

The Salisbury Watchman is very cute at crawling out of that bungling mistake it made in abusing Gen. Jackson for signing the Sub-Treasury law, when it was not passed until three years after he went out of office. It hops off to the Specie Circular, for issuing which it says we abused Gen. Jackson. We admit having censured the President for issuing that circular; but, like thousands of others who then thought with us on that subject, time, and the benign influences of the measure, have removed our objections and convinced us of the wisdom of the act. Experience has shown that the country would have been greatly benefited had the Specie Circular, or some similar measure, been issued and enforced two years sooner than it was.

We do not deny, either, having expressed our satisfaction at the re-election of Henry Clay to the U. S. Senate, at the time specified by the Watchman. But what was the position of Mr. C. at that time? Was he engaged in pressing upon the country an unconstitutional Bank; a burdensome Tariff to ruin the South; a National Debt; an extravagant Government; a system of heartless proscriptive for opinion's sake? Had he, by the intrigues of a Caucus and party drill, broken down the independence of Congress, and made its legislation depend upon his beck and nod? No! He professed to be on the side of the Constitution and the People's Rights, (though we are well convinced that these professions were hypocritical.) He was then the professed advocate of economy and reform in the administration of the Government;—he was for curbing executive patronage; for "proscribing proscriptive;" for collecting no more taxes from the people than was necessary to support an economical Government; for no national debt in time of peace, ALL which measures we heartily approved then, and do now. But where is Mr. Clay now? Let his conduct at the Extra Congress, and ever since Whiggery has had control of the Government, answer. From the professed patriot statesman, he has sunk back into the dictatorial, daring and unprincipled intriguer for the Presidency—determined, if he can, to reach the goal of his ambition, though republican liberty should perish in the conflict.

If the Watchman can see no difference in Henry Clay of January, 1837, and Henry Clay of 1841, (and the measures he then advocated and now advocates are the same; and we shall, therefore, do our utmost to circumvent his ambitious and dangerous schemes of self-aggrandizement. You may worship the Dictator, Mr. Watchman, but we cannot.

The Federalists kept up a great clamor during the Extra Congress against a few Democratic United States Senators, whom they professed to believe were misrepresenting their States. What will they now say to the Maine, Georgia, Maryland, Indiana and Connecticut Federal Senators? Their States have pronounced against them; yet we have no doubt, such is the hypocrisy of Federalism, that the party will sustain them in contending the expressed will of their constituents by retaining their seats, and helping Mr. Dictator Clay to saddle the country with a National Bank. This will only accelerate their downfall, however.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. BURN of Salem has out his Almanack for 1842, and a very interesting and valuable one it is. It is a small matter, but we think our Farmers and business men would consult their interest and convenience by supplying themselves with this Almanack, containing a list of the Courts, and the time of their commencement, with much other valuable State information, instead of buying the trashy northern Almanacks, which are adapted to their use in no respect whatever.

A great man has fallen!—The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren, died at his residence in Washington City, on the 21st ultimo. Mr. Forsyth has filled a large space in the political annals of our country for the past quarter of a century. He was long a distinguished Senator in Congress from Georgia, and was appointed Secretary of State by Gen. Jackson, and continued in office by Mr. Van Buren. The country has not many such to lose.

President TYLER left Washington on the 22d ultimo, to make a visit to, and take some repose at his residence in Virginia. Blocked in the White House by swarms of office-seekers, and besieged and harassed by the political hucksters of Federalism from the day he took the reins of Government, the President doubtless needs a season of repose to prepare for the labors of the regular session of Congress in December. The Alexandria Index confidently predicts a *locofoco* Message. We'd rather see than hear talk of it.

During the debate on the Distribution Bill at the late Extra Congress, the following scene occurred between Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia.

And now, said Mr. Johnson of Md., look at the operation of this bill upon the States. I do not say that of late I love the General Government less, but that my love for the States is increased. [Mr. Dawson of Ga., (playfully speaking across)—"especially when you shall be Governor of one of them."—(A laugh.)

[Yes, especially then; and I reciprocate to the gentleman from Georgia very cordially his anticipations on that subject.] (Laughter, and cries of "fair," "a fair hit.")

