

is a mingled yarn, black and white, and though it brings Mr. ... disagreeable association, the ... will come when the Connecticut dele- ... be reformed alto-gether.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

We are authorized to announce JOHN HARDEE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for this county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN NESBITT, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE EMERSON, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of the State.

We are authorized to announce ADAM SEAMAN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature for Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce JESSE CLEMENT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, of the next Legislature, for Rowan and Davie.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road—The spirited undertaking is going ahead; the bridge across the Roanoke at Gaston, has been finished, it is said, in the very best style, and the Cars from Petersburg now running as far as Littleton, in Warren County. It is believed with confidence, that the road will reach Henderson, in Granville county by the 4th of July, at which time arrangements are making to celebrate the anniversary of American Liberty. We are with great satisfaction, that very many shareholders in this corporation are for pushing it in the direction of the Western country after it shall arrive at Raleigh. They think that the increased amount of produce, which the chance of engrossing much of the produce of the Great South Carolina Rail Road may bring across the mountains will be more beneficial to the company, than to the North and Southern travelling. Considering what a formidable competitor it must always have in the Wilmington Rail Road in respect of this travelling, we can but think it would be of advantage to tap the rich values of the Western States, and carry wealth to their States as well as make money or passengers. We assure the parties concerned in this thing, that very little would turn all the way of the West to this improvement. They were once convinced that the next year reaching Raleigh would be to the Westwards, as the spirit would rise like a mountain in boiling water. We therefore commend this subject to all whom it concerns.

We have read Mr. Wright's Report on Mr. ... resolutions on the currency; and we are ... satisfied at it. From certain indica- ... tions put forth by the party, we were of ... the kind of a hard money policy, ... either abandoned or disguised until the ... of the hour might come. We are sure ... existed in the ranks on this ... for even at this moment, no less a por- ... than *Older Doon*, is urging the repeal of ... Treasury Circular. The voice of the na- ... has condemned it so unanimously and so ... that we hardly supposed intona- ... would disregard it. We, therefore, ... prepared for a report, replete with the ... of the Treasury of the Benton and Ta- ... school of politicians. But Mr. Wright ... and Judge Strange, who attributes great ... to this report, knows also, that a half ... measure, cannot save them: A partial ... of their wretched experiments will ... satisfy the people. A solemn retrait ... of their course, would be to shame ... and to subscribe to the acknowledge- ... of their incompetency. Besides the known ... that few would have faith in their rep- ... They have, therefore, staked their little ... on the last law, and we may safely, antic- ... that they will be ruined.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Yesterday Mr. Clay's resolution was debated ... without any final question being ... Mr. Webster's amendment was adopt- ... that part forbidding any ... being hereafter made in the ... of the public revenue, will pass by a ... of that body; and possibly, that ... in payment of the Treasury De- ... payable and paid on demand in spe- ... regulations to be prescribed.

Road's Speech.—The popularity of this ... of facts—well authenticated, in- ... put down in such a plain man- ... who can read at all, can help ... We have given a portion ... to day, and we mean to give the ... We wish our friends in Congress

would have another edition of it printed in pamphlet form and circulated more extensively.

NATIONAL BANK.—We commend to the people of North Carolina the sketch of a Bank of the United States lately submitted to Congress by that distinguished statesman, Henry Clay. We deem it a happy hit, and one that will surely compromise much objection and prejudice so much in the way of a restoration of a good currency. It will do more, it will vindicate Mr. Clay's principles from much slander and misrepresentation on this subject. Here are his views to speak for themselves, they are rational, moderate and patriotic, and we think the time is near at hand when they will prevail.—Never have we witnessed so great a charge of sentiment—any contested point of policy has taken place among the people lately on this subject of a national Bank. So palpable is this change, that in several counties in this State where the monster was hideous, even the Collarites are beginning to throw up and make pro- bios. One of their favorite modes of evading this demand is the tender of the old—exploded—ridiculous and dangerous hump of a people's Bank. But it will all do. "The ball is up and the fiddlers may go home."

