the gentleman whose name is suggested in this paragraph.

THE GAME—PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

"Divide and conquer" is an old maxim, which those of the present day who make a *trade* of politics very well understand. But the People—the "bone and sinew of the land"—are strangers to the wily schemes of aspiring politicians; they are totally unacquainted with the marchings and counter-marchings of the drilled partizans of power; purely honest in all their own *motives*, they readily confide in the plausible *professions* of those who seek their favor.

Of the various political parties that have existed in our government since its formation, we boldly assert that none has ever been so famous for their *professions of love for the People*, and their love of democratic liberty as the present Van Buren party. They have reduced these professions to a fair song. Do they observe them? Just as they are profuse with their professions are they regardless of them; they are no sooner made, and the end for which they were made attained, than they are trampled under foot, forgotten, and others put forth. If, by professions, they can wheedle the People into the support of schemes the objects of which are the advancement of a few demagogues to official power, or to draw their attention from the abuses and corruptions of the Government, they are satisfied—their object is attained.

It is time, however, that this course of political profligacy should be put down; and those who practice it receive the scorn they merit.

What are the *professions* of the Van Buren party in the present contest for the Presidency? Do they not profess to be guided by the desire to advance and maintain the cardinal principles of our free government, by the election of a Republican President? Do they not profess the greatest solicitude that the People's will should prevail in the choice of President? And how have they acted? A *Caucus of* OFFICE-HOLDERS and EXPECTANTS, *independent of, and deriving no authority from*, the People, assemble in Baltimore and nominate a man for President pledged to make the offices of this government the rewards of his partizans!—To carry the election of the man thus nominated, they hold out in one hand rewards to the partizan, and in the other threatened punishment to the wavering. None are permitted to hold office who refuse to aid this corrupt plot; the allurements of government patronage are used for conciliating and bribing the public press, poisoning the very fountain of public opinion; the screws of party are applied in every deliberative assembly, where it can be done in safety to the party, to silence the voice of the People. Need we particularize? Look at the course of the party in the last North Carolina Legislature: Party screws were applied, and the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina were *gagged* to give a vote on the Land Resolutions which they knew to be in violation of the will of their constituents. This is their regard for the will of the People! And can any man, acting from no other motive than self-interest, whose continual thoughts are evil all the day long, can such a man be a republican, with a noble heart throbbing for the glory of his country and the rights of freemen?

When Judge White was first nominated for the Presidency, and it was seen that the PEOPLE were flocking to his standard, the drilled slaves of power raised the cry of "do'nt divide the party." Here was another deception; for, if they had been sincere in their profession of a desire to elect a President without disturbing the country with a bitter contest, that they did not wish the *dear People* to be caterwauling each other, why did they not permit Judge White, who is an original Jackson man, to be elected in peace, when it was seen that nearly all sections of the Union would join in his support! The reason is obvious. Judge White they deemed too honest, too patriotic to further their infamous schemes.

And now that Judge White is the formidable rival of Van Buren, and the persuasions and threatnings of the men in power having failed in getting him from the field, their object is now to "divide and conquor," to accuse Judge White of having apostatized from his old and long-cherished principles. By this accusation they hope to drive from his support thousands of honest and unsuspecting citizens. The press of the party are "cutting at this point" every day. Will they be able to succeed? Let the voice of the People respond.

☞ *The Raleigh Star.*—DAVID OUTLAW, Esq., of Bertie, has become one of the Editors of the above able republican journal. The Star has ever been regarded as one of the ablest papers in the Southern States: and the acquisition of a gentleman of Mr. Outlaw's distinction, as regards talents, political orthodoxy, and dignity of character we hail with the greatest pleasure. Mr. O. served several years in our State Legislature, and his uniform independence and zealous and able defence of the rights of the State, and his unceasing opposition to the corruptions of the times, have been sufficient with the Van Burenites to mark him out as a fit sacrifice to the vengeance of party. He is now, however, in a position that will enable him, in conjunction with others, to redeem North Carolina from the shackles of political slavery put upon her by a few trading politicians. In the hands of Messrs. Lemay & Outlaw the Star will prove a powerful spoke in the wheel that is now revolving, and which will ultimately crush into the mud the Caucus forces in North Carolina. It is engaged in the glorious contest for the maintenance of our liberties and free institutions against the rude assaults of bad, designing men. Will the People of North Carolina refuse its Editors their co-operation and vigorous support?