What pleasant anticipations of honor and triumph floated before the visions of this pair of coon-skin candidates for Governor! They were so certain of being elected that they could not restrain their boasting congratulations three months in advance of the election. Smacking their lips in anticipation of the emoluments of a Governorship, they little thought the people would so soon and so effectually prostrate all their bright hopes. This hopeful pair of precocious Governors had probably forgotten the maxim in their school-boy primer—"Youth forward slips, death soonest nips."

Horrid Affair.—We understand that the wife of a Mr. Hinkle, in the adjoining County of Lincoln, was taken up a few days since, and, after trial before a court of magistrates, committed to prison, charged with the murder of her own slave, an aged negro woman. It would be improper for us at this time to give the particulars of this horrid affair. We may state, however, that the body of the negro was found at a spring some distance from the house. She had doubtless been murdered at the house, as the floor was stained with blood; and, after being stripped of her clothing, was dragged over a fence down to where the body was found. The verdict of the jury of inquest was, that the negro had been murdered by Mrs. Hinkle. When arrested, Mrs. H. was intoxicated, and a bottle of spirits was found in the spring near the dead body of the negro!

Journal of Banking.—We return our thanks to Mr. GOUGE, Editor of the "Journal of Banking," for all the Nos. of his valuable work up to the eighth. Having just received them by the last mail, we can only say that the Journal's appearance fully meets our expectations, and we hope hereafter to enrich our columns from its pages. We subjoin, from the eighth No., the plan and objects of the work:

Object of this Journal.—As this number may fall into the hands of many persons who may not have seen any of our previous publications, it may be proper, to prevent mistakes, to state our views and objects as explicitly as can be done in a few words. We look upon our present banking system as resting on principles which are fundamentally erroneous. Banks and bankers of some kind, there must be, we know, in every commercial country. But we see no reason why banks should be incorporated institutions, and why privileges should be conferred on bankers, which are denied to butchers and bakers.

We do not contend for an exclusive metallic medium; but we believe that the money of the country should be exclusively metallic. To this metallic money we would add Bills of Exchange, and such other devices as merchants might choose to adopt for economizing the use of specie. To Bank notes of such denominations as would make them representatives of bona fide bills of exchange, we would not particularly object.

The banking system has for many years been our especial study. We regard it as the chief cause of our social evils. We look upon it, as at present constituted and at present conducted, as an instrument so very powerful in itself, that, if every thing else in the country were right, it would soon put every thing wrong. We cannot in a few words give the reasons of this belief. They embrace a multitude of facts and arguments which will be set forth in this Journal.

But we favor no rash measures for getting rid of the system. Such measures would do even more evil than the system itself produces. Nothing can be fairer than to allow men who contracted debts in bank currency, an opportunity of paying such debts in currency of the same value; and it will gratify us highly, if every man who has paid honestly for bank stock, could get every dollar back and invest it in some other way. There is no inconsistency in abolishing the present banking system, and in wishing well to the stockholders.

Yet we do not think that a due regard to existing interests should cause the people to be timid or indecisive in measures of reform. The longer the necessary measures of reform are deferred, the greater will the evil become, and in a vain effort to secure "the existing interests" of a small part of the community, the permanent interests of the whole may be sacrificed. If the necessary measures for bank reform had been taken ten years ago, the stockholders in the United States Bank, and many other banks, would not have occasion to lament the loss of the whole of their property.

This declaration of our views, and an inspection of the articles in the present number, will, it is hoped, suffice to show the character and object of the Journal of Banking.

More work for the Fayetteville Observer.—The following from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, a respectable Whig paper hitherto, will insure its Editor "his walking-papers" from the ranks of Federalism. We recommend his case to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, who evinces a fondness for the work of excommunicating heretics.

Speaking of the Caucus Address of the Federal members of Congress, the Enquirer says:

"The Whig Manifesto.—We cannot subscribe to all the principles set forth in this document. It was an inauspicious movement at best; calculated to do no good whatever, and will inevitably do much harm. The terms of censure employed in relation to the conduct of the President, are far from meeting universal approval, while some of the doctrines advanced are still more unpalatable to a numerous portion of the party. That in relation to the abrogation of the veto power is perhaps the worst; indeed it is of itself sufficient, in our view, to condemn the whole production. We will readily admit that a restriction of the veto power to bills unconstitutional, and such as encroach upon Executive rights, would be an improvement, but to strike from the Constitution all negative power on the part of the President, would be at once to consign the country to the will of an irresponsible majority in Congress, or, in other words, make the will of the majority the Constitution. Upon all such doctrines as this we emphatically put our veto. It is true the States would still possess the unquestionable right which they now possess, to guard their own sovereignty, and protect themselves from the operation of unconstitutional and oppressive laws; but if a bare majority in Congress were allowed to enact all laws, independent of the sanction of the President, the probability is that the States would find occasion to throw themselves upon their reserved rights more frequently than they have in the past history of the Government."

