

py man, cutting his eye up towards the clouds.— On being asked at table what dish he would choose, —“Federalist and Nullifier,” was still the reply of the poor monomaniac. If it were possible (which we very much doubt) to substitute a little solid and comprehensible argument in place of so much slang and epichet, we think it probable the unhappy creature might yet be brought to his senses.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, October 8, 1836.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HUGH L. WHITE OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA.
WHITE ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford County,
- 2nd " ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes,
- 3rd " W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg,
- 4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan,
- 5th " JOHN L. LESURE, of Rockingham,
- 6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford,
- 7th " JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland,
- 8th " JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange,
- 9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake,
- 10th " WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin,
- 11th " WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie,
- 12th " JOHN L. BALLEW, of Pasquotank,
- 13th " O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort,
- 14th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir,
- 15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

The Elders of the Presbyterian Church in this Town, have tendered the use of their building to the Internal Improvement Convention, which will meet on next Monday. The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Rowan County will take place in the Court-House, previously to the meeting of the Convention.—Watch.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE OF VAN BURENISM IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

We have seen a copy of a circular, published at the Standard office in Raleigh, and said to have been written by Mr. Ex-Speaker, William H. Haywood, addressed to the people of North-Carolina, which, if we have not very much mistaken the material of which the people of our State are composed, will consign to an infamous oblivion the author and the cause which he vainly attempts to bolster up;—at least, we are certain this will be the verdict of every unbigotted, intelligent freeman. The most unflinching misrepresentation of well known facts, the most demagogical and anti-republican appeals to the worst prejudices of the people, and a total disregard of truth, and of common respect for the intelligence of the people make up the whole of this extraordinary production. Not having time this week, however, to take up the pamphlet, and dissect it thoroughly, we give the following extract of a letter in preference to any remarks of our own, and promise in our next, to take up the pamphlet itself. This letter is written by a gentleman well known to the people of North-Carolina, and more especially, Western Carolina, and his views at all times command the highest respect. We had heard, before our friend wrote us that Lincoln, and some of the other western counties, had been overrun and flooded with this vile and disgraceful production; but we hope, for the honor of North-Carolina, that her free men, whose ancestors were the first to nerve the arm for that liberty which they now enjoy, will not permit themselves to be deprived of that glorious heritage by such false, unprincipled, and insidious productions as this circular—it is the last gasp of Van Burenism in North-Carolina, and let all those who love their native State, and her glorious institutions stand fast, and all will be well. This address can certainly have no effect with the thinking part of our community. Extract of a letter to the Editor from Asheville, Buncombe Co., dated 24th Sept., 1836.

Have you seen the address of the Van Buren Central Committee, to the people of North-Carolina? It is not yet in circulation here, but I have seen one of them. It was brought on here by a traveller, who says he got hold of it in Lincoln County. He says hundreds of them were brought up from Raleigh, by a Mr. Ward, Sheriff of that County. I expect the whole County will be flooded with them, and it becomes you, and the other Whig papers, to expose the falsehoods that abound in the pamphlet. I have read it over carefully, and I never before have seen any thing so palpable and so full of error, and so full of such a mixture of ignorance and malice. He sets out with the assertion, that the opposition had nearly involved the County in a war, (the French war), and that Genl. Jackson by his virtue, and firmness, has averted it, and preserved peace. I was informed, Mr. Ward says that William Haywood, of Raleigh, is the author. If so, what a miserable demagogue he must be, and how hungry he is for office. I don't know what you, or other men may think, but I would not be the author of that pamphlet, to be elected to any post in the Union. They say, that this Mr. Haywood has his heart fixed on the Senatorial seat, and will quit the State if he don't get elected. I understood that Mr. Ward says, he is a very smart man, but not equal to Ex-Governor Spaight. Ward is for Spaight, against the Whig cause. I think you will be pleased to hear that the Whig cause is still going ahead in this District. If the people turn out, you may rest assured the Whig Electoral Ticket will get more votes than Dudley did, and Vax will receive fewer than Spaight did. The only thing to be done is to stir up the people, and bring them out to the polls. Travellers from Tennessee, through here, constantly speak of the great changes going on in Tennessee. By November the old Hickory Tree in that State will be rotted down, it has already cast its leaves, and its trunk is in a state of decay,—while the White Oak is in full bloom, and growing vigour. The Georgians who are here, and are constantly coming and going from that State, say, that Van Buren has no chance for Georgia. Several of the Union papers are out for White, and proponent Union men are every where declaring for him. I never before had such hopes for Georgia, but now have no doubt about her. She will go with the other Southern States, and old Virginia, if she sells her birth right like Esau to Van Buren, she must go alone, for she will find no other Southern State willing to go with her in that road of ruin.

