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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors. "KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE." RULERS: DO THIS, AND LIBERTY GEN'L HARRISON. NEW SERIES, NUMBER 49, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 29, 1845.

THE CAUSE.

If there is one thing above another for which we love the Washingtonian cause, it is for its basis; for its foundation. It stands not upon the statutes framed by man. It does not depend upon the explanations or arguments of lawyers. It asks not for decisions of Judges. It seeks no verdict from a Jury. But on the immutable laws of right and wrong, written by the Creator on the tablets of the hearts of men, it stands; and conscience, all powerful conscience, is the Advocate who applies, and the Judge who decides upon the arguments adduced by the Washingtonians in favor of their pledge.

The Washingtonian asks no protection from the law. He stands upon higher ground. He is protected by principle. He is protected by his pledge, and the arm of his Maker, who, so long as he places his trust in Him, will never suffer that pledge to lose its efficacy or its power.

What is it to the Washingtonian, or to the Washingtonian cause, whether the license laws are constitutional or not? what is it to him how lawyers argue, or how courts decide? Nothing—absolutely nothing. He has never had assistance from the law—except to send him to the House of Correction, and thus plunge him into the abyss of degradation, destroy his little remnant of self-respect, and by embittering his already wretched feelings of contempt for himself and hatred of others, place him farther from reformation. He has never employed the law in his labor of love, in persuading his wretched inebriate brother to forsake the ways of sorrow and again become surrounded with friends, and again resume his place in society.

The Washingtonian has never required the aid of the law in persuading the moderate drinker to pause for a moment and survey the progress he has already made from the path of sobriety, and look into the dreary waste of intemperance which stretches its dark and gloomy pathway before him. Nor has he required its aid to persuade the young man to shun, as he should shun, disgrace and dishonor, which ever lies sure and inevitably in the wine, though ever so beautifully shielded from view, and presented under however fascinating circumstances. Neither does the law aid the Washingtonian to awaken the attention of fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers to the great claims which Total Abstinence has upon all and every one in that capacity, in preserving the social and domestic happiness of the human family from being entrenched upon, curtailed, destroyed.

The Washingtonian finds no necessity for calling on the law to aid him, when he presents before the people the fact that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks prevents pauperism, wars, riots, murders, thefts, robberies, bankruptcies, prostitution, and all the black catalogue of crime at which humanity starts back appalled, and the mention of which blanches her beaming face with deadly paleness. No aid of law is required here; conscience comes in play; it convicts them of heinous sin in not signing the pledge, and giving all their influence to the cause of total abstinence. Conscience, in its operation, takes away the disposition to do wrong, and with that disposition, the man is prepared now to do right, and a fervent laborer is gained. Of what matter is it, then, to the Washingtonian what the decision of the Supreme Court may be?

Will we, if the Court says the laws are unconstitutional, cease to point out the evils of intemperance? Shall we, if a decision is given in favor of the rum-sellers, cease to persuade the inebriate to reform, the moderate drinker to pause in his career, the youth to beware of the first glass? No! we will not.

With God for our support; with the pledge for our shield; with truth for our guide; with appeals to the hearts and consciences of men for our weapons, we will march forward with our white banner of total abstinence floating over our heads; cheered on our march by the music of the song of the reclaimed inebriate, by the glad, joyous laugh of the wife, and the happy carols of the children, to reform our glorious land. The decision of no earthly court can intervene between the Washingtonian and his end in view. All law, or no law at all, can advance or retard us not one whit. We do not stand trembling or fearful of any thing that mortal man can do or say; our leader is Oze before whom the "wisdom of man is foolishness," who "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, perfects praise," who "taketh the weak and foolish of this world to confound the mighty."