"No man can be a good Whig and abuse Henry Clay; for he is the very type and personification of Whig doctrines."—Salisbury Watchman.

What think you of this doctrine, Republican Whigs? Are you prepared to admit, that blind devotion to Henry Clay constitutes your claim to the title of Whig? Is man-worship the sum-total of whig principles? Yes; according to the Salisbury Watchman, you must trample down the Constitution, scout republican liberty from the land, and fall down in blind worship of "Harry of the West" or you are "no Whig." Oh, the beauty of "Whig principles"!!

The town of Georgetown, S. C., was visited with a dreadful fire on the night of the 18th inst., which destroyed the business part of the town. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The fire commenced at the residence of Mr. C. A. Magill, which was set on fire by some incendiary. —Robt. Standard.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered out west, which is said to supersede the necessity of a military force. It is, to pass around a contribution box.

The Sumter (Ala.) Whig, speaking in August last of the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, triumphantly exclaimed—"Wonder what Van Buren thinks of the sober second thought" of the people." We should like to know what old friend "Spriggins" himself thinks of the "sober second thought" about these times—eh! Any news from the northern elections lately, Mr. Whig? The October thunder in Georgia has certainly waked you up.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Columbia arrived at Boston on the 23d ult., bringing dates from England to the 5th. The New York American says, but little news of interest was brought by the Columbia.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 30th Sept. The news of the change in the Cabinet, and the subsequent disgraceful proceedings in the House; the fight between Wise and Stanly, &c., created quite an excitement in England. The Liverpool Chronicle of the 5th ult., speaking of Mr. Ewing's celebrated letter, says—"The letter is written with much bitterness, and, if the allegations are true, it places the vacillating conduct of the President in a very unenviable light. Still, it is evident from the tone of fervor and sincerity which pervades the whole of the message to Congress, on returning the bill unsigned, that however mistaken, the President is sincere and honest in his opposition to the measure."

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, has engaged his passage in the Great Western, which left Bristol for New York, October 23.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Attack on the city of Canton by the combined British forces.

We despatched the steamboat Wave, at an early hour this morning, in search of the Narragansett, and have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the American eleven days later news from Canton.

MACAO, MAY 28, 1841.

DEAR SIR: You will see by the enclosed that hostilities have again commenced, the trade entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in the front and to the westward. The loss of life upon the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between forty and fifty thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant volleys of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights. The English have sustained considerable loss.

The Monument on Bunker Hill has become an imposing object. It has risen to the height of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and may be seen from various points at the distance of many miles. To a spectator in its immediate vicinity, the effect of this simple, unembellished column of granite is a sensation of sublimity. From the top, the view is inexpressibly grand and beautiful; while few persons can stand near its base and look at the top without a feeling of awe and veneration. The work, we believe, is now suspended for the season, to be renewed again in the spring, and prosecuted with vigor to its completion. The builder, Mr. Savage, is allowed by contract till October, 1843, to complete it; but, from the rapidity with which he wrought the present season, we have no doubt he will be able to accomplish his labor in the course of the next summer. Twenty, or twenty-one courses of stone only are yet to be laid. —Boston Courier.

The STATUE OF WASHINGTON was yesterday removed from the Navy Yard, and such progress had been made in the course of the day that at sunset a part of the difficult ascent of the Capitol hill had been overcome. The Statue is very massive—weighing, with its casings, it is said, near twenty tons. It was brought from the Navy Yard to Maryland avenue through the canal, and thence on moveable ways, by means of capstans, &c., along Maryland avenue to the Capitol. The removal of the Statue is under the direction of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. William Easton; and, so far, his delicate task has been accomplished without accident. —Nat. Int. Oct. 22.

