

to show you still further, what are the true causes that prevent us from being great and thriving as we might be, and partly to show you what Mr. Fisher thought of the manufacturing system in 1828-9.

"Nothing but a change of system can restore health and prosperity to the community at large. It is certainly a correct maxim in political economy, that every State or nation should be able to feed and clothe itself. (Page 3 Report.)

Again, in setting about to ameliorate our condition, the first step is to adopt a system that will enable us to supply within ourselves, our own wants and necessities. And here we remark, that in the effects upon us, it is all the same, whether we buy from Europe, or the Northern States. Surely the times are wonderfully changed in three years and a half—then, it made no odds to us whether we bought from Europe, or the North; and now Heaven and Earth are to be betrayed, because we cannot buy from the British alone. This is all to prepare us for the reception of what is now the odious American system in North Carolina, and you shall hear how eloquently the beauties of that system are set forth in 1828, after showing to us its figures, Aye! by the rule of three, that by introducing manufacturing into North Carolina, she would be entitled to the amount of 16 millions 800 thousand dollars which she now pays to Old England, and the Yankees, and which she says we can never cease to pay, so long as we buy from either. The proceeds, page 6.

"But the profits arising from the process of converting the raw material, are not the only advantages attending the system. Another is, that it will take from agriculture some of the surplus labor, and turn it into other pursuits. It will convert producers into consumers, and thus create at home, in the bosom of the community, good markets for the products of the farmer. To a community having good water communication, these near-by markets are not so essential, but to North Carolina, which is without such means, their importance is incalculable. The introduction of the manufacturing system, would give employment at home to our people, and arrest that tide of emigration which is bearing off our population, our wealth and enterprise, and leaving those who remain behind poor and dissipated; it would build up flourishing villages in the interior of our state, and improve, not only the physical, but the moral and intellectual condition of our citizens. This is not speculation. The same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same effects. Look to the North; visit their manufacturing villages and establishments, and you find a contented, happy and prosperous people. By way of example, we point to the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts. Six years ago, its present site was unoccupied by the dwellings of man; since then, manufactures have been there erected; a town has sprung up, of neat and commodious buildings, with a population of 6,000 souls; there are several churches for public worship, and schools for the education of children. Look to Waltham, to Falmouth, to Paterson, to Lowell, and a hundred other places, in the New England and Northern States, where this system is diffusing wealth and prosperity, and improving the moral condition of society."

Page 16th.

"The committee have thus, at greater length than they could wish, presented their views on the policy of introducing the manufacturing system into North Carolina. They firmly believe that it is the only course that will relieve our people from the evils that now so heavily press on them. We have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, and it is time for the reaction to begin. Our habits and prejudices are against manufacturing, but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of nature. The policy that resists the change is unwise and suicidal. Nothing else can restore us."

Let the manufacturing system but take root among us, and it will soon flourish like a vigorous plant in its native soil; it will become our greatest means of wealth and prosperity; it will change the course of trade, and in a great measure, make us independent of Europe and the North.

I beg you to remember gentlemen that I am not giving these as my sentiments; I never fell in love with the Tariff, or the American system to the extent of deifying them with such charming attributes as are here poured forth. But what has happened to make so great a change in the tone of this gallant admirer? was it that the air of a free land has breathed? or was it that the object of his aversion was not quite enough to fall into his aversion, upon the first invitation, fat and luscious, and a rich dowry of Northern Capital? It may be, that a new Mistress, with brighter charms, and a fatter dowry, has won away his soul's devotion, and his "plighted troth" from late favoritism. If that new Mistress, be Nullification, I confess I do not envy him her love or fortune. I would sooner wish the wretched Medea, or Mevusa with her snake hair. But what must Mr. Chairman Fisher think of Mr. Orator Fisher, for such palpable anti-unioning contradiction? Such unblushing inconsistency? He ought to wish

"That this identity could split!"

"and half be sent to Plato."