With the utmost cordiality we tender them our good wishes.

The following is Mr. Outlaw's announcement:

"The subscriber has become one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star. To speak of one's self, is a difficult task, without at least the appearance of egotism. It will be expected, however, from the conductor of a public journal, that the community should be informed of his political principles. These he will proceed to state as briefly as possible.

"He has always, since he had any connexion with politics, been a republican, according to the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. He will, therefore, oppose all usurpation of the rights reserved to the States and to the People, whether on the part of the Executive, Congress, or the Judiciary.

"He is in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and will resist all constructive powers, save those which are '*necessary and proper*' to carry into execution those specifically granted, however they be recommended on the score of expediency.

"The Constitution having secured to *the People* the right of electing their Chief Executive Magistrate, and Representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures, he will resist all attempts to interfere with or control them in the exercise of this high constitutional privilege, whether that interference come from the President or any subordinate functionary.

"All systems, no matter by what name they may be designated, the object of which is to burthen the industry of one portion of the people at the expense of another, will find in him an uncompromising enemy.

"He will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable, to improve the physical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources.

"Believing that the diffusion of education, among all classes of the community, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, he will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

"He will support the pretensions of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the next Presidency, not because he concurs in all his opinions, or approves all his acts, but because he believes he is a man of ability, honesty, and independence.

"In what manner he will discharge the duties of the station which he has assumed, it does not become him to say. That must be submitted to the candid judgment of the community. They will at least, he trusts, have no cause to complain of his want of zeal, firmness and independence.

"Whilst he will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, he will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. His honest convictions and deliberate opinions he will boldly promulge at all hazards.

"In conclusion, he would remark, that the crisis is pregnant with important consequences. The rapid strides of the executive to concentrate all the powers of the Government in his own hands, his bold interference with the elective franchise, and his indecent and dangerous attempt to nominate his successor, call for prompt, united, and vigorous resistance. We are still free; but the chains with which to fetter our limbs, are already forged. He would say, therefore, to those who believe that the state of things at present existing must be reformed, and who are opposed to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, put on your armour at once, and prepare for the great struggle which is approaching. It is not to be concealed, that we contend against odds. The patronage of the Government is in the hands of our opponents, and past experience proves that it will be freely used to promote the cause of the exective favorite. But we should neither despair nor despond. Our cause is a righteous one; it is the cause of popular rights, of the freedom of the elective franchise, of constitutional liberty. The people are honest. The great mass are neither office holders nor office seekers. Give them information—place the facts before them, and fear not to abide the issue.

"DAVID OUTLAW."

☞ There was nothing of importance doing in Congress at our latest dates.

☞ *Texas.*—Events of considerable interest have recently transpired in Texas according to the latest accounts. The Texian Army have taken by storm the town of San Antonio, in which was fortified the only body of Mexican soldiers on the soil of Texas. In the engagement, many of the Mexican troops were killed, and among the number was General Cos. There is not now a single armed Mexican Soldier in Texas! General Santa Ana had so far recovered from his indisposition as to speak of putting himself at the head of an army of 10,000 men to go in aid of Gen. Cos; but alas! relief has come too late! Some regard as certain the downfall of this despot; and that the territory of Texas will sustain her Declaration of Independence, and restore the Constitution of 1824.—If Santa Ana's thirst after power had been less grasping, he might still have reigned as President, and avoided an immense waste of blood and treasure. But there is no limit to the cravings of a despot.

Twenty-eight men, who volunteered at New Orleans to go in aid of Texas, were shot at Tampico, on the 14th ultimo, in pursuance of the decree of a Court Martial of Mexican Officers. They were taken in an engagement at Tampico, where the Mexicans were victorious. We have seen several letters, written by some of the prisoners a few minutes before their execution to their friends in N. Orleans. Most of them were natives of Germany and Ireland, and some six or seven of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

According to the New Orleans Papers, the report of an Embargo having been laid on American vessels was only partially correct. The port of Tampico was closed for a few days to prevent intelligence being communicated of the equipment of Mexican cutters against Texas. The port of Vera Cruz was likewise temporarily closed for similar reasons. The ship Kenhawa loaded with provisions to support the attack of Gen. Mehia on Tampico, was not permitted to land her passengers or discharge her freight. The Mexican ports are now open and much greater tranquility prevails in the interior than had been supposed. Most of the Mexican States, it is expected will now combine against Texas.