Onward Washingtonians—faint not and fear not—thunder forth the truth; speak faithfully and fearlessly to the consciences of men; be earnest, and cease not for one moment in your labor of love, and your efforts of righteousness. Our movement depends not upon that man or men whom John Tyler or James K. Polk, or any other weak, erring, frail, fallible mortal may place upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States for a few days or a few years. We cannot be thrown flat upon our backs, our hands and feet tied, so that we cannot move or stir if the license laws of this State are pronounced unconstitutional. Therefore, forward, look

not behind, nor to the right or to the left, one instant, but press onward for the redemption of mankind. Personal effort, and faithful, earnest seeking to bring men to a sense of their personal danger, and their duty to themselves and their relatives and friends, and the great family of human kind, will accomplish the ends of the Washingtonian reform, and as we were blessed in the outset by these exertions, so will we be now, by a renewal of the same efforts.

Let others tremble as they will; let them fear as they may; let their movement depend upon judicial decisions, whether it advances or retrogrades; that will not effect our movement; as we sow we shall reap; and let us be earnest in sowing good seed, and we shall reap an abundant harvest. Forward, then, to the contest; LOVE, FAITH and CHARITY our motto. TRUTH and PERSUASION our weapons. THE VICTORY MUST AND SHALL BE OURS.

[Boston Washingtonian.]

NESTORIA.

A friend of ours has received letters from Nestoria, in Persia, to the 22d of November;—we are indebted to him for some interesting items of information concerning the critical position of the American Missionaries have been laboring there.

When this mission was established some years since, the English maintained a splendid embassy in Persia, in order to conciliate that Government and thus oppose a barrier to the anticipated encroachments of Russia upon the British Indian Empire. Her invasion of Afghanistan, which formed so romantic a chapter in her Eastern history, was prompted by the same motive, a purpose to seize and become master of the passes through which alone the Russian designs could be carried into execution. From a variety of causes, however, and owing chiefly to the disavowal by Russia of any such intention as was imputed to her by British jealousy, England was induced to give up Afghanistan and to withdraw her Embassy from Persia, which thenceforth came under Russian influence. A Russia Ambassador took up his residence there, and being a zealous Protestant, extended his protection to the American Mission.

About a year since, chiefly in consequence of the controlling influence of the Russian Ambassador, the Jesuits were expelled, for the third time, from among the Nestorians. The French officer, who solicited the recall of the Jesuits. This application being opposed firmly by the Russian Ambassador, was denied; and the French officer then demanded that they should be impartially just, and send away the Protestants. To this it was answered that the reason for expelling the Jesuits, was because they were making proselytes; but that the American Missionaries were not exposed to the same charge, seeking merely to revive the piety and learning of the Nestorian Church; and therefore could not be disturbed. The Frenchman affirmed on the contrary, that they have been proselyting from the Nestorian Church, and solicited an examination of the facts.

A Commission was accordingly appointed, which repaired to Oromiah and took the testimony of natives summoned before them. By this testimony the charge was not substantiated, but it was believed that a report unfriendly to the Mission had been made by the Commission, and signs of hostility had been exhibited by some of the Russian officials. Mr. Perkins, connected with the Mission, had set out for Tehran in order to learn the actual state of things and take such steps as should appear, on examination, to be necessary.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

A Romantic Story.—A circumstance which has afforded ample material for the gossips of Southwark, Pa., has occurred within the last few days. A gentleman, resident in the Southwark-bridge road, has been for a considerable time in the habit of attending a coffee-house in Cannon street city; and whether or not particular attentions were paid to the damsel in waiting, the result was that she fell desperately in love with her customer. Affection ripened into positive madness, and the poor girl, intent on never losing sight of her passion, followed him from day to day, and even during the night never allowed vigilance to cease. Several times, on his way homeward, the gentleman alluded to has encountered the fair damsel on Southwark-bridge, and threats have been held out that unless some proof was given that her love was reciprocated she would terminate her existence by leaping from the parapet. On one occasion she attempted to carry her threat into execution, but was prevented by the gentleman. It appears that at a later hour of the night she tendered her money to the toll-keeper, with a view of passing through, but her request was refused, an intimation of her intention to commit self-destruction having been previously given. On Thursday some circumstances transpired that made it apparent that if precautionary measures were not taken, the worst might be expected, and the girl was given into the custody of the police. Shortly afterwards she appeared before Mr. Alderman Challis, at Guildhall, and was sent to Giltspur street Compter, where she will remain until her fit of love shall have subsided, or until some security shall be afforded that a similar course of conduct shall not be repeated.

