

Mr. Henry at Hillsborough.—Mr. Henry addressed a large assemblage of the people of Orange, at Hillsboro, on Tuesday the 1st instant. The venerable Editor of the Recorder, one of the most respectable Federal papers in the State, does not appear to have admired Mr. Henry's oratory on the occasion very much, and he has no relish whatever—in fact we may say he expresses a decided derision—for his arguments. We hardly expected that he or any of his party would be greatly pleased, and therefore we are not either disappointed or surprised at his estimate of Mr. Henry's effort. It was doubtless any other than amusing or complimentary to the Whiggery.

We presume that His Excellency Gov. Morehead was not there, as the Recorder makes no mention of him.

The Northern Democracy.

It was the wise and sagacious remark of Mr. Jefferson that—"The Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South"—a remark, the truth of which has long since been settled beyond a question, but if anything was now needed to prove it true, the events of the last few years have been more than sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the Northern Democracy are the only allies of the South in principle, and her only true friends in feeling. Look at the Legislatures of the Northern States—the Democrats are the only opponents of the Federal, anti-Southern policy of protective tariffs; they are the only opponents in solid force of the progress of Abolition. The Democratic Legislatures rebuke the spirit of incendiary fanaticism, and renege the rights of the South;—the Federal Whig Legislatures pass laws for the protection of negro-slaves, and to prevent the recovery of the stolen property. Look at Congress—the Northern Democrats have uniformly denounced with unflinching boldness all efforts to interfere with our institutions and rights—they have manfully stood by us in resisting Abolition aggression; while the Northern Federal Whigs have as uniformly cheered the infamous crew on in their foul work by their acts and acquiescence;—by funding the tables of Congress with their petitions for Abolition, and for a dissolution of the Union, and by pointing out false and slanderous abuse on the Southern people. Can any man of sense in view of these facts doubt who are our true friends North of the Potomac? We laid aside for publication several weeks ago, the following extract from the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, held the 24th January last, in Danville, Pennsylvania. The resolutions breathe a spirit of patriotic devotion to principle, and express a regard for Southern rights which the Southern people should, and will appreciate, and honor.

Resolved. Ever since the Declaration of Independence, by the Congress of 1776, there has existed in this country two parties; the one consisting of men who have at all times arrogated to themselves a claim to all the intelligence, wealth and decency in the country, endeavoring to have what they call a strong Government, and by that means create a privileged order to lord it over their fellow men; the other in a great measure, composed of the farmer, mechanic, and laboring classes of the people, who succeeded in establishing, and have been in favor of a Republican form of Government, such as we now possess, of equal rights to all men. At all times, since the adoption of the present Constitution, the first named party have, by various means, attempted to subvert the Constitution, first, under the administration of John Adams, by means of sedition and alien laws, which they attempted to enforce at the point of the bayonet; and since that time by changing their party names, and attempting to delude the people by keeping out of view their principles, and raising false issues before them, to work upon the passions of some and distress of others, so as to gain their purposes.

To recapitulate these attempts would occupy more room than can be spared in this paper. A recent case is fresh in every one's memory; at the Log Cabin and hard cider meetings, the debor was promised money to discharge his debts—the mechanic and laborer higher wages and better pay—the farmer higher prices for their produce. Have any of these promises been realized? Not one. An attempt is again making by the same party, composed of the same men, to delude and deceive the people, by assuming a new name and position. High wages are again promised to mechanics and laborers, all pecuniary embarrassments are to be removed, and the farmer is to have high prices for their produce, only give them a protective tariff on a few articles, so as to enhance their price on the consumer—or, in plain English, tax the consumers, farmers, mechanics, and laborers, for the benefit of the aristocracy. Make the many industrious classes, hewers of wood and drawers of water, to enable men who labor not, to live in places and imitate the nobility of England, in luxury and splendor, whilst those whom they would draw this support from, would be as the same class are now in England, suffering all the tortures of poverty and starvation. Placing no confidence in the professions of men who only "kiss to betray," and relying on the purity of Democratic principles, we are assembled for the purpose of declaring our firm adhesion to those principles under which the country has flourished, so long as those who professed and practised those principles have governed the nation. Therefore,

Resolved. That all tariffs heretofore imposed by Congress on the imports from foreign countries, tending to oppress the many, for the benefit of the few. That we are in favor of a tariff equal in its operation, on all articles (except those of the utmost necessity) whenever the expenses of Government require revenue to be raised, either to redeem national faith or defend the nation against foreign insult or aggression.

