

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Friday Evening, February 2, 1838.

We will attend the ensuing county court of Davidson, which commences on the 12th instant, and request all persons indebted to us in that county to embrace the opportunity thus offered to settle.

Also; the week following being Rowan county court, we most earnestly request our numerous friends in this county to call and settle their accounts. We are sure that if our friends were aware that we need our dues half as much as we really do, they would save us the pain of such notices as this.

Our old friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. ASHLEY SMITH, Surgeon General of the Texian Army, arrived here yesterday evening on his way to Washington City, under orders from the Texian Government. He furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the country is very quiet and in the highest state of prosperity. He contradicts the rumor that General Houston's popularity is on the decline.

We are also informed by Dr. S. that Gen. Lamar, (formerly a distinguished member of the State Rights Party in this country,) was the only candidate for the Presidency at the time he left—and that he did not anticipate any opposition to him. Generals Rusk, Felix Huston, and Johnson, will not be candidates.

General Johnson, the Commander of the Army, Col. Hockley, &c., left the seat of Government for the head quarters at Mercer's Ferry, on the Colorado, a few days before Dr. Smith.

It is unnecessary for us to invite the attention of our readers to the highly interesting letter which will be found in our paper to-day, from Dr. ASHLEY SMITH, our late fellow-citizen. The friends of Texas will find this letter highly interesting and edifying.

The numerous and ardent friends of Dr. Smith, view with pride the distinguished position he occupies in the flourishing new republic—a position ornamented in a no less degree than it is merited by his distinguished attainments and rare powers of intellect.

The Presidency.—The following Communication is from a gentleman of as high standing as any in western North Carolina, one who has borne a prominent part in the Presidential contests for the past 12 years, and withal a good old Republican of the Jeffersonian School.

We most fully agree with our correspondent, that the friends of correct principles, and those who are opposed to the corruptions practised by the party in power for the past nine years, ought not to suffer slight differences of opinion to divide them, by which their enemies will not fail to profit. Our differences with our neighbor have been of no trifling nature—he has taken occasion to assail, repeatedly, the principles and men of a small party to which we are proud to belong, without the magnanimity to do us even common justice—it was for such a course that we have been forced into a controversy with the Watchman. But where we can meet on a common ground, as we think we can on that suggested by our esteemed correspondent, we offer our neighbor our hand—we go for UNION in resisting the encroachments of the Federal Government on the rights of the States, whether originating with the Executive or with Congress;—for organizing our strength in the coming Presidential contest to effect a Reform of the extravagances of the past eight years, and to fortify the South against the inroads of abolition fanaticism. We go too, as our correspondent says, for placing our good old unassuming State on high ground, where her course and principles may be known, and will be respected. For these ends we go, if we go with only "Solitary and Alone."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAROLINIAN:

SIR: I am a subscriber to your paper, and also to the Watchman—and in common with you both, opposed to the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States. I believe he went into the Executive Chair through a rent in the Constitution, and at the same time treading under foot, the purity of the elective franchise. If experience is of any value, the opposition should have learned to cherish union—and to avoid division. Permit me, respectfully, to say to you and the Watchman, that in my humble opinion, your warfare is ill-timed and unprofitable. You should husband your strength and resources for the common enemy, against the day of trial. I wish to make a few remarks with regard to the course of the Watchman, on the subject of the next Presidency—I know he will receive them in the same spirit in which they are made. They are not intended to provoke discussion, but solely with a view to a common cause. The Watchman has the Clay flag half unfurled—in his paper of 13th instant, he remarks—"We have watched with eager anxiety the demonstrations of the two parties in the various quarters of the nation, and we are perfectly satisfied that the next contest for this high office (the Presidency) will be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay." In the same article is contained the following expression of the Watchman's opinion—"We believe so far as the western part of North Carolina is concerned, he will receive the support of the Whig party."—The signs of the times have been noticed by the writer;—It is true, he may not be as well qualified as the Watchman to read them, and then to declare on events. I differ from our neighbor—First, it appears to me not quite certain, that Mr. Van Buren will be a candidate, but on the contrary most probable he will not. Where is Mr. Van Buren's strength? He never had a hold on the affections of the people—Is his strength in the New England States? Is it in the Middle States? Is it in the North-West? Is it in New York?—Where is his loyal House of Commons?—He has had his extra Session; thus far he has had the regular Session of the 25th Congress—What great measure has he carried? In the second place, I am of the opinion the Watchman has made a wrong estimate of the present strength of Mr. Clay in the West of our State—The Watchman will admit, that from the time Gen'l. Jackson became a candidate up to this moment, he has had great strength in the Western part of North Carolina. The original Jackson men of 1824, gave to the old Hero a warm, most hearty, and disinterested support—The term disinterested is used, for it should be remembered to the honor and credit of the Jackson men of that day, in our State, that they did not hunger after the "loaves and fishes."—The principle that the "spoils belong to the victors," had not taken root. The people of North Carolina preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams—Many be-

