

The Whiggery in Motion.
The Federal Whigs of Wake have recently had a meeting to appoint Delegates to the Whig Convention which is to be held in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's demise, for the purpose of saying and doing sundry things. These metropolitan Whigs call most lustily on their brethren everywhere to rally and come to the rescue; and by way of encouragement to the rest, they boldly declare that they are not in the least discouraged by the defeats which their party has lately sustained in fifteen of the States. Their address opens in this wise:

"The Wives of Wake County, undaunted by the reverses which their political friends in a number of the States sustained during the Fall Elections, hereby declare their unabated confidence in the great principles upon which the political Revolution of 1840 was achieved."

They do not condescend to declare what these "great principles" are to which allusion is made, but we may learn somewhat from the second resolution unanimously adopted, in these words:

"Resolved, That the Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress deserve the thanks of the Nation for the zealous exertions which they made during the Extra Session to relieve the distresses and promote the best interest of the people." (The balance is a laudation of Mr. Clay.)

So the "zealous exertions" made by the Whigs at the Extra Session are boastfully paraded as sufficient claim to entitle them to the thanks of the Nation! It may be well to mention a few of these "exertions" that the people can see at a glance for what they have to "thank" the Whigs.

1st. They created a new National debt of 12 millions.

2d. They increased the Tariff taxes some 10 millions more.

3d. They reduced the expenses of the Government from 22 millions up to nearly 33 millions.

4th. They gave away the proceeds of the public lands—say, 3 millions of dollars annually.

5th. They made a snug little present of \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison.

6th. They passed a Bankrupt Law.

These are the great measures they boast of, besides sundry items "too tedious to mention," and now the Wake Whigs call on their brethren from Pasquotank to Cherokee to rally like brave boys and defend these glorious "exertions," made for the good of the people and the Nation.

Well, we are at any rate glad to perceive the open and undisguised declarations of the Wake meeting; we like to see men come out, and show their hands.

There can now be no mistake, for all this comes from head quarters; from where the Ex-Secretary Budge lives, and from where his patriotic Excellency, John M. Warehead is doing such great things for the children of the State, as he informed us in his speech at the Budget dinner.

We are now advised of the ground on which the Federal Whigs of North Carolina intend to fight in the approaching contest, and the Democrats will understand from this where and how to meet them.

Death of a Member of Congress.

The Globe of the 23d ult. says: "We regret to announce that the Hon. Lewis Williams, who has been a member of the House of Representatives for the State of North Carolina for upwards of thirty years, died today at his lodgings in this city, of bilious pleurisy, after an illness of twenty-four hours."

The Whig Excuse for Broken Promises.

When the Whig orators are asked why their golden promises of relief and prosperity have not been fulfilled—why their solemn pledges of economy and reform have not been redeemed—why their retrenchment of "extravagant expenditures" has not begun? they have no reason to give, and no reply to make but one, that is—the death of Gen. Harrison; they would bury in the grave of the President all memory of their impositions on the credulity of the honest people; but this trickery cannot avail them. Let every man who hears this excuse offered, ask them—what General Harrison had to do in carrying out their measures of relief and reform? There was at the Extra Session, and there is now, a large Whig majority in both branches of Congress; what has prevented them from doing all they promised? It is Congress that makes the laws, Congress that votes appropriations, and controls the expenditures of Government—not the President. To say then that the death of Gen. Harrison is any reason for failing in all their pledges, is another attempt to deceive; it is a gross insult on the intelligence of the people, and every man of sense will repel it as such.

The Board of Exchequer.

