MARRIED,

In Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 20th inst., Col. THOMAS J. MOORE, of Canton, Miss., (formerly of Petersburg, S. C.) to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Col. John Irvin, of Charlotte.

DIED,

In this Town, on Tuesday 2d inst., ELIZA MANNEBURG, aged about 23 years

In Davidson County, on the night of the 28th September last, MICHAEL SWAIM, in the 59th year of his age. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Swaim has left a widow and several children to weep for the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father; but they may be consoled with the reflection that their loss is his everlasting gain. In this dispensation of Divine Providence, the community with whom he lived has lost a good and useful member of society; a man that had ever been as a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the helpless.—The deceased had been for many years a professed follower of Christ, but for a few years past had been particularly engaged in exhorting and persuading sinners to flee the wrath to come, and is now gone, no doubt, to reap his reward in the mansions of bliss.

In Iredell County, on Tuesday the 21 instant, Miss MARTHA ANN McREE, daughter of James A. McRee, in the 16th year of her age.

In Wilkesborough, of the bilious fever, on Thursday, 23d of August last, 2 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. MARTHA HALL, wife of Alexander A. Hall.

The friends and relatives of the late Mrs. MARTHA HALL, would have been favored ere this time, with a brief sketch of her past history, and the closing scenes of her life, if we had felt adequate to the task of doing justice to her moral and intellect worth.

In offering the last and tribute to departed merit, we feel a kindred sympathy for the bereaved,—for their's is a common loss. The friends and acquaintances to which she was endeared by the frankness and simplicity of her manners, and the affability of her deportment, must deeply regret the vacum left in our little society. She possessed a mind of no ordinary degree of strength; well disciplined by education—correctly informed,—cultivated with judgment and taste,—polished and refined by an association with the pious and enlightened. Mrs. Hall was a native of Washington, Pa. The favorite daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Ramsey.—Her exceedingly fond father, indulged her in all those amusement (considered innocent by the world, but opposed to religion) which her volatile disposition led her to partake. Her father, to procure a liberal education for his sons, removed in 1827, to Canonsburg, that he might avail himself of the facilities which Jefferson College afforded young men. There, in 1829, Mrs. H. was deprived of her fond father by death, which made the first serious and lasting impression upon her youthful heart. She was truly awakened, felt deep conviction of spirit, and earnestly sought after the things which belonged to her eternal peace. She was so remarkable for her candor and decision, that it was difficult to prevail on her to believe that she had truly repented, until by the faithful ministerial instructions of Dr. Brown, Pastor of the College Church, together with the assistance of Mrs. Brown, she became satisfied that Christ had indeed become a precious Saviour to her.

In 1831, she attached herself to the College Church. Although she had been considered a faithful teacher in the College Sunday School, yet she now commenced with redoubled energy those Christian labors, in which she continued with more or less zeal until death.

She exerted a powerful influence in her mothers family, in which she was almost sole governess, until the Fall of 1833, when she married and set out immediately for North Carolina. She spent but a few weeks at the residence of her Parents, before she again became anxious to devote her talents and acquirements to benefit the females of this State. Contrary to her expectations she was requested by the citizens of Lincolnton, to take charge of a female school in that place. She readily consented and continued there two years, giving entire satisfaction to her numerous patrons. When she signified her intention to leave them, they manifested deep regret at parting from her, and solicited her stay with tears of grief. The next year she labored in Rutherfordton, where she gave all the satisfaction that could be expected, having under her immediate care and inspection in the course of the year about 90 females. This proved too great a task for one in such a feeble state of health, and she was persuaded by her friends to give up teaching for awhile,—at least until her health became restored. She yielded with reluctance, and remained for a short time in this state of relaxation, when she became more anxious to engage in the occupation for which nature seemed to have formed her taste.

By invitation she consented to take charge of Wilkesborough Academy, not so much to become an Instructress in the Academy, as to give her constant influence in behalf of female education. She anticipated, also, in this elevated climate, to have enjoyed a better state of health than had been her lot for several years past.

An extract from a letter addressed to her pupils in Rutherfordton, after she came to Wilkesborough, will shew that she was actuated by the purest motives in coming to this place:—"I consider it a positive duty to do what I can, where so much is necessary to be done, and it is my sincere belief that I can do more here (with the blessing of heaven) in advancing the interests of education, and of God, than in any village I have been, in the State."

None can doubt but that she discharged her duty to her pupils with the greatest fidelity. They, in their turn cherish her in their remembrance with much affection. May they never forget the pious instructions she has given them from time to time.

