



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, June 13, 1835.

THE COVENTION.
This body assembled in Raleigh on the 4th instant, as will appear from the condensed sketch of its proceedings which we publish to-day. As yet, nothing of much interest has transpired. We look forward, however, to their deliberations for much to stimulate the character of North Carolina. The materials of which it is composed certainly justify us in expecting much. The Register thus notices the Convention and its proceedings.

When the venerable Nathaniel Macon was unanimously appointed President of the Convention,

"On being conducted to the Chair, he was very sensibly affected, and on concluding his brief address to the Convention, its members, by common consent, gave expression to their feelings in a lengthened plaudit. This spontaneous offering of respect must be as grateful to all men of honorable sensibilities, as it was to the individual who elicited, and the body which conferred it. It is a singular coincidence, related to us by Mr. Macon, that the first act of his legislative life was to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, at this place, in 1781, (then called Wake Court-house); and now, he is summoned to the same spot to discharge the last public duty which, most probably, will ever devolve upon him. And, in both instances, was he delegated without any wish expressed on his part.

"It will be seen that the Convention has now fairly got under way, and seem determined to bend their energies to the accomplishment of the arduous duties which have been devolved upon them. It may be said, without the fear of contradiction, that the Convention, as a body, will not suffer by a comparison with any similar assembly in the Union, which has preceded it. Let the reader cast his eye over the distinguished array of names which the Roster presents, and if he be a son of Carolina, he cannot fail to express his satisfaction, that the people, laying aside political feeling, have, in almost every county, selected their most experienced, most talented, and strongest men—men who would confer dignity and honor on any station."

A FALSE FLAG.

The Editor of the Van Buren paper at Raleigh, the Standard, seems to be either afraid or ashamed to present the true question to the people. In imitation of his leaders of the Globe, and the Richmond Enquirer, he thinks he can throw dust in their eyes, by making a false issue. Instead of hoisting the real flag of his party, that is, "the Caucus against the People," he hangs out false colors, and heads his paper as follows:

"The People against the Bank."

"MARKET VAN BUREN for President."

"RICHARD M. JOHNSTON for Vice President."

Now, this, to say the best of it, is but a poor decoy, and shows that drowning men will catch at straws. We have been told a thousand times over, by the various presses of the party, that the Bank is dead—yes, dead as a pickled herring, and yet here is the gallant Colonel of the Standard set to work again on the monster, and resolved to kill it once more. This is merciful, and proves that our opponents are afraid to come out like men, and support their cause on its own merits, but wish to mislead the people by drawing off their minds from the true question. The true question is—Van Buren and the Caucus, against White and the People; and the time has now come when it must be fairly met; yes, boldly and manfully met in every County in the State. We advise the Whites everywhere in North Carolina to make the question before the people in the approaching election. Wherever they are not organized, let them forthwith do so, for they have a disciplined corps to contend against, and it is necessary to meet organization by organization. All that is necessary to insure success is to give information to the people—the people are always honest, and always wish to go right, and whenever they go wrong, it is because they have not the proper information before them. Let the Whites, then, every where go to work to diffuse light among the people, by hand-bills, and by speeches, and our victory will be certain.

"Two Delegates to the Caucus have met their due."—We see that "our delegate," Philo White, and Gen. W. J. Cowan, the plenipotentiary from the Cape Fear Caucus to the Grand Caucus at Baltimore, have both met with small defeats recently at Raleigh. The General came on from Baltimore, "fresh from the Caucus," just about the time the Delegates of Convention assembled, and set up his pretensions to be elected the chief Secretary to the Convention;—but the "Panic Whigs" nullified his hopes. We understand, from private sources, that he swaggered about in great style; and that, after his defeat, he swaggered still worse. Ex-Governor Owen, who is a staunch Whig, supported the Caucus General, and no doubt, by his exertions, induced some twenty more Whigs to go for him, which was the occasion of the respectable vote he received; otherwise, his Caucus-ship would have fared as badly as did his colleague, "our delegate." We learn that no blame is attached to Gov. Owen, as it is understood he acted from good feelings towards Gen. Cowan—a strong personal attachment of long standing. Not one Van Buren man present voted against Gen. Cowan;—and but for his mission to the Caucus, we have no doubt he would have received the appointment. We think, however, on the whole, it will be a good thing for Gen. Cowan—he is said to be an office-seeker at Washington, and this defeat, by the "Panic Whigs and Whig Nullifiers," will insure him success.

