

Facts are stubborn things.—In the present posture of affairs, the people of the South should have all the light possible, in the selection of the man who is to wield the power and patronage incident to the office of President of the United States. To this end, we call their attention to the following recorded vote of Mr. Van Buren, now the candidate of the office-holders, on a subject of the most vital importance to the slave holding States and Territories. If Mr. Van Buren would, in 1820, vote for prohibiting slavery in a Territory becoming a State, may we not expect that he would vote for abolishing it in the States where it now exists. The right, in the abstract, is the same. Slavery is a subject over which the General Government has no shadow of control. The Van Buren presses are loud in their accusations of the Whigs as being combined with the abolitionists, but let them point to any act of a mere member of that party which savors as much of abolition as this vote of their leader:

From the New York Evening Star.
"Another Vote.—At the session of our Legislature in the year 1820, Gov. Clinton, in the conclusion of his Message, earnestly entreats the interference of the Legislature to prevent Missouri being admitted as a State into the Union, without depriving the territory of the right of holding slaves. The subject was referred to a Committee, and Resolutions introduced in conformity with the suggestions of Governor Clinton, which, after an animated debate in opposition to proposed amendments by Gen. Root, were finally passed and sent to the Senate for adoption. The Resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the prohibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil which to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of these United States the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union—Therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 20th of January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present.—Messrs. J. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barstow, Bovine, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Dimick, Evans, Forthingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsbery, M' Martin, Moores, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosenkrantz, Skinner, Swart, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young.—28."

For further evidence of Mr. Van Buren's connection with the abolitionists, and to show that he is the candidate of the abolitionists, read the following.—People of the South! Van Buren is as great an enemy to your rights and interests as Arthur Tappan himself! The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Westfield, Massachusetts, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Evening Post, which papers would do the honor of the letter:

"One word on politics. I have only to say that I have made up my mind to vote for Van Buren for the next Presidency—you will think strange of this, it is highly probable for you always have been so well acquainted with my Whig principles heretofore. I will say there is something more predominant in my breast, than the mere victory of Whig or Opposition. Will we cry Liberty and Republicanism in our home, when there are upwards of 2,000,000 of souls now laboring under bondage and slavery? I will ask, who can we look to for a removal of this great degradation, but Mr. Van Buren. Has he not manifested by his vote, that he is willing that our colored brethren should have the same privilege as the white as any American citizen? I will answer yes. I will say that Mr. Van Buren shall have my vote, in preference to any other candidate, unless there should come one of the Whig candidates come out openly, and avowedly for the immediate emancipation of the blacks. You will say that the South will suffer much by this. What of that!—I have no business to hold them in bondage and call themselves Republicans. Let me hear from you soon on this subject."

Judge White.—This distinguished patriot is daily receiving fresh honors from the People of his own State. On the 17th ultimo he was nominated for the Presidency by the Tennessee Legislature, with only two dissenting voices. He has been honored with a Public Dinner by the citizens of Nashville, and also of Franklin, Tennessee, at which a spirit of pure patriotism was evinced by the people, and a signal rebuke given to the arrogant presumption of Gen. Jackson, in his efforts to prostrate Judge White and elevate Van Buren. The name of Jackson has lost its magic with the people of Tennessee.

At the Dinner in Franklin, two of North Carolina's distinguished men were present as invited guests, viz: the Hon. Saml. P. Carson, formerly of Burke, and Col. William L. Long, of Halifax. We copy the following remarks and commentaries from the Franklin Review:

"By R. C. Foster.—The Hon. Samuel P. Carson of N. Carolina: The firmness and ability with which he maintained the principles which his conscience approved, have gained him the respect and admiration of all."

In reply, Gen. Carson addressed the company in a spirited and eloquent manner, graphically describing the Van Buren party as wreckers on the beach, hanging out their blue lights; and then, as political pirates, throwing overboard from the ship of State every honest politician who opposed their misdeeds. His remarks sparkled with wit, humor, and eloquence; and were often and enthusiastically cheered by all present. He concluded with:

"The States of N. Carolina and Tennessee: The Mother and the Daughter—their mutual interests demand concert of action."

"By R. C. Foster.—Col. Long of North Carolina: Though defeated in the People's cause by the touch of the Magician's wand in his district, the People of North Carolina and Tennessee will sustain him."