A full rigged Ship was lying at Cincinnati on the 1st inst. She was fitted out at Marietta, and destined to Liverpool or any other part of the world. She was built three hundred miles above Cincinnati, and will descend only fifteen hundred miles before she is worked by the ocean tide. She attracted a great deal of notice. The Cincinnatians are talking of freighting vessels from that port direct to Liverpool.

A ship Canal across the American Isthmus has long been the dream of Europe and America, and various have been the schemes for relaxing the dream. Thus far without effect. But there is now in London a Senator Gary from Mexico, who, having full authority from his Government to undertake the work, and large concessions in his favor in the event of success, has caused an accurate survey to be made of the main route for such a canal, having previously decided in favor of that of Tehuantepec. He is now soliciting the aid of English capital and enterprise to enable him to carry out his views.

At the Isthmus of Panama the distance between the two oceans is only forty miles, and this would seem *prima facie* to determine that as the spot for undertaking the canal. An accurate survey of this route has been recently executed under the orders of the French Government. The result is not known, but is supposed to be unfavorable. Even if there be no insurmountable objection in the formation of the ground, it is known that the approach from the ocean to the Isthmus is so shallow as to prevent vessels of any size from nearing the land. But a ship canal must of necessity have harbors at each end, of sufficient draught of water to enable vessels to continue their course from Europe or America to the Pacific without breaking bulk. This one defect, therefore, condemns the short route of Panama. Moreover, the whole region is unhealthy to a degree deadly to European life.

The next and more feasible project is by the way of Nicaragua. The distance there from sea to sea is ninety-five miles, but the larger portion of the space is occupied by Lakes Leon and Nicaragua, the deep river of Tihitapa which connects the two lakes, and the ample bed of the San Juan, which pours the waters of these lakes into the Atlantic.

The climate is healthy, the soil fertile and the population not deficient. But the physical obstacles arising from rocky falls in the river, and the number of locks that would be requisite to descend from lake Leon, to the Pacific, which lies 157 feet below, present so many difficulties, as to turn attention to the third route, especially when to these considerations is added another startling fact disclosed long ago by Humboldt, "there is not on the face of the globe another spot so thickly studded with volcanoes, as that part of America which lies between the 11th and 13th degrees of northern latitude." Nicaragua is embraced within these parallels, and volcanoes with their offspring (?) Earthquakes are, as is readily perceived, of bad augury for canal making and keeping.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is in breadth in a straight line from the Mouth of the Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic, to the Pacific 130 miles. The line of the proposed canal would lie between 16 deg. 3 min. and 17 deg. North latitude. A great portion of the Southern side is occupied by lagoons and extensive plains, and on the Atlantic side the Coatzacoalcos can be rendered navigable, as its mouth is more than a third of a mile wide, with never less than twenty-one feet water in the bar. Indeed, according to Balbi, "it is the finest port formed by any one of the rivers that discharge into the gulf of Mexico, not even excepting the Mississippi."

On the Pacific a harbor equally good could be constructed in the lagoons of Tehuantepec—where the depth of water varying from 15 to 18 feet, can be readily increased by dredging—the bottom being mud and shingle.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is remarkably healthy—produces fine timber—and is capable of sustaining a numerous population.

The route therefore of Tehuantepec is that adopted by M. Gary—the surveys have been accurately and carefully made—the entire practicability of the undertaking, at reasonable cost, not in any event to exceed *seventeen millions of dollars*, been demonstrated, and appeal is now made to the capitalists of England to complete it.

We are sure that the United States cannot be indifferent to a scheme which looks so practicable, and of which the consequences would be of at least much importance to them, as to all Europe together; and hence, although we have before alluded to the matter and to M. Gary's agency, we have condensed the above additional facts from a recent number of the Foreign Quarterly Review.—N. Y. Cou.