This closes the public labors of Mrs. Hall, and it is only for the gratification of her distant friends, that we subjoin a few remarks in regard to the state of her mind:

She always entertained humiliating views of her spiritual attainments; and was ever ready to confess her faults, her short-comings, and her unworthiness to be called a child of God. In the commencement of her sickness, her spirits were unusally depressed, and she observed that darkness had come over her mind. This she attributed to her unfaithfulness in the performance of her secret devotions. She desired her friends to pray that she might be resigned to the will of God in all things, and that her afflictions might be sanctified. She observed that she was not afraid to die, but at that time (on account of her little son,) she would rather live. As her sufferings increased (which were very great,) her thoughts were exercised upon death, and in contemplating that rest that remains for the people of God. After testifying of the goodness and mercy of God thro' Christ, she expressed herself willing and anxious to die. Being asked frequently by her friends if she could give up her husband and child, she said "oh, yes! they are in the hands of the Lord." Whilst conversing with her one evening she seemed somewhat impatient to be gone, and said it would be better for her as well as her friends who must have become weary of attending upon her. I told her the Lord knew best—"yes," she says, "He does; I wish that He would teach me what I want, and how to pray aright." I asked her if it was the will of the Lord to raise her up to future usefulness, would she be willing to live.—She hesitated as if the prospect of death was more inviting than that of life; but then exclaimed, "Oh! you do not know how little I think of this poor paltry world." She was perfectly conscious of her situation until the last, and always expressed a peaceful resignation to the divine will. She spoke frequently and affectionately of her spiritual guides, Dr. and Mrs. Brown. Being asked where the latter was, she said "*in heaven*, and I shall soon be with her."* It would be unnecessary in a communication of this kind, to enumerate all that was said by our departed friend. Suffice it to say, that at two o'clock on Thursday morning the 23d of August, she died in great peace, leaving many relatives and friends to mourn over their irreparable loss. But we entertain the strongest hope of greeting our happy sister "where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more."

* Mrs. Brown died last Spring.

——"And now far off beyond our wilds,
" Beneath a grassy mound by strangers trod,
" That form is cold. The head and heaving breast
" Are still. Paleness has settled on her cheeks.
" Those lips of rosy tinge are mute. And quenched
" Is all the beaming sweetness of her eyes.
" Yet unextinguished still a spark remains—
" A better part than the cold, sullen grave
" Has taken to its rest. True loveliness,
" Corruption cannot reach. The darkling worm
" Winds not its way where moral beauty dwells.
" The pure in heart, but triumph when they die
" Leave the stern monarch of the grave subdued—
" The king of terrors vanquished on his throne.
" The soul, that better part, lives in a higher sphere,
" Clothed with unearthly beauty, loved of God,
" And from the rivers of his pleasure, drinks
" Immortal joys. Redeemed myriads,
" Who have reached the shining courts of heaven,
" And joined its everlasting melodies,
" Are her companions in this high sojourn."

[*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....September 6, 1838.

	cents		cents
Bacon,	8 12½	Molasses,	.55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	65 a 70	Nails,	9 a 10
(scarce) peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Pork,	.600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	a 2½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	a 60	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	500 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a 000
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 7 a 8		

AT FAYETTEVILLE....September 19, 1838.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	a 100	Molasses,	35 a 42
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	24	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	100	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, new,	$1 a 112½
Flour,	$7 a $8	Whiskey,	45
Feathers	40	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW.....August 29, 1838.

Bacon, lb.	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a
Butter,	12 a 25	wrought,	16 a 180
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	48 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	450 a 550
Cotton,	10 a 10¾	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt,	250 a 300
Flour, country,	650 a 750	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	11½ a 12½	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	37 a 50	Tea,	100 a 137
Orleans,	45 a 56	Tobacco, ma'ftd.	10 a 50

Look at This.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his CABINET MAKING SHOP, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. A. Biles as a Tailor shop, on Main street, directly opposite the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to obey all orders in his line, with promptness, and execute with improvement every variety of Cabinet Work.—Plank or country produce taken in exchange for work. DAVID WATSON.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are respectfully inform that he needs money, and worst of all—money he *must have*. D. W.

Salisbury, October 4, 1838. 3t

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one hundred acres of LAND, lying East of the Yadkin river, between Stokes' ferry and Burrage's Mills, in the County of Montgomery. Attached to it is one of the finest *mill seats* in the State. During the late dry spell and low water, there was a sufficient quantity of water to drive two or three set of mills, or 1,000 Spindles.