Col. Long, in glowing and beautiful terms, expressed his gratification at being a participator in the honors of the day. His remarks were fervent, forcible, and full of that patriotic eloquence of the heart which belongs alone to the honest supporters of an honest cause. They were received with loud and repeated applause by the company. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"May the virtuous efforts and determined spirit of freemen resist the patronage of the government, and prostrate the friends of the Baltimore Convention—enemies to the freedom of debate and the elective franchise—by the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency."

Bank of Chattahoochee.—The Bank of Chattahoochee, at Columbus, Georgia, (says the Columbus Enquirer,) the notes of which have been greatly under par for some time, in consequence of the failure of that institution, has again commenced business and is now able to redeem all its notes.

O'Connell is unquestionably the most powerful individual at the present time in Great Britain.—He has the patronage of Ireland at his disposal; and the ministry retain power by his sufferance. He wields almost the entire Catholic influence of the Kingdom as it were but a single vote. The condition, we might almost call it, on which he is vested with this power, is to keep the country in a ferment. He lives, in a good degree, on the breath of a mob—a mob from whose poverty is wrung upwards of £130,000 sterling, or more than \$600,000 per annum, in the name of the O'Connell Fund, that the great Agitator, O'Connell, may roll in luxury for the benefit of the People. The question has been pertinently asked—Why should O'Connell do anything to redress the grievances of Ireland, while he derives such a princely income from them!

Leg bail.—Thompson, the Abolition vagabond who was sent over from England to preach Abolition to our good brethren of the North, has abandoned his mission and set off for England, to make a report, no doubt, of his trials and "hair-breadth 'scapes" in this country of mobs and riots—where the people were not willing that he should instruct the slaves in the art of cutting their master's throats—as he said they ought to do! He embarked secretly at New York, a few days since. The Courier and Enquirer asks—if Thompson was so willing to wear the crown of martyrdom in the unrighteous cause of Abolition, why did he come secretly to New York and engage a passage and bind the captain of the boat not to let it be known that he was in the city, or that he was going in the boat, until they were off for England? A Lynching was what he feared. However, we are glad that the country is rid of the wretch, on any terms.

Vermont.—From present appearances, the people of Vermont are like to have no Governor the ensuing year. At the election in last month there were three candidates before the people, neither of which received a majority of all the votes polled—that being necessary to constitute an election—the duty of electing the Governor then devolved upon the Legislature. Like their constituents, the members of that body are cut up into three parties, and have, as yet, elected no Governor. They have balloted 28 times; and the last balloting stood thus—Palmer, (Anti-Mason), 108; Bradley, (Van Buren), 70; Paine, (Whig), 46. The Anti-Masons and Whigs of Vermont agree in politics, only differing as regards Masonry.

Georgia Elections.—All the returns have come in, and stand thus:

For Governor.	
Schley, (Union),	31,265.
Dougherty, (State Rights),	28,611.
Majority for Schley, 2,594.	
Union.	
Cheswick,	39,961
Cleveland,	30,951
Jackson,	31,498
Holsey,	30,319
For Congress.	
Foster,	28,287
Wild,	28,253
Gamble,	28,063
Beall,	27,569

The Union, or Van Buren party, have a majority of about 30 in the Legislature.
Ohio.—The elections in this State, which have just taken place for members to the Legislature, have resulted in favor of the office-holders. The Whig papers attribute this result to the apathy of the Whigs; but we are inclined to believe that it was brought about by the disaffection of Judge McLean and his party, who have virtually gone over to Van Buren. There is no possible chance, however, for Van Buren to get the vote of Ohio for President; the mass of her population are intelligent, independent freemen, who scorn the crawling sycophantic course of Van Buren.

Tennessee Legislature.—At our latest dates, the Expurgation Resolutions had not passed the Legislature of Tennessee; and, from the spirit with which they are discussed by the members, and from the tone of the public press, we infer that they will not be passed—another evidence of the departure of Gen. Jackson's power in Tennessee. See an article in another column, from the Western Weekly Review, a spirited little paper published at Franklin, Tennessee.