Be we what we may, we are well off compared with myriads of the human family. Alas! could you but see the sufferings of other countries—could you see the poor fishman, on his own green island, with sunken eye and tottering frame, begging the insolent churchman for a piece of bread—could you behold the high-born Patriotic Polestar quivering the brittle banks of his own Victoria, and marching at the point of the bayonet, with his wife and little ones to the frozen banks of Siberia—could you hear the cries of the children which the Russian tyrant is seizing every day, and carrying among the interior herds, that they may become savages—could you see the stolid misery that salutes the eye at every corner of every street in London and Paris! Nay gentlemen, if you could see and know any thing of Europe, Asia, Africa, or South America, you ought, instead of complaining, or listening to the complaints of others, to kneel down and thank your God that he has blessed us as a nation, so far beyond our merits. Let us then, not jeopardize these blessings by any needless or imprudent conduct of ours. We have every reason to believe, that a portion of the Southern country is about to engage in illegal and criminal opposition to a law or the country.—She is looking eagerly around her for assistance and encouragement. The leaders of this opposition are prone to seize on the slightest circumstances of approbation.—What we wish, and propose by these Resolutions is, that no false hopes of expected assistance may give these people on in their mad career. We do not hold that all this vilification and inflammatory declamation, means nothing but peaceful and quiet remonstrance—and petition to Congress;—that nothing like Nullification or Disunion is meant. Why, if that be the fact, all this attempt to inflame and excite? Why are we cited to bloody deeds, and bloody times for example? Why are we told of the resistance of our patriotic fire-fathers, against the usurpations of the British Crown? Are we to see no difference between an offensive law,

in the making of which, we had no voice, and a disagreeable one by a Government of our own adoption? Are we to know no difference between colonial vassalage, and the unsuitable action of our own Legislature? Why are we told that King Charles the I. had his head cut off? unless it be meant to threaten King Majority, with a similar fate? Above all, why is it said, that these resolutions, which, arouse the sentiments of justice—who they arouse every sentiment against the Tariff that reasonable men could desire? Is it not too plain, that more is meant than is permitted to come to light? The gentleman who last addressed you, while he disavows Nullification "as things now stand," gives it the sanction of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison's great names, and calls it the "rightful remedy." Can any one doubt, who has seen and heard what you have this day, but that if things could stand otherwise, that is, if you could be wound up with infuriate passion so as to believe King Majority as odious as the beheaded Stuart—that the same rightful remedy would be proposed for it, that was applied to the ill fated monarch of England?

My friends, the duty which I have attempted to perform, is a delicate one; and I am conscious, may subject me to misconstruction and abuse from those whose covert designs I have endeavored to lay open. I know that my endeavors to allay excitement, and resist a tide of prejudice, may expose me to the aspersions of men who will call me a friend to the Tariff, and an enemy to you. They will say I have even, though I have gone as far as Mr. Fisher, in denouncing the excesses of the Tariff. All this I am willing to bear, can I but have the consolation of knowing that I have done something to break the first efforts to beguile you from the path of peace and order. Disgrace it as you will, these times are awful and perilous. A neighboring State will most assuredly apply the long threatened doctrine of Nullification, if a sufficient number of partisans can be procured. We believe that this will be the commencement of a civil war, from which nothing can result, but shame and defeat. The very anticipation of a war where neighbors and friends, and even the domestics of our own household, are directing the messenger of death against each other, is too horrible—to be indulged. Spies, informers, plunderers, and betrayers would take the places of disciplined soldiers, and wage a war of extermination against all, even to the mother and the babe.—May He that holdeth in his hands the fate of nations, for ever keep from our country, the scourge of Civil War.

FOR THE WATCHMAN: "HURRA FOR JACKSON, VAN BUREN and The Union."

There is a general motion throughout the West, in the cause of Union—and as circumstances have of late, so intimately identified Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren with that cause, the people are getting to be quite warm for that ticket in places where ten weeks ago, they cared no more for Van Buren than for the Pope at Rome. They begin to open their eyes to facts that can no longer be hid.—They see that the warmest friends of Gen. Jackson are in favor of the Baltimore nomination, and that some of the most determined of his enemies are opposed to it. They are satisfied too, that Mr. Van Buren is an injured man. They believe that he will do all in his power to sustain the administration of President Jackson in the Senate of the U. S. and are afraid that by his defeat the presiding officer in that body would be one to thwart and mar every measure, that might emanate from the Cabinet.

These considerations are operating powerfully in favor of Mr. Van Buren and if we are sustained in the lower part of the State, we shall certainly carry the day.

A MOUNTAINEER.

FOR THE WATCHMAN: TO THE FREEMEN OF ROWAN.

"The Union: It must be preserved."

On returning to Salisbury from a late tour through the northern and western parts of our State, I saw with sincere pleasure, that a number of respectable men have invited you to meet for the purpose of responding to the above sentiment, which ought to be written in the house and on the heart of every man in this widely extended country; Aye, fellow citizens! and it will be preserved. I have travelled much, and have therefore, better opportunities of ascertaining the public feeling than many of you can have, and I solemnly assure you that in a very large portion of N. C. the idea of Disunion, another name for the cant phrase, Nullification is held in utter abhorrence. The mountain boys, in particular, are so far from having begun to calculate the value of the Union that I pity the man who should undertake to teach them that new rule in Political Arithmetic.