As to "our delegate," Col. White, it would seem that he is of opinion with Sir John Falstaff—that "discretion is the better part of valor;" for, when his friends could by no means prevent the Resolution for the election of Printer from passing, he thought it discreet to withdraw his name, which had been put in nomination just before the balloting came on, and Mr. Gales was elected without difficulty. Mr. Gales is anti-Van Buren, anti-Johnston, anti-Kitchen Cabinet, anti-Caucus, anti-Amos Kendall, anti-the whole set and system. Thus ends the first lesson to Van Burens in North Carolina,—but not the last.

"The Vice-Presidency."—Richard M. Johnston, the Caucus candidate for Vice-President, is one of the greatest latitudinarians in politics, and in morals that can be started in all Kentuck. In politics, he holds that Congress can do any and every thing it pleases—provided Gen. Jackson don't object; and in morals, he is of opinion that Seneca is a perfect fool. He is an amalgamationist in principle, and what is still more,

he is one in practice. All his children are half and half; and, should he be elected V. President, the Mrs. Eaton breeze will soon swell into a sable storm. True, the Caucus don't care about it;—and there are many of that body who would have gone for old Nick himself, to please Mr. Van Buren, and get office;—but the People should care about these things, and before they are done with it, the Caucusites will find that they do care enough about it to give Martin Van Buren and Richd. M. Johnston leave to stay at home.

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE."

This is what General Jackson, in his letter to Parson Gwin, said the Delegates to the Baltimore Caucus were to be: "Fresh from the People." Now, to see how facts tally with assertions, we will mention a case in point:—A petty Caucus assembled at Vandalia, Illinois, to appoint Delegates, in behalf of the Great Democratic alias Van Buren party of that State, to attend the big Caucus at Baltimore. Well, after mature deliberation, they accomplished the herculean task. And who did they appoint? Of course some of the distinguished men of "the party" in Illinois! No: they were even worse put to it than our Democratic friends in the Salisbury Electoral district, who had to send to Raleigh for our good Peruvian, Philo White, to represent them. Well, what did these Illinois democrats do? Why, reader, will you believe it! they appointed two men IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, to represent Illinois in this pink of Democratic Conventions! Yes, "free" Tom Moore, as he is called, one of the greatest political demagogues in the country, gaining his subsistence at the mouth of the public Treasury, and a Mr. Pew, who, if known, we doubt not, would show the greasy signs of a stipendiary of the Kitchen Cabinet, were appointed to dispose of the vote of Illinois as they pleased. Mr. Pew, after having disposed of Kentucky to his satisfaction, rose, with all the gravity which the farcical scene would admit of, and announced the vote of Illinois for little Van and Col. Tecumseh Johnston. "Fresh from the People," indeed! What did these political gamblers, of Kentucky, know of the sentiments of the people of Illinois? Little do they care how Illinois was represented, so they got the influence of her vote.

We could point out other instances of an equally disgusting nature. Even Tennessee had one delegate in the Caucus. Now it is known that not a single meeting was held, publicly, in the whole State to appoint such a thing as a Delegate to the Baltimore Caucus, for at least ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the Tennesseans are violently opposed to this system of bargain and intrigue. The how and the wherefore is this: a Mr. Edward Rucker, who, for aught we know, had not even been in the State of Tennessee for months, seeing that the people of Tennessee were either so ignorant, spiritless, or something else, were about to neglect the great duty of appointing any delegates to the Caucus, took it upon himself to go from head quarters, at Washington, as we learn, and give the fifteen votes of Tennessee for Van Buren and Johnston! If such acts as these do not open the eyes of the people to the utter recklessness of the Caucusites, and their base attempts at imposition, then indeed is a fearful crisis at hand.

"Trouble in the Camp."—The Richmond Enquirer has come out, and declared that it cannot support Richard M. Johnston for the Vice Presidency. The reason is, he finds that even the collar men in Virginia will not go for him. This same Richard M. Johnston is a Tariff man, a Bank man, an Internal Improvement man, a three million man, and an amalgamationist. Some of the Virginia delegation come out and said that it was bad enough to go for Martin Van Buren, but Johnston was too bad. We think they are right. We would not go for him if we were in their places.

"OUR DELEGATE" TO THE CAUCUS.