A Challenge.—The owner of Boston comes out in "The Spirit of the Times" with a challenge to all the world for \$45,000, as follows:

"I will run my horse Boston, Four Mile Heats, against any two horses in the world, for Twenty Thousand Dollars each heat. That is, I will run Boston one heat against one of the two horses that may be matched against him, while the other remains in the stable; and the second heat against the fresh horse. Should there be broken heats, the choice of the two horses must be started against Boston for the deciding heat. To secure the match, I will run it over any course in the United States the opposite party may designate, and I will also bet them Five Thousand Dollars more that Boston wins the match in two heats."

The Madisonian says, that every member of the Cabinet is, with one exception (Mr. Webster,) a "supporter of the principles upon which Gen. Jackson came into power in 1829;"—and that "with John Tyler at the head of the Government, and such men at the head of the respective Departments, may we not confidently expect not only an honest Republican Administration, but one also of great ability and energy?"

The N. Y. Times states, that "There is a rumor in Washington, that Mr. Webster is about to retire from the Cabinet. We have been impressed with the belief that as soon as the McLeod trial was finished, and our foreign relations assumed a more settled aspect, that Mr. Webster would retire. It is, moreover, rumored that Mr. Webster may make this city his residence, and resume the practice of the law here, instead of Boston."

Of the next election, and the late result, the New York Herald discourses at large, but comes to this conclusion:

"The result of the next election will also settle forever the question of a National Bank, and Henry Clay's chance for the Presidency. There is every symptom that, in consequence of the folly and madness exemplified in the Washington and Syracuse manifestoes—the first written by Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, and the latter by Mr. Barnard, of Albany, the Whig party, under their present organization, will be routed from Sandy Hook to Niagara Falls."

As a corollary we have the following: EXTRAS.—The extra session has revolutionized half the Whig States, and made them *Loco Foco*. "Charles," says Harry Clay, "bring me no more of these d—d extras."

Bank of the United States.—What an awful wreck of property is here! Doubtless the stock cost those who held it when it took its downward career, forty millions of dollars. Here then is a destruction of property to the extent of thirty-seven millions of dollars.

It is in the present order of human affairs that men who steal twenty dollars from their neighbors, are confined in penitentiaries and branded with infamy. But the plunderers of millions hold up their heads among men, and are encouraged to new enterprises. A few curses from the plundered, in some cases accompanied by bitter tears, fall upon their heads, and soon the remembrance of their crimes seems blotted from the minds of men.

Why is this? It is one of the fruits of special privilege. We have gentlemen in crime and every thing else. What a farmer or mechanic would be sent to the penitentiary for doing, a banker may do with impunity. The time was when lords in Europe could murder human beings and escape the punishment inflicted on common men, by paying a sum of money. We see among us the working of the same principle. Our bank lords may commit robberies of the most aggravated kind and go free of punishment without even paying a sum of money! Money has made them gentlemen. They have been elevated by unjust laws above their fellow men, and they are treated as superiors even in their crimes.

Is there no remedy? A remedy will be found when the farming, planting, and mechanic interests of the country understand their true interests, and take appropriate measures to promote them.

Kendle's Expositor.

Falsehood Exposed.—The Hon. Francis Mallory, recently delivered an address at Nansmond Court House, to the citizens assembled there, in which he declared that President Tyler had authorized him to pronounce the statements of Mr. Ewing, respecting the concoction of the second fiscal bill, false in every essential particular. We believe few men credited the statement of Ewing, for it carried with it internal marks of falsehood. Neither was it sustained by the statements of Messrs. Badger and Bell, and it was virtually contradicted by Mr. Webster. Mr. Mallory further said, that a full exposure of the ex-Secretary's misrepresentations would be made public.—Raleigh Standard.

The Election.—This election is, indeed, a practical lesson in politics, that commands itself to all factions combinations. Last year the coalition of all the Federalists in the Union, whatever distinctive name each had borne, was formed and arrayed against Democracy. And they succeeded to plant themselves in power by such means as are always employed to deceive and betray the people. Even here, in our "Keystone State," the Democratic party was placed in a minority. But where are the factions now? Where they will be found, indeed, for the next half century; rent asunder; rancorous towards one another, and quarrelling under the triumphant banner of old fashioned Democratic Republicanism. Such is the decree against Federalists!

