

great size for South Down. Mr. Rutch's buck lamb weighed in the scales, when put on board ship, and only six months old, 152 pounds; Bishop Meade's, eighteen months old, 248 pounds; and Mr. Stevenson's, same age, 254 pounds. Mr. Webb killed a wether last Christmas that weighed, dressed, with the head on, 260 pounds; and his bucks usually shear from ten to eleven and a half pounds of wool of a quality about three-fourths blood Merino. To show the value of these high bred animals abroad, the sire of Mr. Rutch's lamb was let to the Duke of Newcastle, for this season alone, at one hundred guineas, and I learn that the price of those brought over by Mr. Allen is one hundred guinea a head.

The white and light spotted improved Berkshires are pronounced superior breeds, and of inferior quality and shape. The true animal is just as one hundred times described in this and kindred journals, viz: black, or a dark rich plum color, with a slight flecking of white; and occasionally, though rarely, the fleckery may be sandy, or of buff color, preserved from the old originals.

He has selected stock from all the best families in Berkshire, and the neighboring counties that breed them, which he will keep apart at home, and thus prevent the necessity of again importing for years. He found good ones scarce, and high, and was obliged personally to look over several thousand head, and perambulate extensively in every direction this large tier of counties, before completing his selections, notwithstanding his employment of several agents and the most extensive dealers to assist him.

In seeds, he found the British farmer quite as careful in selecting for sowing as in choosing breeders for his stock—a matter now little attended to at home. The implements of husbandry he thought generally cumbersome, complex, and needlessly expensive. Some things, notwithstanding, would be worthy of American adoption.

Of the corn laws he does not think there will be any modification that can substantially benefit us, though Sir Robert Peel, in order, to quiet the manufacturers, may propose a small abatement of duty. But Mr. Allen takes the startling ground, that if he would consult America's benefit alone, he would make them to stand just as they do now; and he defends this position by saying that it would greatly promote emigration of worthy, substantial people, and that the population, wealth, and strength thereby procured to America would be much greater than if the ports of Great Britain were open to the free importation of grain. I shall look hereafter with interest to Mr. Allen's extended views upon this hitherto little understood and most important national subject.

On the different ranks of people in England, their condition, living &c. and other interesting topics, we held much conversation; but I have extended my article too much already, and I am happy to say Mr. Allen will soon favor the Public with notes of his tour. So I forbear; only acknowledging my obligations to him for his prompt and frank manner of replying to my various and minute inquiries.

Yours, truly, J. O. C.

## WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY;

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

Persons indebted to the Editors of this paper, will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

### THE ONE MAN POWER.

Our attention has been recalled to the consideration of this subject, by the perusal of Governor Paine's Message to the Legislature of Vermont, which will be found in another part of this paper, and which we commend as having a good deal of sound judgment, and excellent common sense. We think with him, that it is the only monarchical feature in our form of Government; and it is difficult to understand how it should ever have been engrained in our Republican Institutions. The Governor congratulates the "Green Mountain Boys," over whom he presides, that their forefathers were too jealous of liberty to allow such a power a place in their Constitution. But we beg his Excellency to understand, that the patriots of Vermont are not singular in that respect. Our own "GOOD OLD NORB," were as jealous of liberty in this particular, as our Northern friends. The power to forbid the passage of such laws as the People's Representatives may deem wholesome, is not vested in the Governor of North Carolina; and never can be, and never could have been. We say this, because it is within the memory of several living witnesses that the existence of this "Veto power," in the United States Constitution, was the great ground of objection to it, when it was proposed and the principle cause of its rejection in North Carolina. For be it remembered, that it was at first rejected by our State, and but for the immense inconvenience of remaining a "singularity," surrounded by the other States of the Union, we are assured our ancestors never would have come into the union with the kingly power in one man to forbid the passage of wholesome laws, retained, in as full force as ever.