Some time ago we called on Col. Philo White, who, though living in Raleigh, undertook to represent this District in the Baltimore Caucus, to furnish the proceedings of the Van Buren meeting which appointed him. He has very obligingly complied with this request, and we with pleasure, in turn, publish his remarks justifying of himself. Col. White being the zealous advocate of strict construction, as all may know by his support of that strict constructionist, Richd. M. Johnston, appears a good deal shocked that any one should suppose that he had assumed any authority whatever, and, therefore, he gave his credentials, and also, stated that besides the commission, he received a letter of instruction, and request, to go on to the Caucus,—which letter was signed by about twenty Republicans. Will the Col. so far oblige the good people of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery, as to publish this letter to which he alludes? Let us see who these Republicans are that so kindly took it on themselves to instruct, and request Mr. White to represent our district in the Baltimore Caucus. This is a matter of some consequence, and ought to be sifted to the bottom. As soon as we receive the Standard containing the names, we shall give our readers the pleasure of seeing them.

After publishing the Resolution passed at the meeting in Salisbury, on the 18th ultimo, declaring that the "nomination of Philo White as a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention from this district, is an unauthorized assumption of our political rights," &c., he says:

Accustomed, as the individual here honored has been for a series of years, to be noticed by his political opponents in no very flattering terms, he is not, at this day, over sensitive on account of their abuses, nor perhaps, too impatient under their perversion of facts in regard to his public course: But it is more out of regard for those Republicans who confided to him the honorable trust of representing their wishes and interests in the National Democratic Convention, than from any anxiety of his own, that he is induced to correct the misrepresentation promulgated in the foregoing resolution.

From the proceedings of a meeting published below, it will be seen that Mr. Archibald Henderson, and the Editor of this paper were appointed to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore on behalf of the Republican friends of the Administration in the Salisbury Electoral District. In addition to these proceedings, we received a letter of instructions and request signed by something like twenty Republican citizens, for us to go on and attend the Convention in behalf of themselves and their Democratic brethren of the district.

We are perfectly aware, that those who delegated us were in a minority of the district, and we so expressed our belief at Baltimore; but according to our notions of political justice, minorities have rights as well as majorities; indeed, we view it as a species of political despotism, to attempt to smother the voice of those who, for the time being, may happen to be in the minority. Last of all, should the Salisbury politicians, who hold so strenuously to the South Carolina doctrine, that one twenty-fourth part of the Union can abrogate, by make null and void, all that the other twenty-three parts may solemnly enact is right, just and proper—last of all, we say, should they wish to exercise political tyranny over the democratic friends of the Administration in their district, by preventing them from making their wishes known in a great and important matter, which

concerns the whole nation. If the democrats of the Salisbury district had no right to be represented at Baltimore, because they are in a minority at home, neither had those of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, &c., since, for the present, they are in a minority in their respective States.

Well, admitting their right to be represented, it necessarily follows that they are entitled to choose whom they may deem meet to represent them, as well as to select their own mode of making such choice. To concede one point, necessarily involves a surrender of the others.

Such, then, were our "credentials"—and such the proceedings of the democrats of the Salisbury District, for which they are charged, in the resolution quoted, with an "assumption" of the "political rights" of their opponents, and we with an attempt to "mis-represent" the district! We hope we have shown, to the satisfaction of all candid men, that our democratic friends who assembled at Salisbury, assumed no "rights,"—that they only exercised such as belong to them, in common with every American freeman; and that if we have mis-represented any body, it must be those democratic friends of Gen. Jackson who honored us with the appointment—to whom it alone belongs to inform us wherein we have been delinquent. Long their fellow-citizens—having battled in the democratic ranks for many years, side by side with them—still holding property in the district, with the ties of family, kindred, and near and dear friends, to fix our sympathies there;—they felt safe in confiding their political interests to our agency; and we have no fears but what our execution of that agency will meet their cordial approval.

The following is Col. White's authority for going to the Baltimore Caucus from this district:

At a meeting of a portion of the Republican citizens of the Electoral district of North Carolina, composed of the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, and Davidson, assembled in the Town of Salisbury, on the 9th day of May, 1835, John L. Henderson, Esq., Chairman, and Sam'l Reeves, Secretary, it was

Resolved, That we approve of the mode of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States to succeed the present incumbent, by a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States; therefore,

Resolved, That Jeremiah M. Brown, John C. Palmer, William S. McKay, and William Rowzee, be appointed a Committee to recommend one or more Republican citizens, firm friends of our venerable Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of the measures of his Administration, to proceed to Baltimore, and attend the Convention of the Republican party, which will assemble in that city on the 20th inst.

