

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delighting
Age, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum }
ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each
subsequent publication: those of greater length, in
proportion. If the number of insertions be not
marked on them, they will be continued until or-
dered out and charged accordingly.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A Statistical Statement by the Delegates
from Lincoln County, to the Convention
in Salisbury.

In submitting a statement of the pro-
ducts of this County, we beg leave in the
first place, to refer to the agricultural
product of the County. To make an
estimate of the quantity of Wheat, we
must refer to the operations of our Mills.
In making this statement, we will enu-
merate none but what are called in our
County, Merchant Mills, (we have many
more Mills that are not included in those
that make Merchantable Flour, that grind
a great quantity of Wheat, but are not
furnished with screens and fine Bolting
Cloths to make Merchantable Flour.)

We have 36 mills in the county that
have more than one run of stones—One
of which is generally of the French or
Georgia burr, with Bolting Cloths that
make fine and superfine Flour, with
screens to clean the Wheat of dust and
grit. These mills only, are considered
capable of making Merchantable Flour.

From an estimate of the quantity of
Wheat ground at one of these mills, with
two run of stones, we will arrive at
somewhat like the quantity raised in the
county. The middle of July is the time
the new Wheat begins to go to the mills,
which is generally by Wagon loads, and
from that time to the middle of October,
the mills are crowded with such quanti-
ties of Wheat, that in many instances the
mills are run day and night; this is con-
sidered the busy season, by the millers.
Taking as a very moderate estimate that
each mill only grinds 80 bushels in every
24 hours, (most of the mills can grind
that in half the time,) it would be 480
bushels per week, and 2580 bushels for
six weeks only. This sum multiplied
by 36, the number of mills in the County,
that make Merchantable Flour, it would
appear that about 92,880 bushels are
ground up in the six weeks, by the
36 Merchant mills in the county; the
most of this quantity of Wheat is for mar-
ket. As our mills grind all the year,
the product in this one species of grain,
by a very small estimate, may be not
less than between one hundred and one
hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and
this is at a time when all the Flour must
be hauled on wagons.

The Flour from our county is general-
ly sold in the upper part of South Caro-
lina; Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia.
The bakers in Columbia, prefer it to
Northern, as they say it works better,
which no doubt is the case, as our mil-
lers do not grind the Wheat so close as
they do at the North, where they pay a
high price for the wheat, and try to grind
all out of it they can, and by close grind-
ing the Flour is more dead, in which
case it will not work so well.

The quantity of other grain we cannot
ascertain. Corn is not an article that
will pay for hauling on wagons; the sur-
plus Corn is generally distilled into Whis-
key and Brandy made in this county and
generally sold in South Carolina; a con-
siderable quantity is taken to Georgia,
where our Farmers frequently sell their
load, wagon, and team. One of our
small Farmers, living on Beaverdam
Creek, 8 miles South of Lincolnton, who
is a very exemplary, industrious man,
and one of our best citizens, distills his sur-
plus Corn. He made in one year, 2000
gallons Whiskey, and 1400 gallons Bran-
dy; in a circuit of 4 miles round this
Farmer, there are 65 distilleries. Bea-
verdam does not afford, by any means,
the most fertile lands in the county;
there are many neighborhoods that af-
ford larger bodies of better land.

We will suppose throughout the coun-
ty, there are only ten times as many
more distilleries in this county, which
will fall far short of the quantity, and we
know 650 distilleries; and suppose that
each distillery in the course of one year,
only distills 500 gallons spirits, includ-
ing Brandy, it would make the number
of 325,000 gallons of spirits in one year;
a great part of this grain, it could be
got to the Sea coast at a reasonable price,
would in all probability, instead of being
made into spirits, be shipped to the West
India Islands and made into bread there,
in exchange for which we would receive
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt. As
it would increase our exports, it would
also increase our imports; the duties
from the imports would pay additional
duties into the Treasury of the United

States, and cause the article of Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt to be abun-
dant in our Markets, which would cause
articles now universally used, to be fur-
nished to our Farmers at a much cheaper
rate than at present, and at the same
time, furnish an additional quantity of
freight to a Rail Road each way.