In the hands of very good and very great men, such as were the first five Presidents of the United States—no great abuse of this power, could happen; the same could be said of any other feature of sovereignty; indeed, Philosophers and Statesmen agree that if a man of perfect wisdom and perfect purity of heart could be found, a despotism would be the very best Government that could be devised. But we ought not to risk such a power in any hands—the best and the praiseworthy men of this nation are not always selected—many from indications that have for many years

prevailed, military fame seems to be the readiest passport to office. To say that neither General Jackson nor General Harrison ever could have been thought of for that office, if it had not been for the distinction thus acquired, however unpleasant it may be to some of our friends, and to some of our opponents too, is nevertheless to be true to truth. "Mr. Madison's little war," as an old friend of ours used to call it, has already furnished two Presidents within twenty years, and so strong appears to be this impulse, that a third individual, distinguished in that same war, disregarding the usual forms and proprieties of such occasions, has already openly taken the field as a candidate. And we are very sure if he had not by so imprudent a move, thwarted his own prospect, but had waited to be brought out in some other way, he would have had a most excellent chance of success. If he had awaited and obtained the nomination of his party, we believe he would have been elected. We mean no reflection upon either of the distinguished men who have been in power, nor on the other gentlemen who are aspiring to it; but we submit it to the cool judgment of our fellow citizens, with such tendencies in our tempers and dispositions, and with the probability before us, that "military chiefs," accustomed to almost a tyrannical sway, will frequently come into this office, whether it consists with our present interests or our future quiet and well being; that this power shall be continued? As true Whigs, (not in the party sense of the word)—as true Republicans—as Democrats in the broadest meaning of these words, we call upon our fellow-citizens to take a dispassionate view of this subject, and say whether it is not a principle to which they are not opposed? Is it not the same principle against which our fathers warred? And has not experience showed that it is dangerous. That it may be turned to selfish and corrupt purposes—that it might be used to break up our whole form of Government, is sufficient reason why it should at once be taken out of the Constitution. We shall never have a time more favorable for this reform; political asperity has in a great degree subsided, and men have a chance deliberately to survey this subject. We regard it as a mighty question, and from the "timbering afar off," we believe the nation are beginning to look upon it as it deserves to be regarded—a feature of Monarchy that accident or inattention or a habitual deference to old forms has fixed upon us, but which as freemen, we ought not to stand.

Batteries that flutter in the warmth of court favor, and who know nothing of the sterling good sense that prevails among the hardy yeomanry of the country, may think and say that the President will be more wise, more patriotic and virtuous than the People's representatives, who come together to speak the people's wishes—these same persons if they lived under a monarchy, would say that "the king could do no wrong," and that the right of kings to govern is of "divine origin," but our system is based on different assumptions.

In every other feature of our Government, we recognize all power as coming from the People, we hold that it is foolish asperion to say that the People cannot govern themselves. If this be so, why should we have a power to supersede that of the People, and to say whether they decided wisely and justly. Is not this lapsing into the old heresy that the People cannot govern themselves? We have consumed more of the time of our readers than may perhaps please some of them, but we deem this a subject that ought not to slumber, and we for one, mean to examine it freely and fully.

The New York election has proven as disastrous to the Whigs, as the worst Locofoco could wish. Except in the city, where local causes operated to distract the Locos, and where the Whigs elected three Assemblymen and one Senator, the whole game has well nigh gone for them in the Empire State. This back-set would seem to be a tremendous one for the Whig Party that only in N. York, but in most of the States that have voted during this year, and it is well if it has come at a time when so little is at stake. If there had been more at issue however, the result would no doubt have been different. The Whigs have been most astonishingly inert. In New York alone, the number of votes was less by fifty thousand, than was polled at the Presidential election. This cannot be so always—the Whigs are hard to be aroused, but when they are up, their rush is terrible. That they will not permit the Sub Treasury to be established—that they will not let the Distribution Law be repealed—that they will not permit Treasury Notes to issue again in lieu of paying the debts of the Nation; and consequently, that they will not permit Mr. Van Buren again to be the President of this Nation, we think is so well settled, that whenever these are the matters to be acted on again, the Whigs who constitute a large majority of the people, will then again be at the polls. They have something else to do, than always to be fighting political battles, and to be wasting their time in political brawling. They have corn to plant and gather—wheat, oats and rye to sow and reap—they have cotton crops to attend to—and they have every kind of business that can be thought of to do, being mostly industrious men, they will attend these things in preference to every thing else—EXCEPT when they believe the occasion demands a great exertion: when the Country calls for help, then they forget every thing and come to the rescue. Such was the case last year, and such will again be the case whenever they think it necessary to vindicate the measures that they fought for last year; and to beat back the men who would overthrow these measures. We have no fear for the final triumph of the Whig Party.

