

we are to judge from their course on occasions very similar, they certainly will for every one know they have no compunction of conscience when any of their men are found guilty of that which they accuse the Whigs of.

As the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE, of South Carolina, is now one of the most ardent advocates of "annexation," we give the following extract from his message to the Legislature of that State in 1836, to show what were his views on the subject of foreign governments interfering with the domestic concerns of another. It will be seen that the revolt in Texas, and the interference on the part of American citizens called forth the remarks made by the Governor.

Extract from Governor McDuffie's Message of December, 1836, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

While South Carolina is indignantly repelling all foreign attempts to violate the sanctuary and endanger the existence of her domestic institutions, it becomes her in a peculiar manner to abstain from every sort of interference with the domestic concerns or domestic controversies of all other States, foreign or confederate. The doctrine of non-interference is one of the most important in the code of international law, and there are no communities on earth who should hold it so sacred as the slave-holding States of this Union. If, by their example in giving countenance to the unlawful enterprises of their own citizens against a neighboring and neutral Power, they should weaken the influence of that principle among nations, they would commit an offence against their own institutions by impairing the sanctity of their surest guaranty against foreign intrusion.

Entertaining these opinions, I have looked with very deep concern, not unmingled with regret upon the occurrences which have taken place during the present year; in various parts of the United States, relative to the civil war which is still in progress between the republic of Mexico and one of her revolted provinces. It is true that no country can be responsible for the sympathies of its citizens; but I am nevertheless utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alleged that the insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply, that by their voluntary expatriation, under whatever circumstances of adventure, of speculation, honor, or of infamy, they have forfeited all claim to our fraternal regard. If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom for a land of despotism, they have done it with their eyes open, and deserve their destiny. There is but too much reason to believe that many of them have gone as mere adventurers speculating upon the chances of establishing an independent Government in Texas, and of seizing that immense and fertile domain by the title of the sword. But be this as it may, when they become citizens of Mexico, they become subject to the constitution and laws of that country; and whatever changes the Mexican people may have since made in that constitution and those laws, they are matters with which foreign States can have no concern, and of which they have no right to take cognizance. I trust, therefore, that the State of South Carolina will give no countenance, direct or indirect, open or concealed, to any acts which may compromise the neutrality of the United States or bring into question their pledged faith. Justice, stern and unbending, is paramount to all the considerations of mere expediency, even were it possible that these could be separated. But they cannot. Justice is the highest expediency, and I am sure that South Carolina is the last State in the Union that would knowingly violate this sacred canon of political morality.

If any consideration could add to the intrinsic weight of these high inducements to abstain from every species of interference with the domestic affairs of a neighboring and friendly State it would be the tremendous retribution to which we are so peculiarly exposed on our south-western frontier, from measures of retaliation. Should Mexico declare war against the United States, and, aided by some great European Power, hold the standard of servile instruction in Louisiana, and the neighboring States, how deep would be our self-reproaches, in reflecting that these atrocious proceedings received even a colorable apology from our own example, or from the unlawful conduct of our own citizens.

There is one question connected with this controversy of a definite character, upon which it may be proper that you should express an opinion. You are doubtless aware that the people of Texas, by an almost unanimous vote, have expressed their desire to be admitted into our confederacy, and application will probably be made to Congress for that purpose. In my opinion, Congress ought not even to entertain such a proposition in the present state of the controversy. If we admit Texas into our Union while Mexico is still warring against that province, with a view to re-establish her supremacy over it, we shall, by the very act itself make ourselves a party to the war. Nor can we take this step, without incurring this heavy responsibility, until Mexico herself shall recognize the independence of her revolted province.

We have no official information of the precise state of our relations with Mexico. Enough is known, however, to satisfy us that the conjuncture is eminently critical. Let us be scrupulously careful that we do nothing to countenance, and all we can prevent, the calamity of a war. We are now engaged in a fearful and doubtful struggle to reform our Federal system of Government, by throwing off the corruptions under which it rapidly sinking.

In this state of things a war with any country would be the greatest calamity; for we could scarcely hope to come out of it with any thing but the mere wreck of a free Government. But may Heaven avert these inauspicious omens, and direct all your measures to the advancement of our true glory and lasting happiness as a free and favored people.

GEORGE McDUFFIE.

Those who wish for neat bedsteads for the ensuing year, should wash them well with boiling water, and then put quicksilver beaten with the whites of eggs in every crack and corner. One white is enough for a bedstead, with as much quicksilver as it will receive. It is the only thing that will keep bugs away when the bedstead can not be often attended to.