Cotton.—This article is cultivated in
the greatest quantities on the South Fork
and on the Catawba, near Beatties ford,
East of Lincolnton. Considerable quan-
tities are raised 12 to 14 miles North-
west of Lincolnton, and it can advanta-
geously be raised throughout the county;
but many Farmers raise none, and with
some it is not a principal part of their
crop. The Cotton Factory near Lincolnton,
consumes at least 9000 lbs. per
month, 108,000 lbs. per annum, equal to
360 bags of 300 lbs. each; this supply
for the Factory is principally obtained
from small planters, some of whom have
not wagons and teams to take it to mar-
ket. Although the owner of the Factory
has generally given the market price at
Columbia, only deducting the price of
hauling, the planters who have wagons
and teams, generally haul it to Colum-
bia, and very frequently sell it for less
in Columbia than they could get at the
Factory. The product of the county at
the smallest calculation, may be estimat-
ed at 3000 bags.

Tobacco.—We have fine lands to pro-
duce this article, and a fine climate, but
the difficulty of getting it to market,
causes our Farmers to omit planting it.
None is raised for market.

Hay.—An article raised of a very fine
quality in this county, from wet lands or
natural meadows, and much tame grass,
clover, herds grass, feather and orchard
grass; there are but few Farmers in the
county that have not good meadows; many
of these meadows will produce 4 tons
of good Hay per annum per acre. Sup-
pose the 1600 freeholders in the county
to have only 4 acres each (many Farmers
have 20) and each acre to produce only
2 tons of Hay per acre per annum, it
would appear, at this small estimate, to
be 12,800 tons per annum.

Could a market be found for the Hay
produced in this county, of a quality e-
qual to the best Timothy, (it is not pre-
sented that one half of the meadow lands
in this county are in cultivation,) more
than double this amount could be pro-
duced for market. And suppose that only
12,800 tons of Hay could be sold at \$5
per ton, it would amount to the sum of
\$64,000 per annum.

There are several Gold mines in the
county, one of which is certainly the
richest in the country, has lately pro-
duced 100 pennyweights per day from the
labor of 7 hands, which in quicksilver,
suppose this to be worth only 40 cents
per pennyweight, would be 40 dollars
per day.

We have in this county six Oil mills;
the quantity of Oil made in these mills
we could not ascertain. The operations
of these mills go to show that a consid-
erable quantity of Flax is raised.

We could not ascertain the number of
Saw mills, which is considerable; as an
evidence of the many Saw mills, every
stream of sufficient size furnishes valu-
able seats for water power, of which there
are a great many; the Southfork running
nearly through the middle of the county,
affords a great many valuable mill seats,
with the advantage of water power, and
the great many tributary streams, but a
small part of which have been yet brought
into use; but sawed Lumber is very plenty
and so cheap that there are but few
counties in the State where the Farmers
so generally live in so neat and comfort-
able houses, which has given employment
to so many house carpenters, that a con-
siderable number of our young men learn
the house carpenter's business.

The same may be said of millwrights;
the demand for mills has caused many
young men to learn the millwright's busi-
ness; the necessary ambition among the
mill owners has caused our Millwrights
to exert their skill in making good sub-
stantial work that is rarely excelled in
the State. Such is the character of our
millwrights and house carpenters, that
they have frequent calls to go into South
Carolina to build mills or houses; such is
the character of our mechanics of this
kind in South Carolina, that generally a
Journeyman who has learned his trade in
this county, is at once relied on as a
workman; another characteristic that re-
commends them is, they are journeymen
of sober and industrious habits.

We have one Woollen Factory in this
county, with 40 spindles in operation,
which has a fulling mill attached to it,
the enterprising owner makes James cloth
which he sells. His factory has been in
operation only about 18 months; all the
goods he has made, he has found ready sale
for, at from 60 to 80 cents per yard at
wholesale. These goods are sold by retail
in our stores at 75 cents to \$1, are
coming into general use, the demand in-
creasing as the goods are known.

We will next say something of the Iron
Works in this county; we have five For-
ges in operation which are able to make
from the ore 250 lbs. of Iron to each fire,
these 5 forges with the number of fires in

use, are capable of making 2550 lbs. of
Iron per day, and supposing they would
work 300 days in a year, might produce
765,000 lbs. or 2515 tons of Iron; this
is only from those Iron Works that make
Iron directly from ore. Of those that
work Pig metal, there are five, that can
make 350 lbs. per day to the fire, and
from the fires worked by these Forges,
they could produce 8100 per day or in 300
days 2,430,000 lbs. or 121,500 tons,
making 123,850 tons of Iron that may be
made in 300 days from all the Forges in
operation in the county, which at the price
of only \$80 per ton, would be worth \$9,
910,000. It is not supposed that all these
Forges operate 300 days in a year, but if
sufficient encouragement was offered for
the sale of Iron, this could be the pro-
duct or nearly so.

