right (Captain Ringgold's company of Light Artillery,) resting opposite the western gate.  
The procession will move precisely at 12 o'clock, M.; when minute-guns will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's Church and the City Hall, and the Columbia Artillery at the Capitol.—At the same hour, the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, will be tolled.  
At sunrise to-morrow, (the 7th instant,) a Federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of 12 and 3, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.  
The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword.  
The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the military arrangements of the day, aided by the Assistants Adjutant General on duty at the Headquarters of the Army.  
The United States Marshal of the District has the direction of the Civic Procession, assisted by the Mayors of the cities of the District and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.  
By order: R. JONES, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army.

The General, Staff, and Field Officers of Volunteers, Marine Corps, and Army, and the Navy Officers above the rank of Lieutenant, to be mounted.  
**REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.**  
WASHINGTON, APRIL 4, 1841.  
DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting Physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THO. MILLER, Attending Physician.

To the Hon. D. Webster, Secretary of State.  
On Saturday, March 27th, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day Pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure, the diseases of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., profuse diarrhœa came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th.  
The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."  
THO. MILLER, M. D., Attending Physician. FRED. MAY, M. D., N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D., J. C. HALL, M. D., ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D., Consulting Physicians.

The funeral of President HARRISON was conducted to-day with great propriety—with pomp and solemnity.—A vast multitude attended.—Uniform companies from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia united with those of the District, and these, added to several bodies of United States troops drawn in from neighboring posts, made a very imposing military display. Several bands of fine music led different sections of the military array, and, with melancholy strains, blended the sympathies of the people.—The whole procession, including a large concourse of citizens from the neighboring States, filled the Pennsylvania avenue to a very great extent. The houses immediately on the Avenue were for the most part hung with black drapery, and the windows were crowded with fair faces. The day was soft and beautiful, enabling the immense throng (a great many of whom were on foot) to attend the remains they honored to the place of sepulture, some two or three miles from the President's mansion. There, the last rites being paid, and the body deposited in the tomb, the scene was closed by the firing of cannon and volleys of small arms. Throughout the day minute guns were fired, and during the procession the bells of the city tolled.—Globe, 7th inst.

**Clock and Watch Repairing.**



**John U. Vogler**  
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has commenced the above business in this place. His shop is three doors from the Court-house, directly opposite F. R. Rousehe's Coffee House, on the North east square, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and dispatch. From a long experience in his business, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. N. B. All work from a distance punctually attended to, and forwarded according to order. Salisbury, April 16, 1841.

**CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.**



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building in the house of Dr. Burns, formerly owned by Jos. I. Shaver, and just below J. & W. Murphy. In addition to the above, the Subscriber will carry on the Siler Smith Business in all the varieties common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware. He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skilful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it. AARON WOOLWORTH, Salisbury, April 9, 1841.

**Valuable Lands for Sale.**

A Subscriber wishing to remove to Missouri next fall, offers the following valuable plantations for sale on fair and reasonable terms:  
One Tract, lying about five miles East of Salisbury, adjoining Mrs. Barringer's Mill lands, containing about  
**ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES.**  
This place is called the Holdisouser tract, is well improved, and first rate land,—good house, and out-houses, barn, &c.  
Another Tract, called the Trexler place, lying on Crane Creek be on Mrs. Barringer's mill tract, has on it an excellent grist and flour mill, and wool carding machine, and a good dwelling house, and out houses,—and the land of fine quality.  
Also, my plantation where I live, containing 170 Acres of first rate land, well improved, and in good condition,—an excellent dwelling house, and good out-houses—a large barn, &c.  
Also, one tract adjoining the above, all wo d land, and the greater part of it excellent soil.  
Persons wishing to buy, will always find me at home. HENRY TREXLER, Rowan County, April 9, 1841.

**Notice.**  
BY Virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by Thos. Foster, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, on the 26th and 27th days of April, at Mocksville,  
**THE HOUSES AND LOTS** of the said Thos. Foster in the Town of Mocksville, a quantity of store goods, several head of horses and mules, household and kitchen furniture, 3 sets of blacksmith tools, 2 of 3 waggons, one Barouche, and 1 Carry all, &c.  
Also, on the 28th and 29th days of the same month, at Foster's Mill and Still-house, will be sold the Mill Tract of Land, containing  
**260 or 70 Acres,** with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling-house and necessary out-buildings, a Grist Mill, with 3 sets of runners, a Saw Mill and an Oil Mill, all in good repair.  
The Still-house Tract contains about 280 Acres of land, five Stills, 2 boilers, and 75 or 100 stands, a large stock of hogs, some cattle, together with every other article conveyed in said Trust. The terms of sale will be made known on the days thereof. THOS. L. MARTIN, Trustee. April 9, 1841.