**THE PEOPLE MOVING—GREAT WHIG MASS MEETING IN N. JERSEY.**  
The Whigs of New Jersey assembled at Trenton by thousands on the 30th, to ratify the nominations of CLAY and FAYETTE, and to take energetic measures for giving an enthusiastic and unbounded impetus to the Whig cause; and which is emphatically the true cause of the People.

It is said the procession comprised 8 or 10,000 persons, with banners, badges, music, &c.

The grand Delaware Prize Banner was there, and attracted the admiration of all. As the procession moved through the streets the crowd of spectators increased. Indeed, it was truly a gathering of the people. The most distinguished public men in the State of New Jersey were there, accompanied by illustrious political visitors from other States—the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers and citizens of all classes were there—and last though not least, an unspeakable grace was imparted to the gay and exhilarating spectacle by the radiant and approving smiles of the fair daughters of New Jersey.

DANIEL WEBSTER addressed the Convention with powerful effect, and a letter from Mr. FAYETTE, regretting his inability to attend was read, which abounded with patriotic and pure Whig principles. The reading of it was frequently interrupted with the hearty applause of the vast multitude.

Even Bennett of the N. York Herald laughs at the nomination of Polk.—The Herald says:

"Of the nomination of Mr. Polk we hardly know how to speak seriously. A more ridiculous, contemptible and forlorn candidate, was never put forth by any party. He has neither the vigor, respectability nor the elements of any reputation, even half so much as Captain Tyler and all the family, including the cracked head of old Wat Tyler. Mr. Polk is a sort of fourth or rather fortieth rate lawyer and small politician in Tennessee, who by accident was once speaker of the House of Representatives. He was rejected even by his own State as governor—and now he comes forward as the candidate of the great democracy of the United States.—Oh! what a ridiculous finale. Capt. Tyler, with the patronage of government in his hands, and the 'spoils' 'Warm, reeking, rich,' can get more democratic votes in N. York, than Mr. Polk can, or ever will do.

The singular result of all these laughable doings of the democracy in Baltimore, will be the election of Henry Clay, by a larger majority than ever was received by Jackson or Harrison. With Polk and Tyler in the field to divide the democracy, who were they rolled into one person, would hardly make a man, Mr. Clay must get the state of New York with perfect ease. The same state of democratic disorganization will lead to the same results in other States. The presidential election may be said to be decided as soon as it opens. The democracy will be scattered to the four winds of Heaven among their several candidates, and Clay will have only to walk over the course.

**REPORT OF CLAY.**

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Salisbury assembled in the court-house on the 11th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the next anniversary of American Independence. The meeting was organized by calling Moses L. Brown, Esq. to the Chair, and requesting Obadiah Woodson to act as Secretary. The Chairman made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, after which the following Resolutions and resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the American People should with gratitude always remember the 4th day of July as the anniversary of their Nation's birth—their Country's Independence—and endeavor to believe the principles promulgated by our patriotic forefathers on that day cannot so frequently be recurred to—therefore,

Resolved, That we celebrate the approaching anniversary of our Independence without distinction of party.

Resolved, That JOHN W. ELIAS, Esq. be requested to deliver an Oration on that day.

Resolved, That JOHN B. LOAN, Esq. be requested to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That a dinner be furnished on the occasion, at the Cool Spring at Mr. Macy's pond; and that the soldiers of the Revolution in Rowan be invited to partake of the same, and join in the celebration.

Resolved, That Capt. George M. Wren be appointed to deliver an Oration on that day.

Resolved, That Messrs. Wade W. Hampton, Aaron Woodworth, Jacob Leffer and James Taylor be appointed a Committee to inform Mr. ELIAS and Mr. LOAN of their appointment.

Resolved, That the services of the Salisbury Band be procured for the occasion.

Resolved, That the procession form at the Courthouse in Salisbury at 9 o'clock, A. M., and march, under the command of the Marshal and Assistant-Marshal, to the Cool Spring.

Resolved, That another meeting be held, on Tuesday night, the 18th instant, for the purpose of making such further arrangements as may be thought expedient, with a view to facilitate the proceedings of the day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Editors of the "Carolina Watchman" be requested to publish the same. After which the meeting adjourned.

MOSES L. BROWN, Chairman.  
OBADIAH WOODSON, Secretary.