We have in addition to these Iron
Works, four extensive Furnaces in oper-
ation, which are generally in operation
not less than 4 months in the year; they
work Hollow Ware, Machinery and Pig
metal, to be worked into Bar Iron. Since
the operations on the Gold Mines, there
has been a considerable demand for cast
Machinery for the Mills, to grind rock,
and in the improvement of our Flour Mills
cast Machinery has become in use and is
preferred. The product of one of these
Furnaces is usually about 18,000 lbs. of
metal per week. Supposing these 4 Fur-
naces to be in operation only 4 months
each in the year, it would make 16 months
or 64 weeks of only 4 weeks to the month;
would produce 115,200 lbs. or 5760 tons
per annum. As there is no demand for
the Pig metal, only to make it into Bar
Iron, the principal part of the metal is
made into Hollow Ware, which does not
pay well to haul in wagons, but some of
which is hauled into Georgia and a con-
siderable quantity into South Carolina.—
As Iron Ore can be found in almost every
hill in the county, if Pig metal could be
transported to the sea-shore for a reason-
able price, so as to afford a profit to
the Manufacturers, this county could ex-
port an immense quantity of Pig metal,
which is now worth from 42 to 48 dollars
per ton in New York, but will not pay
hauling in wagons. But if we had a com-
munication by a Rail Road from Lincolnton
to Fayetteville, at the highest calcula-
tion of freight on the Cincinnati and
Charleston Rail Road, 35 cents per 100
for each 100 miles; the distance now to
Fayetteville from Lincolnton does not
exceed 142 miles, would only be one half
cent per pound or 50 cents per 100 lbs.
This would enable the manufacturers to
export Pig metal, and be well paid for it,
after shipping it to New York, Baltimore,
Philadelphia or Boston, that would bring
into demand much of our water power,
and make the beds of Iron Ore valuable.
Who can conceive the wealth to the State
from the Iron Mines?

The increased demand for Iron for
Rail Roads and other purposes, has lately
raised the price considerably. What
but Iron has been the wealth of Sweden;
when the State of North Carolina has
within its limits inexhaustible quantities,
and probably could produce a quantity
little short of that of Sweden if she would
only provide a mode of transportation to
the Sea shore by a Rail Road?

Notwithstanding this county is far in
the interior, distant from market, and has
had to rely pretty much on manufactur-
ing within itself, and combining the value
of the Iron Manufactures to that of the
Agriculturalists, what has been the quan-
tity of foreign goods sold and consumed
in this county, and what amount of capi-
tal is used in this county in mercantile
pursuits?

There are in the village of Lincolnton
eleven mercantile establishments, which
employ a capital of not less than \$110,
000. The goods for these mercantile es-
tablishments are purchased in Philadel-
phia, New York and Charleston; are gen-
erally shipped to Charleston; the heavy
articles are boated to Columbia and wago-
ned from there at from 75 cents to 100
cents per 100 weight, over the worst roads
in the Carolinas in winter, much worse
roads than to Fayetteville. The lighter
articles of goods are wagooned from
Charleston at from \$2 to \$2.50 cents per
100 weight. The freight for the mercantile
establishments only, in Lincolnton,
will load at least 100 wagoons per annum
of 4000 each, or 400,000 lbs.

In the county, exclusive of those in the
village, there are 24 more mercantile es-
tablishments, who employ capital at least
of \$125,000. The freight of these 24 es-
tablishments will not be less than that of
those of Lincolnton. So that there are 35
mercantile establishments in the county,
who have not less than 200 wagoons of
4000 lbs. each, or 800,000 lbs. per annum.
And this at times when all has to be haul-
ed in wagoons. If we had transportation
on Rail Roads the weight would increase
two, three, or perhaps four fold, in mer-
cantile pursuits, and the exports from the
county would likely exceed more than 10
times the present.