You will see that Mr. Haywood has headed his pamphlet "The People against the People." Even the Van Buren men who have seen other parts of the address, I think there are various other parts of the address that are so demagogical, that the better class every where will be ashamed of it. I am not certain, but that is the best thing the Whig papers can do with it, is to publish the whole of it, with a few comments. What

a wretched state of things exist, when the leaders of a party find it necessary to put forth such a production as Mr. Haywood's pamphlet is! It contains the last grains of the dying part. By the way, will you believe it, the words *democracy*, and *democratic party* are not to be found in the whole pamphlet. Have they become ashamed of this cant? Well, they may.

NULLIFICATION.

It is really trying to one's temper, to hear the charge made by Editors who profess opposition to the disorganizing, destructive doctrines of the Van Buren party in Maryland, that it is the re-appearing of South Carolina Nullification,—that an attempt to overthrow all government and all law, in the States, and return to a state of colonial dependence on the Federal Government is analogous to South Carolina Nullification, the touch-stone of Republicanism! Such a charge is utterly false, and those who make it, are either ignorant of what they write about, or guilty of wilful falsehood, which should subject them to the contempt of every honest man. The fact is, the two cases are precisely the reverse in principle—the Maryland Van Buren anarchists advocate an overthrow of all law and State Government, and a return to a state of colonial dependence on the Federal Government,—actual anarchy—while South Carolina advocated the preservation of the rights, laws, and constitution of the States, and the Constitution of the United States, and opposition to the usurpations of the Federal Government. She advocated the right of the people of the states constitutionally to reform the abuse of Government, while the Maryland Van Burenites advocate a resort to violence and a resistance to all constitution and laws. Now, where is the analogy! The old leaven of hatred to the great foundation principles of our civil institutions is still in existence; and this itching to throw odium on the true Republican doctrine, now, is the same which was so eager to attach Hartford Convention Federalism to South Carolina in 1832. And when we hear such men denouncing the dangerous doctrines of the Maryland anarchists, we are forced to conclude that they do so only because it so happens that their leaders and their party were not the immediate originators of this rebellion.

Maryland.—The disorganizing and revolutionary measures taken by a desperate minority in the State of Maryland, by which the objects for which the State Government was formed, were thwarted, are fast receding upon the heads of their vile perpetrators. And indeed, were there not in the hitherto republican State of Maryland, sufficient patriotism and the spirit of civil liberty, to rebuke this unflinching and daring attempt to substitute for the forms of Republican Government the wily and wicked corruptions of anarchy—if they have not enough of the spirit of their fathers to stand up in this awful crisis for their dearest rights, we should really begin to tremble for the fate of American liberty. But if we do not mistake the signs of the times very much, this high-handed act of resistance to the Laws and the Constitution of the country has sounded the knell of the corrupt party in Maryland. In the great county of Frederick, where for Electors the Van Buren party carried their whole Ticket, so powerful has been the current of public indignation, that the party have actually been driven from the field, and forced to withdraw their whole ticket, and leave the Whigs to walk over the field. The whole State is now convulsed by an excitement unparalleled in this country, and which bodes any thing but good to the corrupt party who created it.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following startling intelligence in a Baltimore paper. What will not political fanaticism make men do! The Baltimore Chronicle of Wednesday says: "It was stated, in our paper of yesterday, by a correspondent, that Mr. Richardson, one of the Van Buren candidates for the House of Delegates, in a speech delivered to a large audience, on Monday evening, proclaimed that he is IN FAVOR OF REVOLUTION AND AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. Doubting whether such an expression could have been more than the ebullition of the moment, we have taken pains to inform ourselves as to Mr. Richardson's deliberate sentiments upon this subject, and are concerned to say that he openly declares that he adheres to the declaration in his speech. To state this fact, as we are authorized to do, in the most emphatic manner, is, if we are not woefully ignorant of the society in which we live, quite enough. We leave the subject, in all its deep solemnity, to the calm consideration of the voters of Baltimore."