"Great Country, This"—Thorpe, of the Concordia Intelligencer, says they have in "them chickens" mosquitoes as big as young chickens, rattle snakes too numerous to mention, bear and deer all about, and corn cakes growing luxuriantly in the very swamps. Thorpe is a man of his word, and of course we are bound to believe what he says.

**RUNAWAY**—cut stick—cut grit—slid—sloped—come up missing—vanished—or in other words—taken with a leaving, on Thursday the 6th inst., a young man calling himself Hubbert Hood, a Tailor by trade. The said Hubbert, came to Salisbury some two or three months ago, and opened a shop; and not meeting with great success in tailoring, and having developed his unenviable character and contracted a few debts, concluded he would cut out. So, on the day above written, or the night thereof, he absconded to parts not known, leaving his landlord, the proprietor of his shop-room, the workman who built his "board," and the printer, all minus a few dollars each. The last intelligence had of him, as we understand, his face was set to the north-east, and his coat-tail angling about 45 degrees to the south-west. The said Hubbert Hood, is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, apparently 23 or 24 years old, with candle-wick hair and crocodile eyes, large mouth and pale face. He wore off a black velvetine coat and drab pantaloons. The public are hereby warned to be on their guard against him.

P. S. We understand he has a wife somewhere in this State, but on account of his bad conduct towards her, she has been separated from him.

**JOCKEY RACES.**

A portion of our community was kept under considerable excitement for two weeks, ending on Saturday last, by the sports over the Salisbury Turf, conducted by a small Jockey Club, composed chiefly of some two or three right cut chaps from abroad. They had a race almost every day for 10 or 15 days,—thrice running the same horses, and so managing the thing that only one party and the rider for the other knew which horse would beat. The sorrel horse beat the black in the first and testing race which they ran together, 80 or 25 feet: But strange to tell, the black beat the sorrel very shortly after about 35 or 40 feet. Another race was made up on these two horses for last Saturday: The black, it is said to have been arranged, was to win the race. The villainous rider of the sorrel had been villainously bribed to let the black run out ahead.—But the plot having been discovered in time, by a gentleman remotely interested, he promised the rider the definition of lynch in case he did not ride fairly, and thus, as it will be seen, reversed the tables. The riders mounted—the horses were led up to the stand, and the word "go" given: Off they flew, the black getting two or three lengths the start, but the sorrel gathering on him rapidly: Here they came, neck and neck! The next instant they passed the stand—the sorrel about 3 feet ahead! Utterly astonishing the black party, who had staked their piles nothing doubting. What could it mean! Had the rascally rider himself turned jockey, and staked his bribe money against his bribers? Could it be possible!... Before the confusion had subsided, the rider of the sorrel gave some consolation to the night workers on the other side, by exhibiting a broken bridle rein, which he said gave way in the race, and consequently robbed him of his power over the sorrel. So it was, the fastest horse won the prize in spite of rider and bribes.

**FRIDAY MORNING'S MAIL.**

**THE TREATY REJECTED.**

By the last Washington papers, we are informed that on the 8th the Senate came to a direct vote on John Tyler's Treaty of annexation, and refused to ratify the same, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fulton, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, and Woodbury—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, White, Woodbridge, and Wright—35.

We congratulate the country upon this result. And rejoice to see that the Senate has been found composed of men sufficiently independent and regardful of their country's honor, as to save the Nation from the foul stain which the adoption of this infamous treaty would without doubt fix upon it. The Treaty has shared the fate which it so richly deserved—and all we hope, who have been instrumental in its negotiation may reap a due reward.

By reference to the vote, it will be seen that but one Whig, MR. HENDERSON, of Mississippi, voted in the affirmative, and of the Locofocos who voted against the Treaty, we find the names of Messrs. ALLEN, ATHERTON, BENTON, FAIRFIELD, NILES, TAPPAN, and WRIGHT.

Every Senator, with the exception of Mr. HANNEGAN, of Indiana, was in his place, and voted.

**GREAT WHIG GATHERING AT BALTIMORE.**

We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the Whig Mass Meeting which was held in Monument Square on Wednesday, the 5th inst., was one of the largest convened there in many years—"not excepting even the very particularly enthusiastic year 1840." The Square was completely filled, and the avenues leading to it were animated with crowds of persons constantly passing in and returning, and much enthusiasm

appeared to pervade the meeting, especially after its organization.