ELI HARRIS.

Wind Hill, N. C., Oct. 4, 1838. 8t

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, upon reasonable Terms, his valuable Mills on Hunting Creek, in Iredell County, formerly owned by Capt. W. Brown. They are situated on a never failing stream, with great falls, and have run during all the severest droughts—well suited for Factories of almost any kind. They are now in good repair; the Saw mill newly built and Grist mills lately repaired, together with 250 ACRES OF LAND, with suitable houses. About 30 acres of the Land is cleared, the balance in woods—situated in a healthy region, eleven miles from Mocksville.

Persons desiring such property would do well to call and view the premises and hear the terms, which are accommodating. CALEB P. KERFUS.

Oct. 4, 1838. 6t

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third six dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. HUTCHISON

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of this Institution will, by divine permission, recommence on the 10th of *October next*.

With the hope of rendering the New Female Academy of Salisbury, worthy the liberality of its founders, and of North Carolina, she has associated with herself, teachers, in whose talents and acquirements, as well as dispositions and principles, she feels the highest confidence, and thus she is enabled to recommend them to the patronage of a deserving public, and to engage in her own name and theirs', that every measure shall be pursued, and every exertion used, which promises to promote the moral, mental and personal improvement of all who may be entrusted to their care. She believes the measures pursued in her School Room, happily calculated to form the female character for stations of high usefulness in society. She appeals for living examples to the multitudes of her scholars widely scattered over the Southern and Western States, who, she trusts, will be to her School, a sufficient letter of Recommendation.

The *Literary* Department will be under her own personal charge, the *Ornamental* under that of her niece, MISS SARAH LOUISA NYE, of New York. To MISS EMMA J. BAKER is committed the Department of *Music*. The high qualifications of this young lady, as a teacher on the Piano and Guitar, place her among the most successful teachers of the present day. To the Rev. S. FROSTIN, whose character is too well established to need recommendation, and whose superior talents as an instructor in the French language, (his native tongue,) are extensively known, will be entrusted the class in *French*.

Excellent board can be obtained for the Pupils, either at Col. Lemly's with the teachers, or in other highly respectable families, where every proper care will be taken to promote their improvement and comfort.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS.

History, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Malte-Brun Geography, (with the use of the Globes,) Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, &c., &c., per Session, $15 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, (lower Rules,) with Olney's Geography, per Session, $10 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Latin, per Session,	$5 00
French, do.	10 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors,	8 00
Wax Work, per Course,	6 00
Embroidering and Silk and Chenille, per Course,	5 00
Lamp-Mat and Worsted Work, do.	5 00

Music on Piano or Guitar, per Session, 25 00

Scholars will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

N. B. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to specify what Church, they wish their children to attend.

Salisbury, September 27, 1838. tf

*** The Raleigh Register will please insert the above four times, and forward the account to Salisbury for payment.

Notice.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, at the late dwelling house of Mrs. NANCY ANN DENT in Rowan county, on the 16*th day of October next*, the following property, viz: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools of all kinds, Waggon and Gear, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles of personal property: A likely Negro Boy, will also be hired until the first day of January next. At the same time and place, all the personal property, if any, belonging to the late Thomas Dent, will be disposed of at public sale. Two decriped and disable negroes of the said Estate, will be let out for support during life to the lowest bidder.

All persons indebted to the said Nancy Ann Dent, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having demands, to present them for settlement.

JAMES OWENS, Ex'r.

Sept. 27, 1838. 3t

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for an "act to incorporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy."

August 30, 1838. tml.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will apply to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an Act to charter a Bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mill. JOSEPH HALL.

Sept. 20, 1838. tml

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish Juries of the County Court of Rowan.

JACOB HOLDSHOUSER,
J. GOODMAN,
DAVID FRALEY.

September 20, 1838. tml

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

The above medicine is for sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County,

By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Lexington Manufactoring Company.

September 27, 1838. tml

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchel.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838. tf

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE came into this neighborhood some four or five years since, a colored man, who calls himself WALKER GUADELOPEAN, says he is a free man, a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in Manilla; that he left Manilla while young; that he went on board an American Merchantman, the Isabella from Boston, commanded by Capt. Charles Taylor, as a cabin boy, that he made several voyages in the Isabella, that the vessel was ultimately sold in Holland; that Capt. Taylor then purchased or chartered a brig, in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the coasting trade; That at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia, to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to this place.