Exchanges.—We perceive from the statement of the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, that Southern funds are rapidly improving in that city.—The Banks there and in Philadelphia are extending facilities to Southern Banks, which it is thought has produced this effect. We have heard of nothing for some time past that gives us more satisfaction than this. The depression of Southern money and the consequent loss to all who buy Northern or foreign goods, as well as those who have to receive money from the South or South-west was so great as almost to drive the people to desperation. But after all, we have no hope that exchanges will be at any thing like par: nor can we hope that any present improvement will be lasting. Without a system with its centre and branches such as the United States Bank, we can never hope to see another Bank note as good at all places as gold and silver.

SALISBURY RACES.
Spring of 1838.—The races over this course commenced on Wednesday, 30th ultimo.

First Day—Sweepstake for colts and fillies three years old—Entrance \$50—three Subscribers.

Mr Normant's f by Timoleon, 1 1
Mr Craig's b by Eilat 3 dis.
Maj Gaston's b by Fyde, dam by Peacemaker 2 dis.

Time of 1st heat, 2 m 05 s—2d 1 m 58 s

Second Day—Association Purse \$150—mile heats—free for any thing.

Mr Satterwhite's (Perkins) b by Riott dam by Perkins Florizel, 4 yrs old 2 1 1
Maj. Gaston's (Sherrill's) g f by Riott 4 years old 4 2 3
Mr Sloan's g Ralcatcher 7 yrs old 4 3 2
Mr Henderson's (Gorman's) b h Pa- ris, by Riott, 4 years old 5 5 dis.
Major Enmitt's b m 5 years old 1 4 dis.
Mr. James Caldwell's gr m 7 yrs old, 6 dr.
Time of 1st heat 1 m 55 s—2d 1 m 58 s—3rd 1 m 58 s.

This was one of the most interesting races ever seen—the whole crowd went off for the first heat in beautiful style, & came in all together, the winner not more than two lengths ahead of Perkins' filly, and she not clear of the next three, among which, it was difficult to tell how they should be placed. The second heat was also closely contested between the five, (Caldwell's being drawn). It was not until about the beginning of the last quarter, that the Perkins' filly began to come out from among them, and even then for some time, it was who should and who should between her and the Sherrill filly, but the former in the end was about 3 lengths ahead, all the rest well up.

The third heat was a whipper ton, but it was evident from the first turn, that the Perkins' filly had it all in her own way. The Old Rat, as they called him, stood it like a veteran. It was not more than two lengths behind the winner in this heat, and showed that he was ready for all that could be required of him. If Riott could be brought to this country now, this and some other performances of his colt, would ensure him good success for the remainder of his days. He is among the few of Old Archy's progeny now left as foal getters, and certainly his blood has hold wherever the dam has been at all respectable.

Third Day—Association Purse 2 mile heats, purse \$200—free for any thing.

Mr Moody's s h McDonald, 7 yrs. old, by Old King William, dam by Nueracker 2 3
Mr Normant's b 7 yrs old by Tonson, 1 1
Mr H T Sloan's m. Tonson 5 yrs old, 3 2

Time of first heat 3 m 58 s—2d 3 m 58 s. A most beautiful race also.

We will give the last day's race in our next.

We will only say that thus far the track has been well and respectfully attended—the weather fine and the sport elegant; scarcely a disagreeable circumstance has occurred throughout the three days racing.

CONGRESS.
Since our last, but little has been done. In presenting a petition, praying for the establishment of a National Bank, Mr Clay took occasion to submit the following Plan for a Bank, which will be read with peculiar interest. We have no doubt that a large majority of the People of the United States will coincide in the views expressed by this enlightened and patriotic Statesman.—

Whilst I am up, (said Mr CLAY,) with the permission of the Senate, I beg leave to submit a few observations upon this subject. There is reason to believe that much honest misconception and some misrepresentation prevail in regard to it, which I wish to correct. It had been supposed that those who are desirous of seeing a Bank of the Uni-

ted States established are anxious that a charter should be granted to an existing State institution, which has an eminent individual at its head, and that this was the object of all their exertions. Now I wish, for one, to say that I have no such purpose in view. I entertain for that gentleman very high respect. I believe him uncommonly able, profoundly skilled in finance, and truly patriotic. There is but one person connected with the banking institutions of the country, in whose administration of a Bank of the United States I should have equal confidence with Mr Biddle, and that is Albert Gallatin, who, I am glad to learn, at an advanced age, retains in full vigor, the faculties of his extraordinary mind. There may be other citizens equally competent with those two gentlemen, but I do not know them, or am not acquainted with their particular qualifications.