A Calculating Lover.—A young man in an adjoining town, says the Chicago Democrat, was mightily smitten by the beauty of a young lady whose father had a suit at law which must forever make or break him, and "popped the question." She answered him in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her, "I can have the refusal of you for six months, can't I?"

An English vessel arrived at Barbadoes on the 10th ult. from the Island of Ichoaboe without one pound of guano. She reported that there were about 25,000 tons of guano at Ichoaboe—which would be taken away by a fourth of the vessels left there.

It has been decided in the New York Supreme Court, that a boarding house keeper is not responsible for articles belonging to boarders, stolen from the house, except they be specially left in the care of the keeper of the house.

AN ENRAGED ELEPHANT.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF MARCH 10.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steamer Princess, from Baton Rouge, that the large male elephant of Messrs. Hopkins & Co.'s menagerie, on Saturday morning killed the person who had been for some length of time employed to take charge of it. It appears that the two elephants and a camel had been sent in advance of the other animals, en-route for Clinton, the female elephant and the camel chained together. When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant refusing to cross a small bridge, the keeper, who was on foot, procured a horse, (one which the elephant was not accustomed to) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to mount, the horse shied, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon him, caught him upon its tusks, and threw him forty or fifty feet in the air, which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks frequently passing through his body. It then carried the body from the road towards the woods, tossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell between two fallen trees, which saved it from further violence. The infuriated animal then returned to the road, where the female elephant and camel had been chained to a tree by another keeper, and rushed upon them, his tusks passing through the camel, knocking down the female and breaking the chain in two. The enraged animal then made off towards the woods, carrying the camel by its trunk, and throwing it at intervals in the air with its tusks. The other portion of the caravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstrations of an attack upon it, when firearms were brought into requisition. A number of shots were fired upon it, but without any effect. Word was then sent to the United States garrison, and some thirty or forty of the soldiers were sent to despatch it with their muskets. The neighbors also turned out with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him, for the balls were frequently flattened up upon striking, and fell to the ground. At length it was determined upon to send to the garrison for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers, procuring a spear, mounted a horse and succeeded in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain, and finally to yield to subjection, when it was driven off with the balance of the animals. This is the same animal which killed one of its keepers some two or three years ago at Algiers, opposite this city, and was only stayed from further mischief after fourteen shots had been fired into it.

The Wheat Insect.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror gives the following account of an occurrence which came under his own notice, and which may serve to throw some light upon the nature and character of that plague of farmers, the wheat insect. He says—

"In the spring of 1844, I placed a bag containing half a bushel of white flint wheat in a seed drawer, under glass, and near the furnace of my green house. On the 6th of March, 1845, I opened the bag, and to my surprise, found thousands of living insects, such as are now presented you—some were on the point of leaving the kernel, others were just commencing to eat through, and many were perfectly formed, and running about in all directions. Six years ago, I was in the habit of soaking my early grains in salt brine, for the purpose of destroying the egg of the insect, which I assured my neighbors, much to their amusement, and unbelief, was ensconced in the kernel. Now, by accident, the fact is made manifest. The insect would not have appeared until June, perhaps, had the wheat been sown. The warm situations it occupied in the greenhouse brought it thus early to maturity."

North Carolina Scenery.—We are satisfied that our State is less known abroad, than any other in the Union, and one of the reasons is, the most interesting portions of it are not visited by strangers at all, and but too rarely by our own citizens. A correspondent describes in this paper, some of the scenes with which our State abounds, and the grandeur of which would compensate an European tourist for all his trouble and expense in reaching it. The New Yorkers almost run mad about the wild and beautiful scenery of the North River, when it is nothing like so grand, romantic or beautiful, as that every where to be met with among our own mountains. Let the traveller, in search of health, or the picturesque, go to our extreme Western counties, drink the crystal water that gushes and flows in sparkling ecstasy around, and he will wonder that Western Carolina does not become the summer resort of all the invalids and fashionables of the Union.—Raleigh Register.

WANTED
FROM 10 to 15,000 feet of Walnut or Cherry Plank, for which a liberal cash price will be paid.
Jan. 14, 1845. D. WATSON.