Such is his narrative as well as I can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly names with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper colour, with fine dark hair, except that which has become gray. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and sound. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his disposition. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and Milledgeville Journal, will please insert this three times once a week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the the paper containing the advertisement.

WM. ANDERSON, P. M.

Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C., June 17, 1838. 14 6t

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the town of Columbia, S. C., a new Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

BY A. H. PEMBERTON.

Encouraged and stimulated by the kind and flattering solicitations of political friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*,) proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinions by which it will be governed. Firmly convinced that the future liberty, happiness, independence and prosperity of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momentous question now pending, between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the South Carolinian will be to discuss that question freely and thoroughly; throw all its lights fairly and fully before the people; and shew therefrom, that a National Bank is utterly unconstitutional and expedient, and violently inimical to free trade and industry, the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States—that their direct import and export trade, once so flourishing, and conducive to their general wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwhelming power and influence of its capital, aided by the immense credit and resources of the Government, and a kindred system of partial and unconstitutional legislation—that an employment of the State Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be even more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the Government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern Banks, and defy all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, or Southern merchants—and that the only effectual and permanent remedy for these evils, and the commercial embarrassments and distresses of the country, is *an entire* DIVORCE *of the* GOVERNMENT *from all* BANKS, *State or Federal*, and return to the true constitutional currency and system, now termed "the Sub-Treasury System," as evidently designed by the framers of the Constitution, and first in operation after its adoption, till the combined power of the Federal party, and Bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sacred instrument, and the great rights and interests of the people it was framed to protect—that this system is *not* an "experiment," but an old and safe method, successfully practised for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the Banks, (then an "experiment,") enabled them to draw within their control, and wield to their own individual profits, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from *increasing* the power and patronage of the President, it cannot fail, under any rational or probable organization of the details, to *decrease* them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering those details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying whatever might be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yes, even of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country: thus happily and, properly keeping the great money-power of the Government, in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it into the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, it will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of interference with it; while, from that deeply-rooted hostility to a National Bank, which is co-extensive with the Republican party of the Confederacy, and, commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue, in all probability, to its end, there can be no hope of any organization of the currency, by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives; to say nothing of its being *always necessarily* dependent on the fortunes and speculations of private individuals—that the Sub-Treasury system does *not* aim at the establishment of "an exclusive metallic currency," but one of only about *ten* millions of gold and silver, to about *four hundred* millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and disbursements of the Government will require only about the former sum, while the Bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the Banks to over-issue; constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; insure their immense influence everywhere, in behalf of low Tariff duties, a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle the Tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State Rights Party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "*Whig*" party, which is now laboring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old *Federal* party, under a new name; that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankites, Tariffites, National Internal Improvement men, Consolidationists, Colonizationists, and Abolitionists—every thing most obnoxious to the feelings, interests, and safety of the Southern people.

Considering this measure of an Independent Treasury, or Divorce of Bank and State, as decidedly a *test question*, the South Carolinian will cordially act, in its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellowship to all who accord with it—conscientiously believing "this great measure of deliverance and liberty," in all its immensely wide and vitally important political and social relations, to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest, and ultimately most triumphant, peaceful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness, that the world has ever known. Carolina, with her accustomed chivalrous devotion to liberty, has thrown herself into the front rank of the contest; and here, principally, must it first be waged. The eyes of all her sister States will be fixed upon her with the deepest interest. Much, very much—almost everything—must depend upon the inflexible courage and virtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of her gallant people; for no efforts or means are spared, or will be, to distract and divide them, and allure them from their true and tried faith. But recently a resident of this State, though uniformly a zealous and enthusiastic coadjutor, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undersigned brings with him the highest regard for, and confidence in her chivalric people, but none of the personal feelings and hostilities which have unhappily marked the present differences between old political friends; and his dearest object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe those asperities, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotion to the great principles involved—trusting that our respected friends of the past, will again become associates at some early period of the future, and earnestly striving to guard against those disgusting and degenerating *personal* contests and parties, from the deep disgrace and curse of which, this State has, heretofore, been so peculiarly, happily, and honorably exempt.

