

THE ILLUMINATION.

The Town of Salisbury was very handsomely illuminated on Monday night, on hearing the glorious news that the Internal Improvement bill had passed the Legislature. We ourselves were not at home, being absent on a visit to a neighbouring county, but we understand that the demonstrations of joy were very cheering. The brilliant lights—the firing of platoons, and the music in the streets altogether produced a most animating effect. We rejoice that our Townsmen received the glorious news with so much pleasure—we trust it is a sort of earnest of what they intend to do when the books shall be opened,—when the real work is to be done. In vain we rejoice,—in vain we light up our windows,—in vain fill the air with sweet music, unless we go farther and subscribe the *three-fifths* of the capital;—lights and music are charming things, but money alone will build the rail-road. We have always admired the anecdote of the humane Frenchman. While many were regretting the misfortune of a poor neighbor,—some saying they were truly sorry, to Frenchman drew out his purse, and said,—well, gentlemen, we are all sorry,—I am sorry too,—I am sorry ten dollars,—how much are you sorry? So it is with the rail-road—we are all rejoiced, but the only way to show the extent of our joy, is by the extent of our subscriptions, reference being had to each man's ability. We hope, and believe that the citizens of Salisbury and of Rowan county will not be lacking in the real proofs of their joy, when the proper time comes.

THE PROSPECTS BEFORE US.

We congratulate our readers, nay, all North Carolina on the prospects before us,—they are brighter now than they ever before have been. The Legislature has immortalized itself; they have passed an act for the State to subscribe *two-fifths* of the capital necessary to build the following rail-roads,—*that is*; the rail-road from Wilmington to Halifax, the rail-road from Beaufort to Fayetteville, and the rail-road from Fayetteville to the western counties of the State, to strike the York river at some point above the Narrows, thence one branch in the direction of Wilkesboro' and another to the valley of the Catawba. This western rail-road is the one that most deeply concerns our part of the State, and on the success or failure of it, our rise or decline chiefly depends. Now then, the Legislature has done its duty; it has done what the real friends of the country for years have been praying for, and it remains to be seen whether the citizens of the State will do their duty. Unless they do, the liberality of the Legislature amounts to nothing, for he remembered that before the State subscribes its *two-fifths*, individuals must first have subscribed their *three-fifths*. Let every citizen therefore make up his mind to do his duty, and when the books are opened to subscribe to the full extent of his ability. Those who cannot go themselves, may go by proxy, and there are but few farmers and mechanics, who cannot go from one to five shares, for it must be kept in mind that the payments will be made in small instalments, and that the money will be returned back among the people nearly or altogether as fast as it is collected.

The progress, and completion of this great work will create a new era in North Carolina;—it will be like restoring life to a dead body,—it will awaken the sleeping energies of the country, and develop new resources of wealth, and prosperity; emigration that eternal drain of our wealth and population, if not altogether stopped will be greatly checked. Then let the people take this subject up in good earnest,—let every man feel as if the success of it in some measure rested on him;—in a word, let the people determine that it shall be accomplished, and then it will be accomplished. Post-Script.—Since writing the above, we have received the Raleigh Register, in which we find an analysis of the internal improvement act. The words used by the editor of the Register are these:—"Provided however, that the individual Stockholders shall first subscribe and pay the remaining *three-fifths* of said stock, and shall actually expend on the Roads, respectively, *one-fourth* of said *three-fifths*." Now, if this be the provision of the bill we have less cause for rejoicing than we last supposed. We hope however, that the Editor of the Register in the hurry of the moment, has mistaken the provisions of the bill. If however it really be as stated, then unless the friends of the cause go to work with all their might, but little benefit will arise from the liberality of the State.

The deed has been committed.—The expunging Resolutions so often introduced into the U. States Senate by Mr. Benton of Missouri, have at last been passed, and the Journal of that body, was brought forth, and printed. Among those who voted for this debasing act, were our two Senators. This next step will be to bring in the constitution and formally blot it out—we say, formally, for in practice and reality, General Jackson and his investigators have long since set it aside. The papers state that when the Senate thus debased themselves, the lookers on from the gallery could not content themselves, but broke out into open groans, and hisses.