Resolved. That we enter our protest against the passage of a tariff, even if necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, which will be discriminating in its effects; and we insist that taxation be equal on all articles, except those of the utmost necessity, and that no more money be raised than is necessary to meet those expenses.

Resolved. That we consider a discriminating protective tariff as a twin sister to a National Bank, and both as tending to destroy our republican form of Government.

Resolved. That we look with contempt on the attempts now making by interested individuals to impose on the laboring classes of the community, as they did in the days of log cabins and hard cider, by promising higher wages if a protective tariff is imposed; when, at the same time, many of those persons do not now fulfil their engagements, by paying the wages promised by them to the laborers they employ, except at a sacrifice, which we say is neither honest nor humane.

Resolved. That we view the law passed at the last session of Congress, for the distribution of the public lands amongst the several States, at a time when the public treasury was empty, as characteristic of the principles of the party who had the majority in Congress, and done so for the purpose of giving them an apology to create a national debt, and lay additional burdens on the industry of the country—an attempt to carry out their old Federal maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing."

Resolved. That we consider any attempt by one State or its people, to interfere with the institutions of another State, as nothing else than treason against the whole nation.

Resolved. That we consider any attempt by Congress to interfere with State institutions, as a violation of the Constitution, and the discussion on the subject of slavery during the present session, as a waste of time and money, which ought to be devoted to the discharge of the duties, which of right, belong to that body, and are of the greatest importance to the nation.

The *Globe*, speaking of Mr. Calhoun's Speech on Mr. Clay's Resolutions, says:—"Mr. Calhoun's Speech on this occasion is justly esteemed one of the ablest, most luminous, and unanswerable, ever delivered on the nature of the Government. We noticed, at its conclusion, that he was warmly congratulated by both friends and opponents, indiscriminately; all concurring in eulogy on the profound, statesmanlike, and comprehensive knowledge displayed in his remarks, not only of the origin of the Constitution, but the genius and true theory of our institutions."

Statistics of North Carolina.

We copy from the Raleigh Register a Table showing the resources of North Carolina, which, as that paper says, "will be interesting for present information, and useful for future reference." We are sure, so far as we have the means of judging, that none of the items are over rated, and we believe that some are not rated high enough—that is, the information is not full. In fact the whole must be incomplete from the time and circumstances under which it was taken. Pity the Register and its party had not at that time entertained and expressed the same just appreciation of the value and importance of these Statistics, and given their aid to have them correctly obtained, instead of throwing obstacles in the way.

Retrenchment.—The House of Representatives have consumed so much time in discussing a proposition to cut off two clerks in one of the Departments, that the cost to the country is \$40,000; whereas the clerks' cost less than \$3,000 per annum.—*Cherokee Gazette.*

A very admirable illustration of the manner and progress of "Whig" retrenchment.

We understand that our Candidate for Governor, Mr. Henry, intends soon to visit some of the Western counties, and address the people on the important subjects of the day. We hope he may find it convenient to be here at our Superior Court, which commences on the 21st inst. Should we ascertain his intention of coming, we will give timely notice to the people.

If Mr. Henry is here at our Court, he will, we have no doubt, attend the meeting in Davidson on the 26th instant, and perhaps a meeting in Davie the week after.

No Whig fights in Congress since our last.

DELL. ASHBEI SMITH, formerly a townsman of ours, has been appointed we see, Minister to France from Texas. Dr. Smith is well known in this country as a gentleman of ability and extensive learning, and we are sure that the guardianship of the honor and interest of the young Republic at the Court of St. Cloud, may be safely entrusted to his hands.

Ex President Van Buren is now in the South, on a visit we believe, to his son's father in law, Mr. Singleton of S. C. He will proceed as far as New Orleans it is said, and return by the Hermitage to pay his respects to Gen. Jackson.

From several paragraphs of news which we give this week, it will be seen that the signs of the times in Baltimore and New Orleans betoken trouble to the Banks in case their dishonest suspension is much longer continued.