**List of Letters,**

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., March 31st, 1841.  
Jacob Arnsht, Miss Nancy Agner, Rev James M. A. Adams, Abraham Arty.  
Jesse R. Brown, John Barringer, John Barns, Jr., John Barzer, William Boat, John Bears, Odson Bradshaw, 5, Lewis Beard, Dr. Bereholl, John B. Eger, John Bird, Kinchen Biedose, Moses Brown 3, Jacob Brown, Sr., Adam Brown, Miss Catharine Boien, Barnabas Bowers.  
Camillus Cox, Jacob Colten, Sam'l. H. Callaway, Thomas B. Cowan, Jno. F. Cowan, Elizabeth Casper, John R. Counts, Clerk of Superior Court, Jesse Cook.  
John L. Dunn 2, Alexander Johnson.  
John Eagle or Daniel Edlemann, R. Ellis 2, Peter Eller, Franklin Elliott.  
Henry Ficht 2, Ford & Ellis, Secretary of Fulton Lodge.  
George Goodman, William Gray, William Gibson, Miss Margaret Howard, Rev. James D. Hall, James Hibel, Alvan Hall, Obadiah Hampton, Abram Hill, Thomas Hagar, John Hartman, William Henry, Frank-Hage, Josiah Hise, Matthew Houston, Andrew Holsheuser, Simon Herbeck, David F. Humphries.  
Capt. Jesse A. Ingram, Harry Jacobs, Maj. C. H. P. Jones, Cadwalder Jones, Jesse Johnson, Ronald Jones, Rowell A. King 2, Leonard Kinney.  
Rev. Andrew Y. Lockridge, Richard Locke, Mrs. Nancy Linely, Sam'l. Luckey, Mrs. Maigero G. Locke, Rev. J. D. Lunsden.  
Mrs. Sally Mitchell, Col. John J. Moss, Dr. S. Mitchell, William March, Daniel R. Murphy, Randolph McCollum, John McAtee, John McCulloch, M. E. Manly, John McLeod.  
John G. Nesbit.  
William T. Outlaw 5, Benjamin Owens.  
Valentine Propst, Nathan L. Phillips, Franklin Prinkston, Henry H. Pence, Jacob Pool 2, Sam'l. Pulbrick, Eli Phillips, Catharine Phipps, Dr. Polk.  
Adam Roseman, John Roseman, Camillo Rice, John B. Rogers 2.  
Allen Stoker 2, Susan Swink, William Sanpison, Tot Stapleton, Sherman, Mrs. Rachel Stewart, Felix Stuckey, John Shive, Ashbel Smith 2, William L. Smith, Stuckey & Fogg, Catherine Smoot, Jacob Shides, Spencer or Beverly Surratt, Dr. Scott, Michael Swank.  
Dr. William Terrill, William J. Thompson 2, J. H. Thompson, George G. Tarby, David Trester, Thomas Todd, Jacob Troutman 2, Hezekiah Tegues.  
Nicholas Vernon, Thomas Varker.  
George W. Warren, Sam'l. G. Wooten 2, Aaron Wilhelm, John T. Williamson, Lewis Wilhelm, Hoaglin Williams, Thomas Womack, James F. Watt.  
BENJAMIN JULIAN, P. M. April 9, 1841.

**List of Letters,**

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C., April 1, 1841.  
C. & R. Brannell John & Robert Brattain, Elizabeth Bradshaw; Miss Catharine Burch, Wm. Dywatt, George Frazier, Patrick D. Gilchrist, Valentine Haggy, Valentine Hedrick, James Johnson, Dav'el Kearns, John M. Kirkpatrick, Daniel Kinsey, Mary Kinsey, James Meek, David Mehit, James Palmer, Valentine Ratts, John Richard, John South, George Smith, Samuel Smally, Michael Sowers, David Waggoner, Nosh Workman, Lemma Walker, M. ROUNSVILLE P. M. April 9, 1841.

**List of Letters,**

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C., April 3, 1841.  
Miss Martha E. Alexander, Cyrus W. Alexander, Dr. John E. Bonchell 2, George Bynllart, Jacob Byarly, Benjamin Brackett, William Blum, John H. Dry, John Daywalt Sr, John Davis, Daniel Goodman, H. S. Goodman, Jacob Gouger, John Hagler, Silas Hign, J. M. Kessler, Harris Kinbell, Solomon Misenheimer, William Misenheimer, David S. Martin, Miss Jane O. McCaleb, Henry Pharr 2, Miss Pilly Presly, Robert Pharr, Daniel Penninger.  
Robert A. Ross, George Reynolds, Springs & Shankle, Jacob Smith, A. J. Shankle, Caleb Sossman, Stokes Lodge No. 32.  
Rev. A. W. Walker, Dr. R. G. Weddington.  
THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M. April 9, 1841.

**Corn and Oats for Sale.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has within two miles of Salisbury, a large quantity of CORN and OATS for Sale; also, some cattle and hogs.  
JOHN I. SHAVER, April 2, 1841.