The Fanatics in Trouble.—The Fanatics called a State Convention of their followers in New-York, to be held at Utica, in that State, on the 22nd ultimo. It appears, however, that the people of Utica were not very well pleased with their presence; for, when they had assembled to the number of three or four hundred, in a Presbyterian Church, and were organized for business, the citizens crowded around and in the house, with hoots, taunts, and execrations, and informed the assembly that, unless they immediately dispersed, the church would be pulled down upon their heads. The Committee then adjourned to Peterborough, about twenty miles from Utica, where they transacted their business in a hurry and adjourned.

In Boston, the notorious Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his crew have been signally routed. Notices were issued, of the most inflammatory nature, declaring that the Female Anti-Slavery Society would be held on a certain evening, and be addressed by several gentlemen in spirit of public opinion. The people, supposing that the infamous Foreigner, Thompson, was to be one of the speakers, assembled at the door of the rooms where the meeting was to be held; and some went into the rooms, and threw out the windows large quantities of abolition pamphlets, which were speedily destroyed by those outside. A Boston paper says:

"The assemblage in the meantime speedily increased. Several gentlemen, at the suggestion of the Mayor, took down the sign, bearing the words 'Anti-Slavery Rooms,' and threw it into the street. It was dashed into a thousand splinters by the crowd. Previously to this, the abolitionists, who had convened in the hall, composed of some forty, men and women, white and black, were suffered to retreat amid hisses and groans. The cry now was for Thompson and Garrison. Of the former no traces could be found. It was reported that Garrison was making his escape from the building by the back way. A rush was instantly made by the crowd to Wilson's Lane. They had not remained here long before the shout was raised that 'Garrison was taken.'"

He was found crouched under a pile of boards in the second story of a carpenter's shop, and here he surrendered at discretion. A rope was fastened under his arms and about his neck, and he was let down by means of a ladder to the ground. His countenance was pale and convulsed with terror, and he made no attempt to speak or resist. There was a very general exclamation of "Don't hurt him!" and two individuals seizing him on each side by the collar, he was hurried to the Mayor's Office. The crowd remained outside, and at one time we should think that from four to five thousand persons were assembled in the street. The

Mayor made his appearance at the portico, and addressed the multitude in a brief and judicious speech. He called upon the people to sustain him in the preservation of good order, and in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. His address was calculated to exercise a good effect, and was received with applause. The crowd, however, did not disperse; and on the approach of a carriage to the opposite door, for the purpose of removing Garrison, the agitation of the multitude evidently increased.

"The doors of the vehicle were thrown open, and such was the press upon the horses and the coach, that it was several times nearly upset. By the exertions of the Mayor, Garrison was securely placed in the coach, which was driven at some speed up Court street, followed by a large concourse. The coachman was directed to drive to the jail in Leverett street, a warrant of committal having been issued against Garrison, as a public agitator and disturber of the peace. In order to elude pursuit, the coachman drove at a rapid rate. He was hardly a moment in advance of the crowd, and Garrison had barely time to give one leap from the coach towards the door of the jail, to escape the shock of the opposing crowds, which were rushing towards him from different ends of the street. He sank exhausted upon a seat, exclaiming, that 'never was a man so rejoiced to get to jail before.' The door being closed upon him, the immense assemblage in front gradually dispersed.

Constables were placed at night in the vicinity of Garrison's house, and at the office of the Liberator, Coruhil, but there was no attempt made to destroy his property, nor was there symptoms of further riot after eight o'clock, although there were assemblages of people in small squads, until nearly midnight, and anticipating excesses, which for the honor of the city, we are happy did not occur. Mr. Garrison was released from imprisonment this morning, and has left the city."

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.
The letter from which we publish an extract below, was received some time since and subsequently misplaced. Although by this delay, the letter has lost some of the freshness of news; its real interest is not impaired. The writer visited Vicksburg shortly after his flight from the city, and rather presented there. His feelings on this subject are those of a man, a patriot and a Christian. We commend the whole letter to our readers.