The Legislature.—The Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after the longest and most laborious Session ever before held in North Carolina. All circumstances considered, it has been a valuable session, and we fondly hope that much good may grow out of its labors to the people of the State.

The Case of Henry Swink.—The Supreme Court have decided against the appeal of Swink, and have affirmed the Judgment of the Court below. It will be recollected, that Swink was found guilty at last Superior Court, for the murder of his wife. The next Superior Court will appoint the day for his execution.

The Wayne County Chronicle.—The paper heretofore published in Centerville, Wayne Co. Indiana, under the title of the "Pipers' Advocate," has been sold out by its proprietor, Wm. C. Meredith, to Sam'l R. Houlbar, who now publishes it under the name of "The Wayne County Chronicle." We have received the first number, and judging from the address of the new Editor, believe that the "Chronicle" will be a valuable acquisition to the Whig cause. We had the new comer, and wish him success with all our heart.

THE COMPROMISE ACT—AS IT IS CALLED.

Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has made a long report, accompanied by a bill for reducing the present Tariff duties down to the necessary wants of the government. This movement has created very considerable excitement in Congress, inasmuch as it is looked upon as a violation of the famous compromise act of 1833. It is certainly a violation of the principles of that act, and the general opinion at Washington seems to be, that the movers in this measure have no idea of pushing it through; that as Mr. Cambreleng is one of Mr. Van Buren's finger-posts, this solemn movement is made to gain popularity in the South for the coming administration. Whether this be so or not, will soon be seen. The Van Buren party have the majority in Congress, and if they are in earnest, they can pass the Bill;—if they do not pass it the trick will stand confessed. All intelligent readers know that Mr. Van Buren is a Tariff-man.—He voted for the Tariff of 1824, and went for the "bill of abominations" of 1828. He should now come over, and go for the policy always contended for by the South, would it be wise in the South to reject it because it comes from that quarter, or because it is a party move to gain popularity? We think not.—In our opinion, the course of the Southern members is a very plain one;—they ought not to lead the way in breaking up the compromise, but if the Northern men propose it, they ought to go for the reduction. The high Tariff duties were imposed on the country, against the remonstrances and votes of the South, and in 1833, our Southern members voted for what is called the compromise act, they did so because it was a reduction of the then existing duties, and was therefore gaining something; and they now violate no principle in going for a still further reduction, for they never gave any pledge that they would not do so.

No matter what the motives of these men may be,—if they come into our measures, we ought to support such measures, and indeed all measures that we believe to be for the public good;—nor, does this course in the least pledge us to go for the re-election of Martin Van Buren. The manner in which he came into office, is a reason against his re-election that cannot be removed. He has committed a sin against the constitution, against the genius of our Republic, and against Liberty itself, that cannot be expiated, and should never be forgiven, or forgotten.

CHANGE OF LAND LAWS.

Another new and important measure now before Congress is a bill to stop the further sale of the public lands for a limited time, except in small parcels, say not exceeding a half section, to actual settlers. The avowed object of this bill is to stop speculations in the public lands. That it may do so in future, or while the public lands are without sale, is very evident; but of all measures that could be devised to profit those speculators who now have lands on hand for sale, this is the best. By keeping the public lands out of market, the speculators will have no competition, and will be able to sell their lands in a short time, and at enormous profits. It will be a glorious measure for the New-York land companies,—for Amos Kendall, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and indeed all the members of the upper and lower Cabinets, for it must be recollected that it has been proven that they are all, more or less, concerned in land speculations.

These are glorious times that we live in, where the powers of the government are witness for the present benefit of a few men; when, the people can be made believe that it is all for their good.

Captions.—We are indebted to the Standard office for a sheet containing the Captions of the Acts of the Legislature just adjourned. All the Public Acts, and the most important private ones will be found in this week's paper.

SALE OF LOTS IN PENSACOLA.