In a "breach of promise" case lately tried in Dover, N. H. \$966.75, damages were found for the plaintiff. The fur forlorn claimed \$2,000, but the intelligent jury considering the charge somewhat extravagant, set about calculating, and figured out a very precise estimate to the old cents, of the exact amount of wear and tear sustained by the plaintiff in her young afflictions. We dare say the broken hearted one may make all necessary repairs with the \$966.75, for any new operations in the same line of business. It is probable the quondam lover was decidedly of the opinion, so far as he was concerned, that

"Marriage is a matter of more worth, than to be dealt in by attorneyship."

The Hon. Leonard Wilcox, of Oxford, New Hampshire, has been appointed by Gov. Page a Senator in the United Senate, to occupy the seat vacated by the resignation of the Hon. Franklin Pierce.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

At a meeting of the Bar, on Saturday the 6th of March, 1842, on motion,

His Honor Judge PEARSON was called to the Chair, and Col. Wheeler appointed Secretary. On motion of David F. Caldwell, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the sudden death of ROBERT H. BAKER, with whom many of us have so long associated during his professional career, brings to our hearts a deep affliction.

Resolved. That we bear witness in this solemn manner to the ability, eloquence and manly bearing with which he illustrated that career.

Resolved. That in all the relations of social life, the deceased was excellent. In the family circle, he was adored: as a friend, he was warm-hearted and candid: as a public man, he was spirited, honest and devoted to his country's weal.

Resolved. That as a testimonial of the love and high esteem we cherish for the memory of our departed friend, we will wear the useful badge of mourning for one month.

Resolved. That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to wit: N. Boyden and James W. Osborne, Esqrs., be appointed to make known these sentiments to the family of the deceased, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication in the *Charlotte, Lincoln, and Salisbury papers.*

And on motion, the meeting adjourned.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chairman.
JOHN H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Mr. VAN BUREN was to leave Charleston yesterday for the interior. During his brief sojourn amongst us he has partaken of the private hospitalities of our citizens, by whom he has been every where cordially greeted. He has, however, refused all public demonstrations—declining the dinner tendered to him by the city authorities, and also an entertainment offered by many gentlemen in the name of the Democratic party, as a testimonial of the good feeling towards him personally, and of their grateful appreciation of the eminent services which, as a public man, and during his Presidency he has rendered to the South and to the Union. The Ex President evinced much pleasure at these courtesies, but owing to the arrangements he had made, and the rule he had laid down for himself during his present tour, said he was compelled to decline in both instances. We regret this—as our citizens generally would have been glad to see more of him, and evince the high regard they feel towards him.—*Mercury of 4th inst.*

EAST INDIA COTTON—THE END OF THE WORLD!

The *Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette*, speaks in this wise:

"Cotton—Our exchange papers are filled with the most alarming apprehensions, respecting the influence which the culture of cotton in the East Indies will have on the United States, and on the South in particular. We cannot now go into an examination of these reveries, but we must express the opinion that there is a great deal of humbug in them. That cotton can be cultivated in the East Indies—and immensely to our advantage, too—we most seriously believe. Our independence of England will never be complete, while we supply her with cotton—break the cotton thread with which she holds us in leash, and we shall then be free to despise, thwart, and destroy her, if need be! Depend upon it, England will reap a harvest of blood from the culture of cotton in India."

This is what Bottom would call "Erebus' vein," the editor feeling himself, like the said Bottom, in a mood to play "a part to tear a cat, to make all split." Of the same stuff is the following from the *Philadelphia Gazette.*

Startling Fact.—The *Charleston Courier* says that letters have been received in that City from Boston, stating that large orders have recently been despatched to the East Indies for cotton! Ships sail from Boston and Salem with ice, and return laden with this raw material. This simple fact has set the whig world in commotion. Their celebrated cotton crop, the only thing of substantial value they export, is to be jeopardized, and forthwith they now are crying out for a Tariff! One little fact demonstration in a small way, has utterly upset all the elaborate and learned theories of the south on the subject of protection.

Now we have at least an easy revenge, if not a sure remedy for this "startling fact"—which is to form a joint stock company, and send to the North Pole for ice. The article is uncomparably cheaper there—in fact it literally goes a begging.