STATIONARY.
I have a superior article of letter paper ruled, and glazed foolscap, account and note paper; also, quills, steel pens, super black ink, red do, letter stamps, wafers, sealing wax, &c. &c.
J. H. ENNISS.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

[From the Charlotte Journal.]

We invite attention to the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of this county held in this place on Saturday last relative to making exertions to have the Branch Rail Road continued from Camden to Charlotte.

We know of no enterprise that could suggest itself to the minds of our citizens that would have so beneficial an effect on the prosperity of Charlotte and Western North Carolina as the accomplishment of this undertaking. We are therefore not surprised at the zeal manifested by many at this time. Although we were aware at first of the benefits to be derived by our citizens by speedy communication with Charleston, yet we thought to start the project now would be rather premature; but upon reflection and ascertaining the deep interest felt by many citizens of S. Carolina in the success of the scheme, we believe that the present is as propitious a time as any that could be selected. The undertaking, at first thought, seems to be one of great magnitude, and so huge in appearance as to make many shrink from engaging in the work; but when we see what has been accomplished in other sections of the country by persevering industry, why cannot the same be carried to a successful termination by us. There is nothing to prevent it but apathy and the want of proper exertion on our part. We therefore call upon all of our citizens to lay their shoulder to the wheel and the work will be completed.

The question may naturally arise to our Agricultural friends what benefit are we to derive from the success of the road? We answer much, very much. All know what it costs to take a load of Cotton to the nearest market. It generally takes from 6 to 8 days—this at \$3 per day would be at the lowest calculation \$18 to get a load of cotton to market, which at the present price of the article, makes a great inroad into the amount received. Now, if a Rail Road was in operation here a bale of Cotton could be sent to Charleston for a mere fraction of what it would cost the planter to take it. Then, another advantage to be derived by the planters is the facility they would have of sending off at little cost of transportation all the surplus produce of Corn, Oats, hay, &c. and this easy access to market would cause a corresponding exertion to produce many articles, which planters are now deterred from raising from inability to sell. And there are other advantages which would grow out of the success of this undertaking which cannot be estimated until the road is in full operation, and from which all would be benefited.

As an encouragement to our agricultural friends to engage in the undertaking cheerfully, we will state a little incident that came to our knowledge the other day. A gentleman took stock to a considerable amount in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which is now insolvent, and although the stock may be a loss yet by the saving in the expense of getting the produce of his farm to market and his ability to take advantage of the rise in the market, he has been benefited by that road. And may not the like result accrue to our Farmers in the saving of expense and the advantage of getting the highest price in the market, although the Stock should not yield any thing. We hope, then, our Agricultural friends will come to the aid of the undertaking. If you have not money agree to pay in work, so that the great boon shall not be withheld from us.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a number of the citizens of Mecklenburg, assembled in the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 15th instant.

On motion of Joseph W. Hampton, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Wm. Davidson as Chairman, and Dr. C. J. Fox, Secretary.

Jos. H. Wilson, Esq. then rose and addressed the assembly a short time, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we view the proposed project of continuing the Branch Rail Road from Camden to Charlotte, as an enterprise of vast and incalculable importance, not only to the people of Mecklenburg county, but also to the whole of Western North Carolina.

Resolved, That, viewing the importance of the enterprise, we deem it advisable to have a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, to be held on Tuesday of our ensuing April Court; and we also suggest to the citizens of the adjoining counties, who feel an interest in the completion of the work, to hold similar meetings as soon as practicable, and co-operate with us in our labors.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee, to consist of Maj. B. Morrow, F. H. Maxwell, Richard Peoples, Thomas I. Grier, Jos. F. Gillespie, A. B. Davidson, Thos. M. Kernes, Col. Jno. E. Stitt, Col. J. W. Potts, C. B. McGinniss, Capt. John Walker, Thos. L. Hutchison, H. W. Alexander and B. Oates, Esqs., whose duty it shall be to issue notice for an April meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Corresponding Committee of ten persons,

to invite such gentlemen of Charleston, and elsewhere, as may feel an interest in the accomplishment of the enterprise, to attend our April meeting and interchange views with us on the subject; and also to correspond with the friends of the road in other counties, and urge them to act in concert with us.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this town, with a request to the other papers in Western N. Carolina, and the Charleston Mercury and Courier to copy the same.