From the number of freehold voters in
our county at the last election, there were
about 1,600 votes given in the Senate,
and about 2,700 in the Commons. Calcu-
lating that only the 1,600 freeholders
in the county would consume only six
bushels of salt each, which is, probably,

much less than the proper quantity, and,
to say nothing of the balance of the vot-
ers, it would take 9600 bushels of this
indispensable article per year to supply
this county; 60 lbs. only to the bushel,
will be 679,000 lbs., equal to 144 wagon
loads of 400 lbs. each. Suppose that
the transportation on these 9600 bushels
on a Rail Road there, would only be a
saving of 2 cents per bushel, it would
amount to the sum of \$2400 per annum to
the citizen of this county if the above
estimate of the quantity of salt consumed
be correct.

In the village of Lincolnton there is
one extensive Coach Factory and one ex-
tensive Barborn, and two other Shops
that make Barborns; three Blacksmith
Shops; three Hatter Shops; three Sad-
dles and Harness Makers; one Copper
Smith; five Tailor Shops; one Printing
Office one Cabinet Maker, (but no Shoe
and Boot Maker;) three Physicians; four
practising Lawyers; a Male and Female
Academy, and between 800 and 1000 in-
habitants.

One of the Forges in this county has
erected Rolling Machinery, to reduce the
Iron into bars by rolling. This Iron is
generally preferred by our Smiths, as it
is rolled into more convenient shape for
ironing Wagoons, Dearborns or Carriages,
wrought and well, is most in demand.

The Rolling Mill can well roll 25 tons
per week when supplied with Blooms,
but the Forge attached thereto is unable
to furnish that quantity, but can furnish
from 18 to 20 tons per week. Attached to
this establishment there is a Blast Fur-
nace which produces about 2 tons of metal
per day.

The owner of this Forge has also e-
rected machinery for cutting Nails, which
are as well cut, as light, and as well
headed as any Nails made to the North,
and they are most generally used in this
county.

At the Iron Works they are not yet
prepared to roll the Sheet Iron, although
the Irons perhaps the best in the coun-
try for that use. To show the quality of
the Iron made in this county, a gentle-
man in the city of Charleston, who has
an extensive Blacksmith's Establishment,
had a wagon load of Iron offered to him
from this county. The Iron he did not
use—he had a supply of Iron of the
Swede and English, and his workmen
were accustomed to the shapes and qual-
ities of this English and Swede Iron, but
he learned from the wagoner he could sell
his Iron to no one else, and did not want
to haul it back. The Iron, on examina-
tion, was of different shape and size from
that used by the gentleman in his shop, but
he was sorry for the wagoner, and pur-
chased his load of Iron. His workmen
said they said it worked much ea-
sier than the Swede and English, and
they had been used to. The wagoner
said he had been told his workmen to
keep their Iron for particular work; but
he said he was so anxious to work
that he said they were doing
work at all times, and he
would have this Iron if they
would, or, in his words, they would
have the pleasure of working
it, and he was compelled to lock up
the Iron, and he was sorry to have
himself only when they had something to
make that required the better Iron. That
his workmen did not mind its being in a
shape that was disadvantageous. They
so much preferred working this Iron,
they would work it under all disadvan-
tages of shape or size, in preference to
the Swede or English Iron which was of
sizes calculated for the articles they were
going to make. Such was the character
of the Iron from this county, by a
gentleman who purchased it and who,
from the appearance and shape of the
Iron, had formed an opinion that it was
worth but little. This gentleman has
made a large fortune, and yet continues
the operation of his Blacksmith's Shop.

To show the profits on the construction
of Rail Roads, we will annex a few ex-
tracts from receipts on some of the Rail
Roads, in the United States:

The New Jersey Rail Road, according
to a Report in the Newark Daily Adver-
tiser, the number of passengers in May,
June and July, 1835,

September 4,	\$569 37
5,	1317 46
6,	1592 79
7,	2138 54
8,	2311 10
9,	1791 36
10,	1447 53

In the same months in 1836,
Increase 41,593. The receipts on the
road for the last week in July were \$3,890.
The receipts of the New York State
Canals for the two first weeks in August
were \$80,559 57 cents; exceeding the
collections for the corresponding weeks
of last year, \$12,605 55 cents.

The receipts of the Utica and Sche-
nectady Rail Road, were viz:

September 4,	\$569 37
5,	1317 46
6,	1592 79
7,	2138 54
8,	2311 10
9,	1791 36
10,	1447 53

\$11,168 15
This is the largest amount
received for the completion of the road
in one time, and at this time the
treasure travelling had almost

ceased. It is said the receipts on this
road for the first 4 months will exceed
\$160,000. That the expenses during
the period will not exceed \$5000 per
month, or in aggregate \$20,000. So that
on the 1st December the net proceeds
will be \$140,000, or 94 per cent. on the
whole of the stock paid in.