As will be seen by reference to the Congressional extracts we give, the Select Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives have made several reports on the Exchequer plan. Mr. Tall made in the Senate presented that of the majority of the Senate Committee, which is not assented to by Messrs. Walker and Young two of the committee. Mr. Walker objects to portions of both the bill and report; principally to the two points in the bill, one authorizing the reception of Bank paper in payment of the Government dues; the other, the employment of State Banks as depositories of the Government funds. Mr. Cushing presented the report of the majority of the Committee in the House, and Mr. Kennedy a counter report of a

minority. Mr. Davis of Kentucky, also presented one, in behalf of the Bank Clay portion of the party. There is at any rate a collection of them of assorted descriptions for the Whig doctors to concoct from, but it is impossible to conjecture what sort of a thing the majority of the majority party could agree upon.

William H. Haywood, Jr.

We find in the North Carolinian of the 19th ult. month, a correspondence between Dr. Cameron, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Haywood. Dr. Cameron wrote to inquire the truth of a rumor originated and circulated by some of the Federal party, that Mr. Haywood was "opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or at least was indifferent about it." Mr. Haywood replied at some length, and in the following extract from his letter ably vindicates himself from the late Whig implications touching his course in the Convention, and fully falsifies the rumor of his opposition or lukewarmness towards Mr. Henry's nomination.

"It were a great mistake then, I assure you, in any body, to suppose that because I did not concur with the Democratic Convention in the propriety of alluding, in their proceedings as a Convention, to the burial expenses of Gen. Harrison, that therefore I had left the Democratic party, or was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or felt indifferent to his election. To believe this is to be unjust to a friend—unjust in an adversary. I cannot leave the Democratic party, without renouncing the Democratic political faith. This I did not do then—I have not done it since; and I do not calculate upon doing it hereafter. My party is taken up on account of my faith, not my faith on account of the party. My political principles do not hang loose enough about me to be put off and on at pleasure. My political opinions are not easily altered, because they have not been lightly formed. I recognize no power, in any man or party to oblige me to say what I do not think—what I would consent to omitting any thing, where the omission sacrificed no principle of my faith, to obtain the concurrence of an associate, and to admit the co-operation of a brother. If other men, as free to act and think for themselves as I am for myself, preferred not to strike out this allusion, I have not even complained against it, but certainly I ought not to be accused of treachery."

"Least of all, have I been brought into hostility to Louis D. Henry's nomination for Governor." Opposed to Mr. Henry! I have been longer upon the same side with him, in our past political contests, than with almost any other prominent man in North Carolina. We went together for General Jackson, first about the time he came to fall age, and after it in all his elections; and we have been together ever since. I admire his attachment to the principles of Democracy, and his deep devotion to the Union, and I have unqualified confidence in both. His enemies may object to question his Democracy, but it is because they do not know the sincerity of the man. They will pretend to charge him with Federalism, when in reality, they hate him for his unyielding Democracy. They are referring to the prejudices of his education, and the errors of his boyhood only, because, being no candidate for office, yet against the feelings of kindred, the pride of former associations, and the personal interest that has blinded so many others, his riper years have found him an open, fearless, unbiassed, disinterested advocate of Democracy; and the favor of his friends was not such as "love their principles for the sake of their Country." If there is a man in this world who would score demerits in politics, you know it is Louis D. Henry. That which makes him a scourge to demagogues and a terror to his political enemies, will provoke party malice to falsify his acts, and traduce his motives, but it is that which commends his nomination to my peculiar approbation, and should cause up the real people of the State, every where, to his support. He is honest, capable, and faithful. Honest in his professions—capable to fulfill them—and faithful to the Constitution and the People. How then could I feel hostile to his nomination?"

Senatorial resignation.—It is stated that the Hon. Henry Clay has at last positively sent to the Governor of Kentucky the resignation of his seat in the Senate, to take effect the 1st of April next. Mr. Crittenden is expected to succeed him.

Judge Uphur and Mr. Botts.

Our columns having been occupied for some time with matters of more interest to our readers, we have not mentioned before the existence of a newspaper controversy, not of a dangerous character however, between the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Uphur, and the renowned Mr. Botts, M. C. from Va. This remarkable man Botts, having sadly failed in "heading" Capt. Tyler, has probably determined to try and "head" one of his Secretaries anyhow; but it seems to be the general opinion that he has succeeded no better in circumventing the Judge, than the Captain. We will briefly state the facts of the affair.

