military service are greatly reduced in amount that a strict system of economy has been intro-duced into the service, and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our marriage frontier, have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defences are in a very considerable state of forwardness — this which has befalled so many of our fellow-the suggestions is reference to the establishment citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulaof means of communication with our tetritories on the Pacifit, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose tonishment that such extensive shipwreck should nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to have been made of private fortunes, or that difettle the extent of our claims in that region, yet a prodent forecast points out the necessity of each measures as may enable us to maintain our from which, if there be taken into account the rights The arrangement made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and l'exas, and keeping in check the ladians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as cir-

cumsiances may require. For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord and the citizens of the States wherein liethe lands, are ils tenants. The relation is an anwise one, & it would be much more condu cive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnish ed when to be drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in re gard to the improvements of the Western waters and certain prominent harmes on the Lakes. mer t, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subreis to the prosperity of the extensive region reforred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannut escape observation. The losses of life and property which anoually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river make a fond demand upon Congress for the adop,

The report of the Secretary of the Navy wil bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defences. Considering the already west and daily increasing commerce of the country, spart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Naentailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceedthe present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this som is promised to be included \$400, 000, for the purchase of claibing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus consti tote a perpetual fund, without any new approprintion to the same object. To this may also be added \$50,000, asked to cover the arrestages of past years, and \$250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which, when deducted will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antenedent year, it is proposed to add great ly to the operations of the Marine, and in fleu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expen diture, furty-one ressels all at, and to build 12 ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established. and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of du IV. Experiments have been instituted to test the various materials, particularly copper, iron, and coal, so as to prevent fraud and imposition. It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired, has, during the current year, been fully accomplished. The ex penditures of the Department, for the current year, have been brought within its income without lessening its general aschilness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any additing baving been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the sahordinates of the Department, the maof the service I refer you to the report.

I fitter myself that the exhibition than made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper atrention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of th diff rent Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sare evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal lib erry of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political restitutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people-with a soil fertile almost beyond example; and a country blessed with every direraity of climate and production, what remains to be dune in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary eir comstances this inquiry could readily be answered. The heat that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to furtify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursetts, by goarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief emberrasements which at the mament ex binit themselves, have acisen from over action and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcom ing its effects Between the years 1853 and 1839, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the farm of notes designed for erroutation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, got how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the great est amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus, a vast amount of what was called money -since, for the time being, it saswered the purposes of money - was thrown upon the guniry; an over issne which was attended, :9 a necessary consequence, by an extravagant in crease of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the c antry, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of the States and individuals,the prestration of public and private credit, a depreciation to the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of corntry almest entirely without any circulating medium. In view ut the fact that, in 1930, the while bank note eirentation within the United S ates amounted to \$61,323 899, according to the l'ressur statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the entrius sum of \$99, 000 000 in seven years, (the ercolation on the first Japuary, 1837, being stated at \$149,183;-890,) aided by the great facilities afforded in ob-890.) aided by the grant apprelists, who Legislature, by whom slone it could be strongest in the world, because emanating ast printed and for sale at this Office.

were se'zed with the same speculative mania gratifying to find that the expenditures for the which prevailed to the United States-and the tion of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837-exceeding as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837; it ceases to be a matter of as tonishment that such extensive shipwreck should ficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States. Apart Immense losses sustained in the dishonor of oumerous banks. It is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fel low-citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influences of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be spimilted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to heex ereised by the Representatives of the People and the States, and, therefore, virtually by the People hemselves It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board. to consist of three Commissioners, whose day it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to t, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfert independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual inexpacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removat. should it occur. It was proposed to establish ww is calculated to excise particular attention .- | subordinate boards in each of the States, under Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, without the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, on the other. That these issues cannot be should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to fornish a sound ing by less than a million the appropriations of paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Gov. ernment dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards tocident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was inves ted with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Gov ernment stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchanger wills, rest substantially on \$10,000,000; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would fornish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People. In order to reimburse the Gov. ernment the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless pro hibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to ran and have been lunestly administered, and fidelity has resting on a fair and bona fide hasis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality neys which have been received. For the details or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to re ceive on deposite. to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or,il in place of the contempla ted dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actoal deposites of specie but for specie or its equivalents to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but ressonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the