TEXAS.

Return of the Kentucky Volunteers.—Address of Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite.

The recent elections in Texas, have resulted in a change of the principal officers of the Government. Gen. Houston has been chosen President, and Gen. M. B. Lamar, Vice President. We had these changes as suspicious to the cause of a stable, consistent and efficient Government in Texas. It is notorious that the late principal civil authorities of Texas, embracing the President and his Cabinet had not the confidence of the citizens and especially of the army. This was the main source of the misunderstanding and want of co-operation between the civil and military powers of the country. While this state of things lasted, little progress in establishing wholesome laws, and in confirming their independence, little to cheer the friends of good government abroad, and elevate the Texian character, could be looked for. On this ground, and on this mainly, without presuming at this distance, to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the late administration of Texas, we hail the change as likely to prove in a high degree beneficial to that country. Whatever may be alleged by the enemies of Gen. Houston in the United States, his elevation to the Presidency, proves that he has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, his neighbors, of them who ought to know him best, of them whom he has led on to victory. To the capacity, the pure patriotism, the lofty disinterestedness of the new Vice President Lamar, all parties we believe, bear an unvarying testimony. We hope and believe a better era has dawned on Texas.

Our readers will recollect, that some of the Kentucky volunteers have returned from Texas, disgusted with the state of things in that country. Col. Wilson and Capt. Postlethwaite who conducted these volunteers out, have published an address which has been extensively circulated in the newspapers, representing the Texans as unworthy the sympathy and assistance of the friends of liberty in the United States, and vindicating their own course in returning. The character of these gentlemen is well vouched for; their statements are plausible—we shall not attempt to discredit them in the smallest degree—and well calculated seriously to damage the cause of Texian Liberty in the opinions of cursory readers. But admitting fully all the facts that Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite have asserted that conclusion do we come to? These gentlemen say that on their arrival in Texas, they were treated with great incivility, and a want of good faith by the civil

authorities of the late government, that it was unworthy of confidence, and that the army was disobedient to its orders. The facts alleged by these gentlemen go to prove that the civil power was unworthy of confidence; and it may be confidently demanded whether it were desirable in the peculiar exigencies of Texas, whose very existence depends on the keeping up of the army, that it should obey the orders of a Government unworthy of its confidence! We call on those cronkers at Liberty among us, who are chucking at this state of things in Texas, to mark the result. By the bloodless revolution of the ballot box, this unsound administration is replaced by another, which we are assured has the confidence of the citizens. Will these ill boding owls now dare say that Texans are no better than Mexicans, among whom all changes are effected by the sword, and sealed with blood! Excesses and crimes which we shall not palliate, must necessarily in a country like Texas at this time, pass unperceived.

It will also be seen, that Mexico is straining every nerve for a last effort to recover Texas; but it will be all in vain. There has been a debate in the British Commons, about the annexation of Texas to our country. It was all a mere bag of wind, noticeable for its idle blustering, the miserable ignorance of an Ex-Minister to Mexico, and his scurrilous canting about Slavery.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