When John Q. Adams was assigned for presenting his petition for dissolving the Union, Mr. Botts made a speech in his defence, and in the course of his epiloque for Adams, said in substance, that if men were to be punished for proposing or favoring disunion, Mr. Adams was not the only one who was liable: He could point to a functionary high in office at the other end of the Avenue, no other than the Secretary of the Navy, who had in conversation with him (Mr. Botts) for hours, openly and strongly advocated a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Wise took upon himself to deny the statement in the House, and wrote a letter to the Secretary informing him of Mr. Botts' charge, and his denial, and asking whether it was true. Judge Uphur replied, saying that the charge was wholly untrue, and so far from ever having had conversations "for hours" with Mr. Botts on this or any other subject, he had never associated with that gentleman, and scarcely knew him as an acquaintance. Mr. Botts rejoined at great length and brought forward witnesses to prove that the Secretary was one of the State Rights party, and a nullifier at the period of South Carolina nullification, therefore, he argues and insists most logically, that he was a disunionist necessarily and without qualification. Judge Uphur has replied to this conclusively. He acknowledges himself to have been a thorough State Rights man at the time charged, and to have been in favor of the remedy of Nullification, but denies most positively that he ever was a "disunionist" or ever favored or advocated a dissolution of the Union at any time, or in any manner. He has published letters in reply to certain interrogations by himself from Mr. Calhoun Mr. Preston, the South Carolina delegation in Congress, and other gentlemen of high reputation of the State Rights party, to show that the doctrine of nullification was held by them as a peaceful remedy the most effectual, as it proved, to prevent disunion; and so far from entertaining any design or wish to dissolve the Union, the Nullifiers were its warm

most friends, and adopted the remedy of nullification as the great principle conservative alike of the rights of the States, of the Constitution, and of the Union. Mr. Botts is really very unfortunate in selecting subjects for his "heading" operations.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

The resolutions of Mr. Clay submitted to the Senate on the 15th ult., breathe the very spirit of Federal Whiggism—all its usual plausible professions which will be followed by its usual practices of precisely the reverse. They contain a proposition to violate the Compromise act, and raise the Tariff taxes, as the Democrats fore-warned the people; and a plain declaration that the expenditures of Government are to be 26 millions under the retrenching Whig administration, instead of 13 millions as was promised. The stuff about "curtailing unnecessary expenses" and "practising rigid economy," with which they are interlarded, is too thread bare by half to gull the people at present. It is somewhat late to expect that such blarney will "take." Whig promises of economy and reform, like Bank promises of specie, are rather below par in the popular market; but to propose in one resolution to lay the burden of additional taxes on the people to promote and support extravagant expenditures, and in those directly following to preach up the whig zeal for retrenchment, is in fact a degree of cool effrontery worthy the great Whig era of 1840.