lieved that Mr. Clay was mainly instrumental in defeating the voice of the people—many of our citizens know that Mr. Clay is styled the father of the American System—that he is in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government—that he is in favor of a National Bank—that he approved of the principles of the proclamation—and voted for the force bill. In the Western part of North Carolina, there is a strong feeling against all these measures: The people of North Carolina, have noticed the toasts at the North—Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—Daniel Webster and Henry Clay." Is there an identity of principle between these Statesmen? yet, notwithstanding all this, North Carolina might sustain Mr. Clay, in the same way that Mr. Ritchie sustained Gen'l. Jackson, as a choice between two evils—most assuredly, it will require time and labor to prepare the minds of our citizens to rally with spirit around the Clay flag. I wish to make one suggestion to you and the Watchman, and let it pass for what it may be worth. I am free to declare, that in making the suggestion, the character of our State more interests me than who shall be the next President. My suggestion is this: that each county in the State shall elect two delegates opposed to the administration to meet in Convention on the 19th day of June ensuing, in the City of Raleigh to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. North Carolina is certainly old enough to set up for herself in a political way. I am one of those who believe, that from the character of our State, and her position, if she was to make a move, it would have its weight and influence. The delegates should be selected by the people in the same manner as they brought out their delegates to amend the Constitution. In such a body we would have no trading, trafficking politicians—no Rucker concern—and if Mr. Clay is to be our candidate, let us onward, and every wing to the rescue. I pray you, gentlemen, save us from division in our ranks! Save the good old State from the humiliation of a Dinner or Supper nominee.

"SOLITARY AND ALONE."
January 23, 1838.

Abolition—the Union.—The Hon. R. B. Rhett, of S. Carolina, has come out in a Card in the Washington papers, addressed to his constituents, explaining and defending certain language used by him in a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, written soon after the meeting of the Southern members of Congress at the Capitol in Washington on the abolition question. In our next, we will publish this Card, and therefore, will now only glance at its purport.

Mr. Rhett, it seems, had prepared Resolutions to introduce as a substitute for the Resolutions of the fanatic *Stade*, for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia: these Resolutions were not offered by Mr. Rhett, but their substance stated to the Editor of the Mercury, and thus having drawn forth various comments from northern papers, Mr. R. has seen fit to come out in their defence. The Resolutions are as follows:

"—and the Constitution of the United States having proved inadequate to protect the southern States in the peaceful enjoyment of their rights and property, it is expedient that the said Constitution should be amended, or the Union of the States dissolved.

"Resolved, That a Committee of two members from each State in the Union, be appointed to report upon the expediency or practicability of amending the Constitution, or the best means of peacefully dissolving the Union."