You will recollect, my friend, that two years ago I warned the South, through the columns of the Carolinian, of the storm gathering at the North. Without pretending to an extraordinary knowledge of the human heart, and the passions that influence it most strongly, I ventured to assert that a spirit of fanaticism had been kindled at the North, which, unless suppressed, would soon prove fatal to the repose of the Southern people, and ultimately destructive of our glorious Confederacy. For thus expressing my solemn apprehensions, I, in common with a few others, was denounced as an abolitionist, I was charged with prejudice against the Northern people, and enmity to the Union! No one knew better than yourself the injustice of those charges. You knew that, from a long residence at the North, and early associates, I entertained the warmest sentiments of regard for the people there, and was inclined rather to extenuate their mistaken views of certain subjects than to "sit down right in malice" against them. You also knew the fervor of my attachments to the Union, which was only surpassed by my acknowledged preference of my native State. Having long since forgiven the malice of those who thus aspersed my motives, I have ardently wished that they might never be compelled, by the nearer approach of the danger, that I thought I saw afar off, to sound the alarm to a people "slumbering on a volcano." But the moral disorder has gone on increasing in extent and violence until every honest press in the South and South-west has to sound the alarm to a doomed people. I say, every honest press, because there are some in the interest of a political party that I believe withhold from their readers the conclusions of the abolitionists lest a knowledge of their enmity might weaken the cause of a favorite northern aspirant for the Presidency.

You have heard of the late horrid scenes witnessed in Mississippi. They are but a faint picture of the awful tragedy to be acted in the whole South if the abolitionists be not checked. For there can be no doubt that the fiendish white men engaged in this conspiracy were emboldened by the conduct of their northern confederates, and the hope of being secured by them.

I confess that when I first heard of these transactions, at a distance from the place where they occurred, I was so much shocked that I could hardly make any allowance for those who prostrate the supremacy of the laws. But upon visiting that section of Mississippi immediately afterwards, witnessing the defenceless states of the country—destitute of organized militia, and having a black population of 10 or 20 to one of white—and reflecting upon the enormity of the crimes contemplated by the conspirators, which were no less than murder and rapine in their most hideous forms, I could not but think that any other people would have acted as those did who were the first devoted victims. For what human heart does not throbb almost to bursting at the contemplation, even in fancy, of midnight massacres—of murdered husbands, and brothers, and ravished wives and daughters! Such were the crimes that the monsters recently hung in Madison and Hinds counties designed to perpetrate! And if the mad fanatics be permitted to go on such will be the tragic scenes throughout the whole South until every valley shall be crimsoned, and even the magnificent Mississippi shall become a river of blood. The presses, generally are discharging their duty on this subject; they are giving the alarm, but the people must act. It is time for them, through their State governments to take preventive or remedial measures. Every slave-holding State should address her sister States, whence emanate the seditious publications, in a tone of solemn remonstrance, and friendly exhortation. Let them earnestly protest against the pernicious interference in their domestic affairs by citizens of other States, and let them respectfully suggest the propriety of passing penal laws for the suppression of seditious papers. Then if those States really wish to perpetuate the union on the terms upon which it was formed they will, for they can, arrest the storm that threatens to demolish our social fabric. In the mean time all the slave-holding States should establish an efficient civil police, and more especially should adopt measures for a more perfect organization of their militia, in order to be prepared for the worst that may happen.

I have seen a large portion of Mississippi and am prepared to pronounce it, physically, one of the finest States in the Union. It possesses unsurpassed advantages of soil and climate, great natural facilities for

commerce, susceptible of almost indefinite improvement, and an atmosphere much more salubrious than I had supposed. But its moral atmosphere—the State of society—is objected to by some. It is true Churches and School-houses are less numerous in Mississippi than in older States; these privations however are inseparable from a new settlement and a sparse population, but they will not long be felt in Mississippi much of the wealth, talent, beauty, refinement, and moral worth of the old Atlantic States, especially from the Carolinas and Virginia, are flowing into Mississippi and the day is not remote when "the young idea" will be "taught to shoot" throughout the boundless forests where heretofore nothing but beasts and birds have been shot; where the bleat charms of civilization will be thrown around the lonely grandeur of the expanded prairies; when these shall be fringed with flourishing hamlets, and their green, undulating surfaces shall resound to the chime of the soul-elevating church bell.

In some of the Towns and their vicinities the society is already good in every sense of the term. Mobs and affrays occur more frequently in Mississippi than in older States; but the causes I have just indicated will cure these evils here as elsewhere.