In the slight misunderstanding that has taken place by closing the Mexican ports, we think that the Mexicans have justice very clearly on their side. They who take an active part in favor of the Texians against Mexico can't expect to be treated as neutrals by the latter. We are by no means sure that the United States have acted in good and honorable faith in permitting corps to be organized openly within our borders for the purpose of acting against a government with which we pretend to maintain friendly relations. As to those restless spirits from this country, who have joined the Texians in their struggle we confess it requires all our powers of veneration, if we may so speak, to discover in the motives by which they are actuated, any thing better than a discontent with "these piping times of peace," and a thirst for the excitements and hazards, for those objects of ambition and gain which a state of war affords.

☞ *Another Seminole War.*—A very serious disturbance has recently broken out among the Seminole Indians in Florida. Women and children have been butchered in the most cruel manner, houses plundered and burned, and property of every kind destroyed. The latest accounts state, that the women and children every where were assembled in forts for safety, and that the men were all under arms. A large number of United States troops have been called out to suppress further ravages. A skirmish took place on the 28th ultimo, in which several were killed and some wounded of the whites, and nearly all the Indians, to the number of 40 or 50, slaughtered upon the spot. The Indians sheltered themselves under cover of a thick swamp, and fired upon their assailants without being observed; but they were soon surrounded and put to death by the courage of the whites. Since the above engagement the Indians appear more quiet.

The West Indies.—Accounts from the British West India Islands represent the inhabitants as being in a most deplorable state. The Sugar crops have almost entirely failed, in consequence of the extreme *laziness* of the slave population, recently *liberated by the British philanthropists.* A kind of epidemic fever was carrying off its thousands. The accounts state, that in the course of twelve months there will not be a single white inhabitant on the Islands!

Virginia Expunging Resolutions.—The Van Burenites in the Virginia Legislature have rendered themselves quite ridiculous by their course on their Resolutions directing Messrs. Tyler and Leigh not only to *vote* for Tom Benton's Expunging Resolution, but to *introduce and vote for one of their own!* The difficulty arose as to the *manner* of "*expunging*" Clay's obnoxious Resolution. Some contended for blotting it out entirely; others thought that this would be unconstitutional, (!! only think of a Van Buren man regarding the Constitution!!!) as the Senate is obliged to keep a record of its proceedings. But Mr. *Solomon* Joe Watkins has decided the matter: his idea is, that a *black mark* shall be drawn around the Resolution, and "EXPUNGED, *by order of the Senate of the United States*" written under it! Alas! for the ancient glory of the Old Dominion!

The Richmond Whig remarks:

"Mr. Watkin's nice expunging resolutions are drawing down upon them the ridicule of the press and the whole community. Even their friends censure them for their want of boldness and manliness, and it is doubted by some whether the Greatest and Best, no half-way man, will thank the mover for meddling with black lines which play around the borders, instead of "taking the responsibility" and obliterate the Journal at once.—Drawing "black lines around" is certainly not expunging! but a mere imprisonment of Mr. Clay's resolution; a trifling with common sense, as well as with the Constitution. Is it expunging! If it be, why insert the word Expunge in the circle! Why write "this is a horse" under the picture! Is to draw black lines around *not expunging per se?* If not, to call it so certainly cannot make it so. With deference to legislative wisdom, we think the procedure trifling and in every way unworthy the dignity of Virginia. Think of the General Assembly of 1798 engaged in such piddling work! The reflection will cause a revulsion in every mind—yet the *Great* Democratic Republican party profess to make that dignified Assembly the glass in which to study propriety and principle!"

Post Office Arrangements.—From the Globe, of the 7th instant, we learn the following: James T. Young has been appointed Postmaster at North Cove, Burke county, N. C. Francis Young at Erwinsville, Rutherford county, N. C. John J. Wright at Lenox Castle, Rockingham county, N. C. Asa Ballard at Webb's Post Office, Stokes co., N. C. A new Post Office has been established in Stokes county, called Pilotsville, and Thomas B. King appointed Postmaster.

Fine.—"Ordered: That S. Newland, Contractor on Route No. 2,161, from Morganton to Asheville, N. C., be fined twelve dollars for failing to deliver the mail at Asheville on the 23rd of July, and on the 6th and 15th of August, 1835, he having been notified of said failures and made no explanation."