It is said that President Tyler finding his scheme of setting up for himself at the end of his present term, is no go, is trying to beat back into the Whig ranks. The altered tone of that miserable sheet, the Madisonian, would seem to indicate such a course. What a paltry one is "Captain Tyler!"

The Democrats are chucking at the idea that the Whig Senators in Congress, will be instructed out of office in those States that have lately

voted majorities for the Locos in the Legislature, but where the Senators are Whigs. They must think the Whigs are soft ones, to suffer that game to be played on them any more. The Locos have taught us some lessons that the Whigs are not likely to forget shortly. Messrs. Brown and Strangor, for instance of our own State, have read them the true faith. They have laid down the golden rule thus "do unto others as you wouldnt have them do unto you."

Report says, that General Romulus M. Saunders declares that he will be the Democratic candidate for Governor next year. What does the Mecklenburg Oracle say to this?

### MR. ALLEN'S TOUR.

We commend to our readers the letter signed G. O. C., concerning Mr. Allen's Agricultural tour in Great Britain, and we await with much interest the publication of that gentleman's own remarks on what he saw and heard in England about Farming. There is one thing about this letter we like, and that is, his repudiation of much that we have been induced to think all in all because it is imported. We believe that much that has been brought over the "self sea" is no better than we have at home if we will only take care of our stock as we ought. About the South down Sheep, and the Berkshire Hogs, Mr. Allen thinks there is no mistake. Of the first we can say but little, but of the Berkshires we are sure there is no mistake. They will undoubtedly grow much larger upon less than our home degenerate Swine. They are equal to the Guinea bred in every thing else, and superior to them in size. We have seen enough of them to speak this with confidence, and to recommend to every Farmer, to loose no time to get the stock and take care of them.

### MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The postscript of the Boston Atlas of Tuesday contains returns from two hundred and sixty six towns for Governor, the entire vote of which is stated at 97,349.

Of these, John Davis has	49,403
Marcus Morton,	44,852
Scattering,	8,004
Showing a Whig majority of	4,641
From which deduct the scattering votes	8,004
Davis' majority,	1,687

The Atlas says that the remainder of the towns will unquestionably increase Governor Davis' majority.

The Whigs have already elected a majority in the Senate, and the Atlas asserts that the lower House will be strongly Whig.

New York Election.—It is agreed on all hands that the new Senate comprises 15 Whigs and 17 opposition men; House 33 Whigs and 95 Opposition.

Michigan.—An election was held in Michigan on the 1st and 2d days of the present month for Governor and members of the State Legislature. Returns enough have been received to show that the Whigs there, too, have suffered their opponents to carry the State. It is stated that near 400 Whigs in Detroit abstained from voting. There is a bare possibility that the Senate is saved.

The stay at home-ites.—The fall returns of the election in the State, says the N. York Express, show a falling off of 75,000 votes. Of these, at least 50,000 profess to be Whigs!