By the last Southern papers, we have fresh accounts from the Florida war, and such accounts as must make the heart of every one sicken within them. It appears that about the 18th ult., the house of a Mr. Higginbotham, 7 miles from Jacksonville, Florida, was attacked by a party of Indians, early in the morning,—they made the attack by firing upon a young lady, who went out to get water; they were repulsed, however, without killing any one at this place. After the Indians had been driven off, Mr. Higginbotham repaired post haste to Jacksonville for aid, and a company of 20 mounted men immediately departed in pursuit. At the house of Mr. Higginbotham, they found a sick man and three ladies, one of them the same that was attacked in the morning, with arms in their hands to repel the Indians if they again appeared. The company soon took the trail of the Indians, and about four miles on, came to the house of a Mr. Johns, which was a smoking pile of ruins, and the skeleton of a human being among the mass! At a small distance from the house was also seen a quantity of hair, apparently that of a female! The company then continued on the trail about 7 miles, when they came to the house of a Mr. Sparkman, and to their astonishment, there found the wife of Mr. Johns, with one of her arms split open with a rifle ball, a bullet hole through her neck, and her scalp taken off!—and she still alive! Mrs. Johns was able to relate to the men the particulars of the attack made upon her and her husband by the Indians—they were about twenty yards from the house when the Indians first appeared and fired upon them, wounding her husband in the breast;—they fled to the house and closed the doors, but the Indians pursued them, burst open the doors, and shot Mr. Johns through the head, who fell in the floor, and his wife fell across his body. In this condition she was taken up and dragged to the door by an Indian, while another fired at her, and shot her through the arm and neck—she fell, and was scalped. Mrs. J. told the men that she was perfectly aware of what they were doing while scalping her—she saw the knife and the whole proceedings. After scalping her and robbing the house, the Indians set fire to it, and one of them applied a torch to Mrs. Johns's clothes, who felt the flames on one of her legs, and as soon as the Indians were gone, yelling and rejoicing at their victory, she caught up a handful of her own clotted blood, and put out the fire on her clothes, crawled up, viewed the mangled body of her husband lying in the floor, lifeless, and made her way out of the house, which was then on fire, and went into an adjoining thicket, where she was picked up the next day by her father-in-law, and carried to the house of Mr. Sparkman. The company here found that they were off the trail of the Indians, and turned another course, found the trail and pursued on for about forty miles, but finally concluded to abandon the pursuit as useless, as the Indians had fled directly to the nation with the greatest speed, carrying with them nine stolen horses, and a woman's scalp! Thus it is, that these vile murderous savages lurk in the settlements of Florida until they find a neighborhood defenceless, then rush in and murder them all—men, women and children—the aged and the young, rob and burn houses, and before the few organized troops can be apprized of their depredations, they flee into the strong holds of their nation. It is a desperate and deplorable state of things, and must very soon be remedied, or Florida will be a perfect waste. And where is the American, whose blood does not boil with revenge, at the recital of such scenes as the above, and who would not shoulder his musket to punish their perpetrators!

The Tennessee volunteers, at our latest advices, had reached Florida, but had been unable as yet to afford much protection to the citizens. We look to these brave men to do much to avenge the manifold cruelties, and cold-blooded murders of the Seminoles.

THE HILLSBOROUGH CELEBRATION.

The proceedings of the great Whig celebration at Hillsborough, on the 18th ultimo, being very lengthy, we have made the following extracts, which is all that our limits will permit us to give.

General Edward B. Dudley.—The character of the State is illustrated by its Chief Magistrate elect—who, to the greatest merit, adds a modesty which never proclaims it. After the expressions of enthusiasm with which this Toast was received, had subsided, Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, being present, rose and said, that he felt called on, in the absence of his friend and fellow townsman, to return acknowledgment for the tribute of respect just shown him. He had known Gen. Dudley from his youth to the present hour, and felt assured North-Carolina could not have elevated to her Chief Magistracy any of her sons more devoted to her interests. Born and raised in the retirement of the country, he was early trained to active business habits, and the close pursuits of industrious life. At an early period he had acquired the confidence of his countrymen, and though opposed to the federal politics of a large majority of them, he was elected a member of the assembly of 1811. During the session of that Assembly, the question was agitated, whether North-Carolina should continue to choose her Electors of President and Vice President by districts, as she had previously done, and thereby diminish her strength in the Electoral college, or make such a change as would throw her whole weight in favor of her favorite candidate. By the alteration adopted by that Assembly, the entire vote of the State was given to James Madison, and for his support of that measure, Gen. Dudley was denounced by his fellow constituents. Soon after the declaration of War in 1812, though in easy circumstances, and enjoying all the comforts of domestic retirement, his ardent patriotism would not permit him to remain a sluggard in

the hour of danger. He volunteered his services to his country, was appointed to a command in the militia, and continued to serve his country to the end of the War. On the return of peace, he again embarked in the active business of life, and his enterprise and public spirit diffused improvement around him, and furnished bread to many a poor man's family. Again he was called to the councils of his country, and throughout his Legislative career, you have seen him the active friend of Internal Improvements, and zealous in the promotion of the interests of his native State. Such, continued Mr. Meares, is the man you have chosen for your next Governor. Rest assured, that while in the Chair of State, in all the great questions which now agitate this Union, he will be found the true, the loyal North-Carolinian. In conclusion, Mr. Meares offered the following sentiment:—

Southern Rights and Southern Principles.—We must defend them or give up the ship.