☞ *Anti-Van Buren Committees of Vigilance.* It was made the duty of the Chairman of the Anti-Van Buren meeting recently held in Raleigh to appoint a Committee of Vigilance in every County in the State. The Register of the 12th instant contains the Committees appointed. We can make room for but a few Counties this week:

Anson. Joseph White, John Beard, Absalom Myers, John A. McRae, Alexander Little.

Ashe. Col. Jonathan Horton, Alex. B. McMillan, John Ray, Noah Mast, Elijah Calloway, Sr.

Buncombe. Joseph Henry, Joshua Roberts, Nicholas W. Woodfin, James Lowrey, J. B. Whiteside.

Burke. Isaac T. Avery, Samuel Hillman, Burges S. Gaither, John Rutherford, Jr., J. J. Erwin.

Cabarrus. Gen. Paul Barringer, Dr. Harris, C. Melchor, George Klutts, A. McRee.

Davidson. Dr. Wm. R. Holt, John Hargrave, James Wiseman, Wm. Kennedy, John A. Hogan.

Iredell. George F. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell, Abner Franklin, J. Chambers, Joseph Davidson.

Lincoln. Bartlett Shipp, William J. Wilson, J. Graham, George Huffman, John Dickson.

Montgomery. Reuben Kendall, James Allen, John B. Martin, Edmund F. Lilly, J. L. Gaines.

Mecklenburg. Dr. J. D. Boyd, Alex. Grier, R. H. Madra, William Davidson, I. Hyams.

Rowan. Gen. Thomas G. Polk, John Clement, Ashbel Smith, H. C. Jones, Burton Craige.

Rutherford. J. McIntyre, L. H. Logan, Col. J. Jefferson, Wm. E. Mills, Jno. Moore, (White Oak.)

Surry. N. Boyden, J. Cowles, Richard Gwyn, Samuel Moore, William Thompson.

Stokes. Dr. J. Pepper, Gen. J. W. Winston, A. Bitting, J. F. Poindexter, C. L. Banner.

Wilkes. Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. J. Wellborn, Col. J. Martin, Sr., Gen. Wm. Horton, W. Martin.

☞ The nomination of the Hon. Powhatan Ellis, as *Charge d' Affairs* to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We must positively decline publishing on account of its personalities, the communication of a Farmer; we will not deny that the *silent member* deserves in some measure the severe handling which he has received from "the Farmer;" but even our correspondent must admit that he is a wise man who knows when to hold his tongue;—or according to the old saw, "a *long* head has a *short* tongue."... Our correspondent should recollect too that the wisest of ancient sages was accustomed to consider as the crowning of all knowledge---knowledge of our own ignorance. And of what avail is knowledge, if it do not influence our conduct?

FARMERS' REGISTER.

We have received the January No. of this excellent periodical. From the Table of Contents which we publish below, it will be seen, that it contains its usual variety of interesting matter. We will insert in our next directions extracted from the Register, "to make good Bacon." These we presume will not be unacceptable to some; for as we labor under rather a scanty supply of the *raw material* in this section, the greater is the need that what little we have be well cured.

Correspondents and subscribers will observe the following notice:

"The Farmers' Register will hereafter be published in Petersburg, Va., to which place all letters to the editor must be directed. As the editor has no longer the franking privilege, (as postmaster,) and as the widely extended correspoddence which exists, (and is necessary, for properly conducting such a publication,) will make the tax of postage very heavy under any circumstances, he requests of his patrons and correspondents, so far as their convenience may permit, to adopt such modes of transmitting payments, and other communications on *private* business, as may somewhat lessen this burden.

"The change of circumstances especially requires that the editor should withdraw his former request to have small specimens of particular soils, &c., *sent by mail* for examination. By the attention paid to that request by several correspondents, he has been greatly obliged, and he may dare to say, that agricultural science has been thereby advanced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Original Communications.—Tobacco and wheat culture compared; Soils and agricultural advantages of the Floridas; Calcareous rocks in Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and Chesterfield—and gypsum in Cumberland; Decrease of the black population in the "free States;" A trip to some of the sea islands of Virginia; Extracts from a farmer's manuscript notes; Old practices and new doctrines; On preparing gypsum for use by heat; "Charity thinketh no evil;" Account of the Osage oragne; The great poplar in Dinwiddie; Effects of blacksmith's cinders as manure; On planting the sweet potatoe; Of the effect of gypsum on tobacco, as tested by a series of experiments; Explanation and correction; Experiments in gathering corn fodder, and the different effects on grain. Facts and observations in regard to calcareous and other manures; To make good bacon; Marling on poor land; Convertibility of wheat to cheat; The proposed Agricultural Convention; Further notice of the prairie soils of Arkansas; Unproductiveness of skinless oats; New artificial manures—offal of sugar works and animalized charcoal; Wages of female labor; Remarks on constitutions of agricultural societies; Means to facilitate the analyzing of marl and other calcareous manures; Editorial notices—Terms of Farmers' Register.