"College honor worthily bestowed."—The Albany (New York) Evening Journal says, that Union College recently bestowed the honorary degree of A. M. (Master of Arts) upon John Patterson, a Journey-man Printer of that place. The Journal says:

"Mr. Patterson, who served his Apprenticeship at Buffalo, came to this city some twelve years ago, where he has since worked, and is still working as a Journeyman. He is now one of the best practical Printers in the Union. By devoting those hours of relaxation which most of his idle away, to severe study, Mr. Patterson has not only stored his mind with useful general information, but acquired a knowledge of Mathematics, which has won for him a Degree from one of the most reputable Colleges in the Union. In addition to all this, with a family to support from his earnings, Mr. Patterson has garnered up about \$3000, the fruits of patient toil and economy. Such an instance of industry and frugality, combined with high intellectual aspirations, is worthy of the palmy days of RITHEMUS and FRANKLIN."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—No. 1.

It is presumed that the community are generally aware of the efforts made, and those still in operation, for building up the Institution whose name stands at the head of this article. This is an enterprise in which all good citizens must be interested. All must see that this is commencing the internal improvement of Western North Carolina at the right point. Improve the intelligence of the people, and they will soon make all other necessary improvements.

To pursue this important subject more fully before the public, I bring presenting to them, through this medium, a few short articles. The object of the present number will be to offer some reasons why we should have another College in the State.

1. I remark that most of the other States have found it necessary to have more than one Institution of this kind. Education is as valuable and as necessary in North Carolina as in any of her sister Republics. She has a larger territory and a more numerous population than many of them. If she would not give currency to the slanders upon her so often repeated, she must take measures to afford facilities of improvement not inferior to those afforded by other States of equal means.

2. We need a College nearer to us than the University of the State. Rear up amongst us such an Institution, and it will attract to itself many young men of respectable talents, who, otherwise, would never think of obtaining a liberal education.

3. Western North Carolina is altogether a favorable location for such an Institution. The people are generally industrious and frugal. A large proportion of them occupy the middle rank in society—neither very rich, nor very poor. It is from a people of this character that the most useful men in all professions are obtained. 4. We need an Institution less expensive than the University. By this I do not mean to insinuate that the University is more expensive than is necessary. Perhaps it is not. There are, however, many among us who have valuable sons who they would willingly educate, but are unable to support them at the University. Now, if we can build up an Institution affording the means of education to such, we shall not only render an advantage to them, but also to the community at large. Of the deductions which our Institution will make in expenses I shall speak in a subsequent number.

5. The people of Western North Carolina desire such an Institution. This I argue from the interest which the Western College effort excited. I have lately viewed the history of that effort, and find that the expectations of the people were greatly raised by it. Again: I argue the wishes of the people from the manifestation which they have given in regard to the present effort. They have expressed their interest in this enterprise by something more substantial than words.

6. The people of Western North Carolina are able to build a College. To enter into a calculation to show that there is a surplus of money enough to raise this Institution, would be a work of supererogation.—Let all do in this matter what they can, and what they ought to do, and we shall have money enough and to spare. Many have already done nobly, and I feel persuaded they will do more yet, rather than see this enterprise languish. Davidson College is the daughter of a prosperous people, and I think I am not mistaken when I say, they will not leave her without a sufficient dower. Citizens of Western North Carolina it is time for us to give a practical refutation to the slanders that have been heaped upon us. Let us show the other States, and the Eastern section of our own State, that we have the means, and the will, and the energy, to keep pace with any of them in the improvements of the day.—Western North Carolina is as rich in mind as any other portion of our country. Let it be improved.

PATRICIUS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Advertiser.

SPAIN.
No man can form any conception of the condition of this country. The English and French newspapers suppress or pervert every thing, because the government of each country are determined to take part, and are interested in maintaining that all is well in the Queen's government.—There is, in fact, no government, no law, no security—any man who has property, or even clothes, may be killed for a *duro*, and his goods forfeited to the patriot who executes *las leyes*.

The whole country is in a state of Revolution, and no one can get into, or what is more important to me, out of it in safety.