But it is not for any existing State bank, or any particular individual at its head, that I am contending. I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the common good of the whole country; and although I might be willing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution, under all circumstances, I think it most expedient that a new bank, with power to establish branches, be created and chartered under the authority of Congress. My friends (as far as I know their opinions) and I am not particularly attached (to this or that individual, to this or that existing bank, but to the principle of the thing itself) to the institution, to a well-organized Bank of the United States, under the salutary operation of which the business of the country had so greatly prospered, and we had every reason to hope would again revive & prosper. And, presuming upon the indulgence of the Senate, I would now take the liberty to suggest, for public consideration, some of these suitable conditions and restrictions under which it appears to me that it would be desirable to establish a new bank.

1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but, at the same time, amply sufficient to enable it to perform the needful financial duties for the Government; to supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the Union; and to facilitate, as might be practicable, the equalization of domestic exchange. I suppose that about fifty millions would answer all those purposes. The stock might be divided between the General Government, the States, according to their federal population, and individual subscribers. The portion assigned to the latter to be distributed at auction or by private subscription.

2. The corporation, in the spirit of a resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly of the State, one of whose Senators I have the honor to be, to receive such an organization as to blend, in far proportions, public and private control, and combining public and private interests. And, in order to exclude the possibility of the exercise of all foreign influence, non-resident foreigners to be prohibited, not only from any share in the Administration of the corporation, but from holding, directly or indirectly, any portion of its stock. Although I do not myself think this latter restriction necessary, I would make it, in deference to honest prejudices, sincerely entertained, and which no practical statesman ought entirely to disregard. The bank would thus be, in its origin, and throughout its whole existence, a genuine American institution.

3. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, and placed in permanent security, beyond the reach of the corporation, (with the exception of the accruing profits on those stocks,) sufficient to pay promptly, in any contingency, the amount of all such paper, under whatever form, that the bank shall put forth as a part of the general circulation. The bill or note holders, in other words the mass of the community, ought to be protected against the possibility of the failure or the suspension of a bank. The supply of the circulating medium of a country is that faculty of a bank, the propriety of the exercise of which may be most controverted. The dealings with a bank, of those who obtain discounts, or make deposits, are voluntary and mutually advantageous, and they are comparatively few in number. But the reception of what issued and used as a part of the circulating medium of the country is scarcely a voluntary act, and thousands take it who have no other concern whatever with the bank. They may ought to be guarded and secured by the care of the legislative authority; the vigilance of the few will secure them against loss. I think this provision a desideratum in our American banking, and the credit of first embodying it in a legislative act is due to the State of New York.

4. Perfect publicity as to the state of the bank at all times, including, besides the usual heads of information, the names of every debtor to the bank, whether as drawer, endorser, or surety, periodically exhibited, and open to public inspection, or, if that should be found inconvenient, the right to be secured to any citizen to ascertain at the bank the nature and extent of the responsibility of any of its customers. There is no necessity to throw any veil of secrecy around the ordinary transactions of a bank. Publicity will increase responsibility, repress favoritism, insure the negotiation of good paper, and when individual insolvency unfortunately occurs, will deprive the bank of undue advantages now enjoyed by banks practically in the distribution of the effects of the insolvency.

5. A limitation of the dividends so as not to authorize more than—per cent. to be struck. This will check undue expansions in the circulating medium, and restrain the improper extension of business in the administration of the bank.