It is really amusing to see with what a toss of the head, and contemptuous expressing of lofty disdain the Whiggery put on any at the mention of their \$25,000 present to Mrs. Harrison. What a low business, say these immaculate patriots and high-minded gentlemen, to be making a noise about a trifling little matter of this sort—the pitiful sum of \$25,000! The rag currency manufacturers, it is true, may very well afford to turn up their noses at a trifle of that amount, since it costs them no more (paper excepted) to make 25 thousand dollars than twenty feet, but men who have to earn by hard and honest labor what they get, are not able to snap their fingers quite so cavalierly at thousands. The Whigs are greatly amazed that objection should be made to giving Mrs. Harrison any amount, as if she either stood in need of it, or it had been customary heretofore to bestow Government bounties on individuals. Mrs. Harrison is rich, and therefore did not need this bounty, but if it was proper, why has nothing been given to Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Madison, and the many other widows of men who have done the country service in life and death? The objection of the people to this outrageous act is met by the whiggery as if it was the amount of money given away that was complained of; now, \$25,000 is too much to be wasted, but they will know that this is not the point; they understand perfectly that it is the principle which we condemn and denounce—the dangerous precedent set up. The foundation is laid by this donation for the establishment in this country of the unjust Pension system, one of the most odious and abominable of all the devices of drones with the hard earnings of the laboring people. It is not enough that we must bear the oppressive burden of high Tariff taxes to meet extravagant Government expenditures, the Federal party are anxious to make a new way to dispose of the public money, for two purposes—first—to have an excuse for laying more taxes on the people, and second—to support that class, the privileged few, who desire to live without laboring by plundering the many. There is every prospect that a few years more will see a "consumption devoutly to be wished for" in the final death struggle of the swindling Bank monopoly credit system, and they who have fattened on its robberies are anxious to raise up some kindred system in time to take its place. If the people are wise, they will resist, now at the start, this attempt to violate the Constitution, and engraft the British Pension system on our Government policy.

Late intelligence from Mississippi says that the Gallon law of that State has been repealed by the Legislature now in Session.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Whenever the sovereign people move upon the subject of reforming the present iniquitous banking system, the cry is immediately raised in all quarters, you will injure the widows and orphans who have property invested in bank stock. But do these benevolent individuals who volunteer their sympathy in behalf of the widow and orphan ever recollect the ruinous effects which the banks themselves produce! It is stated that one million seven hundred thousand dollars of the Stock of the Girard swindling shop at Philadelphia was owned by widows, orphans, and charitable institutions; and that the same class own \$5,200,000 of the Stock of the bankrupt United States Bank; making nearly seven millions of dollars, lost in these two swindling shops by those for whom the bankers have such wonderful sympathy whenever their system of pillage is attacked.—State Rights Republican.

EXCHEQUERS.

We have now three of these anomalous contrivances advertised—Mr. Webster's Exchequer, Mr. Cushing's Exchequer, and Mr. Tallmadge's Exchequer. Mr. Webster's was a grand paper money project, intended to make solid ground of the ocean by floating it with water lilies. It was a prodigious great cuttle-fish with its hundreds of long paper "feelers" sprawling and crawling about it. The Committees of the two Houses have ticked in, doubled up and tied its legs under its belly, subject to be let loose only "by authority of Congress." They differ more in appearance than reality—the great point with all of them being to get the fish launched. The two projects presented to the Senate and House of Representatives resemble each other much more than either resembles the original. They are in fact much like the two Dromedaries quizzing each other through a knotty pane of glass—a great diversity of crooks and twists and distortions, but the brotherhood not to be mistaken. One of the N. Y. papers says there is an "interesting" question among the people about the settlement of the question of finance in Congress. We doubt it. We see no evidence of it. The Exchequer would be at the present time perfectly powerless—it would put a dozen

or two of men in office and that is all.—Charlotte Mercury.

From the New York Herald.
FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Probable rupture between France and Russia, and between France and Spain.—Hints from all parts of Europe.

The packet ship Burgundy arrived last night from Havre, with five days later intelligence than before received. She sailed from Havre on the 9th ultimo, and we have advices to that day.

ENGLAND.

Thomas Carlyle has declined becoming a candidate for the chair of history, now vacant in the University of Edinburgh. A great meeting is to be held at Bath on the 6th of January, of the clergymen of Wilts, Somerset and Gloucester, to take the Corn Laws into consideration.

The Conway from China entered the Sound on the 26th of December. Her destination was Portsmouth. She had on board two millions of dollars, and some invalids from the squadron in the China seas. She was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of October. Of course, she brought no intelligence which had not previously reached this country.

FRANCE.