We learn with great satisfaction from good authority, that, as we had hoped, the rumor of "an angry correspondence" going on between the Secretary of State and the British Minister is entirely without foundation, and that there exists a perfectly good understanding between those functionaries. We are glad that we noticed the rumor, because by doing so we are afforded the opportunity to give it a positive contradiction before it can have had a wide circulation, and especially before it can have been transmitted across the Atlantic.—National Intelligencer.

Four years ago Martin Van Buren was defeated, as his friends charged it, by the frauds and machinations of his enemies. He did not have fair play. The people were intoxicated when they hustled him out, and he must have another trial in their society. Well, the excitements of that time have passed away, and what have we now? Who has defrauded the Magician this time? Were the Convention intoxicated, as Mr. Van Buren said the people were when they rejected him before? Give us an account of this matter, and let us know why it is that the people are not permitted to do him justice.—Con. Courant.

**METHODIST CHURCH DIVIDED!**

Just as our paper is going to press we learn that the Methodist General Conference has separated the Methodist Church forever in the United States! Before the division occurred, the North receded, and virtually reversed all that they had done; but it would not do—the South would listen to no apology, would take nothing as an atonement for the blow which had been aimed against her. The property of the church will, we understand, be peaceably and fairly divided.—Raleigh Standard.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

The General Assembly of this denomination of Christians, is now in session at Louisville, Ky. On the 26th ult. the committee on Bills and Overtures, reported, that a number of petitions in relation to slavery had been put into their hands and recommended that the subject be dismissed from the consideration of the Assembly. Mr. Bushnell presented a minority report. Dr. Spring then offered a resolution on the subject. On motion of Wm. S. Plumer the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote (taken by ayes and noes) 115 to 71. And thus the subject is probably finally disposed of for this session.

**MARRIED.**

In this county, on the 4th instant, by John McCon, Esq., Mr. ALEX. AVERY, to Miss HARRIET A., daughter of John Carrigan, Esq.

In this county, on the 23d May, by the Rev. Sam'l Rothrock, Mr. GOODMAN SPENCER, to Miss ELIZABETH GARDNER.

Also, in this county, on the 9th instant, by the same, Mr. ALEX. CORE, to Miss MARY KLUTTS.

We are authorized to announce JAMES CROSBY, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan county.

We are authorized to announce R. W. LONG, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan county.

We are authorized to announce CALLES WHITE, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cabarrus county.

**THE MARKETS.**

SALISBURY MARKET, JUNE 15.

Bacon,	6 1/2	7 Cotton Yarn,	90		
Brandy,	20	25 Molasses,	35	40	
do. peach,	30	Nails,	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Butter,	8	10 Oats,	18	20	
Beeswax,	25	Irish Potat.,	50	62	
Corron,	5	6 Sugar, br.	7 1/2	10	
Coffee,	7	10 do. Loaf,	15	18	
Corn,	30	35 Salt, sack,	82	75	83
Feathers,	20	22 Tallow,	6	7	
Flour,	83	8 1/2 Tobacco,	15	25	
Dried Fruit,	50	75 Tow-Linen,	10	15	
Flaxseed,	62	7 Wheat, bush,	75		
Iron, per lb.	3	4 Whiskey,	30	50	
Linseed Oil,	90	8 1/2 Wool, clean,	20	25	

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, JUNE 12.**

Brandy, pe'ch,	40	Lard,	64	7	
Do. apple,	33	35 Molasses,	27	30	
Bacon,	7 1/2	8 Oats,	30	35	
Beeswax,	27	Oil, Linseed,	75	80	
Butter,	15	20 Nails, cut,	5	6	
Bale Rope,	8	10 Rags, per lb.,	2	3	
Coffee,	8 1/2	9 Sugar, brown, 8	10		
Corron,	5 1/2	6 do. Lump,	14		
Cot. Baging,	18	20 do. Loaf,	12	14	
Corn,	50	55 Salt, (bush.)	45	50	
Flour,	84	8 1/2 do. Sack,	82	87	25
Feathers,	25	25 Tallow,	6	7	
Flaxseed,	90	8 1/2 Tobacco, 1/2	15	3	
Hides, green,	4	5 Wheat,	75	80	
do. dry,	8	10 Whiskey,	25	28	
Iron,	4 1/2	5 Wool,	12 1/2	15	

**CHERAW MARKET, JUNE 11.**

Bacon,	6 1/2	7 Leather, sole,	20	25	
Beeswax,	22	25 Lard,	7	7	
Coffee,	11	12 Molasses,	35	37	
Corron,	5	7 Nails, cut,	6 1/2	7	
Corn,	40	50 Rice,	4	5	
Flour,	83	8 1/2 Sugar, br.	8	10	
Feathers,	25	30 do. Loaf,	15	18	
Iron,	5	6 1/2 Salt, sack,	82	87	25

**State of North Carolina. DAVIE COUNTY.**

In equity—Spring Term, 1844. Emanuel Shober, vs. Wm. Linn, and others. On the satisfaction of the Court, that William Linn, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead answer or demurr to the bill in Salisbury, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set for hearing ex parte, at 10 o'clock.