Governor PAINE, of Vermont, in his late Message to the Legislature of that State, calls its attention to the Veto Power, as a feature in the Federal Constitution which imperiously requires alteration. He says, "it is the only monarchical feature in our form of government, and it is difficult to understand how it should ever have been engrained upon republican institutions." He adds that "it was probably taken, without much reflection, from the British Constitution, which vests a similar power in the King, but only to protect his own prerogative from encroachment." He adds that "even for this purpose, it has not been exercised by him for more than two centuries." Again, he says that "the early settlers of Vermont were too jealous of liberty to allow such a power any place in their Constitution." He adds, that "to form a just notion of the magnitude of the veto power, as it may be exercised by the President, we must keep constantly in view that to prevent the passage of wholesome and necessary laws is as bad as to pass those which are mischievous. The power to make all laws might be as properly entrusted to the President as the power to prevent all laws." The history of all legislation proves that a majority of two-thirds can seldom be obtained on disputed questions; and to allow the President to resist the enactment of such laws as he pleases, unless passed by a large majority, is, in effect, to repose in one man almost the entire power of legislation. But the President not only claims the right to exercise the veto power whenever he pleases, but to exercise it as he understands the Constitution, without any regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court, or to the precedents established by his predecessors. He appears to be uncontrolled in his exercise either by law or precedent, and to have nothing to consult but his own conscience, and nothing to regard but his own character for consistency." He adds, "if he is right, we may bid farewell to all stability in our institutions—Every four years the laws of the country may be changed, and its business may be wasted and destroyed by the constitutional scruples of a new President. The tariff, the bank, the distribution of the revenue from the public lands, internal improvement, all the great measures for the welfare of the country, will be constitutional or unconstitutional, just as the President may happen to be elected from one part of the Union or the other."—Nat. Int.

The Globe is severe upon the Court Journal, considering they are now allies. "The hand organ" is the new sobriquet of the Madisonian—which the Petersburgh Statesman\* and her of its new allies\* says "is an instrument that frequently shifts its barrel, and that is played for money." The Globe hopes to supersede the Madisonian in the affections of Mr. Tyler, and to be reinstated in its semi-official glory.

Look out for Scoundrels.—There is no doubt from the various facts of rascality perpetrated in this city, within a few days past, that we have among us a set of desperate & finally bent-on mischief. A few nights ago, the Western Stage was robbed of two Trunks, almost within the corporate limits of the city, and almost at the very same spot, a night or two after, a valuable Trunk was cut from the carriage of Samuel Simpson, Esq., of Newbern. One night, the present week, a wagoner, who had encamped in the Baptist Grave, was knocked down while in the act of kindling his fire, but not being attended, he gave the alarm and the assassin made off. On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, as a Mr. Hughes of this county was passing through Capitol Square with his saddle bags on his arm, he received a blow which felled him to the earth, where he would, probably, soon have died from loss of blood and strangulation, had not the noise he made attracted the attention of passers-by! And on Wednesday night last, we learn there was an attempt to fire a House on Hargett Street. This catalogue of less than a week's incidents would do pretty well for New York or New Orleans, and shows stronger than any exhortation can do, but only the necessity of Municipal vigilance, but of individual caution, prudence and firmness.—Raleigh Register.