There will never be any lack of so many blocks in the world, so long as there are so many block heads agape to swallow them. In Charleston some time since, there came in a cargo of East India Rice—it was sold and eaten! Here was a still more remarkable fact—so remarkable, that the like was not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and it is not probable that the youngest will witness the repetition of it.

But the whole secret of this alarming increase of East India Cotton, is the simple fact, that the Chinese market has been broken up, which used to absorb nearly the whole surplus of that article, and that consequently, its price has been reduced to the very lowest—but a very low price, as all the world knows, though it promotes the consumption of an article, has the contrary effect on its culture. The forced sales of British manufactured goods in this country, might in the same way be set down as evidence of the growth and prosperity of those manufactures—it is simply an evidence that they have exceeded their market—that they are distressed and undergoing the purifying process of bankruptcy. The Cotton of Hindostan has been grown for a market that is suddenly of itself seeks other markets, where being in excess, it is sacrificed.

That the Bostonians should seek their own advantage, real or supposed, is not, we opine, so very singular that it needs to be recorded as a "startling fact!" It is the very last thing in the world that would make us stare. It is right too—and is only another proof that all men understand the policy of free trade in their own cases—restrictions are meant for their neighbors. But as the *Gazette* informs us that the South is all in commotion about this new aspect of the ice trade, we shall feel bound to notice the matter again.—*Mercury.*

A Dreadful Affair—Murder in the Hills of Legislation.—The intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles C. P. Arndt, a member of the Council from Green Bay, in the Legislature of Wisconsin, is one of those events that calls for public indignation from all parts of the country. It is one more of the ten thousand reasons why private citizens should not be permitted to wear fire arms. The country has lost in Mr. Arndt a most amiable and interesting citizen—one who, by his fine talents, made himself the favorite of his constituents. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Arndt in the city about a year ago, on his way from Washington to his residence in the West. His father, Judge Arndt, left Pennsylvania a number of years since, and settled at Green Bay. The deceased, we think, was

born in this State, and was decidedly one of the ablest men in the territory.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Horrible Tragedy.—By a ship from the South port Telegraph, Wisconsin, we learn that the Hon. Charles C. P. Arndt, member of the Council from Brown County, was shot on the floor of the Council Chamber, by James R. Vinyard, member from Grant county. The affair grew out of a nomination for Sheriff of Grant county. Mr. E. S. Baker was nominated by Mr. Arndt. This nomination was opposed by Mr. Vinyard, who wanted the appointment to vest in his own brother. In the course of debate, the deceased made some statements which Vinyard pronounced false, and made use of violent and insulting language, dealing largely in personalities, to which Mr. A. made no reply. After the adjournment, Mr. A. stepped up to Mr. Vinyard, and requested him to retract, which he refused to do, repeating the offensive words. Mr. Arndt then made a blow at Vinyard, who stepped back a pace, drew a pistol, and shot him dead.

The issue appears to have been provoked, on the part of Vinyard, who was determined at all hazards, to defeat the appointment of Baker, and who, himself defeated, turned his ire and revenge upon the unfortunate Arndt.

They are putting it to the gamblers in Richmond, Va., "fast and thick." The Star states that, on Friday, the presentments numbered two hundred and sixty, and that there were "forty more to come." Among those presented are not a few of the members of the legislature, and many of the "first men" about town.

Congressional Temperance Society.—A Total Abstinence Society has been formed under the above title, by members of Congress. Mr. Briggs, of Mass., is President. Messrs. Bowser, of N. Y., Doberry, of N. Car., Gilmer, of Va., Henry, of Penn., Marshall, of Ken., Mason, of Md., Mattocks, of Vt., Morris, of Ohio, and Waterston, of Tenn., Vice Presidents; Howard, of Michigan, Secretary; and Gates, of N. Y., Treasurer.

Terrible Tornado.—The *Cleveland Herald* gives the particulars of a tremendous Tornado that has swept over that portion of Ohio. It says, "The sweep of the tornado in Mayfield is described by an eye witness as frightfully terrific. Swift destruction marked its path; it moved forward like a black pitchy cloud, hugging the earth and whirling high in air every substance drawn within its vortex. The largest forest trees were uprooted or twisted-off like fragile shoots, and in some places even stumps were tore from the earth; half imbedded stones were lifted out, and large logs were moved off by wind power that would have required strong ox power to have started. Log buildings were torn up and whirled away to the very foundation logs; and our informant mentioned an instance in which two men rushed from a barn and fell flat before the blast, and were literally tumbled over and over some distance by its fury. As the tornado crossed Chagrin river, the water was drawn from its bed and dashed upon the frame dwelling of Mr. Dean, located on the bank, with such result as might as to sweep the house against a tree at some little distance, when it broke into fragments—many of which were borne away for miles.