Witness, L. Bingham, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1844; and in the 68th year of American Independence. G. W. BROWN, C. J. R. 507—printers fee \$5 50. L. BINGHAM, C. J. R.

**CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUY!**

THE largest, handsome, and we believe the CHEAPEST stock of new style, and fashionable Goods, ever brought to the western part of North Carolina, may now be seen at our establishment, consisting in part of:—Superfine and low price, blue, wool dyed black, vestible green, cadet, and silver drab cloths; black and fancy, English and French cassimere; black and fancy striped do. very handsome and cheap; fancy striped, and plain linen Drills and Gambroons; plain and plain Tweed Cassimere, 3-4 & 6-4; merino cassimere, cashmere and drab de Ete; Kentucky jeans, suitings and cassimere, (new article); marseilles, fancy silk and satin vestings, (great variety) black and fancy silk gaiters and stocks; beach and cold alpaca, justras and bombazines; gingham lawn, organdies, and muslin de syria, (new articles); wool and cotton balmaines, (new patterns); French, English and American prints, at 6-4 & finer; plaid and striped gingham and printed lawns; nanook, Swiss, bishop lawns and jaconet muslins; lace striped and plaid muslins; gimp, Paris trimming, blk. fillet and chamlette veils; Assabourton, collars, Victoria bands, edgings & lace; bonnet veils, ladies cravats and mountain caps; grass cloth, linen and silk handkerchiefs; figured poul de soie and fustian silks; under handkerchiefs, French flowers, bonnet & capribbands; Tailors trimmings of every variety, (best quality); plaid linen coat gingham and pantalon stuffs; table and towel diaper and linen sheetings; Nankeen, chamois, drills bed tick and apron check; Also—a very large assortment of SADDLERY & SADDLERS TRIMMINGS, Smith and carpenters tool, carriage trimmings of every variety, and at reduced prices. BONNETS. 40 dozen Florence brand, willow, cyprus, and lawn bonnets; 11 do Panama and leghorn hats; 110 do plain and fancy palm leaf do do do black and white fur do do square and round crown sporting do do do black and white wool do do do men's and boys' cloth, velvet and glazed caps; BOOTS AND SHOES. 144 pr Robinson's fine kid and calf shoes and alpine boots; 60 do men's goat and calf do; 8 cases fine and low price calf and morocco boots, \$2 to \$6; 600 pr men's lined bound shoes, (cheap) \$2 to \$3; women's pegged and sewed do 75 and 87 1-2 5000 " negro shoes, (good) 5000 the oak and hemlock sole leather, (best article.) GROCERIES. 565 bags rice coffee, 7-12 to 9 cts, very best; 32 lbs Oleana and Porto Rico sugar 6-1-4 1500 lb best Academy will and on the 4th of June 2 barrels crushed do; 27 hds sugar house and West India molasses; 42 kegs rifle powder, \$4 30 to \$6 50; 280 lbs best indigo; 58 boxes 6 1/2 and 10 1/2 lb glass; 5700 lb best white and warranted; 6 barrels tanners oil, (best quality); 225 lbs quicksilver, castor oil, mals and quinine; 3 tons English and Sweden tyre iron; 140 keg nails; 50 pr elastic springs; 300 pr trace chains; 14 bellows; 18 anvils & vices; 300 lbs manilla rope, suited to minding; 300 lbs cast and snuffers.

The above goods were bought exclusively for cash after a decline of from 10 to 15 per cent from Spring prices; and are now offered for cash at wholesale or retail unusually low. The citizens and public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine and hear prices.—Country merchants and pedlars will find it to their interest to examine the above stock before purchasing, as we are determined to give the best of bargains.