The Junior Editor of the Mobile Chronicle, in that paper of the 7th January, states that he had just returned from attending the sale of public lots, at public auction, in the new town of Pensacola, which has been recently laid off in the vicinity of the old Town, by the Columbus and Pensacola rail road company. When he left, the sales had not been closed, but amounted to a fraction less than half a million of dollars upon less than one tenth of the lots laid out for sale. The writer states,

"The land upon which the city is located is a beautiful elevation at Navy Cove, and commands a most magnificent prospect of a lovely sheet of water, and affords a fine view of the country adjacent, which is an undulating pine barren. In point of health and beauty of location, no spot in the southern country can surpass it. The land on which the city is to be erected was sold, we understand, to the original purchasers for a thousand or two dollars, upon which these immense profits have already been realized.

It is not our part to pass upon the prudence of these purchases, as many of them were made by gentlemen up n the spot, who seemed to have been thoroughly satisfied that they were laying the foundation of an immense fortune to be realized in the palm days of Pensacola yet to come, neither can we undertake to divine the ulterior prospects of those into whose hands hazard, or the daring spirit of enterprise now abroad, may throw these speculations, and thus open the road to the improvement of the city. But one thing we feel great confidence in asserting, that no such sales of town property have ever been made in the United States. When it is recollected that the Rail-road, which is to furnish the commerce to build up this new city, has just been commenced, and not a foot of it yet completed,—that the land selected for its site has just been stripped of its forest growth, and only a rail-road depot and the foundation of a public house reared upon its soil, every citizen of Alabama will be amazed to learn that a great many, if not the whole, of the lots sold at more than double the prices which unimproved property, similarly situated in regard to the water, brought in Mobile, at the sales of the sixth of May."

If this be not *over doing* the thing, we know not what can be. The spirit of speculation is running to an alarming height in many parts of the South, and South-west. There must be a re-action, and when it comes the crash will be awful. Let prudent men keep a constant look out!

Gen. EDMUND DAVIS has been appointed Postmaster at Rutherfordton, N. C., and Wm. B. McCorkle, Post-Master at Wadesboro, Anson County.

THE EXPUNGING.—BY ROBERT STRANGE, OF BEDFORD BROWN.

The act of defacing the records of the Senate of the United States, was done amid the hisses of the galleries. The feelings of sorrow, indignation and scorn, which have been re-echoed from every unoccupied press in the country, are responded to by every intelligent and honest man in the community. Little, very little, do we envy the feelings of self contempt and self degradation, which must have possessed, even in the moment of their unduly triumph, those of the Expungers who are not utterly besotted in their devotion to power.

Old North Carolina, too, has been made to exert her full power in this act of anointment to the Federal Head. ROBERT STRANGE and BEDFORD BROWN, have prostituted the dignity of the State which they represent, to the vindictive malice of a blind old tyrant, and a corrupt Cabal at Washington.

Their conduct on this occasion excites in us no surprise.—Strange was a member of the Baltimore Caucus—*prima facie* evidence of political corruption and servility. What else than his last act of treason to the State, could be expected from one who joined a conspiracy to bargain away the vote of his State to the New York Intriguer? The personal acquaintances of Judge Strange, say, he is distinguished for the gentlemanlike graces of private life. Will the citizens of North Carolina accept the prettinesses of social intercourse, for the bartering away and prostitution of their dignity? They who have travelled and visited the courts of other monarchs, tell us that there too, the minions of power and corruption, the courtiers of the palace, are remarkable for a captivating elegance of manners, a peculiar charm and graceful display are thrown round their acts of oppression, corruption and servility, that they who ponder to the vices of their masters are especially agreeable in their social intercourse. We read too in the books of history, that the courtiers and tools, the pimps and lackies of licentious and tyrannical monarchs have ever had a most fascinating amenity of manner, and bland way of executing the behalf of their masters. We therefore find it nothing strange, that STRANGE be as distinguished for the ease and seductiveness of his private intercourse, as for his servility and devotion to those who dispense the offices and patronage of the General Government.

As for Bedford Brown, we advise him to go to Turkey. Travellers tell us that individuals of a certain intellectual calibre are there regarded with veneration by the multitude.