On the Boston and Worcester Rail
Road, 43 miles, the estimate cost \$900,
000; in the first week in August \$5889
86 were received from this road.

D. REINHARDT.
Lincolnton, N. C.

For the Register.

My dear Duncan—I was duly favored
with your of the —, and assure you its
contents were perused with much pleasure,
as I was fearful from your silence that you
were in bad health, & did not wish to com-
municate such unpleasant intelligence to
me. I was truly gratified to learn, that
you are still basking in the sunshine of
prosperity, and are enjoying many of the
blessings and comforts of life which our
natural propensities crave after, and with-
out which, a large portion of mankind
would live in a state of discontent, and be
found murmuring at a kind Providence,
who knows better than ourselves what is
best for us. Since I wrote you last, I
paid a visit to H. where I met with some
dozen or more friends, with whom you
and I have spent many pleasant and hap-
py hours in by-gone days. They received
me with hearty congratulations, and when
an intentional or accidental mention was
made of your name, particular enquiries
were made relative to your health and
prosperity; and when I told them that you
had informed me your health was gen-
erally good and that Providence contin-
ued to prosper you in your domestic
concerns, a mingled feeling of joy and
gratulation beamed in their countenances
at the recital of such pleasing intelli-
gence.

H. has increased in population a third
or an half since our time, and as Internal
Improvement seems to be the order of the
day, its inhabitants have caught the con-
tagion, as I found the streets in much
better order than they have been for years
past, and most of the old and dilapidated
houses have been repaired and painted
up, which add much to the general ap-
pearance of the town.

In a Commercial point of view, it has
undergone no change. The merchants are
doing a safe and profitable business,
particularly old Syphax (as we used to
call him) who continues to gather in his
dollars, to be squandered probably to the
four winds, by his very promising son,
when he is dead and gone. His thirst
for money continues to be insatiable, and
if I may judge from appearances, he wor-
ships no other God but wealth. Poor
man! I wonder his appetite for accumu-
lating riches has not long since been
glutted, but he is the same old miser,
constantly torturing his brain to invent
new plans by which to make money and
enhance his already princely fortune.

I intended to have said more about this
favored spot of earth and its inhabitants,
but I must beg leave to drop this, and
touch no other subject until I congratu-
late you on the change you have made in
your private matters. From your move-
ments when I last saw you, and the in-
dues which you very cautiously threw
out, I was induced to believe, you were
anxious to exchange a bachelor's for a
married life, and it appears my impres-
sions were not founded upon false or
mistaken premises. Taking into view
all the circumstances under which this
change has been made, you have acted
the part of a wise and prudent man. You
have done nothing more than what you
ought to have done, eight or ten years a-
go, though at this late period, you deserve
the commendation of every friend of mar-
trimony for making the most judicious
choice of the two alternatives. As the
ladies are generally disposed to favor
union, I presume you had not many diffi-
culties to encounter, or obstacles to re-
move, in winning the heart and hand of
her whom fate has allotted you as a part-
ner, to share the comforts and enjoyments
of life, and to bear the ills and disap-
pointments you may meet with in your
peregrinations on earth. You will accept
my best wishes for a long, happy and
prosperous career in the conjugal state,
in which much happiness and comfort
are felt and enjoyed where there is a con-
geniality of sentiment & feeling between
the husband and the wife, who are, in a
Scriptural sense, *one and the same flesh*,
and whose affection and love for each
other should be as lasting as their lives.

Many enter into the matrimonial state
without reflecting upon the responsibility
it incurs, and the great debt they have
to pay to the moral and human law.—
This, however, I am happy to say, is not
your case, being well assured you would
not have embarked in a business of such
vast importance without giving it a calm,
serious and dispassionate reflection. As
you are now a married man, and have re-
cently made a profession of religion, you
will doubtless take heed to those things
which belong to your well-being in this
and another world, and receive instruc-
tion from the experience of others. Be

careful to listen attentively to the soft
whisperings of that inward monitor which
governs the actions of men; and which
will never fail to guide you in the paths
of virtue and honor; be consistent and
prudent in all things; govern your house-
hold with mildness and dignity, and never
lose sight of the responsible station
you now occupy in society. When you
shall become permanently settled on the
farm which your deceased father bequeath-
ed to you, it will be obligatory on you
to pay unremitting attention to your busi-
ness, and, as you advance in years,
keep in view the probability of a large
family to support and maintain, and, as
a Christian, you will take the Scriptures
as your guide in these, and all other im-
portant matters. If I were writing to an
acquaintance, or an individual for whom
I cherished but an ordinary friendship, I
might be persuaded to close this letter,
but as I am addressing my friend DUNCAN,
I do not think it expedient to relinquish
my pen until I say a few words on the
subject of Religion.