WM. DAVIDSON, Chairman.
C. J. Fox, Secretary.

[In obedience to the 4th Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Committee of Correspondence, viz: James W. Osborne, Jos. H. Wilson, Jos. W. Hampton, G. W. Caldwell, James H. Orr, W. W. Elms, Wm. J. Alexander, H. B. Williams, W. F. Davidson, R. C. Carson.]

The Madisonian seems to be on its last legs. According to that paper, says the Baltimore Patriot, the official organ is not yet selected, and the Madisonian suggests that the "fortunate press" should propose arrangements which would be satisfactory to unsuccessful candidates—in other words buy them out. The organ of the defunct Tyler party is willing to go away from Washington "on reasonable terms," and it thinks that the Polk organ "can afford to extend a liberal indemnity" to it for so doing—especially as there are to be chosen printers to both Houses of Congress; and there will be also the Census printing at the close of Mr. Polk's term, which the Madisonian alleges "will amount to between one and two hundred thousand dollars."

Whether the Polk organ will deem the Tyler organ of sufficient importance to buy it out, remains to be seen—but the offer to sell on "reasonable terms," shows that the Tyler party is dead, and is characteristic enough, begging for a burial at the public expense.

A WHIG COLLECTOR.

It is with great pleasure, and not altogether without pride, that we point the attention of our readers to the following evidence of the honesty and fidelity in the discharge of his public duties in an Excise Collector of the port of New York, removed from office by the late Administration, without notice, and upon no other cause than the suspicion that he was at heart a Whig.—Nat. Int.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office, March 5, 1845.

Sir—Your accounts of the customs, embracing, during your official term, nearly fifty millions of dollars, and your accounts for your official emoluments, up to the 7th July, 1844, the period when your official services as Collector terminated, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of \$3 51 found to be due to you from the United States. I have requested the Collector of New York to pay that sum to your order; which order, having been charged to you, your accounts as Collector of the Port of New York have been this day finally closed on the books of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,
J. W. McCULLOCH,
To EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.,
Late Collector, New York.

Senate Committee.—Mr. Cass was, in caucus, placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but he positively declined to accept; Mr. Woodbury also at first refused to serve at the head of the Finance Committee, but was at length induced to forego his objections.—Neither of these gentlemen are exactly satisfied with the influences which now control this Administration.—N. Y. Cou.

The Globe continues the proscription process. It comes out stronger: "Let," it says, "proscribers be proscribed—and not only the Tips, but the Tys too. In this way, the honest men of both the honest parties in the country, would be righted." The Globe is evidently bent upon a general sweep, and we learn that it will be strongly backed and urged on by the party.—Alex. Gaz.

The Loco Foco Convention which assembled at Nashville on the 4th instant, nominated the Hon. Aaron V. Brown as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

The New York Spirit of the Times of Saturday says:—The Great Match, to come off over the Union Course, Long Island, in May next, for \$20,000 a side, four mile heats, between The North and The South, is going on most satisfactorily, so far as is known. The forfeit on the part of The South (\$5,000) has already reached this city, and we expect letters to-day from Savannah, which will definitely arrange the matter, so that the parties will have only to make play.

FOR SALE.

7 Hogsheads PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bbls. N. Orleans do.
3 tierces imported Rice,
150 sacks Salt,
7 hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
65 bags prime Coffee,
150 bushels mountain snow ball potatoes,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
50 barrels prime Flour.
MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, March 4, 1845. if 45

DR. J. G. RAMSAY,
HAVING located at Palermo, Rowan co. (the late residence of Dr. R. T. Dismukes, deceased), offers his professional services to the public, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage. if 45

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,
HAVING removed to the office lately occupied by Judge Caldwell, the next door below J. H. Ennis' Drug store, will always be found there unless professionally engaged.
Jan. 11, 1845—1y37