Convinced as I am of the soundness of our State, I nevertheless consider it to be a matter of the first importance for every man in it to avow the correctness of his principles, more particularly in Rowan, as it has been claimed by the Agitators,—let us indignantly deny the aspersion. The King Majority, in our neighbor State, seem willing to rush into a war with the General Government for a redress of their grievances, some real and some imaginary; and would doubtless do so were N. C. magnanimous enough to interpose herself as a barrier between them and its consequences. Surely, surely, we have too much sense to be made Cats-paws of in such a way as this! If we are to pull out the nuts, let us have them for our own eating, and not burn our fingers for our neighbors!

Supposing an impossibility to be possible; supposing N. Carolina mad enough to join in a crusade against the Union; is it not absolutely certain that she would be the frontier State? In the height of their delusion, the disunionists have not calculated on Va.—and if they had, they would be decided. Let it be remembered also, that our State, like its neighbor, carries a Volcano in its bosom; and what period so likely for its

explosion, as a time of intestine division? What I have said is not to reconvert the "Hectics" in our County; I am convinced they are few, nor to confirm the wavering, for they are few also; but to lead those to act who have hitherto been like myself; and I am sure there are many—men who have thought that there were plenty of persons, with nothing else to do, who could manage their political matters for them, and thereby give them time to attend to their own affairs.

To such men, I would say, however much you may feel disposed to leave minor matters to others, you ought to bestir yourselves in cases of vital interest; and who knows but that upon the voice of an individual in Rowan, may depend not merely his own fate, but that of those dearer to him—his family!

In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, allow me to exhort you to attend the meeting at the next Court: I hope to see a very large assemblage. You are not asked to commit yourselves to more than one thing—you are only asked to say, with a man, who when his traducers are forgotten, will be remembered—with your Jackson.—

"The Union: it must be preserved."
A TRAVELLER.

Anti-Nullification.

ORANGE COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to the notice previously given, a numerous meeting was held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Wednesday last, the 12th inst. composed principally of the most respectable and influential citizens from the various sections of the county, without respect to parties.

The Hon. Duncan Cameron was called to the chair, assisted by Dr. William Montgomery, and James Mebane, Esq. John W. Norwood, Dr. Thomas Faddis and William J. Bingham were appointed secretaries. After the meeting had been organized

Judge Nash rose and addressed the chair for about an hour, in a most eloquent speech, abounding in sentiments of pure and lofty patriotism. After taking a rapid and interesting view of the events which led to the adoption of our present Constitution, he drew a bright and lively picture of the happiness, greatness and glory which it had conferred upon us. He then opposed, in a masterly manner, the guilt, folly and madness of nullification—showing that it would lead to rebellion, civil war, and a train of misery, from the contemplation of which the imagination recoiled with shuddering and horror; and concluded by a heart thrilling appeal to the assembly in behalf of good order, submission to the laws, and devoted loyalty to the glorious union of the states. Before resuming his seat, Mr. Nash offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That our attachment to the Federal Union remains unshaken, and that we wholly disapprove of, and deprecate the doctrine of nullification, as unconstitutional, and as having a direct tendency if reduced to practice, to sever the bonds which now unite us together as one great and powerful nation.

The resolution having been read.

The Hon. Daniel L. Barringer took the floor, and supported it in a very forcible speech of considerable length. He also dwelt in enthusiastic terms upon the excellence of our present form of government; very happily contrasting our situation as one United Republic with the ancient republics, and the modern cotemporary nations of Europe and South America. He then took up nullification, and exhibited its absurdity by some new views and striking illustrations. He most heartily concurred in the sentiment contained in the resolution.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum followed Mr. Barringer, and with his usual ability addressed the meeting for about thirty minutes. Mr. Mangum said he had been charged by his enemies, whether through ignorance or malice he knew not, with being a nullifier. He opened the charge with indignation. He said he had formed his opinion upon the subject more than two years ago, which had never since been shaken. In all the discussion which the subject had undergone he viewed nullification as a rank and absolute absurdity; which had made no favorable impression upon the people of North Carolina, as far as his information extended; they were opposed to it, almost to unanimity. He had indeed heard some two or three individuals in the state, called nullifiers; he knew but one in the whole state. Mr. Mangum had told the nullifiers that they were preparing another chapter in the history of the Hartford Convention; that nullification would ruin every man who put his finger to it. He thought nullification never could succeed, and that there was much more serious danger to be dreaded from a Southern Convention.