In Valencia and Murcia, they have dissolved their connexion with this government, and appointed provisional Juntas. In Aragon, they have done the same, and Don Carlos has passed the Abro, and is in old Castilia. In Barcelona they have cut up the Captain General in pieces and burnt him to ashes, killed all the Monks and appropriated their property. The Monks have been driven out of Valladolid, and before three days we shall see them all murdered here. Revolutions never go backwards, except in France. I saw the other

night exhibited on the stage at San Ildefonso, in the presence of the Queen and Court, a monk who was represented as making love to a pretty woman, and when any one approached, counting his beads and saying his prayers with all the characteristic of cunning, hypocrisy, and crime, exhibited in the most odious and disgusting colors. When these things happen in the presence of her Catholic Majesty, you may easily see what is the tendency of public sentiment.

How I am to get out of this country I cannot tell. The road from here to Valencia and Seville, is absolutely impassable on account of Robbers.—In fact every road in Spain is infested with them, and the troops having been ordered to the North, against Don Carlos, the authorities are subordinate to them.

The Diligences are plundered at noon in sight of Towns and Villages.—The only safe conveyance in all Spain at present is, to carry with the Diligence the head robber, De Acquilla Province, and whenever he fancies that there is a very valuable cargo, he suffers it to be robbed, and says it was not by his hand.

The other day they fell in with a Diligence in which one of the Rothschilds was travelling under another name, and having secured his watch cost him fifty guineas, and an unusual number of dooloons, they were so delighted that they insisted that the passengers should dine with them, and after giving them a good dinner, and a part of their clothes, they took leave in the most friendly manner.

A correspondent of ours, who attempted to make his way from Seville to France, did not fare so well. They took every thing but his shirt and drawers, before he reached Madrid. The clothes he purchased here were taken from him near Burgos, and he was taken into the woods to be shot, as an *Ingles*, but let off upon his solemn assertions that he was an "American del Norte." Since the butchery at Barcelona, no one can go that way to France. Every person in the last Diligence was taken out, and shot at Lerida. In the direction to Bayona, the whole country is occupied by Carlists, and every one going from Madrid is taken into the mountains, and shot, or delivered to such good liquidators that for *mercy* they deliver *mercy* to them, the ransom being in proportion to their ability to pay, indicated by their letters of credit.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In this county, on the 29th ultimo, by John Sawyer, Esq., Mr. JACOB REDWINE to Miss ELIZA READ.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....November 7, 1835

Corns.		Molasses.	
Bacon,	10 a	molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	25 a 60	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	30 a 35	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12 a 14	Bye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	23 a 25	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12
clean,	12 a 13	leaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 32	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	9 0 a 50	Whisky, (ushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whisky,	30 a 35
Limeed Oil, per gallon,	\$1 25		

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....October 27.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4 1/2 a 5
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 31
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	69 a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14	lump,	8 a 15
Cotton,	14 a 15	leaf,	14 a 17
Corn,	69 a 65	Salt,	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	130 a 140	Whisky,	8 a 115
Flour,	650 a 700	Whisky,	50 a 60
Feathers,	35	Wool,	16 a 18

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....October 30, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	11 a 15
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	37 a 40
apple,	40 a 50	MacKerel,	700 a 650
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	350 a 375
Butter,	29 a 22	hushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 18	Sugar, brown,	69 a 11
Corn,	62 a 70	leaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	14 a 14	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	900 a 950	Teas,	100 a 112
Iron,	54 a 51	Whisky,	40 a 45

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, FOR

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy riding OMNIBUS, a team of first rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion, or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing seven persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers. Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1835.

N. B. There are two lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and two from Yorkville to the South.

MORGANTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 1st Monday in this month, under the conduct of the former competent and very accomplished Tutresses, Mrs. Polk and Miss Douglas. The Trustees renew the assurances they formerly gave, as to the great advantages of this School. If health, and great moral and literary instruction be aimed at, they say with confidence, that there are few institutions more likely to afford them than this. THE TRUSTEES.

Morganton, N. C., Nov. 7, 1835.

To the Enterprising!
I WILL GIVE an admirable seat for a Factory, or other water machinery, to any person who wishes to enter into such pursuits. The seat is on the Yadkin River, 2 1/2 miles below Stokes Ferry, in Montgomery county. I will also give with it a small quantity of Land. The site is unsurpassed for convenience and water power. Apply on the premises, to W. C. BURLAGE.