On the 31st of January the members of the Chambers of Deputies assembled for the purpose of electing the committee to draw up the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. On this occasion there was a discussion on the foreign and domestic policy of the Government. The ministry were attacked for the convention of July, for its policy as regards Spain, for the reduction of the navy, and several members, in passing in review the acts of the Government, bestowed on them unqualified censure. M. E. Herbette spoke with great animation against the attacks upon the press, and blamed, with much severity, the recognition of the right of maritime search, demanded by the British Government.

M. Sautil has taken possession of his official residence in the Palais Bourbon, as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The "Constitution" has the following article on the message of the American President:

"We see in this document a policy and a language worthy the Government of a great nation. We will not compare it with that of our Ministry, for the blush of shame would mount too rapidly to our cheeks. We also have a brave navy and glorious flag; and yet the English exercise over our vessels the right of search, which is energetically resisted by a people who are not ignorant of their maritime inferiority, but who rely on their courage and patriotism. It is contended that this exorbitant right is reciprocal. This, however, is a mere illusion, for the British flag dominates in every sea. There is not one of her seamen who does not sing 'Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves.' There will, however, be at least one flag which she will be forced to respect—the flag which protects the land of Franklin and Washington."

The Observer of Brussels says: "The humor of the King of Prussia towards Holland continues. The Prussian monarch, going to London, will not pass through Holland, the King of which country is his near relation, but through Belgium. The Leipzig Gazette says that his Majesty will visit Edinburgh and the Highlands of Scotland."

Stock Exchange, Jan. 6 3 o'clock.—Five per cent opened at 117 fr. 40; three at 78 fr. 50c.

Espartero, the Regent of Spain, has positively refused to accede to the arrogant pretensions of the French Ambassador to be allowed to present his credentials to Queen Isabella unless he were present. The Journal des Debats thinks that this misunderstanding, on a question of mere etiquette, will inevitably lead to a war between France and Spain.

The speech of the Regent of Spain, at the opening of the Cortes, is expressed in a manly and excellent spirit. It alludes to the payment of the public debts in terms highly honorable to his Government, and is based on the true principles of national faith. The past extravagances of the Bourne are to be checked by judicious regulations. Banks are in a course of being established on the system of those of Scotland.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg, that the frost returned on the 15th of December, and that the Neva continued to be covered with floating ice till the 20th. The bridge had been removed. On the 1st of January, the first number of an English periodical was to appear in the Russian capital, under the title of the St. Petersburg English Review.

Loss of the Peacock.—A Sandwich Island paper received by the New York Journal of Commerce, contains the following particulars relative to the loss of the United States ship Peacock, the fact of which was heretofore known.

By the arrival of a whale ship at Labana, from St. Francisco, where the Vincennes then was, (S. p. 20) we learn more particulars of the loss of the Peacock. She was lost about mid day, of the 11th of July, on the north side of the Columbia river, in smooth water. Soon after the breakers began to form, and for half a mile around them the river was one sheet of foam. The ship thumped heavily, and they no longer expected the spars would go by the board, crush their boats, and thus cut off all chance of escape. By daylight the next morning, they were able to get out the boats, but lost two in the attempt. The water had then risen to her berth deck. The passage to the shore was perilous to the extreme, but through the coolness and skill of the officers it was effected without the loss of life. Parker Spelden saved his books and papers, and the Naturalists their journals. A few hours afterwards no trace of the ill-fated ship was to be seen. Capt. Wilkes, in the Porpoise, with the Flying Fish, were employed in surveying the Columbia. The Vincennes was employed at St. Francisco, and a party had been exploring the Rio Sacramento. The brig Thomas Perkins was employed by Captain Wilkes, and it was supposed that she would touch here, to land the supernumeraries.