> dom see fit to make. I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Tressury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and danerous import. It is proposed to confer upon no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the redeemable paper of the Government-in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which, different from the Executive in this view under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and len is no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Givernment Bank, and the objection be available-then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it nwes, he abrogated.

penefits of the law would be speedily manifested

in the revival of the credit, trade and business of

the whole country. Entertaining this opinion it

becomes my daty to arge its adoption upon Con

gress, by reference to the strongest considera

ions of the public interests, with such altera-

tions in its details as Congress may in its wis

Exchequer; and surely if, in the accom- small as not in the whole to amount to more and lacilities to trade, it should be regarded of Europe, although involved in debt, and provisions of law, it can run into no danger. at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It ous evil, nor ean any share arese under it would be unprofitable to look further into but such as the Legislature itself will be this anomalous state of things, but I cannot answerable for, if it he tolerated ; since it conclude without adding that, for a Governis but the creature of the law, and is sus- ment which has paid off its debts of two cepuble at all times of modification, amend wars with the largest maritime power of ment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress, Europe, and now owing a debt which is al-I know that it has been objected that the most next to nothing when compared with

abused, in the naily conflicts of the day. I from the popular will, and firmly rapted in That such abuse would manifest itself in a the affections of a great and free people, and change of the law which would authorize whose fidelity to its engagements has never

ascription of such a motive to Conbress is ment of its stock, and yet to have failed. altogether gratuitous and undenissible. The implies either the most unfounded distrust theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect securmy against a proceeding so reckless, would which could have been adopted. It has be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably know that these means are altogether ademeet with a finel overthrow in the fact that. | duate for the object. The Exchequer, if the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such and that the usue would in a short time political party in hopeless disgrace. At the reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is same time, such a view involves the atte impossibility of furnishing any corrency other than that of the precious metals, for, ly without cost or charge. Nor can I far if the Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The People would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might prise would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive speciators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st. Gold and silver; 2d. Th paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A rep resentative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system re jected the last in any form, : and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the porposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And the must ever be the case unless one of the oth er kinds be used The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directed by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their cessing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts heir range of circulation, and being used oals in the disbursements of the Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general corrency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in foroishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself-a principle of vitality without which all its move ments are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt uself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specie pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negofistion of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an appliestion of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government, ample funds to releive the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Proncylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxions desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might he shie to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the mabili-This is the chief purpose of the proposed by of this Government to obtain a loan so plishment of a purpose so essential, it affords than one-fourth of its ordinary annual ina sound circulating medium to the country come; at a time when the Governments se no slight recommendation of it to public | with their subjects heavily burdened with consideration. Properly guarded by the taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount

of itsfaling prices and winning popular fa- to have tendered to the capitalists of other vor. To that it may be auswored, that the countries an opportunity for a small investin its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consuling to adopted, will greatly sid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a wellfounded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Tresauto urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite char acter through its weekly set:lements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantaconfidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure ; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriets of re-imbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully on the North Yadkin River, where the said Rovindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personel hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, pleced the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have cessed to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American People.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution. by laying before you, as succincily as I have been able, the State of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the relieve the wants of a common constituencv. or elevate the destinies of a beloved

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

Fresh and large Arrivals

# CHEAP CASH

Wholesale & retail ESTABLISHMENT.

TE have just received and offer for sale our second supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, amounting to

#### 545 PACKAGES,

Among which are the following : pieces brown & bleached shirtings, from 4 cents a yard to 124 530 nieces calicoes, from 5 cts to 121 excellent at 10 and 12 1-2

> 90 point and duffle blankets 80 lbs turkey red 80 doz cotton handkerchiefs 25 ps bed tick 40 do anron checks

470 pair shoes assorted,

55 do flanaels 28 do Kentucky Janes 2! do cloths and sattinetts

30 do muslin de lanes

28 do linsey and kerseys

5 ps bolting cloths 190 bags coffee 14 hhds sogar 185 ps bagging

80 coils rope 2000 lbs losf Sngar \$500 lbs sole leather 18 kegs powder 70 kegs nails

110 kegs white lead 60 boxes glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 25 prs Elliptic springs 540 bottles easter oil 60 bashels clover seed, warranted

new crop J & W. MURPHY: Saliabury, December 10, 1842-61

ATTENTION CONSTABLES! system would be liable to be abused by the its boundless resources, a Government the Blank Warrants with Executions, very nea principally Cash.