We rejoice in the return of such large numbers in this State to the ranks of their old Democratic associates, and the more so, as we have an abiding faith in their steady adherence for the future. It was gratifying to count State upon State, prior to our election coming back; but we will be excused for professing a still higher enjoyment in counting voter upon voter in Pennsylvania, leaving Stevens, Ritner, Burrows, and their fellows—leaving the bold bad men who attempted to destroy the right of suffrage by a buckshot war—leaving the corruptists who sought to make private fortunes at the expense of the Commonwealth, and ranging themselves for the rest of their lives on the side of the principles of men that are inseparable from honesty, economy, and Democracy, in the administration of our public affairs.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter.

Wm. J. Waters was convicted at the late Term of Bladen Superior Court, Judge Pearson presiding, of the same offence that was perpetrated by the notorious Robert Potter, some years since, and was sentenced to be hung on the 5th of November ensuing.—Ral. Reg. Oct. 29.

Married.

In Milledgeville, Ga., on the evening of the 7th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. Davis, Mr. R. F. Davidson, of this county, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Maj. Samuel McComb, formerly of Charlotte.

In Sumter County, Alabama, on the 26th August last, by the Hon. Henry F. Scruggs, Mr. David H. Thwait, (formerly of Salisbury, N. C.) publisher of the Sumter County Whig, to Miss Margaret Ann Jamison. [Caught at last, old chum!]

Died.

In this county, very suddenly, on the 18th ult., Robert J. Peacock, only son of John B. and Caroline A. Peacock, in the 3rd year of his age. The disconsolate parents may take comfort in the midst of their sorrows, by reflecting upon the fact, that the blessed Jesus took children up in his arms, saying—"Of such is the Kingdom of God."

In Providence Settlement, in this County, on the 19th ult., of typhus fever, after a severe illness of 22 days, Miss Agnes R. Dunn, daughter of Col. James Dunn. She died in the 16th year of her age, leaving a fond father, an affectionate family and a numerous train of connexions and friends to lament her untimely death.

In this county, on the 16th ultimo, after a severe illness of 11 days, of intermitting bilious fever, Wm. H. Heath, son of James and Pheta Heath, aged 17 years and 8 months.

In York District, S. C., on the 16th ultimo, Thomas Boyd, son of Aell and Martha A. Roberson, aged about 8 years. The fond parents of this interesting and promising child should not mourn as those without hope, at his being taken away from them—remembering the words of the Saviour—"for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C., on the 25th of September last, in the 32nd year of her age, Mrs. Maria M. Coleman, wife of Col. Daniel Coleman. She has left a husband, two infant sons, mother and sisters to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Lancaster District, on the 4th ult., after a protracted illness of nearly 3 months, Mrs. Patsy Huey, consort of Col. Thos. Huey, aged about 40 years. She had for a number of years been a worthy member of the Associate Reformed Church, bore her affliction with a patience worthy of all imitation and met death with Christian fortitude. She left a husband, large family and an extensive circle of relations and friends to mourn her loss. But whilst we are grieved that she should be so soon snatched off in the midst of her usefulness, she is only gone to those mansions of happiness to enjoy that "reward which this world can neither give nor take away."

In Lancaster District, near Bell Air, on the 17th ult., of bilious fever, Mr. Edmond Williams, aged about 50.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Joseph Williams, (son of George Williams, dec'd) aged about 17.

In Lagrange, Tenn., on the 6th ult., Mrs. Jane G. Bouchelle, wife of Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, and daughter of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, formerly of Salisbury, N. C.

Also, on Friday the 5th, the infant daughter of R. M. and J. G. Bouchelle, aged two days.