The Honorable Willie P. Mangum.—The firmness with which he has sustained the cause of Constitutional Liberty commands our gratitude and admiration.—North-Carolina will not desert him who has been true to her best interests.

This Toast was received with loud and enthusiastic applause. After order was restored, Mr. Mangum rose, and in a speech full of eloquence, and abounding in impressive appeals to the judgement and good sense of the people, he enlivened their attention for more than an hour. He was frequently interrupted with loud cheering and other expressions of approbation, and appeared throughout to possess a perfect control over the feelings of the large concourse by which he was surrounded.—We never heard a more lumpy display of oratorical power. We have requested Mr. Mangum to furnish us with the substance of his remarks, and hope in a week or two to be enabled to present them to our readers; but those only who heard them delivered, will be able to form a just conception of all their force and beauty. On concluding his speech, Mr. Mangum offered the following sentiment:—

The State of North-Carolina.—The flag ship of the South—her motto, "Dracopans sans tache." [The spotless and snow-white banner.]

The Hon. Wm. W. Holden.—The incorruptible, firm, practical Statesman.—Unswayed by the handshakes, unswayed by the denunciations of power—North-Carolina will cherish her native son.

The gentlemen who compose the Whig Electoral Ticket of North-Carolina.—A worthy repository of the important and honorable trust which will doubtless be soon confided to them.

The Whig Press of North-Carolina.—The vehicle of sound political truth—its conductors merit our gratitude.

Weston R. Gales, Esq., of the Raleigh Register, responded to this toast in a short, but animated and impressive address. In behalf of the Whig Press, he returned thanks for the respectful manner in which the sentiment had been received.

The Bill distributing our Surplus Revenue.—Conceived by patriotism, matured by wisdom—Millions intended for corruption, are now by its provisions directed to their legitimate purpose—the good of the people.

By MAJ. JOHN BEARD, of Rowan: John C. Calhoun—the enlightened statesman, the inflexible patriot, the honest man. While Andrew Jackson was a friend to the constitution, he was a friend to Andrew Jackson: who, deserting his old faith, and to gratify a modern Herodias and a miserable sycophant, "threw away a pearl richer than all his tribe."

The Cotton market is very good in the South—it ranges from 15 to 21½.

We of course have had no returns from the Georgia elections, which took place on Monday last; but the Whig papers of that State appear to be in high spirits. We wish them a signal victory, that we may give our readers more good news.

Cholera in Charleston.—It appears that this dreadful malady is again on the increase in Charleston. The Report of the Board of Health on the 25th September, state 44 new cases as having occurred in the preceding 24 hours; and on the 29th, 39 cases of the cases on the 28th died, and the 29th 5 deaths occurred.

It is announced in the Court Journal (the "Globe") that the President had determined to return to Washington, directly from Wheeling, Va., and not traverse Pennsylvania. Heigh! What now! Gulls are not so plenty in them parts as the old Hero expected, we suppose. Pennsylvania upon top of the Tennessee dose was too much.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The following from a New-Orleans paper of the 15th ultimo, is the latest news we have seen from Texas. From the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 15.

TEXAS.—By the arrival at the Balize of the Texian armed schooner Terrible, Capt. Allen, in four days, from Galveston, we have received the following: The elections took place on the 1st instant. Gen. Houston had been elected President, and Mr. LAMAR Vice President.

Gen. Houston had, on the 29th ult., issued a proclamation from Acacigoches, declaring that he conceived there was danger of an attack upon that part of the settlements from a combined force of Indians and Mexicans, (he relies on accounts brought him by Cherokeees who had returned from the last instant. Gen. Houston makes a requisition on the militia of four counties for about 200 men, "to sustain the United States troops at Acacigoches," his own wards, till reinforcements could be received from Gen. Gaines.

By a vessel just arrived from Rio Grande we learn that the insurgents who attacked Porto Alegre have been repulsed by the troops and citizens who lately embraced the cause of the legal Government at that place. It is said there was great loss of life on both sides.

STILL LATER.