Whereupon, the Chairman of said Committee reported:—"Your Committee, after consultation, have agreed to recommend Archibald Henderson, and Philo White, as delegates to attend the Baltimore National Democratic Convention on behalf of the Republican citizens of this Electoral District. Respectfully submitted:—"

"JEREMIAH M. BROWN."

The meeting thereupon Resolved, That Archibald Henderson and Philo White be appointed as delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention, as recommended by the Committee.

And it was further Resolved, That said Delegates be instructed to vote for those candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on whom a majority of the Convention may unite, and whose known Republican principles will afford a guaranty that the measures of the present Administration will be sustained and carried out. J. L. HENDERSON, Ch'n.

SAMUEL REEVES, Secretary.

Daniel Webster.—From the Boston Atlas, we learn that one of the largest meetings ever assembled in that place, was held at old Faneuil Hall on the 28th ultimo. They adopted a long string of the most spirited Resolutions we have ever read, approving of the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter; urging his support by the Whig party, as the only means of preserving their principles, and insuring the perpetuation of our very liberties and republican institutions. The Resolutions take a wide and extended view of the coming contest, and express the most sanguine anticipations of the success of Mr. Webster, provided the Whig party generally will unite upon him. We subjoin the last Resolution of the meeting:

"Resolved, By the citizens of Boston and the vicinity, in Faneuil Hall assembled, that the cause of Liberty and Free Government, in all ages, is one; and as our fathers, within this sacred temple, fearlessly and zealously engaged in noble warfare with the Office-holders of their day, and, unfurnished by the numbers arrayed against them, unaided by the bribes of power, and unmoved by its terrors, boldly sounded the war-cry of freedom from this hallowed spot, we, in imitation of them, pledge ourselves to some noble cause, to struggle against abuses of the same pernicious kindred with those which awoke the spirit of 1776; to maintain the rights for which our fathers staked their lives; to vindicate that sway of the law which was the great object of their toils and perils; that we will march with cheerful confidence and hope, beneath the Banner of the Constitution, with the name of its great champion in the centre of the field, well assured that if our beloved country is to conquer the approaching struggle it must be beneath this sign; and we call upon our friends—the friends of liberty, by whatever name they are designated, throughout the Union, on all who reverence the Constitution, on all who wish for a government of laws and character of civil rights to descend to their children, to rise as one man and go with us; to forget local preferences and individual partialities; to act on pure principle; to hasten to the rescue of the country, and to assign the highest trust, in the disposal of the People, to the man of whom it was declared, by Wm. Lowndes, that "the North had not his equal, nor the South his superior."

The Cotton Market.—From the following communication, it seems that, in our endeavors to do justice to the Town of Camden, we did injustice to the Town of Cheraw. Now, we were perfectly ignorant of the state of the Cheraw market, as there is no paper published in that place, and of course did not intend to include it in remarks. If, however, we did the merchants of Cheraw injustice, it was for the benefit of that "man of many offices," who presides over the destinies of the Camden Journal, and so we must ask that they do pounce the necessary retribution out of him.

SALISBURY, June 6, 1835.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian:

GENTLEMEN: On my arrival in this place, a friend placed in my hands your paper of the 30th ultimo, containing a paragraph, the concluding sentence of which was as follows:—"We take this occasion to say, however, that Camden usually affords as good or better prices for Cotton and other produce than any market to which our farmers trade." In this sentence you have said more than the intelligent editor of the Journal, with all his zeal for its prosperity, would have dared to say for the Town of Camden.

It is a fact, well known to many of the very intelligent Planters of Rowan and Mecklenburg, that the Cheraw market has been, and is now, better for Cotton than either Fayetteville or Camden. I must, therefore, beg that you will correct the error into which, I have no doubt, you have unintentionally fallen.

In conclusion, I state, as a fact which can be proven, that every day, since the commencement of the last business season, the Cheraw market has been nearly one cent per pound higher than Fayetteville, and from 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher than Camden.

If the Editors of the "Journal," "Observer," or Carolinian have any doubts as to the truth of the above assertions, the proof can be had from

A COTTON BUYER OF CHERAW.

Distressing Fire.—We learn, verbally, that on Sunday night, the 7th instant, the dwelling house and two kitchens, with all their contents, of Mr. Alexander Burridge, of Montgomery county, were consumed by fire. The family were aroused from their slumbers some time in the night by the progress of the flames, and were only able to escape with their lives and the two beds upon which they were sleeping. There is no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary, as the fire originated on the outside of the house, remote from any chimney. Mr. Burridge is a very worthy citizen, and his misfortune should excite the sympathy of every one.