These are very strong Resolutions indeed, and it is probably well they were not offered at the time they were prepared, as the state of excitement among the members was such, that much mischief might have been done thereby. But they embrace the true ground for the South—the ground which she will be ultimately compelled to take, or give up her vital spark, and we do not see why the position might not as well be taken one time as another. We have so often expressed our convictions of the duty of southern men on this question, that it is needless almost to repeat them. We have ever believed that any petition or memorial praying the abolition of slavery in any section of this Union ought in no case to be received by Congress: it is a question over which Congress has no control, and one which it ought not to touch, and as soon as a majority of that body decided to receive petitions praying for a violation of the terms of the Union, of the Constitution, and the personal rights of the citizen, then the southern members at least, should have adopted the Resolutions of Mr. Rhett. If we enjoy our slave property AT ALL, we must do it peacefully, without interference from any quarter—but we must enjoy it, and we will—the terms are laid down in the Constitution—if we cannot hold our northern brethren to observe these terms, the quicker a dissolution is had, the better for us. These are our views, and we believe they correspond with the views of a majority of the thinking men of the South.

Sub-Treasury Bill.—On our first page will be found the Bill reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate of Congress, for reorganizing the Treasury Department to perform the duties of a fiscal agent to the Government, called the Sub-Treasury Bill. There has as yet, we believe, been no discussion on this Bill: it is given just as reported from the Committee. Should it pass it will of course undergo modification.

We have had time to examine the Bill only partially; but a hasty perusal has discovered to our mind serious objections to this Bill not to be found even in that reported to the extra session. The two propositions are widely different in their features, and until we see the present in the shape in which its friends expect it to pass Congress, we will pass it over in silence. Certain it is, the Bill in its present shape will never be a law.

Congress.—Although we devote much of our space weekly to reports of the proceedings of Congress, yet we are able to give but a skeleton of the exciting and animated, and even angry debates which have occurred in that body. The debates on Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions have of marked ability and great interest; some of the speeches we intend publishing hereafter. The debate on the Mississippi Contested Election thus far has been characterized with much ability, and a good deal of warmth. The speech of Mr. Prentiss defending the claim of himself and Mr. Word to the seats occupied by Claiborne and Gholson, has been spoken of in very high terms. Mr. Word declined speaking. Wise and Gholson had quite a personal and undignified altercation while discussing this question on the 10th ult., which it was at first thought must result in a duel; but we since learn that they will not fight. Much diversity of opinion prevails as to the final result of this contested election. Our individual opinion is,—and it has been framed upon the debates in Congress—that Claiborne and Gholson will hold their seats, in defiance of law and the expressed will of the people of Mississippi. But if so, it will be a finishing stroke to the party in Mississippi.

As will be seen on reference to our report, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a Bill making a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 for carrying on the Florida war. The bill was passed almost unanimously, without any other opposition than that of Mr. Wise, who seems to take a pride in opposing all appropriations, whether necessary or no for the public safety. We admire the independence and bold daring of Mr. Wise, and we appreciate his patriotism—but the figure Mr. Wise cuts in attempting to ape John Randolph, (to whom he has been *sillyly* likened), by opposing all appropriations, is most disgusting.

Mr. Benton's bill for increasing the standing army has passed the Senate almost unanimously. It will probably also pass the House. Mr. Grundy's bill for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats, has also passed the Senate and will doubtless pass the House.

The Resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States have not been acted on.

It is really no wonder that our neighbor over the way is a latitudinarian in his construction of the Constitution, for he seems to have learned the trade of construing and torturing language and sentences to suit his purpose to a nicety. He says in his last, that we attempted to justify a change of opinion in Mr. Calhoun by charging a similar change upon Mr. Clay. We did not wish to be understood so. We merely asked our neighbor the question we did, as we had no desire to give him an explanation of the reasons for the change of opinion, if it may be called such, in Mr. Calhoun, on the Bank question, when we knew that the reasons and arguments of Mr. C. were fully in the possession of the Editor of the Watchman, and he had not the candor and magnanimity to admit them into his columns, that he might the better be enabled to vent his mortified spleen at the man.