### STATIONS

Of the Preachers of the North Carolina Conference, for 1841-42. Raleigh District—James Jamison, P. E. Raleigh, Sidney D. Bumpass, Raleigh Circuit, Wm M Jordan, B T Blake, sup. Smithfield, Amos Wesley Jones, Tar River, Wm H Barnes, one to be supplied Granville, William Compton, Hillsborough, James W Jeter, James B Ailford, Orange, Arthur F Harris, Chas P Jones, Haw River, Robert C Maynard, one to be supplied. Salisbury, Chapel Featherston, Robert O Burton, Agent for Randolph Macon College. Charles M F Deems, Agent for the American Bible Society, Salisbury District, Peter Doub, P. E. Salisbury and Rowan, Edgar L Perkins, Davidson, Jas L Nicholson, Thales McConald, sup. Randolph, Wm M Walsh, John W Tinnin Stokes, Gaston E Brown Patrick, John Wesley Lewis Surry, Wm W Turner Wilkes, Wm H Alsopang Iredell, John T St. Clair Mitchell, Philmer W Archer Daville District, Saml S Bryant, P. E. Daville and Milton, William Carter Rockingham, William Warren Alsea, John Rich Guilford, James D. Lumsden Greensboro, Ira T Wyche Caswell, Henry Speck Person, William Anderson Halifax, Addison Lea, Jehu Hank, sup. Pittsylvania, John M Hendrick Franklin, Alfred Norman Alleghany Mission, Junius W Jackson Leasburg Academy, Lorenzo Lea Jas Reid, Agent for Greensboro Female College Washington District, R. J. Carson, P. E. Washington, David B Nicholson Henderson, Hezekiah G Leigh Roanoke, Thomas S Campbell, Nathan Anderson Plymouth and Tarborough, John Tillett, one to be supplied Columbia, William S Colson Matamoraskeet, Thomas Gerard Bath, Washington S Chaffin Neuse, Nathan Hooker Portsmouth and Ocracoke, John R McIntosh Newbern District, William E. Pell, P. E. Newbern, John E Edwards, John T Brant Snow Hill, Samuel Pearce Stantonburg, Jeremiah Johnson Duplin, William W Nesbit Sampson, Henry Gray Topsail, Cullen Prigden Trent, Richard I Wynne Beaufort, Robert P Bibb, William W Kone, Missionary to Oregon Next Conference to be held at Louisburg, Franklin County, North Carolina. Resolutions of thanks were adopted unanimously by the Conference, to the citizens for their kindness and hospitality; to the Pastors of the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, for the use of their houses of worship; and to the Court of Wake County, for the permission granted the Conference to hold its session in their Court House.

### ALTAR OF HYMEN.

Those whom love cements in holy faith And equal transport, free as Nature live, What is the world to them, And its pomp, its pleasure and its nonsense all, Who in each other clasped whatever fair High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish.

### MARRIED.

In Davidson County on the 11th ult. Mr. William Clinas, to Miss Mary Miller. Also, on the 13th ult., by Samuel Hargrave, Esq., Mr. Alexander Trathan, to Miss Crissy Self. Also, on the 5th inst., by the Rev David Crooks, Mr. Joseph Walk to Miss Ann Barrior. Also, on the 5th, by W. Womack, Esq., Mr. Michael Stink, to Miss Sarah Curry. Also, on the 5th, Mr. Silas Kinney, to Miss Hannah Myers. Also, on the 7th, Andrew Swissgood, Esq., to Miss America Mianan.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

FARLEY ELLIS personally appeared before me, and made oath in due form of law, that he had a Note of hand on Southall, Richard W. Long and James Womack, as securities, for eighty dollars, dated the 5th day of August, 1841, and due and payable one day after date; that he hath not received payment for the said note, but that he has lost or mislaid it, so that he cannot find it.

FARLEY ELLIS, Sworn to and subscribed the 13th day of November, 1841, before me. THOS. L. COWAN, s. r. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1841—4w17

### Adm's Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at Newbern Term, 1841, Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of Robert N. Fleming, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them, for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment.—SAMUEL LUCKIE, Adm'r. November 13, 1841—4w16

### BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a supply of Classical and other School and miscellaneous Books, comprising in part, the following, viz: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and English Dictionaries, Anthon's Horace, Smart's Cicero, Anthon's Sallust, Gould's Virgil, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Historia Sacra, Viri Romæ, Greek Readers, Lebrun's Telemachus, Hebrew Bibles, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English Grammars, Family, School, Pocket Bibles, and Testaments, Histories of England, America, Greece & Rome, Algebra's Jones' Natural Philosophy, Olmstead, Blake and Comstock's Philosophie's, Davis' Analytical Geometry, Davis' Legendra, do. Chemistry, Mathematical Instruments, Arithmetics, Arithmetic's, Paley's Evidences, Lock's Essays, Watts's Logic, Mitchell's, Olney's, Maltebrun, Woodbridge, Smiley, and Smith's Geographies, 1st, 2d & 3d Book of History, Worcester's History, Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, Byron by Moore, Ragoon on Banking, Court of England, Chronologies, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Class Readers, Emerson's do, Frost's American Speaker, British Pulpit, Jay's Exercises, Village Sermons, Piousness Bibles, Dick's Theology, Hodge on Roman's, Presbyterian Church Case, Juvenile and Southern Harmony, FOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER, Blank Books, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at very low prices. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1841—4w17

### Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Glover and Lambeth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. We earnestly request all persons indebted to us either by note or account, to come forward and make payment immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given. JAMES D. GLOVER, WM. LAMBETH. November 15, 1841—4w17

### LOOK HERE!

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP! The Subscriber WILL continue to carry on the Boot and Shoe Making Business at the old stand formerly occupied by the late firm. He hopes by strict attention to business and doing good work, to merit a liberal share of public patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm. J. D. GLOVER. Nov. 20, 1841—4w17

### LOOK HERE!

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP. THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDS opening in this place about the last of December or the first of January, a Boot and Shoe Shop. He hopes by unremitting attention to his business, and doing as good work as can be done any where in the place, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Orders from a distance for Boots or Shoes in the most fashionable style, promptly attended to. WILLIAM LAMBETH. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1841—4w17

### Come and Buy,

WE, the Executors of Enos Sherrill, dec'd., offer for sale a valuable Tract of Land lying in Lincoln county, N. C., on the West side of Catawba River, at the mouth of Lyle's creek, containing about 600 ACRES. It is well improved, and equal to any in this section of country as to soil and production;—there being about 250 acres cleared, and a quantity of first rate Meadow land in high cultivation. Also, a tract of ridge land lying 1-1/2 miles south of the above named tract, containing about 250 ACRES. Both Tracts will be sold together. Also, SEVEN NEGROES; STOCK OF ALL KINDS, and a great deal of other property which is unnecessary to enumerate. The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, on the 15th of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale. The above named tracts of land may be purchased at private sale, any time between this and the 15th of December next. H. W. SHERRILL, R. SHERRILL, Executors. Lincoln county, N. C., Nov. 10, 1841. 3w17

### NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for medical attention while I resided in Salisbury, will please call and settle with C. B. Wheeler, whom I have authorized to settle my business. All who fail to do so by the first of December next, must not think hard if they should be waited upon by an officer. G. B. DOUGLAS. Nov. 13, 1841—4w16

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Catharine deceased, offers for sale, at her late residence, on Friday the 26th of this month the following articles, to wit: One Wagon and Gear, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. J. M. BROWN. Nov. 13, 1841—2w16

### NOTICE.—All persons

debted to the Administrator of Joseph deceased, by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned for the administrator and as soon as convenient. RICHARD LOE. October 16, 1841—5w12

### FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his nursery in Davidson county, N. C., a large assortment of FRUIT TREES, such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. &c. Also, a fine assortment of Roses, &c. &c. 100 varieties of each. It will be well to purchase the foregoing prices are much lower than elsewhere, and as all the trees are well grafted or inoculated, they contain many of the best European fruits. Trees will be delivered good condition at any place within the bounds of Lexington, at the usual price of transportation containing names, prices, &c. to all applicants. Direct to C. All communications (post paid) attended to. CHARLES W. LEXINGTON, N. C. Nov. 6, 1841—5w12

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John Eddleman, deceased, on Tuesday the 21st day of next, 13 or 14 likely

## Fall AND WINTER GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN INFORMS his customers and the general public, that he is now receiving a large and valuable assortment of Philadelphia and New-York, his supplies of

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Selected by himself with great care and at the lowest importations: which in addition to the neat stock, makes his assortment very complete.

- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods.
- HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, & GLASSWARE; SHOES; BONNETS AND HATS; SADDLERY, MEDICINE, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.
- GROCERIES.
- Coach Trimmings, &c.

All of which will be sold wholesale very low for cash, or on time to parties who Produce of every description taken for Goods. Salisbury, November 8, 1841—4w16

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### Negroes

Men, women and children; a great many Cotton; Cattle, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit will be given on approved security, when the note and approved security, will be given. ALLEN ROSE, ADAM EDDLEMAN. Nov. 1, 1841—7w15