Our Subscribers in the Counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Surry, and Wilkes, are respectfully informed that the Editor of the Carolinian expects to attend the ensuing Spring Superior Court in each of those counties, (Mecklenburg the 2nd week with a list of the accounts due him for subscription, advertising, &c. He earnestly hopes that those indebted in the several counties will make it convenient to meet him at the time named, and make payment—especially those whose accounts have been standing from three to four years. Our subscribers owe it to themselves, to us, and to the cause we advocate, to attend to this call.

Sixth Judicial District.—We understand that the counties of Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe compose the 6th Judicial District, the courts to commence as follows: Cabarrus, the 2nd Monday in February, and then Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and Davie. Judge Saunders we learn, will preside on this Circuit at the ensuing Spring Term.

From the Raleigh Register, of January 24.
We must defer an account of the closing scenes of the Legislature, and more particular remarks on the incidents of the session, until next week, but, in the meantime, we subjoin a few of the prominent Acts of the Session.

1. To aid the Internal Improvements of the State. [Provides that the State shall subscribe for *two-fifths* of the Stock of the Cape Fear and Western Road, to be constructed from the Town of Fayetteville to a point above the Narrows of the Yadkin—*for two-fifths* also, of the Stock of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, to be constructed from Wilmington to the Roanoke—*for two-fifths* also, of the Stock of the North-Carolina Central Rail Road, to be constructed from Beaufort Harbor to join the Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—*Provided*, however, that the individual Stockholders shall first subscribe and pay the remaining *three-fifths* of said Stock, and shall actually expend on the Roads, respectively, *one-fourth* of said *three-fifths*.]

2. To drain the Swamp Lands of this State, and to create a Fund for Common Schools. (Provides for the biennial appointment of a Board of Literature, of three persons, by the Governor and Council. Vests in the said Board all the Swamp lands of this State, not heretofore entered by individuals, in trust as a public fund for Education; also, all the Stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State, except 1000 shares, together with the Stock owned in said Institution by the Literary Fund; also, Stock in Bank of Cape Fear, and the profits accruing therefrom. And authorizes the said Board to expend \$200,000, or so much thereof as they think can be beneficially expended, in reclaiming said Swamp Lands, which, when reclaimed, is to ensure to the benefit of said School Fund.)

3. To provide for the redemption of the Scrip issued by the State under the Act of Assembly, passed in 1835, entitled An Act to provide for the subscription on the Shares reserved to the State, in the Charter of the Bank of the State. [Appropriates \$400,000 of the Surplus Revenue for the purpose of paying off the Loan made by the State for the purposes specified.]

4. Concerning the Revised Statutes (Authorizes the publication of 5000 copies of the Revised Code, to be distributed among the Justices of the Peace, Members of Assembly, Clerks of Courts, &c.—With the exception of the Acts specified in this law, the whole Revised Acts are suspended and declared not to be in force until January, 1838. The Work to be published under the care of two commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor.)

5. The Revenue Laws have been materially amended. One alteration deserves to be particularly noted,—that which relates to the listing of Lands. The County Courts are to appoint three Assessors in each District, one of whom must be a Magistrate, who are to value all lands in their respective Districts for taxation. A new assessment is to take place, every five years. This change in the law will put thousands, yearly, into the Treasury, whilst the owners of land will only pay according to its value.

6. The Militia Laws are also amended, so that, in future, each Company is to choose its own Offi-

cers, and the Field and General Officers are to be chosen by the Commissioned Officers of each respective Regiment, Brigade, Division, &c.

7. The Law with regard to Widows is amended so as to repeal that provision which requires a Jury to ascertain the sufficiency of the provision made for Widows by the husband's Will, and, on her dissent allows her absolutely her right of Dower and distributive share.

8. The law with regard to *Habeas Corpus* is amended, so as to make that Writ the right of the citizen, in every case, and removes other impediments to his benefit.

9. The law with regard to insolvent Debtors, is amended so as to provide that Prisoners within the bounds may take the Oath of Insolvency without going into close prison. Allows all the creditors, who are notified, to join in the issues made upon the suggestion of fraud and concealment of property by the debtor, and provides that when the Plaintiff has no Agent in the county, the debtor may advertise in a Newspaper; with many minor alterations, tending to improve the condition of honest insolvents and punishing those who cannot trade.

THE DEED IS DONE!