The question was then put upon the passage of the resolution, and carried unanimously, with the exception of one voice.

On motion of Mr. Willie P. Mangum,

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to the 11th of October next, at this place, when the subject of the tariff will be discussed.

On motion of Dr. James Webb,

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in all the newspapers in the state.

On motion of P. H. A. Brown, Esq.,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Hon. Chairman, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he presided.

Judge Cameron arose on the adoption of this resolution, and after expressing his grateful sense of the kind opinion of the meeting, in a short but impressive address, concluded in the sentiments which had been expressed by the speakers on the subject of nullification and disunion.

The meeting then adjourned.

DUNCAN CAMERON, Chairman.
WM. MONTGOMERY, Assistant.
JAS. MEBANE, Clk.

JOHN W. NORWOOD,
THOMAS J. FADDIS,
WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, Secretaries.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

STUDIES OF POETRY AND PROSE.—This is the name of a choice selection of reading lessons, from various sources, but chiefly from the most approved American writers. We have looked through the collection, and find reason to believe that the compiler, A. B. Cleveland, M. D. of Maryland, has done a service to the public by offering a work that will tend to form and strengthen a good taste, and what is almost the same thing, correct morals. The work is for sale by Messrs. Cary & Hart.

Lorenzo Dow is now engaged in his ministerial services, at Brooklyn, Connecticut.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

The "Western Monitor," published at Fayette, Mo gives the names of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, elected in that State, and concludes with the following recapitulation:—House of Representatives.

For Jackson and Benton,	88 members.
Against them,	11 members.

Majority in the Lower House 77.

IN THE SENATE.

For Jackson and Benton (including Benj. H. Reeves)	11
Against them	7

Majority in the Senate, 4.

Joint majority nearly three to one. So much for reactions, in consequence of the VETO.

* Col. Reeves is pledged to vote for Col. Benton.

The Baltimore Republican states, that Reuben M. Whitney, Esq. of Philadelphia, has instituted a suit in the United States' Court for the Circuit of Baltimore, in the sum of \$20,000, against the publishers of the Chronicle, for a libel against him, contained in that paper under the editorial head in July last.

At the late commencement of Harvard University, the degree of Doctor of Laws was confirmed on Washington Irving of New York.

Seventy-nine revolutionary soldiers exhibited their claims for pensions to the Prudate Court in Merrimack County, N. H. in August; and 27 to the United States Circuit Court, held in Concord. The oldest of these 91, and the youngest 66. Only six were under 70.

A man who had commenced building a wall around his lot, of rather uncommon dimensions, viz. four feet high, six feet thick, being asked his reasons for having it so thick, replied, "to save repairs my house. Don't you think that should it ever fall down, it would be higher than it is now."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 18, 1832.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received some seeds of the Teak tree, recently brought from Calcutta by Capt. Land. The great value of the timber, particularly for ship-buildings, renders the introduction of this tree into the United States an object of interest. And in the hope that it may be successfully cultivated in some of the southern parts of the United States, a few of the seeds will be transmitted to any gentleman who may be willing to make the trial.

BLACK HAWK TAKEN.

The Steamboat Winnebago arrived at St. Louis on the 27th inst. Galena, having on board Black Hawk and the prophet, and eleven other Indians, on their way to Jefferson Barracks, where they are to be detained as hostages for the peaceful conduct of their tribes until a settlement of difficulties. Black Hawk and the Prophet were taken prisoners by the party of Winnebagoes, and delivered to the Indian Agent at the Prairie.

A very distressing sickness prevails at Rock Island among the troops—Dr. Coleman and Lieut. Gale and Torrance have fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic, together with a number of private soldiers.

VIEW of the MARKET, SALISBURY.

(Made out on advertisement with every Merchant in town,) to be weekly corrected.