Fully concurring and co-operating with the Carolina people, heretofore, in the noble, dignified, and self-respectful aversion they have manifested toward engaging in any partizan contest for the Presidency, the editor will spare no pains to inculcate the propriety of pursuing a similar course hereafter. Duty to his principles, however, will constrain him to determinately and uncompromisingly oppose the pretentions of one of the present candidates, however he may be disposed to avoid all advocacy of the other. He cannot but look upon Mr. Clay, both in his principles and practice, now, and ever since his abandonment of the Republican party in 1818, as the most deadly, dangerous, and successful enemy of the South, and the true interests of the whole Confederacy, that either have ever known. At the head of the old Federal party—an open and avowed Bankite, Tariffite, Colonizationist, and advocate of the Proclamation and Force-bill—and now too plainly associated with the infamous opinions and principles of the Abolitionists—his elevation, as a slave-holder, and from a slave State, to the Executive chair of the Confederacy, would be one of the most deadly and destructive blows of the South, and the stability of the Union, that could possibly be inflicted upon them from any quarter. Between him and his present opponent, or almost any other, the South Carolinian could not hesitate to choose for a moment; and if the latter, and his principles and measures to which they are openly and thoroughly pledged, in the late extraordinary and admirable "Address" of their Congressional Representatives, it will be very far from desiring that he should have an other opponent, even if the present one were to withdraw. Be it remembered, however, that all this is qualified by important '*if*s;' and the true, and only true course of the Southern States and people—no matter who may be a candidate—is to deal with all men according to their measures—keep the control of their own interests, principles, and destinies, in their own hands—stand aloof from all personal contests, or entangling alliances—and become the partizans of no man.

In other respects, it will zealously and unequivocally advocate, the doctrines of the Republican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions—General Education, public order, virtue, and morality—the Union of the States, as established by the Constitution, for the strengthening and securing, not destroying or weakning, of the institutions, liberties, rights, interests, and independence, of the several States—and our inestimable domestic institutions, as decidedly a *blessing*, both to the master and the slave, and forming, in connexion with our political ones, a combination, the wisest and best, for the promotion of public liberty, order, virtue, and morality, that the world has ever manifested.

It will determinately oppose all intrigue, deception, or indirection in politics, and advocate and encourage rigid honesty, as always the best policy—will fearlessly uphold the *right*, even though in opponents or enemies, and oppose the *wrong*, though in political or personal friends—will be governed by "*principles* not *men*"—principles being always the *object*, and men the *means*—and zealously advocate and support all who support its principles, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who—will desire and encourage the friendly *advice* of *all*, but submit to the *dictation* of *none*, and hold its columns always open, freely and cordially, to those who differ from it—and, relying on a just appreciation of its motives and intentions, will fearlessly and unhesitatingly declare its honest opinions, however unpopular, on all proper subjects of discussion, and fairly lay before its readers the arguments urged against them—holding no preference or regard for its own opinions, beyond the honest conviction that they are correct, and being always ready to submit them to the fullest scrutiny, and abandon and oppose them as freely as those of others, when proved to be erroneous. In short, it will be, it *shall* be, a *Free Press*, thoroughly and unequivocally, but yet rationally and temperately; and (in all that an earnest and sincere desire and effort may be allowed to triumph over human weakness,) as far removed from *licentiousness*, on the one hand, as a timid or selfish time-serving subserviency on the other.

If this be promising much, it is not without a deliberate and conscientious determination to perform it, come what may; nor is it more than heretofore performed, as he feels assured his former readers will readily admit; and as he has had every reason to be satisfied with the results of such a course, heretofore, he will scarcely be likely to deviate from it hereafter. Fully conscious of his humble capacity, and making no pretentions to talents or literary acquirements, he will spare no efforts, hereafter, as heretofore, to make amends, as far as possible, in his own plain, blunt way, by untiring industry, application, zeal, and perseverence, and unfaltering faith in God and a good cause, for the want of abilities more enlarged and powerful, and talents of a higher and brighter order. His undivided attention will be devoted to the paper, and nothing will be wanting, that his utmost capacity, mental, physical, or pecuniary, may effect, to make it all that he may humbly hope from it himself, or that may reasonably be expected from it by its friends.

TERMS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN will be published *Semi-weekly* and *Weekly*, on such days as may be found most suitable to the Mails—with entire new type, and on paper of large Imperial size (very nearly as large as the Charleston Mercury or Courier) and of the best quality—at *Three Dollars* per annum, *Weekly*, in advance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the year—and *Five Dollars* per annum, *Semi-weekly*, in advance, or *Six Dollars* at the end of the year.

The publication will commence as early as the new materials can be procured from the North. Persons disposed to subscribe, who do not meet with subscription papers in the neighborhood, will please forward their names by mail to Columbia; and those kindly disposed to aid in procuring subscribers, will please write him to that effect, and he will send the Subscription papers.

A. H. PEMBERTON.

Columbia, S. C. August 1, 1838.