Henry Humphreys, of Greensborough.—It will be recollected that this enterprising and public spirited gentleman, who is an honor to our State, was indicted at the last term of Guilford Superior Court, for issuing his own *due bills*, as change, for convenience, all of which he redeemed when presented. He was, however, convicted by the Superior Court, and appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment below has been reversed, and a new trial ordered.

"Fletcherized."—This is a new epithet in the vocabulary, and is getting into pretty extensive use lately. Fletcherized is used to designate a man who has morally and politically used himself up—led himself to death—and may also be applied to a party. The term notes its origin from the Hon. Richard Fletcher of Massachusetts.

The Hon. John Black, one of the Mississippi Senators in Congress, has resigned his seat. Mr. Black is a true southern whig; but will be succeeded by a friend of the administration, as that party constitute a majority of the present Legislature of Mississippi.

A Bill has passed the Legislature of Kentucky for the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, with the express view, if the call for a Convention be sustained, of abolishing the institution of domestic slavery in that State. We hope it will not succeed, though 'tis said Mr. Clay is in favor of the measure.

Texas Land.—By a Proclamation of President Houston, issued on the 25th of December last, the powers of all agents of the Texian Government in this country for the sale of Land Script are revoked, and the agents recalled, and all Land Script heretofore sold on a credit, the sale is declared to be null and void. No Land Script will hereafter be sold at less than \$1 50 per acre, the money to be paid in gold or silver, or the notes of the Texian Government.

American Rail-Road Journal.—This valuable publication, in consequence of the calamitous fire in New York two years since, by which the office and its contents were all consumed, was suspended for a short time. But by the following notice, and a copy of the publication, received by the last mail, we are glad to see its publication again commenced, under the most favorable circumstances. Its worthy Editors have our sincerest wishes for their most sanguine success, and it will give us pleasure to send on the names of any of our friends as subscribers to the Journal. It is the only publication of the kind in the United States, is ably conducted in the city of New York.

RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL—Extra.
New York, Jan. 19, 1838.

DEAR SIR: Circumstances, arising from the general depression of business, compelled us to suspend, in August last, the publication of the *Railroad Journal, Mechanic's Magazine, and New York Farmer*. After a much longer delay than was anticipated, when we suspended, we have again resumed the publication of the *Journal*—that of the *New York Farmer* will very soon follow, and the volumes for each, for 1837, will be completed as early as possible.

The *Railroad Journal* for 1838 will be published in a form similar to the English periodicals, more convenient for preservation and reference, and will be more exclusively devoted to *Internal Improvements, Science, and Mechanics*, than heretofore. It will be published semi-monthly, and stitched in a cover, which will be used as an advertising sheet. We therefore desire to avail ourselves of Railroad, and Manufacturers' advertising, and of your aid in extending its circulation.

Very respectfully yours,
D. K. MINOR,
G. C. SCHAEFFER.

Earthquake in Mexico.—Mexican papers to the 22d December, received by the New Orleans Bee, contain particulars of the late severe earthquakes with which that country has been visited. The Bee says: "Successive shocks of an earthquake have almost totally destroyed the town of Acapulco, while the gorgeous city of Mexico itself was subjected to a violent and prolonged shock; happily however, in the latter instance no injury resulted. The details of the earthquake at Acapulco are frightful. Repeated shocks of extreme violence and devastation have nearly reduced the city to a mass of ruins. The house were overturned, and dashed to fragments, the churches irreparably injured, the walls of the *Campo Santo* destroyed, the whole city thrown into a state of deplorable consternation, and the inhabitants compelled to pass the night in the fields and roads adjacent to the town. When the morning dawned hundreds beheld themselves homeless and reduced to utter indigence. Fortunately for the safety of the citizens, the destruction occasioned by the shocks was so gradual, as to afford time to save themselves; hence the loss of life was considerable.