We have just returned from witnessing the last act of the political drama—an act of degradation and anointment unparalleled in the annals of mankind. An act which, by settling the doctrine that Congress cannot preserve the powers confided to it by the constitution, or lawfully resist the encroachments of the Executive, strikes a fatal blow at the entire frame of our Government, and converts it at once into a practical monarchy, with unlimited powers.

The deed is done!—The constitution has been grossly and wilfully violated, and the Journals of the Senate been defaced by those who justly merit the title of traitors. They have taken the great charter of American liberty, and basely laid it at the feet of their master. There are no terms of reprobation strong enough to express the scorn and detestation that befit their conduct. They may have rewards for this solemn mockery, but infamy of the act, instead of falling on those whom they intend as victims, will be branded on their own brows, as indelible proofs of their own ignominy.

The deed is done! The majority of the Senate, or what was the Senate of the United States,—at the midnight hour—an hour suited to such business—have disgraced themselves—declared in the face of the whole world that they are willing to falsify the public records, and outrage the constitution which they had sworn to support, in order to do homage to the President of the United States.

The deed is done! In the face of assembled multitudes from every quarter of the globe, the records of the nation have been torn from its archives, and publicly defaced and falsified! We did not, we could not witness this last act of individual baseness and national degradation. We fled from it as from a pestilence. Indignant and disgusted, many pursued the same course; and, under the canopy of the quiet heavens, enquired whether the scene they had witnessed was indeed a reality or a dream.

The deed is done! The constitution is struck down by the perfidious hands of obsequious vassals. There is no barrier left to the usurpations of power. The spirit of our once free institutions is gone, and the pillars which upheld them are falling. **The deed is done!** And the last act is but an earnest of what is to come. An American citizen, without the slightest evidence, a stranger in the gallery, surrounded by hundreds, was rudely dragged before this midnight inquisition, and in defiance of every principle of American liberty, was refused to be heard in his defence! This accorded with the whole proceedings of the day. They who knowingly trample on the constitution will not stop to enquire about the rights of private citizens. The time is past—the contest is over—we live now under a despotism.

The deed is done! But the voice of an insulted people is yet to be heard. The betrayers of their country's honor, and the violators of her constitution, have yet to answer for the deed before the bar of public opinion. They ask but for the garrison which the act deserves. They will get it—**THE BLASTING CURSE OF INFAMY!**

NEXT PRESIDENCY, AFTER THE FOUR YEARS' REIGN OF MARTIN I.

On the inductions stated in the subjoined extract, all the remarks we have to make is, our entire assent to their truth. We add, however, a remark of our own, or rather a hope, that the opposition to Van Buren's succession may not render that succession secure, by raising two or more opposition candidates. Let one man be named, and that one man uniting in his talents, reputation, position, and associations, a rational chance of success. There may be others, but to our limited views there are but two men now in the Union, who present most of the requisites. These men are William Henry Harrison and Francis Granger. Think of the matter.—*Pittsburg Advocate.* There is every thing to induce an immediate, ardent and uncompromising opposition to Mr. Van Buren's administration. We know the men it brings into power—their sympathies—and their public pledges. We know the means by which their elevation has been purchased. There is but one more act for them to consummate—to cut off all possibility of a quiet term for Mr. Van Buren. That is the election of Colonel Johnson to the Vice Presidency. Let them follow up their outrages by this last insult and wrong—and the cup of their iniquity will be overflowed.

Let us hear no more of grounding arms—of folding and trailing our banners in the dust—and of passing in unreluctant submission under any ignominious yoke that the victors may impose upon a conquered adversary.—We must continue our opposition—steadily—firmly—with a spirit flowing from a conviction of the justice of our cause, and the obvious exigencies of personal honor as well as public duty. To the young men, particularly, who have engaged with such earnest and laudable ardor in an unavailing effort to deliver the country—we would say in the words of a celebrated English statesman—words which no change could render more apt in their application to our present purpose than they originally stand. *Remember that the opposition in which you have engaged at your first entrance into business, is not an opposition only to a bad administration of public affairs, but an administration that supports itself by means, establishes principles, introduces customs, remounts to our government, and destructive of all liberty; that you do not only combat present evils, but attempts to entail those evils upon you

and your posterity; that if you cease to combat you give up the cause, and that he who does not renew on every occasion his claims may forfeit his right!" *Boston Atlas.*