Calamitous Fire in Charleston S. C.—From a Postscript, in the Mercury of the 6th inst., which we have this moment received, we learn that a fire broke out, on the night of the 5th at half past 12 o'clock, which was still burning at daylight, when the paper went to press, at which time it had consumed TWO HUNDRED HOUSES, and still raging! The Mercury says:

"The scene is appalling—every thing between Hazell and Market streets is gone, and a few houses above Hazell, which street was crossed by the flames; but it was expected that their farther progress northward would be arrested. The squares between Hazell, on the North, meeting, on the West, Market, and South, and Main, on the East, were all in flames or ruins, except one or two fire-proof buildings, which it is hardly possible to save. The fire has also crossed Maiden Lane, and is burning rapidly eastward to Anson street, and will probably burn through to the river. We have just learned that the Beef Market is also on fire. There is no calculating the extent of loss which will probably be suffered, and we cannot stop the press for farther information."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: It will be seen, from the publication in the Standard of the proceedings of the "large, and respectable" Van Buren meeting lately held in Salisbury, that four new political characters have recently appeared on this treacherous globe, to wit: Mr. Jeremiah Brown, Mr. John C. Palmer, Mr. William McKay, and Mr. William Rowzee. Now, since these new lights have shone forth, a great curiosity is felt in all America, and even in Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery, to know something more particular about these distinguished characters—what great achievements have marked their lives, civil, military, or political, and in what departments of the arts and sciences each of them have mostly distinguished themselves. With a view of gratifying this laudable and praiseworthy curiosity, I wish to let it be known, that I am now preparing a history of their lives, and will put it to press so soon as finished. The work will be a valuable one, particularly to all office-holders and office-seekers, who wish to get up Van Buren meetings, and will be interlarded with many interesting anecdotes—political, piscatory, and Van-Buren-ical. Price, six-and-a-quarter cents per head. BOB SHORT.

We return our sincere thanks to the author, Edmund Ruffin, Esq., for his favor in sending us a copy of his "Essay on Calcareous Manures." We deem it a very learned and valuable production.

We have also just received the May No. of the Farmer's Register, edited and published by the same gentleman. It contains a large quantity of useful and instructive matter to the farmer; the following is the table of contents to this, No. I, Vol III:

Original Communications.—Definition of the four-sided relation, in answer to W. B. H. 1; On making wine in the Canton of Mareilac 22; Four-field and fallow system, as opposed to the three-field 25; Frederick and Jefferson lands and husbandry described 28; Operation of the fence law on the poor 31; Injurious effects of heat on cultivated land 33; Review of Dr. Ducate's report of the geological survey of the tide-water region of Maryland 36; Inefficiency of liming seed corn 43; The policy of the law of enclosures defended—and remarks 47; On putrescent manures—J. M. G. in reply to J. B. 56; Close of the discussion 57; Remarks on a sale of Virginia lands, in London 57; Reply to "Commentator" on Mr. Bauer's experiments on the diseases of wheat 59; Description of a cheap water-level, and manner of using it 59; On surface manuring 60; The wheat crop in Fairfax 62; On making rice on dry lands 62; Season and state of crops during May 63; Commercial report 64; To subscribers and correspondents 64; Appointment of geological survey 64.

Selections.—Extraordinary speed of men 8; Beet root sugar 8; Feeding horses in Flanders 9; Gas used as fuel for cooking 9; Income of the Liverpool and Manchester railway 9; Making and preservation of cheese 10; Extracts from an agricultural tour in New England and New York 15; Swift canal boats—steam carriages on common roads 21; New moving powers, and improvements in the use of steam 30; Introduction of frogs into Ireland 33; Buffaloerry 35; One Orange 35; Storm—Lake and its inhabitants 35; Quercus and answers on sheep husbandry 45; Cotton seed 50; Important facts in the breeding of stock 51; Drying green corn for a winter vegetable 52; Transplanting a large tree 52; Culture and management of mangel wortzel 52; Detection of adulterations in flour 54; Valuable marble in Virginia 55; A swift steamer 55; Vittoria wharf 59; Phenomenon of the black waters 64.