From the Raleigh Register.
TERRIBLE TORNADO.
A most destructive Tornado, or Whirlwind, passed over a portion of Surry County, in this State, on the 18th instant, for the subjoined account of which we are indebted to Josiah Cowles, Esq., of Hamptonville:—*Ral. Reg.*

HAMPTONVILLE, Jan. 18, 1838.
GENTLEMEN: About three o'clock this afternoon, we were visited by a tremendous Tornado. It came from the south-west, and passed off to the north-east. In its approach, it was awfully grand. The day had been close and sultry. For a full half hour preceding the storm, there was a continuous roaring like the noise of a water fall, which grew louder and louder as the clouds approached. At length, a column of dark smoke was seen ascending, which caused an observer to exclaim—"A building is on fire." From this moment, until it came up, my eye was upon it, and awful were the few moments of suspense, and supremely grand its approach, as it seemed to dance and career over a piece of fine timber land, snapping, tearing up and twisting off the largest oaks and pines. It soon left the timber for an open space, where for the want of other resistance, it tore the very earth up. It was then about 600 yards distant, and the conviction was now certain that it must touch our little village. It seemed to cover an area of about 100 yards in diameter, presenting a dense column from the earth to the clouds. When about 200 yards off, I made for my house, shut and bolted the door, and placed myself against it, experiencing a moment of horror, such as I never before underwent. There was a sudden rush or roar, a trembling of the building, and all was over. I opened the door to look out upon the scene. The first object that met my eye, was a building torn to pieces within 30 pards of my door. On stepping out, I discovered that the tornado had spent its greatest force on the west end of the village—tearing up by the roots the large poplar and other trees—levelling with the earth a stable and two corn-cribs, the property of Danl. Arnold, Esq., and prostrating several small buildings of Mr. Isaac Cook. It then passed in a direct line to Capt. John Wright's new stable, a very large frame building, and literally tore it to pieces. It then took through a small skirt of woods, which it uprooted—thence to an open space where it concentrated its fury on a house belonging to me, occupied by Capt. Maxwell and Nesbitt. The house was of hewn logs, weatherboarded and ceiled, with stanch upper and lower floors, and a substantial brick chimney—all of which were completely demolished, the sills even, being moved several feet. Capt. Nesbitt's family, consisting of his wife and four small children, were huddled up in one corner of the building, and strange to say, escaped unhurt!

As far as I have heard, no lives are lost. One of Capt. Wright's negro men is badly hurt, but not dangerously, it is thought.

The Storm lifted a four horse Waggon, carried it some distance, set it down upon, and broke a fence without upsetting the Waggon.

As it was near night when the Storm occurred, and the Mail leaves before day, I am not able to give a more extended account of it. I fear a great deal of damage has been done in the neighborhood.

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH COWLES.

CANADA WAR.
From the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 8.
We learn that on the requisition of the United States District Attorney for this district, two hundred men have been drafted in this city by order of the Governor, for the purpose of aiding the federal authorities in executing the laws of the United States, passed to preserve peace and neutrality with foreign nations.

The object which the authorities of the General Government have in view, we understand, is to arrest or disperse the force which is understood to have collected on Friday night, if they are found organized or embodied on American soil for hostile preparations against Canada.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Jan. 23.
To balance these accounts is another by an express at Kingston, from the London district, signed by John B. Askin, stating that a detachment of royalist boats had succeeded in capturing, after a short engagement, near Malden, a schooner with 400 stand of arms, 3 pieces of cannon, and abundance of ammunition on board—the number of men not mentioned, but it is stated that the schooner lost one killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisoners.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.
The above seems to be confirmed by the annexed which reached us at 2 o'clock from our correspondent in Montreal under date of the 19th inst.

The rebels defeated at Amherstburg; 1 schooner 3 pieces of cannon, 400 stand of arms, and abundance of ammunition taken; 1 killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisoners, amongst them notorious characters from this and Detroit.

(Signed) J. B. ASKIN.
London, Jan. 13, 1838.
From the Kingston Herald of Jan. 16.
The traveller also brings the accounts of a gallant action at Amherstburg. A gang of pirates robbed the arsenal at Detroit, loaded a schooner with the spoils, and sailed to Amherstburg, and fired on the town.