Cattle Sale.—The American Farmer contains an account of the sale of some short horn Durhams, imported by the Ohio Importing Company, and sold at their farm in Ross county, Ohio. The prices given for these cattle show the enterprise and public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an advantageous light. It is by such a spirit as this that the Young West is going ahead, and outstripping in the race of improvement and prosperity her Eastern sisters. It is not that their local advantages are so superior; it is the spirit of youthful enterprise which is carrying them forward, and the absence of that spirit which is keeping us stationary.

Mitchem	a bull	\$1,300
Young Waterloo	do	1,250
Duke of York	do	1,130
Experiment	do	1,150
Count Halley	do	1,505
Natural	do	1,040
Duke of Norfolk	do	1,255
Blossom	a cow	1,000
Flora	do	1,205
Maidie	do	1,800
Young Mary and her calf		1,500
Teensy and her calf		1,225
Moss Rose		1,210

Fayetteville Observer.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held in Wilmington, on the 2nd inst. The following persons were elected Directors, viz: James Owen, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRussatt, Gabriel Holmes, William B. Meares, Edward B. Dudley, Thomas H. Wright, John Wooster, John D. Jones, R. H. Cowan and Samuel Shuter. The following Resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved. That it be recommended to the President and Directors, in future declarations of Dividends, to reserve one per cent per annum of the profits of the Bank until the said reservation amounts to \$50,000, as a fund to meet any losses which the Bank may hereafter sustain by bad debts or otherwise.—*Rol. Register.*

University.—Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was elected a Trustee of the University, on Tuesday last, vice P. W. Kirtrell, resigned.

New Senate.—The President of the United States has notified the Senate to convene on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of holding an Executive session.

UNITED STATES BANK NOTES.

The Bank of the United States has caused to be prepared plates for a new emission of notes, of the denominations of ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars. They are beautifully engraved by Draper, Tappan, Longere and Co., and the notes are signed by S. Mason for S. Jordon, and by G. W. Fairman for N. Biddle. A fine view of the banking house from the northwest stands at the head of the note, supported by the *exponents* of the value of the note. On one side are Benjamin West, William Penn, and David Rittenhouse; on the other side are Robert Fulton, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris. The features of these heads exactly correspond with those of the generally received likenesses of the great men for whom they stand; and as the notes of every exactly alike in all their lettering and decorations, the denominational figures and words excepted, it follows that counterfeiting will be very difficult, and detection, even should the imitation be good, become very easy.

We are happy to see such specimens of the fine arts, and trust they will tend not merely to beget, but what is more at the present time, satisfy a taste for such productions.—*U. S. Gazette.*

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

A great public meeting was held at Na hville on the 7th inst., at which Governor Cannon presided—a committee of two hundred was appointed to adopt suitable arrangements for the reception of Gen. Armstrong's Brigade of Volunteers, now on their return from Florida.—*Knoxville Register.*

A London Fog.—On the 22d of November, the fog was so exceedingly dense in the Thames, that the shipping proceeding up and down could with difficulty guard against accidents by running foul of each other. Lights were hoisted at the bows as a precaution. The mails and other coaches were conducted into London with torches, and the shopkeepers in the city and west end had their shops lighted with gas. Two persons were drowned by the concussion of two boats, and several serious accidents happened in the streets.

Clemmonsville Academy, (Clemmonsville, Davidson county.)

THE Trustees take this method of informing the public that the exercises of this Institution were resumed the 24 of this instant. It is still under the direction of Mr. W. W. BROWN and Miss E. J. W. BAKER. Efforts are constantly making to render it more worthy of patronage, and we feel much pleasure in saying that no previous session has commenced with brighter prospects than this present.

TRUSTEES,
Clemmonsville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1837. 34 31.

VALUABLE Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscribers having determined to engage in a different pursuit, THE SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for Sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE,
Newbern, 4th Nov., 1836.
Editors with whom we exchange, in this State especially, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.