From the New Orleans Bee. Extract from a private letter to a commercial house in this city. VERA CRUZ, August 27, 1836.

Our vessels of war at sea since a fortnight, to cruise against the Texian pirates. The forced loans of the Government are extorted with great severity now, even from foreigners; ammunition, provisions and clothing have been sent to Matamoros, and 4,000 men are spoken of to join the party stationed there. It seems Government is decided to resume hostilities against Texas, but we think with little chance of success.

Business is extremely dull, and copper money at 20 per cent. discount in Mexico. Congress has just passed the following law, (25th August) to prosecute, apprehend, and punish the foreigners with the utmost severity; to stop immediately all coinage of copper money; to reduce, annually, one million of the same, with part of the produce of the Patent taxes, and 5 per cent. of import duties.

Postscript.—Since writing the above, we have been put in possession of our files of the Censor, published in Vera Cruz, up to the 26th ultimo, inclusively, by which we are furnished with dates from the capital five days more recent than those preceding. We learn that great preparations are made in Mexico by the Minister of War to equip completely the army of operations against Texas. News has been received in Mexico, that a pirate was cruising on the coast of California, and that he had taken two prizes. Orders were consequently given to a company of dispatch immediately the brig of war Santa Ana and General Barragan.

It was generally rumored in Mexico that the new commander-in-chief of the army of operations against Texas would be either Don Anastasio Bustamante or General Bravo. The former has the best prospect of being named.

POSTSCRIPT.—A very material error occurred in the outer form of our paper, which was not discovered until just as our inside form was going to press. It is in the second letter of friend Spriggins, which should read at the head—"To the President in Alabama," instead of—"To the President of Alabama."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer announced, after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, that he could not swallow Col. Johnson. We rather think, from appearances, that you can get him down now, Mr. Ritchie; can't you? Suppose you try. Open your mouth. Open it wider! Write still! Lord what a hole! Now take a big gulch! One more!! Ah, there he goes, wool and all!!!—Louisville Journal.

A husband complained of his wife before a magistrate for assault and battery, and it appeared on evidence that he had pushed the door against her and she in turn had pushed it against him, whereupon the counsel for the defendant said that he could see no impropriety in a husband and wife a-doring each other.

The Boston papers state that the frost on Monday night, the 5th ult., finished off the growing crops in that state, and in fact all New England. The thermometer on Tuesday morning stood at 37 to 38 or only five or six degrees above freezing, and in low grounds, ice was made of considerable thickness.

If we had some of their frost, and they some of our heat—both of us would no doubt be pleased with the change.

Sheep in Pennsylvania.—According to the census of 1834, the whole number of sheep in Pennsylvania amounted to 61,824. Of this number 47,291 belong to Washington County. At the present time, the stock in Washington county exceeds 700,000, nearly all of the most approved breed, producing on an average 2½ lbs. wool each, or a total of 1,925,000 lbs.

Altar of Hymen.

UNIONED IN WEDLOCK.
In Lancaster, S. C., on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Thornwell, Mr. ALEXANDER BILES, of Salisbury to Miss HANNAH J., daughter of the late John Kingsberry, Esq.

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 8th ult., by the Rev. Bishop Otley, Mr. HAMILTON M. WRIGHT, of New Orleans, to Miss AMELIA ANN, daughter of Capt. John Williams, late of Petersburg, Va.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.
At Charleston, S. C., on the 25th ult., Miss HARRIET FARREY, niece of Mrs. Matthew, of this Town. She was a most lovely and amiable young lady, refined and accomplished.

Look Here!!
NEW GOODS,
All very Cheap.
WILLIAM MURPHY
EGGS have to inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large and handsome stock of
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,
FOR THE
Fall and Winter Trade.
The above Goods having been purchased in New-York and Philadelphia, entirely for cash, and from the very latest importations, will be sold for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers, as low as any goods can be sold in this section of country.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware and Cutlery,
Queens-ware & Groceries.
His friends and the public are invited to call and see, and judge for themselves.
All kinds of country produce bought at the highest market price.
My friends will receive my grateful thanks for past favours, and may rest assured that no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of those favours.
Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. 4p.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Anchor stamp) of a very superior quality.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. 1-f

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVARIABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.
Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar—Owe dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

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