Dabulous Villainy.—We are greatly pained to state, that the Dwelling House of Dr. Henry W. Montague, one of our most respectable and substantial citizens, situated in the North eastern part of the County, was, together with its valuable contents, totally consumed by fire on Monday night last. Besides the Furniture of every description, all the Doctor's Books, Notes, &c., were also burnt. From the fact that Dr. W. was in this City, attending Court and his wife family were all absent from home, and from other suspicious circumstances, but little doubt is entertained, we believe, that the House was first robbed of some three or four hundred dollars, and then fired to conceal the burglary.—Ral. Register, 25th ult.

The Elopement.—The Pittsburg American speaking of the young lady who recently eloped from a boarding school at New York, says:—"Miss Grogan is the grand daughter of the late Gen. James O'Hara, and the richest heiress in the United States, or probably in the world, her estate being differently estimated from two to three millions, in her own right. She was about 15 years of age."

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been considerable activity in our market the present week, with but little variation from former prices. The receipts of cotton have been more than last week, and the article sells readily at last quotations, viz. 64 to 74, some parcels, choice, have been sold at 8. Brandy is still scarce, and sells readily—French, 40 to 50—Apple, \$24 to 374.—Whiskey, in good demand at 274 to 30. Bacon—The receipts have been considerable, and the article is selling with a fair demand at 24 to 26. Flour—not much in market, the receipts but little more than a supply for home consumption, no change in price, we quote at 54 to 61. Flaxseed—60 to 51. Lard—sold at 5 to 6. Tobacco, leaf, 3 to 3. Wheat, 41—North Carolinian.

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Adam Gulchard, the Rev. FREDERICK K. NASH, son of Judge Nash, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Judge Potter, of the former place.
In this County, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Dr. ROBERT S. STUART to Miss MARGARET AMANDA, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Barr, Esq., in Davidson County, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. H. S. Shultz, Mr. WILLIAM HOLLAND, of Salem, N. C., to Miss SEAN, daughter of Robert Hampton.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 2nd instant, Mr. CALVIN H. STEWART, aged about 36 years. The deceased was a native of New York City, but for the last two or three years an inhabitant of this place.
In this County, at her residence, Miss NANCY M. McCORLE, aged about 60 years, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel E. McCorkle.
In Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina, on the 29th ult., Maj. SAMUEL B. McLOUGHLIN, aged about 32 years.
In Lincoln County, on the 22d ult., DAVID KAMMER, Esq., a highly respectable merchant of that village, aged about 67 years.
At High Shoals, in Lincoln County, on the 26th ultimo, very suddenly, ROBERT H. BURTON, Esq., extensively known in our State as an able lawyer, a practical and energetic business man, and a most worthy and upright citizen and christian.

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Lova is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.
J. H. HERRMAN, THOMAS, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

TO THE TANNERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

TANNING.

This improvement consists in a new mixture of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied with its merits, have unhesitatingly and solemnly testified to the quality and merit of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, China Grove, Rowan County, N. C.
March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
Tanner, Rowan County.
JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.
JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company are requested to attend a meeting of said Company, to be held at the Counting-room of Daniel H. Cross, Esq., on the evening of the 22nd instant, at early candle-light. Business of importance to the Company renders it necessary that all the Stockholders should attend punctually.
W. CHAMBERS, Pres't.
Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1842.

Negroes For Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Monday of March Court,

TWO VALUABLE NEGROES,

one boy about the age of 18 years, well grown and healthy, and one girl about the age of 12 years, very promising. The above property will be sold at public sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

MARY HALL, Ex't.,
O. I. A. Hall,
Rowan county, March 4, 1842. 3t

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on Tuesday of the Saporoc Court, (22nd March next), on a credit of 6 months, the splendid

CABINET OF MINERALS,

ONE LARGE-TRAVELLING TRUNK, and Box, belonging to Dr. Austin, deceased. All persons indebted to R. Austin's estate, may expect to be used if they do not pay up before the above Court.
C. B. WHEELER, Adm'r.,
De bonis non,
Salisbury, N. C., February 25, 1842. 4t

HORSE-BILLS

NEATLY PRINTED
AT THIS OFFICE.