6. A prospective reduction in the rate of interest, so as to restrict the bank to six per cent. simply, or if practicable, to only five per cent.—Banks now receive at the rate of near six and two-thirds per cent. by demanding the interest in

advance, or by charging for and additional day. The reduction may be effected by forbearing to exact any bonus, or, when the profits are likely to exceed the prescribed limit of the dividends, by requiring that the rate of interest shall be so lowered as that they shall not pass that limit.

7. A restriction upon the premium demanded upon post notes and checks used for remittance, so that the maximum should not be more than one and a half per cent. between any two of the remotest points in the Union. Although it may not be practicable to regulate foreign exchange, depending as it does upon commercial causes not within the control of any one Government, I think that it is otherwise with regard to domestic exchange.

8. Every practicable provision against the exercise of improper influence, on the Executive, upon the bank, and on the part of the bank, upon the elections of the country. The late Bank of the United States has been, I believe, most unjustly charged with interference in the popular elections. There is, among the public documents, evidence of its having scrupulously abstained from such interference. I never did more than to exercise the natural right of self defence by publishing such reports, speeches, and documents as tended to place the institution and its administration in a fair point of view before the public. But the people entertain a just jealousy against the danger of any interference of a bank with the elections of the country, and every provision ought to be taken strictly to guard against it.

This is a brief outline of such a new Bank of the United States as I think, if established, would conduce to the prosperity of the country. Perhaps, on full discussion and consideration of the conditions when I have suggested might not be deemed expedient, or might require modification, and important additional ones may be proposed by others.

I will only say a word or two on the constitutional power. I think that it ought no longer to be regarded as an open question. There ought to be some basis to human controversy. Stability is a necessary want of society. Among those who deny the power, there are many who admit the benefits of a Bank of the United States. Four times, and under the sway of all affirmed its existence. Every Department of the Government has again and again asserted its propriety where is the value of the currency, and unexampled prosperity in the general business of the country, with a Bank of the United States; and without it, wild disorder in the currency, ruinous irregularity in domestic exchange, and general prostration in the commerce and business of the nation, would seem to put the question at rest, if it is not to be perpetually agitated. The power has been sustained by Washington, the Father of his country, by Madison, the Father of the Constitution, and by Marshall, the Father of the Judiciary. If precedents are not to be blindly followed, neither ought they to be wantonly despised. They are the evidence of truth; and the force of the evidence is in proportion to the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of those who established them. I think that on no occasion could there be an array of greater or higher authority. For one, I hope to be pardoned for yielding to it, in preference to submitting my judgement to the opinions of those who may deny the power, however respectable they may be.

But, Mr. President, strong as my convictions are, I have no intention of formally presenting any proposition to establish a bank of the United States. Composed as Congress and the Executive now are, it would be an unnecessary waste of time to offer such a proposal. I should gladly see a Bank established unless it were directly called for by public opinion. I believe it is now desired by a majority of the People of the United States. But of that there does not exist, perhaps, any conclusive evidence. Let us wait until demonstrations of their will shall be clearly given; and let us all submit, and for one, I shall most cheerfully, to their decision, whatever it may be.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEES.
Our readers are already in possession of the late communication made by the Executive to Congress of its views in regard to the Cherokees, and are apprized also of the emotion which that communication excited in the minds of the members in both Houses. Whether the remonstrances and protestations of the objecting members, addressed to the Executive, produced the documents which we submit, or whether they were a part of the original plan of the Executive, we have no means of knowing more than any of our readers. All we know of them is, that they bear date on the day after the communication to Congress, & have been given to the Public, thro' the Globe, without having been directly communicated, as far as we know, to either House of Congress.—*Nat Int.*

From the Globe of Wednesday Night.
Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Maj. Gen. Scott dated
DEPARTMENT OF WAR, MAY 23, 1838
SIR: You will receive, herewith a copy of proposals made by the Department to the Cherokee delegation now in this, which it is believed, will be accepted by them. You are, therefore, hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the agent of the nation for the removal of their people. The expenses attending the emigration of of the Cherokees are now fully ascertained by past experience, and it is presumed you will find no difficulty in making such an arrangement as, while it will secure their comfortable removal in the manner most agreeable to their chiefs and headmen, will effectually protect the interests of the United States, and prevent all unnecessary delay or useless expenditures.