THE MARKETS.	
FAYETTEVILLE, OCTOBER 23.	
Brandy, peach, 50 a 60	Lime, \$2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Do. apple, 35 a 37 1/2	Lead, bar, 7 a 8
Bacon, 7 1/2 a 8	Marked, none
Beeswax, 27 a 28	Molasses, 30 a 33
Butter, 12 1/2 a 15	Oats, 30 a 32
Bale Rope, 5 a 10	Oil, linseed, 70 a 75
Coffee, 11 a 13	Nails, cut, 63 a 7
Cotton, 7 a 8	Peas, 30 a 32
Cotton Yarn, 16 a 20	Rags, 2 1/2 a
Cotton Bagging, 20 a 25	Sugar, brown, 3 1/2 a 11
Corn, 05 a 55	Do. lump, 16 a
Copperas, 34 a 4	Do. loaf, 18 a 20
Caudles, (F.F.), a 17	Salt, bushel, 60 a 75
Flour, \$5 1/2 a 6 1/2	Do. sack, \$2 a
Feathers, 35 a 40	Tallow, 10 a 11
Flaxseed, 90 a \$1	Tin, box, \$13 a 13 1/2
Hides, green, 4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf, 3 a 5
Do. dry, 12 1/2 a 14	Wheat, \$1 a 119
Iron, 5 a 5 1/2	Whiskey, 28 a 30
Lard, 7 a 8	Wool, 15 a 20
4-4 Sheetin, Fayetteville	Manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd
do do do do	do do do do

The Market.—Our market has been dull all the week, with the exception of Cotton, which has sold readily at a small advance on last week's quotations, say 8 to 8 1/2.

Whiskey is scarce and sells readily at 30 cents. Flour is dull at \$6 to \$6 1/2. Flaxseed in demand at \$1 to \$1 10, being an advance. Fayetteville North Carolinian, Oct. 23.

CHERAW, OCTOBER 20.	
Beef, in market, 4 a	Flour, country, \$5 1/2 a 6
Bacon, fm. wag. 9 a 10	Feathers, 40 a 48
Do retail, 9 1/2 a 11 1/2	Hides, green, 5 a
Butter, 10 a 20	Do dry, 10 a
Beeswax, 22 a 25	Iron, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Bagging, 25 a 28	Lard, (scarce), 11 a 12
Bale Rope, 10 a 12 1/2	Lead, bar, 7 a 8
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 15	Molasses, 40 a 50
Cotton, 8 a 9	Oats, 30 a 37
Corn, (scarce), 50 a	Oil, carrier's, 75 a \$1

CAMDEN, OCTOBER 27.	
Beef, 5 1/2 a 7	Cotton, 7 a 8 1/2
Bacon, 8 1/2 a 10	Feathers, 20 a 35
Butter, 12 1/2 a 25	Flour, 36 a 6 1/2
Beeswax, 22 a 25	Molasses, 37 1/2 a 50
Bagging, 21 a 27	Sugar, 9 a 14
Coffee, 15 a 16	Salt, sack, \$2 a 2 1/2
Corn, 45 a 50	Wheat, \$1 a

Flour is scarce. A load or two would readily command 6 1-2; perhaps more.

Camden Journal, Oct. 27.

COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 28.	
Bagging, 18 a 25	Molasses, 26 a 45
Bale Rope, 12 1/2 a 14	Oats, 40 a 45
Bacon, 7 a 16	Peas, 55 a 62 1/2
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 18	Salt, sack, \$2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 8 3/4	Sugar, brown, 11 a 18
Corn, 65 a 68	do loaf & lp. 15 a 20
Flour, new, \$7 a 8	do Louisiana, 8 a 10
Lard, 10 a 12	Tallow, 12 a 14

Remarks.—The quantity of Cotton coming forward, is still limited for the season of the year, and prices have been fully maintained up to this morning, when advices were received from Liverpool up to the 5th ult., showing a small improvement; and a better demand for goods and yarns, has caused a small advance here, and we now quote 8-3-8 a 8 1/2. Wagon Cotton, in fine order, would probably command \$3. Corn—Scarce, and in demand—65 a 70 cts. Temperance Advocate Oct. 28.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BURN'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841.



New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A Splendid Assortment of New Goods.

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on tie.

Charlotte, November 2, 1841.

ATTENTION!

Officers of the 69th Regiment.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at Williams's Old-Field, (on the Potter Road,) on the 24th and 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law for Drill. It is understood that the Officers of the 69th Regiment will meet for Drill at the same place and time.

By Order of Col. T. C. WILSON.

M. L. D. McLEOD, Adj. 33..3w

November 2, 1841.

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of William Alexander, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }
November 2, 1841. 34..F

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.
November 2, 1841. 34..F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January.

Strayed.

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Erwin, near Charlotte, on the Tuckasee road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN F. HUNTER.
Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 2, 1841. 34..F