The inhabitants had no arms, but they collected in the night, armed with pitchforks and whatever came to hand; they then attacked and captured the schooner, killing one man, and making twelve prisoners, with four hundred stand of arms, three cannon, and a large supply of the munitions of war. Thus, in every quarter, defeat and ruin wait on the rebels and pirates.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Hamilton Gazette, from which we copy the following:

BY EXPRESS FROM MALDEN.
OFFICE OF THE HERALD, JAN. 10.
Lieutenant Wright arrived by express, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the capture of a rebel schooner, without the loss of a man, on our side, with three pieces of cannon, and twenty prisoners; among the number, a Dr. Thieller, of notorious memory.

The number of rebels killed not ascertained.—At 3 o'clock this morning precisely, our little church bell sounded an alarm. Every man was at his post in five minutes.

The old, the young, the strong, the weak, every man who could raise a gun or pistol, joined the ranks along the shore, and coolly awaited the attack of a steamboat, which lay on the opposite side of the river, filled with armed men.

after giving three vociferous cheers; the steamer's bow was turned down stream, and was soon out of sight.

From the peculiar run of the boat, we are almost certain it was the Erie, which has thus far proved herself the ally of the rebels.

Yours, &c.
JAMES HAMILTON.

To J. B. ASKIN, Esq.

The border war.—The Navy Islanders have at length abandoned their post. They quietly surrendered their arms which they had purloined from the New York Arminals, and dispersed on the American shore. The reception of the President's Proclamation, and the simultaneous appearance of the Governor of the State of New York and the Commander of the Northern Military Division of the United States on the frontier, appear to have had the effect, if not of bringing the misguided leaders at Navy Island to their senses, at least of satisfying them that the laws would cease to be silent, and that criminal enterprises could no longer be carried on with impunity against the territory of a nation with whom the United States are on terms of perfect amity.

[From our Chevon Correspondent.]
CHEVON, 29th January, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The sales of Cotton for the past week have been unusually large for our market, and at very firm prices. The chief sales have been at 9 to 9 1/2 cts. for new, and in some instances over 10 cts. has been paid. So little of the old crop remains unsold that I shall discontinue quotations. Flour is getting down.—It would require a very choice brand to bring \$7.—Corn is 75 cents; Oats 50; Whiskey 50 to 62; and rather dull; the evident tendency of the article is downwards; Feathers 48 cents; Salt is still scarce and sells at \$4 50 per sack. All other groceries are plenty and at fair prices.

Yours respectfully,

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In Cabarrus County, on the 18th ult., by Charles W. Harris Esq., Mr. JAMES COPE to Miss MARGARET, only daughter of Robert T. Pimmet Esq.


Salisbury Bakery.

MRS. FRALEY
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, that in addition to her Confectionary, she has employed MR. WELCH, of New-York, who is a professed Baker, to carry on that business in all its various branches—such as the following, viz:

LOAF BREAD,
BUTTER CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS,
POUND AND SPUNGE CAKE;
Jumbles, Ginger Nuts, Sugar Ginger Bread, Molasses Ginger Bread, Tea Rusk Muffins, Spunge Biscuit, Tarts, Pies, & Spunge GINGER BREAD.

And all kind of CAKES that are baked in the principal cities. Any of the above articles can be furnished to families, by giving timely notice.

LORETTA FRALEY.
Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1838. 3m

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His T A B L E will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his B A R stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Vender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. 4

BARTEENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street, New-York,
OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for the country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1838. (Feb. 2) 11w

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville for Salisbury are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at four o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's in Moore county.—Fare, \$8 50 cents. These Stages connect with my Line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of drafts, &c., &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville, stage lines leave every day for the north and south.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor.
—AGENTS—
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel), Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Carthage,
T. A. HAGUE, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Morganton.
January 24, 1838. (Feb. 2) 3m