Whether the removal of this people is to be continued by the military force under your command, or to be conducted by their own agents, care must be taken that it be carried on continuously, and as speedily as may be consistent with their health and comfort. It must commence in that part of the territory which has been granted or sold by the States to whose jurisdiction it belongs, in order that the several proprietors of the land may be put in possession of their estates with as little delay as possible. These proposals have been laid before Congress for the purpose of obtaining such legislative provisions as they require; but it is not intended thereby to retard the execution of the treaty, you will therefore pursue the measures you have already adopted, until the agents of the nation are ready to take charge of the future emigration of the people; nor will you then per-

mit any unnecessary delay in their operations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT,
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Athens, Tennessee.

From the Globe of Thursday Night.
Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Governors of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR, MAY 25, 1838.
SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency a copy of a proposed arrangement with John Ross, and other chiefs, & headmen of the Cherokee nation, now in this city. Your Excellency will perceive in these proposals that the Government, while it seeks to procure the co-operation of the delegation in the peaceable removal of the Cherokees, has carefully abstained from compromising the rights and interests of the States concerned in the execution of the treaty. It is not supposed that it will require so long a period as two years to remove the remaining Cherokees to their new homes west of the Mississippi; but whatever term of time may be necessary to their complete emigration, the Department relies upon the generosity of the States interested, not to press their claims so long as they are satisfied that due diligence is used by the agents of the nation to effect this desirable object as speedily as practicable.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT,
To the GOVERNORS of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

The family of young men loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profanity and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel, let your apparel be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, but not curious and costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece to be sleek for every fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

**Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
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Communicated
DEPARTED this life, at the House of Solomon Hall, Esq., in Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 26th May, 1838, JOHN CAMPBELL, son of Joseph and Rebecca Campbell, in the 68 year of his age.

Editors of Newspapers in the several States south and west of North Carolina, and in Texas, will confer a special favor by inserting this notice in their papers, for the purpose of informing some of the representatives of the deceased, whose residence is unknown, and are interested. Any communications from either of them to Maxwell Chambers, Salisbury, North Carolina, (post paid) will be attended to.

DIED in Iredell county, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH REID, wife of Maj. Rufus Reid, and daughter of the late James Latta, aged 38 years.

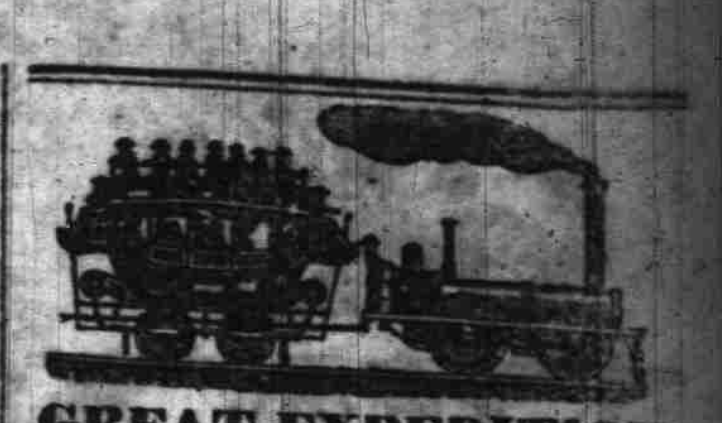
In this City, on Thursday night last, after a brief illness, Mr. THOS. W. COYINGTON, Printer, aged 50 years. The deceased came to this City in 1814, and has been employed as our Establisher. A thorough and intimate acquaintance with his character justifies us in saying, that though unobtrusive before the world, a better heart than his never throbb'd in human bosom; nor do we believe that a single selfish act ever blotted the even tenor of his life. Acts of kindness were with him the every day results of unaffected philanthropy, and their fruits were greatly enhanced by his endeavors to conceal them. Though unassuming a humble station in society, his proverbial kindness and indefatigable industry, together with a character for strict integrity, made friends of all who knew him; as was strikingly evidenced by the large concourse of persons that attended his remains to the tomb, and the anxious interest manifested by all for his recovery. The regard universally entertained for him, and the courtesies extended in him by all classes, afford another illustration of the truth of the Poet's declaration, that
If men had shame from no emotion rise,
Act well your part—there all the honors lies.