From the New Orleans Advertiser, of May 15.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

It is now our painful duty to report the particulars of that appalling circumstance which we could only slightly notice in our number of yesterday, as our impression was nearly worn off at the time of its occurrence.—On Friday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, (a time when most of our citizens are reposeing from their labors, and, perhaps, not even dreaming of the dreadful calamities of their fellow creatures,) that large and extensive building in Canal-street, known as the Planter's Hotel, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, and gave a shock to the surrounding neighborhood similar to that experienced from an earthquake—an awful pause ensued for a few seconds, when the smothered voices of several unfortunate individuals, who were deeply buried beneath the ruins, issued from the pile; the alarm bells rang, and hundreds of our efficient firemen rushed upon the spot, and made every exertion which humanity could dictate to rescue the miserable sufferers from the jaws of death. We understand there were from sixty to seventy persons living in the house, some of whom succeeded in effecting their escape with but little or no injury, but we are sorry to add that several have lost their lives or been miserably maimed. How truly do the scriptures say, "in the midst of life we are in death!" Many of these poor creatures had been joyous and gay in the morning, and at night they went to bed "to rise no more!" Many of them perhaps, had taken "heed for the morrow," and have been thus cut off "in the midst of hope."—God grant that we may all be prepared to meet him, should it "seem good to him" that such a calamity should overtake us! It is his mercy that there have not been many more victims in the list, as the billiard-rooms had been remarkably full, and several persons whom we have seen, had scarcely quitted them when they heard the crash. As usual, on such awful opportunities, there were demons in the shape of human beings, who repaired there for the sake of plunder; we are glad to hear, for the honor of our city, that some of them have been taken and imprisoned in the goal.—During the three days revolution in Paris, some persons, who were similarly industrious, were instantly seized, and the populace punished them with summary justice; we almost regret not to have a parallel to relate, for if summary justice is ever justifiable, there was never a stronger necessity for it than on the present occasion.

WHEELING, VIRGINIA, May 25, 1835.

Steamboat Explosion.—By the arrival at this port this morning of the steam-boat Warsaw, Capt. Keating, we learn the painful intelligence, that the steam-boat Majestic, while stopping at Memphis, Tenn., on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., burst her boiler, by which disaster forty persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found on Thursday morning, when the Warsaw passed. The passengers were principally German emigrants, and there were twenty cabin passengers in addition, from various parts of the Union.—We have no other particulars of this melancholy occurrence, though the papers will doubtless furnish them in a day or two.—Wheeling Gazette.

Here is another of those dreadful disasters which proceed generally from disregard of the most obvious dictates of prudence. The engineer probably neglected, or wilfully forbore, to let off the steam during the stoppage of the boat, and thus, perhaps to save fifty cents worth of fuel, he destroyed forty lives. We have been attentive observers of the steam-boat disasters, reported in such appalling tones by the newspapers, and we do not remember one of them which has not evidently resulted from neglect, incompetency, or wilful mismanagement. It would seem as if those who usually have charge of the engines of our steam-boats, were unaware of the tremendous and dangerous power of those agents, and of the necessity which exists for the utmost care and vigilance in their management. Every instance of disaster from them convinces us more and more that the only effectual preventive, is to make the owners pay heavily for all damages arising from their explosion. We shall then have safe-boilers, and a guarantee for their careful and safe management.

National Intelligencer.

Gratifying to the People of the Salisbury Electoral District.

The Editor of the "Standard," not at all relishing the late proceedings in Rowan and Mecklenburg, endeavors to break the effect which they must have on the public mind, by representing the whole affair as a nullification concern, gotten up to answer some sinister design, only hinted at.—The evidence adduced in support of the allegation, is the simple circumstance, that Duff Green, the Editor of the United States Telegraph, was present on the occasion. Verily, the Editor of the Standard is famous for jumping to conclusions which are not warranted by the premises. It turns out, that Gen. Green did not know of the Rowan meeting, until after he left home, and was not invited to attend the Mecklenburg celebration. A part of his family is in South-Carolina, and, being on his way to visit them, he was accidentally present at the meetings alluded to. On reflection, however, we cannot deny that the Salisbury meeting did partake somewhat of a nullifying character, for it so effectually used up the Editor of the Standard, that there is scarcely any thing now left of him but his Van Burensism and his self-importance.—Register.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Court-house, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid. Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f

MR. W. J. GUNTER

INFORMS the Citizens of Salisbury and the vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, for the second term, on Saturday, the 20th of June. In order to avoid conflicting with the interests of those who have engaged to Literary Schools, he gives notice that he will teach the whole Quarter on Saturdays only. t—f June 6, 1835.

DAVID L. FOOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

JEWELLER,

AND

SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends

and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore.—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

AND

Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches; Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid sets of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Coral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do.; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction.—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. Salisbury, May 23, 1835. t—f