I rejoice to hear that its divine truths
have persuaded you to become a subject
of its mild and softening influence. With-
out it, the rich are made poor, and the
poor utterly destitute of any thing valu-
able in this life. It is the source from
whence true happiness and contentment
spring, and to use the language of a re-
ady writer, it is the image of God stamped
upon Human Nature, refining its base-
ness, enriching its poverty, healing its
maladies, and converting its very wants
into abundant plenty. It should be the
theme of every Christian's song, the harp
on which to tune his notes of praise to
God for the rich provision of his grace.
It is wealth to the poor; it is covering to
the naked; and bread to those who are
ready to perish. It is the fairest flower
that opens on earth, the sweetest incense
that ascends to the skies. It is by far
the most valuable boon bequeathed by a
beneficent God to his creatures. It makes
earth a heaven, and our souls fit temples
for his holy spirit to dwell in. Then,
suffer me, to urge you by every thing val-
uable in time and eternity, to hold fast
to your profession. Be zealous, be faith-
ful, and His grace will enable you in the
last and final struggle of death, to smile
at his terrors and welcome his approach.
The Banner of the Cross has been unfurled,
and all mankind have been invited,
yea intreated, to enlist under it, and
as you profess to be one of its recruits, I
ardently hope you will continue to fight
with Christian bravery, until you shall
win the crown and reap unsullied joys in
the fields of the blessed, after you shall
have paid the debt incurred by the first
transgression.

Continue to write me, and I will en-
deavor to answer your letters promptly.
Inform me of your growth in grace, and
the progress you are making towards a
more happy and congenial climate than
this. Neglect no Christian duty, when
in your power to attend to it; let the
light which has been imparted to you by
the Holy Spirit, so shine, that others,
beholding its brilliancy, may be constrain-
ed to acknowledge the truths of the Gos-
pel and embrace them with all the fervor
of enlightened and earnest hearts.

I renew, in conclusion, my professions
of an unalterable friendship for you and
yours, and may the God of Peace be with
you in time, in death, and bless you in
an endless eternity.

SUMMERFIELD.

Progress of Intellect.—A fellow who was
considered "rather soft," speaking the oth-
er day of the many inventions and improve-
ments which have been made by the pre-
sent generation, exultingly wound up with,
"Well, for my part, I believe every gener-
ation grows wiser and wiser—for there's
my father, he know'd more'n my grand-
father, and I believe I know a leetle more'n
my father did." "My dear sir," remark-
ed a bystander, "what a fool your
great-grandfather must have been!"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT application will be made to the next
Legislature, for a division of Montgomery
County, so as to form a new County on the
West side of Pedee River, to be called Gaston.
October 23, 1836. 51 3w

To our Friends and Customers.

WE beg leave to invite your attention to
the Notice recently given, stating that a
"Chamber of Commerce" had been formed
(composed of nearly every respectable Com-
mercial House in this place) regulating the
rates of Commission on all Consignments of
Produce and other business transactions.
Our charges, on and after the 1st day of No-
vember, will be in accordance with the fixed
rates of said Chamber.
We are prepared to make liberal advances
when desired, and hope that past exertions to
advance the interests of our Customers will as-
sure to us their future confidence and respect.
HOLDERBY & MPHEETERS.
Petersburg, Va. Oct. 31, 1836. 51

The Annual Examination
OF the Students of the Wake Forest INSTI-
TUTE, will take place, on Monday the
21st day of November next. Parents & Guar-
dians are respectfully invited to attend.
The meeting of the Trustees will take place
at the same time, and it is earnestly hoped,
that punctual attendance will be given, as im-
portant business to the concern will be presen-
ted.
WILLIAM RILES, Secy.
Nov. 1, 1836. 51