Beeswax pr lb 16 1/2; Brandy, Apple pr gal 35 a 40; do Peach, pr gal, (none) Cotton pr lb 7 a 8; Cotton bagging pr yd 17 1/2 a 19 1/2; Coffee pr lb 16 a 18 1/2; Castings pr lb 3 a 4 1/2; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, 11 3/4 a 1 5/8; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr bl 34 a 38; Wheat pr bush 62 a 72; Rye pr bush 50; Oats pr bush 20 a 23; Corn; pr bush 30 a 45; Hides—Green pr lb 5 a 6; Dry pr lb 10 a 12 1/2; Iron pr lb 3 a 4 1/2; Lead pr lb 9 a 11; Leather, seal, 27 1/2; skirting pr lb 28; upper pr side \$1 25 a 2 50; Mollasses pr gal 46 a 57 1/2; Raisin pr lb 9 a 10; Provisions; Beef pr lb 24 a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 14; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork (none); Salt pr bush \$1 1/2 a 1 25; (Steel) American blisters pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27 1/2 a 33; Sugar pr lb 8 a 10 1/2; Rum, Jamaica pr gal 82; yankee do \$1 1/2; Wood, clean pr lb 25 a 30; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 10; Tow-line pr yd 16 a 20; Wines—Teneriffe pr gal 52 a 52 1/2; Madeira, (none); Port pr gal 50 a 175; Claret pr gal \$1 37 a 175; Malaga, sweet, (\$1; Whiskey 27 1/2 a 30.

CHEWAW.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Bazing yd 16 a 17; Bacon lb 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Butter 27; Coffee, 12 a 10 1/2; Corn pr bush 65; Candles, lb 16 a 15; Cheese 10 1/2 a 12; Candles, lb 16 a 15; Flour (from Wag) lb 44 a 44 1/2; Flaxseed bush, 64 a 25; HIDES, dry lb 10 green 6; Iron, (Steele) 5 1/2 a 6; Lime, (Cass) 3 a 3 1/2; Meal bush, 65; Oats 40; Salt (in bulk) bush, 75, in sacks of 4 bush, \$2 75 a 3; Steel German lb 15 a 17; Blister 8; Bagging 30 a 37; Tobacco leaf, 4-1-2 3-1-2; Manufactured 8 25; Cavendish 50 a 75; Whiskey pr gal 28 30; Wheat bush, 75.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 8 a 8 1/2; Cotton pr lb 8 1/2 a 8 3/4; Coffee pr lb 13 1/2 a 15; Flour pr lb 30 a 33; Flaxseed pr bush 80; Feathers pr lb 30 a 33; Corn pr bush 60 a 62 1/2; Iron pr lb 4 1/2 a 5; Mollasses pr gal 30 a 32; Raisin cut 7 1/2 a 8; Salt pr bush 65 a 70; Sugar pr lb 7 1/2 a 9 1/2; Tobacco; leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 75; Whiskey pr gal 28 a 33.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a deed executed to me by Enoch M. Leach, on the 17th December 1831, I shall sell at public sale on the 22nd day of October next, the tract of land on which Enoch M. Leach now lives, being the land conveyed to him by John Hendricks; the sale will take place on the Premises at the usual hour, also at the same time and place, I will sell various articles of personal property, viz. SHEEP, HOGS, COWS, and one HORSE: Household & Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention: The terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

The Land will be sold on a liberal credit, also, at the same time and place, I shall sell the Crop of said Leach, consisting of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats &c. Farming Utensils and one Clock.

ZADOCK LEACH.

September 21st, 1832.—19.—3v.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN EDITION OF THE ENGLISH GENERAL STUD BOOK.

THE Editor of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine," will cause to be re-published the "ENGLISH GENERAL STUD BOOK," as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers, (say 150,) can be obtained, to guarantee against much loss. It is undertaken with no view to profit; but to put into the hands of American Sportsmen and Breeders of the Turf Horse, and especially the patrons of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine who may desire to possess it, a work of acknowledged authority, containing the pedigrees of English thorough bred Horses, from the earliest days down to 1832.

To the American copy, brief notes will be appended to show the Animals named in the English Stud Book, which have been brought to America, and into what State imported.

It will be handsomely printed on good paper, and with a new type, and will be comprised in one large volume of about 900 pages.

The cost of the English copy is \$42, in boards,—that of the American will not exceed \$10.—Payment to be made on the delivery of the work.

N. B. Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Watchman, or by R. W. Long at his residence on the opposite side of the Street.

Milton Races.

THE Milton Races over the Milton Course, will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, and continue three days.

1st Day. Proprietor's Purse \$160, 2 mile heats, entrance \$15.

2d Day. Jockey Club Purse \$200, two mile heats, entrance \$20.

3d Day. Sweep Stakes for colts and fillies that were three years old last spring; entrance \$50, distance 1 mile heats, subscription to close the evening preceding the race, three or more to make a race, one entered. The money for the two first days race will be hung up at the usual discount.