**JENKINS & BILES.**

Salisbury, June 15, 1844 3m7

**NOTICE.**

THE exercises of the present session, in the Mocksville Academy, will end on the 4th of June. The friends and patrons of the institution are invited to attend the examination of the students on that and the preceding day. The exercises of the academy will be renewed on the 15th July, on the following terms in advance, (i. e.) For Latin and Greek, inclusive of all other branches per session of six months \$15 00 Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 12 00 English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 10 00 Lower branches, 8 00 Students can be prepared to enter the Freshman or a more advanced class in any of the colleges; and such as may wish to take a pretty thorough course in the classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c., without entering college, can do so in this institution. Board can be had in respectable families, at from six to seven dollars per month. The healthiness of the location, combined with the known abilities of the principal as a teacher, and the particular attention paid to the morals and deportment of the pupils, recommend this academy to the favorable consideration of Parents and Guardians.

L. BINGHAM, R. M. PEARSON, JOHN CLEMENT, G. W. PEARSON.

Mocksville, June 10, 1844 4w7

**NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.**

**HALL & HALL.**

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have taken a lease of the premises at the forwarding and having large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bill than any other house in the place. All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession. Fayetteville, May 24, 1844 t16

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Davidson county, N. C., on the 20th May last, a negro girl who says her name is MARY, and that she belongs to Thomas Cue, near Camden, S. C. She is about 18 or 20 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, and stout. She says she was purchased by M. Madlock, a trader, from Mr. Skinner, of Perquimans county, N. C., and sold to Mr. Cue. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. B. B. ROBERTS, Lexington, June 6th, 1844 t1 Jailor.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership!**

THE co-partnership of George W. Brown & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm will please come forward and make settlement, as it is indispensable that the business should be forthwith. G. W. BROWN & Co. April 3, 1844. 2m1f

**THE EAGLE HOTEL,**

Salisbury, N. C. It is now open for the accommodation of the public by W. D. DEMPSY. June 8th, 1844-4t

**WINDOW GLASS.**

50 BOXES 8-10 and 10-11 window glass Baltimore manufacture, at J. H. ENNIS'S Drug store. May 27, 1844. 15

**CORN FOR SALE!**

THE subscriber offers for sale at his plantation eight miles east of Salisbury, about Four thousand bushels of Corn. Apply to the subscriber in Salisbury, or to his attorney on the plantation. CHAS. L. TORRENCE. May 25, 1844. 5w3

**SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.**

Just received a supply of Ransom's extra Chewing Tobacco, for sale by the box, pound or cut. Also, fine smoking Tobacco. J. H. ENNIS, Druggist. March 14, 428

**NOTICE.**

THE firm of Cross & Boger was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to call and settle, particularly those who have open accounts, as we are desirous to have the concern closed without delay. Those having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement. D. H. Cross, or M. Boger will at all times be found at their counting-room, ready to make settlements. CROSS & BOGER. Salisbury, March 16, 1844.

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!**

M. BOGER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of Cross & Boger's SUMMER GOODS, and in addition he has received from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will offer very cheap for cash or short credit to particular dealers, he holds forth in the same House which has been occupied by Cross & Boger, where he shall be pleased to see the smiling faces of his old friends and customers. No pains shall be spared to exhibit his stock of Goods and to sell low for cash. Call therefore and examine and hear prices, before buying out your cash elsewhere. MATTHIAS BOGER. March 18, 1844. 15f

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Greenbury Waddle, dec'd, will proceed to sell on Thursday the 27th instant, the following property, viz:—About 5000 lbs. of Bacon, about 600 lbs. of Lard, 24 barrels of Flour, from 80 to 100 bushels of Wheat, 1000 bushels of Corn, 3 Road Wagons and gears, wood work of 4 new Wagons, one PRIZE BARBICOURT, One pair of well trained MATCH HORSES, One blooded Horse (stallion) about 2 years old, nine head of farm Horses, stock of CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, a quantity of sheep oats, a fine supply of wagon timber of various kinds; a quantity of plank and maple scantling; one set of DEER and ANTLERS. Terms accommodating. JAS. G. KNOX, Adm'r. may 30, 1844

**HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.**

among which are some valuable Furniture, Side Board, Secretary and Book Case, &c. &c. Besides a great variety of Property not mentioned of various kinds. Attendance will be given, and terms of credit made known on the day of sale. DAVID WADDLE, Adm'r. JAS. G. KNOX, 4w5 may 30,

**WE hereby notify all those indebted to the estate of Greenbury Waddle, dec'd, to make immediate payment; and all persons having**