Goods . Cheap BOGER'S

AVE TAKE pleasure in announcing to VV friends and the public generally, that we are now receiving a very handsome stock o

#### FALL & WINTER GOODS.

which we are determined to sell as cheap cash as any other establishment in Salisbury. Having almost entirely sold out our former stock of goods, we can now have the pleasure of exhibiting a well selected and almost entire tresh Stock of Goods,

consisting in part of the following stricles, viz Clothe, Cassimores, Sattinets, fine black Silk Velvet, and Satin Vesting ; Flannels, Mackingw and Negro Blankets, Shawls and dress Handkerchiefs, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY a handsome assurtment of Queens and Glaseware, Hemlock sole Leatner, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Mulasses, Nails and from a course so reckless, since their agents | ges of a sound currency, the restoration of Iron, with many fancy articles, too namerous to mention. We respectfully invite our customers, friends and the public to give us a call, before laying out their cash elsewhere, as we shall spare no pains to render satisfaction, and to sell goods on very small profits for cash.

N. B. We tender our most hearty thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronnge extended to us heretofore, and hope by strict attention to our business, and selling goods so ver theap for cash, that the inducement will be su ficient to merit a continuance of the same. CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1842-6m16

#### LANDS and NEGROE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Trust to me executed by Ro-bert Fuster, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th days of December next, the

Valuable Farm,

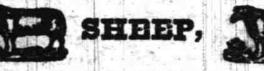
bert Foster now lives, containing about

Persons wishing good lands on the Yadkin River, with excellent BUILDINGS and improvements, will do well to attend the sale. Also,the said Robert Fuster's interest in two other Tracts, one on the River, about two miles shove Folion, near Drury Peeples, and the other near Boyden's mills, on Dutchman Creek. Also,twelve or thirteen likely

### NEGROES.

AMONG WHOM ARE, MEN, WOMEN

Alsn .- About seven head of HORSES, 19 heaf of CATTLE, 60 head of HOGS, 20 lead of



One large ROAD WAGON, one small WAGON, FARMING TOOLS, of various descriptions, Household and

#### KITCHEN FURNITURE Terms mostly cash. Particulars made known more fully on the day of sale.

B. BAILEY, Trustee. Davie co., N. C., Nov. 12, 1842-6w16

### Dr. A. Torrence,

AS removed to his residence three miles west of M. & T. C. Grabam's Store, on the road acing from Salisbury to Statesville, where he may be found by his friends and the public at all times, unless professionally engaged, He takes this method of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the accomplishment of all that is required to same. His charges shall in all cases be reasonable, and adapted to the hardness of the times. Nov 12, 1842-3m16

## 200 Dolls. Reward

#### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Covernor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of North State of Dorth Carolina

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to the Executive Department, that, at the last Term of the Superior Court of the County of Cabarins, the Grand Jury found a true Bill against MARK KISOR, for the murder of JAMES S RUSSEL;

and that said Kisor has fled from justice. Now, therefore, to the end that said Mark Kisor may be arrested and brought to trial for the said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hondred Dol lars, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Mark Kisor, to the Sheriff of Cabarres : And I do, moreover, hereby enjoin and require all Officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to apprehend, and to cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor,

L. s. &c., and to which I have caused the

( Grea: Seal of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 25th Octo-J. M. MOREHEAD. ner. 1842 By his Excellency's command.

PRYOR REYNOLDS, Private Secretary. DESCRIPTION.