The Proprietor of the course will use all possible exertions to put the track and his stables in first rate order for the comfortable accommodation of those who may think proper to participate in such innocent amusement. The plentiful accommodations at his bar and his table, together with his moderate charges, he flatters himself, cannot fail to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all those friendly to the Union and the election of Jackson and Van Buren.

THE PROPRIETOR, No Nully.

NEW POST OFFICE.

H MILTON CAMPBELL, Esq. in Irregular county, by the name of New Hope, of which he is Post Master.

A CAMP MEETING.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CAMP MEETING, will be held on the 29th of October next; on the road leading from the Shallow Ford, to the Island Ford: ten miles north of Statesville.

The Preachers and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Statesville, September 21, 1832.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

Is printed and published every Wednesday morning, by

WILLIAM SWAIM.

At Two Dollars per annum; payable within three months from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars will be invariably exacted immediately after the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscribing, by paying for the numbers received according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year, at the rates above mentioned.

A year's subscription will be ascertained by the numbers of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the 11th gratis.—An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor, on business relative to the paper, must be roost paid, or they will not be attended to.

CASH

WILL be given for Feathers, enough to make three beds.—Enquire at the Store of R. M. Clayland.

MANSION HOTEL.

AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLENBORG.

The Office of the Northern & Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Chesapeake and Lincoln Lines, are at the

BLANK Warrants,

Of an improved form, for sale at the Office of the Watchman.

WALKER'S NEW LINE of Four Horse POST COACHES,

Running from Salem, N. C. to Wythe, C. Horse in Virginia, three times a week and back.

THIS Line starts from Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wythe Court Court-House at 6 o'clock P. M. the next day. At the same hour that the Stages leave Salem, they also leave Wythe Court-House and arrive at Salem at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This Line is so arranged as to correspond in its arrivals at Wythe Court-House, with the arrivals of the Great Lines leading through the valley of Virginia.—At Salem it corresponds with the arrivals of Smith's Piedmont Line, and the Raleigh Line, both of which run three times a week. The whole of this trip is performed in the day time. The Route passes within a mile of the Pilot Mountain through Bothnia Bothnars by Mount Airy, crosses the Blue Ridge at the Gout Spur, goes by Poplar Camp, Furnace and the Lead Mines of Wythe, and affords some interesting scenes to those that admire the sublimity of nature. The accommodations of diet, lodging, &c. are excellent and cheap. The subscriber hesitates not to recommend his teams and drivers as first rate. His present coaches are good, and he will in a few weeks receive from Troy, New York, Coaches of first rate workmanship and convenience.—Fare 5 cents a mile.

The utmost care and attention will be paid to baggage and other things entrusted to his care, but the subscriber will not be liable for accidents.

D. WALKER

BONNETS O' BLUE.

NEW BI-WEEKLY LINE OF FOUR HORSE

Post Coaches,

From Salem, N. C. to SHOWNS X ROADS, Carter Co. Tennessee.

THIS Line passes through the pleasant Villages of Wilkesborough and Jefferson, in Ashe County, crosses the Blue Ridge at the head of Reedy's River, where the Gap is very favorable, and presents one of the most interesting displays of Mountain Scenery that the Southern country affords. The Stages leave Salem for the West immediately after the arrival of those from Raleigh, N. C. and Washington City, and arrive at Showns X Roads in time for the Knoxville Stages. A Stage running twice a week to Morganton, passing by Fort Defiance, up the delightful Valley of the Yadkin.

ANOTHER LINE,

Belonging to the Subscribers, running from Salisbury, N. C. twice a week, intersects the above mentioned Line at Wilkesborough.—At Salisbury it meets the Cheraw and Raleigh Stages and the Piedmont Line.—The Subscribers also own a HACK LINE, running from Charlotte to Statesville twice a week.—All these Lines are so arranged as to give the traveller the benefit of the interesting Lines without delay.

Persons wishing to travel from the North to the South-West or West, or from East to West, will find the Route by Wilkesborough, the most pleasant, cheap and expeditious.—The Subscribers flatter themselves that their accommodations will be exceeded by none in this country.—Their Coaches are Northern made, and wear first rate, and their drivers accommodating, attentive, sobering young men.—Fare on either of the Lines for the whole extent Five cents a mile. Way passengers will be charged six and a quarter cents.

Strict care will be taken of all baggage, bundles, &c., but the Subscribers will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL & DAVID NEWLAND, PROPRIETORS.

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