Selections.—On British and foreign wool; Making manure; Decline of old varieties of fruit, and production of new; Succession of crops—principles of rotations; A word to farmers; Large and successive crops of Indian corn, rye and hay; The farming and general economy of the Shakers; New England tobacco; Account of the Travertin deposited by the waters of the Sweet Springs in Virginia; On putrescent manures; War versus rail-roads and Canals; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Florida.

From the Columbia Times, of Jan. 8.

Cotton.—Since our last reports 1560 bales have been sold. We quote at from 12½ to 14¾ cents. Some bales, very inferior have brought less than 12½; a few choice bales 15 cents. Prices have advanced considerably in Liverpool.

The Charleston Mercury contains an extract of a letter from Col. Blanding, dated, Nashville, Tennessee, Dec. 19th, stating that he has finished his business with the Legislature of that State to his entire satisfaction. The charter for the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road will be granted, and much stock taken by individuals at least, if not by the State.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, CADWALLADER JONES, Jun., Esq., of Hillsboro' to Miss ANNIE IREDELL, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Cabarrus county, on the 1st instant, Mr. JAMES CARRIGAN, Jr., aged about 42 years.

At Germanton, Stokes county, on the 27th ult., Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, a most worthy and estimable man, leaving a widow and an infant, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his untimely death.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. L. M'Culloch,

HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next door above the Office of the Western Carolinian, announces that she is prepared for the accommodation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that her long experience in the business will be a sufficient assurance of her ability to give the most entire satisfaction to those favoring her with their patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female Academy may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should they wish to board with her. ☞ Price of Boarding very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1836.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to a generous Public for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL during the past year; and with confidence gives the assurance that increased and untiring exertions will be made for sustaining and advancing if possible, the high reputation of this establishment. With this view, very extensive repairs and additions have recently been made to the Hotel, which render it at present one of the most spacious and roomy, as well as convenient Houses in the Southern country. Regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen or Families may rest assured, that at the Mansion Hotel they will receive every attention and accommodation necessary to render their stay pleasant. Large and convenient PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS for familes will be furnished when required, with attentive and trusty servants.

The Table and Bar.

as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a "land of plenty," and that the best among all the luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a Row of Offices, unconnected with any other building, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will *always* be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables, the subscriber has recently made considerable additions; which, together with an abundant supply of Provender, liberally administered by careful, attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the Road.

Northern, Southern, and Eastern

STAGE OFFICE!

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Mansion Hotel, where The General Stage Office is kept. The Stages on the main Nothern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

Seats will at all times be secured in the other Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need be at no trouble whatever.

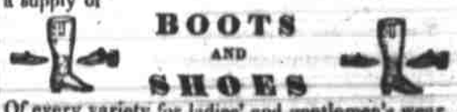
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—

Attention! *Shoemakers!!*

CONSTANT employment and liberal prices will be given to several *fine* Workmen in the Boot and Shoemaking line.—None but "good men and true" are wanted.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of



Of every variety for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, manufactured of Leather of the best quality.—Apply at the subscriber's establishment in Mr. Cowan's large brick edifice near the Courthouse.

DAVID KERNS.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. t—f

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note. I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 20th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.

H. FORSYTH.

N. B. CASH for NEGROES.

Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. p4

Notice.

WILL be sold, *on the 9th day of February next*, at the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec., called North Point, five miles North of the Town of Salisbury,

Sixty or Sixty-five

Likely Negroes.

Also—Will be sold, at the same time and place,

10 or 12 Head of HORSES,

And Fifty or Sixty head of CATTLE.

Also—Two Stills and Apparatus.

Also—A TRACT OF LAND, on the east side of the Yadkin River, known as the Kincaid place,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

It is possible that part of the property may be sold at the Quarter Plantation, on the Salisbury and Mocksville road, fourteen miles north-west of Salisbury; should this be the case, notice will be given on the previous day.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

Rowan county, Jan. 16, 1836. ts