Raleigh Register.

NOTICE THIS.
Just Received & For Sale,
2 Hogsheads good Molasses,
2 do do Sugar,
3000 lbs Rio Coffee,
70 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
6 Sets wagon Tires,
8000 lbs Bar and Scollup Iron,
5000 lbs Castings,
12 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
18 finished rifle barrels, complete,
12 unfinished do
500 lbs Tallow Candles,
125 lbs Sperm do
2500 lbs Spin Cotton,
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
&c.**
ALSO, 150 YARDS BEST QUALITY
Het Anchor Bolting Clothes,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, June 2, 1838—1445

Portrait Painting.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they expect to stop a few days in this place for the purpose of painting portraits.—Should any persons wish to have their portraits painted, they will please call immediately. If the likenesses are not satisfactory there will be no charge.
N. B. They have taken a room in Cowan's Brick Building.
J. & R. BOGLE.
June 2—1w45

NOTICE.
I HAVE on hand TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF GOOD
BACON,
Which I would like to sell, and receive pay in Cotton. I would allow 9 cents for Cotton and take a fair cash price for Bacon.
H. HUMPHREYS.
Greensboro, June 2, 1838—3w'45



GREAT EXPEDITION.
THE Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Clark Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily running time from Littleton to New York in 30 hours, including all stoppages, in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury & the West are informed that, by taking this route, they will reach Washington City 24 hours earlier than by any other line, arriving at the same time about 200 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it, and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta & Charleston.

Raleigh May 13, 1838—16A43

Dr. Pleasant Henderson.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.
Salisbury, N. C., May 12, 1838—inside 421

Dr. T. J. FOWLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Late of Philadelphia.)
HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his professional services to the public.—He performs every operation, pertaining to Dental Surgery, upon scientific principles. He cleans, scales, files, plugs, levels, separates and extracts teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human natural teeth: He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnesian Mineral or Parcellin teeth upon a new principle, by which they answer all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance, but in service. Scurvy, with all diseases peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, alveolar processes, &c., speedily and effectually cured.—Irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient trial will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory no charge will be made.—The poor served gratis.

N. B. Dr. F.'s Office is at the Mansion Hotel.

Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward Court House, and Farmville, Va.; Also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel Hill, Greensborough and Charlotte, N. Carolina.
May 26, 1838—1444

PATENT STEAM FEATHER REVOLATOR.
THE Subscribers having purchased the right of using the above machine in the counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery, respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that they now have one of the above Machines in successful operation in this town, in the house of S. W. Spears, where all persons wishing their Beds Revolved can have them attended to. This machine cleanses and purifies the feathers from all disagreeable smell and renders them pure and soft—it also destroys the moths. Any person that will try the Experiment may send them a bed or beds of any quality of feathers from the best and newest to the oldest and poorest they have, provided they are either Geese or Duck Feathers, and they may be assured no charge will be made in any case, unless perfect satisfaction is given.
Persons wishing to have their beds operated upon will bring them in immediately, as we expect to leave shortly.
J. F. GILMER,
W. N. SPEARS.
May 26—1444

State of North Carolina,
CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions April Sessions 1838.
Noah C Ferguson } Original Attachment Levied on Land.
Jas. A. Callins, }
IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant J. A. Callins is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed in Salisbury, North Carolina, that the land of the defendant has been levied on, that the defendant make his appearance at the Court House, in Concord, on the third Monday in July next, in pleas of demur, or the land so levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.
Witness, Kiah P. Harris, Clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday in April, 1838, and the 62d of American Independence.
Witness, KIAH P. HARRIS, CL.
May 26—6w44 printer's fee \$4

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