The bedding and many light articles in the house cannot be found at all, and the escape of Mrs. D. and her children from instant death, is a marvel of marvels.

The church in Kirtland was moved around from its foundation some forty feet.

The tornado varied in width from 50 to 100 rods, and lasted but a moment or two. The vivid recollection of its wrath will long remain with those who felt or witnessed it.

The occurrence of such a tornado, accompanied with thunder and lightning in this climate, in mid winter, is a singularity worthy the attention and examination of the curious observers of atmospheric phenomena.—What says the Storm King, Eppy?

We see by the papers, that the house of one of the pipe layers, Mr. Robert C. Wetmore, in New York, was visited by a large concourse of people, and three groans given. If those leading pipe layers are not very careful popular indignation will overtake them yet, for all the Whig papers try to smooth it over.

In connection with this subject, an injunction has been laid upon the *New Era*, not to publish certain letters, between Robert C. Wetmore and Charles F. Mitchell, the Whig member of Congress who recently committed so many forgeries in New York.

We expect a terrible blow up among the Whiggery. The injunction imposes a forfeiture of \$10,000 on the *New Era*, if they publish the letters; but the Editors say they shall be published. We look anxiously for them.—*North Carolinian.*

The Fayetteville Market.—The receipts of the present week have consisted principally of Cotton and Tobacco, and prices range about the same as last week, viz: Cotton 44 to 74. Tobacco 2 to 3. There is still a scarcity of domestic liquors—a few loads would sell readily. Peach brandy 40 to 50. Apple 25 to 40. Whiskey 25 to 30. Flour but little in market, sells quiet at 54 to 61. Corn scarce, 50 to 52. Bacon, fair demand at 5 to 6.—*North Carolinian.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HEBERT TINKER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 6th instant, by David Barringer, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN DUNCAN, of Wilkes County, to Miss RACHEL daughter of Mr. Christian Kostler.

In this County, on the 8th instant, by David Barringer, Esq., Mr. CHAPMAN DUNCAN, of Wilkes County, to Miss ELIZABETH daughter of Mr. George Kostler.

DIED.

At Wauhtown, in Stokes County, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY M. WATSON, consort of J. M. Waugh, Esq.

At his residence, in Wilkes County, on the 31st of January, JOHN BRYAN, Esq., a soldier of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age.

In this County, on the 21st ult., Mr. JOHN W. MOYER, in the 67th year of his age.

In Stanley County, on the 11th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH FORT, in the 93rd year of her age.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Summer Session will commence on Monday, March 14th. Terms as heretofore, \$8, 10 or 12 50, according to the advancement of the pupil. Music on the Piano or Guitar is reduced to \$22 50 each. Painting, \$10. Wax-work, per course, \$5.

EMMA J. BAKER, Principal.
March 11, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A first rate *New Cooking Store* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841.

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 of its usefulness, have purchased rights;—and also to the certificates of the Boat and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER,
Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *Chico, Ga.*, 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 CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, JR.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.
E. K. BRICKHEAD,
March 11, 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'rs.,
O. J. A. Hall,
Rowan county, March 4, 1842.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on Tuesday of the Superior 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 Dr. Austin's estate, may expect to be paid if they do not pay up before the above Court.

C. B. WHEELER, Adm'r.
De bonis non.
Salisbury, N. C., February 25, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his home, in Salisbury, on Monday of the next Superior Court, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

SIX HEAD OF CATTLE, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a parcel of sawed lumber, a parcel of rock, one Carriage, Sulkey and Harness, &c.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment immediately.
A. MATTHEW,
Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1842.

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in the line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jas. coats, and all kinds of suits, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, \$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.
Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Seed-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.
February 19, 1842.

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.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conard's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid of weekly, or monthly, as they may wish—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.
January 14, 1842.