Said Kisor, is about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, square shoulders, dark skin, large mouth, some appearance of scald-head, speaks quick, is a blacksmith by trade, has a bad constenance, and fond of carrying his Rifle, and of Liquor. He has a brother in Georgia, and two sisters in Mississippi, one married to Parrot Evans, the other to - Collins. November 5, 1842-8w15

# Negroes

N Monday, the 2nd of January next, at the Court House in Salisbury, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, several very valuable Negroes. Terms made known on day of sale - Johnson's, who has him hired. Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1842-8w21

Fall and Winter

TITHE Subscriber informs the public, the has just received through the North Cities the latest and most approved London & Parisian Fashia And is prepared to execute orders in the stylish and satisfactory manner. Work sent from a distance shall be can

put up and forwarded. S. D. PENDLETON Mrs P. has on hand a hands men ment of Bonnets, (newest siyle) Cane Turbans, for sale.

Mrs. S. P. is also prepared to em Crimping and Floting on reasunable terms Salisbury, December 3, 1842.

### NEW PASHION FALL AND WINTER OF

1842 & '43. HORACE H. BEARD. ESPECTFULLY informs his friend the public, that he still carries on the LORING BUSINESS at his old stand on street, next door to the Apothecary Sine.

is ever ready to execute the orders of hise ers in a style and manner not surpassed workman in the Western part of the State is in the regular receipt of the latest Landon New York FASHIONS, and prepared to commodate the tastes of the fashionable u Cutting garments of all kinds alle to promptly, and the latest Fashions fum

at all times to country tailors, and instrugiven in cutting. Salisbury, Dec. 1842 .-- 1725

NEW FASHIONS FOR THE FALL & WINTER O **1842** & '43.

#### THOMAS DICKSON ESPECTFULLY informs bis friends public, that he still carries on the

TAILORING BUSINESS n'all its various branches, two doors above !. W. Morphy's store, where he is ready to cale all orders of his customers in a sive manner not surpassed by any to this parties country. He is also in the regular receipted

NEW-YORK FASHIONS. and prepared to accommodate the tastes Fashionable at all times. December 3, 1842-173

#### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed? Leonard Hilleigh, for the purpose therein ressed, I will sell for eash at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2d day of January 1948 TRACT OF LAND, containing NINE ACRES, be the same more or less, adjoining ands of John Fisher, Andrew Holishouser, a others ; - being Lot No. 5, in the division of h

lands of the late Jonathan Hartsel. The Land is well timbered, well watered, m well adapted to the coltivation of cotton of it kind of grain. A warrantee title to said h will be executed as soon as the purchase more

J. L. BEARD, Troste. December 3, 1842 - 5w19

### NOTICE.

TDY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Em by of Davie County, will be sold at it Court-House in Wocksville, on Monday the day of January, 1843,

Fourteen likely Negroes, Among them, are MEN. WOMEN, BOW and GIRLS, of excellent characters and qual

TERMS .- Six, twelve and eighteen month credit, with interest from date, the purchasel quired to give bond with good and approved s

WM. F. KELLY. Gaardian of Jane McCarle Dec S, 1842-5w19

# WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-October Sessions, 1842. Thos. D. Kelly, ) Original Attachment, erid

upon defend'is interest in its Thos. Sumerlin. ) lands of W. Sumerlin, deci-Martin Shores, Original Attachment levis upon defendants Lands. Reuben Shores

TT appearing to the satisfaction of the County that the defendants in the above cases, 17 inhabitants of another State: It is therefore de dered by the Court, that publication be made

the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that the appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quality Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes the Court House in Wilkesborough, on the Its Monday after the 4th Monday of January nette and answer or replevy, or indoment final will be rendered against them, and the lands levied of on, be condemned to satisfy plaintiffs debt and Witness. W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court

at Office, the 1st monday after the 4th too day of October, 1842. WM. MASTIN. cca

Dec 3, 1842-6 # 19-Printers fee 56

#### NOTICE.

HAVE appointed James L. Covan my agent L to attend to my business, during my absente All persons who are indebted to me, are request ed to make payment to him by the first of Jack ary next. Those who fail to pay any part their debt, may expect suit to be brought again

I have several Negro Boys to hire for the per year, one of them a Blacksmith, (a good wol man.) I have a boy Issac, 22 years old, which will sell on a credit; he can be seen at Jest

ALEX. W. BRANDON. Salisbury, Nov 19, 1842-1117