



POETRY.

(FOR THE WATCHMAN.)

"Who can forebear to smile with Nature?"

Hail, Spirit hail, thy tone and hue,  
My soul with liveliness imbue;  
Thy redolence and varying bloom  
Alone for winter's chilling gloom  
Thy renovating power appears,  
The emblem of eternal years.

G. W. ....

FOR THE SAME:

"Truth, ever lovely, since the world began  
The foe of tyrants, and the friend of Man."

Infinite Wisdom, placed us here,  
To operate within our sphere,  
According to the hidden plan,  
As ordered by the world began.  
Man cannot penetrate the scheme,  
Pre-destined by the great Supreme!  
The mind, the flesh, the mortal frame,  
Graves all the beatings of mankind;  
And in its wide expansive sweep,  
Must often pause, and often weep.  
It finds Divinity within  
Adverse to godliness and sin;  
It finds within its inmost core  
An aching for a higher shore;  
It feels, and finds the feeling right,  
The spirit bound for realms of light;  
It finds in its most wild career,  
It has no lasting Empire here;  
That vice and virtue are oppos'd,  
And Reason was the guide bestow'd.  
Vainly to the mighty boon,  
That bears to light or sink to gloom,  
Volition flows, as vital air,  
May cherish hope, or kiss despair!  
And he who makes the choice aright,  
Shall see the everlasting light.  
Just look around with reason's eye,  
Observe who seeks, who shuns the sky,  
Ambition prompts the ardent mind,  
To leave competitors behind;  
Here manna waves his rod of gold,  
Ten thousand souls are bought and sold.  
The man who stems corruption's tide,  
May not through life securely glide,  
But he shall gain the flattering crown,  
Designed for merit, and look down  
With mercy—not contempt—on those  
Who were on earth, his worthless foes.  
Yes, Brethren, thou shalt smile on high,  
When thou hast gained thy native sky;  
Smile on those characters who braved,  
Thy manly eloquence, and saved,  
Because they could not contrive  
The stubborn facts thou didst assert.  
Triumph, thy genius, like the light,  
Is formed to take a rapid flight,  
To truth's remote confines, and show,  
How Reason should proceed,  
And pity should go.

G. W. ....

MISCELLANEOUS.

From an Eastern Paper.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

In a small town in one of the New England States, there resided some years ago, two young men, whose subsequent fortunes served to show the advantage of personal application to study and business on the one hand, and the folly of relying on ancestral honors and extensive patronages on the other. Samuel Ledyard was the only favorite son of a gentleman who in point of riches and honors, stood conspicuously at the head of the aristocracy of that section of the country. Nature had done much for Samuel's person, though she had not been remarkably generous towards him in the bestowment of her mental gifts. The fact, however, that he was the darling son of the rich and Hon. Judge Ledyard, was enough in his estimation, not only to make up for what nature had refused to give him, but to give him a great superiority over his less favored neighbors. The best of the fashion of this world can give no abundance of provided to gratify the vanity of Samuel. That he was superior to every one else, none dared openly to deny, as all feared to incur the haughty frowns of the patrician father; and it was not astonishing that Samuel should presume himself to be all which the flatterers of his family insisted that he should be.

Within a few rods of the stately mansion of Judge Ledyard, stood the humble dwelling of Peter Le Forest, the house joined, Peter had a son of the same age as Samuel. Stephen Le Forest, however, was a poor boy, and what added to his poverty, still more to his shame, in the estimation of the Ledyards, he was a "junker"—a lowing man.—Though Samuel and Stephen were contemporaries from their birth, little acquaintance and less intimacy was allowed to subsist between them. If Samuel in his great conceit ever did speak to Stephen, it was to remind him of his father's greatness and the obscurity of Stephen's, and to insult him by any means at hand.

Stephen bore this becomingly; for the thought never entered into his head that he could be equal to the Ledyards.

These boys for the most of the time from six to sixteen, went to school, but not together. A select establishment must be prepared for the children of the Judge, while Stephen, with his scanty supply of books, under the tuition of different masters, at the common schools, had to make the best progress he could. He applied himself, however, and made good proficiency. When these youths were at the age of sixteen, and as Samuel was about to enter college, the Ledyards learned with surprise and indignation that it was the design of Peter Le Forest to send Stephen also to college, and at the same university where Samuel was to acquire his literary honors. Stephen Le Forest, however, has as good a right to go to college as Samuel Ledyard, and the faculty being independent of both, would receive him as readily as the latter. The thought that Stephen was to be classmate with Ledyard was a great source of pride to the Judge and his aristocratic son, but determining that Samuel should have no intercourse with Stephen, and trusting that the great wealth of Ledyard would exert the former to the good esteem of the faculty and superiors over the latter, he was sent to Cambridge and entered the class with Stephen.

During their four years residence at college,

Samuel adhered strictly to his determination, to have no intercourse with poor Stephen Le Forest, the laborer's son. To his fellow students he refused to know the thing, and knew him only to despise his poverty and obscurity. The prodigality of Samuel was proverbial in the college, and in more than one instance his violation of principle and neglect of study, subjected him to reprimand from the President. Stephen in the even tenor of his way, attended to his studies, recited his lessons well, and by his amiable and unpretending deportment, acquired the good will of the better part of the students and the approbation of others.

He was prudent in his expenditures; and by keeping school earned nearly enough to pay his college bills. When the four years were out and the class was to graduate, Stephen had the first part of the exercises assigned him, while Samuel was hardly noticed. These arrangements were not satisfactory to the Ledyards, but they could not be altered. Stephen left the stage applauded by the vast crowd of spectators, while Samuel's performance engaged no expressions from the audience but those of disgust.

After leaving college, both Samuel and Stephen were placed in situations to prepare for the bar. In due time Stephen was admitted to practice, and opened an office in the village of his nativity. Samuel's father dying about this time, he abandoned his legal studies, presuming that business would be unnecessary to him—so great was the inheritance left him by his father. For some years he made it his only business to dash about in stately pride, expending what he regarded as the inexhaustible riches, left by his father. Time, however, proved his mistake. Before prodigality and dissipation, riches took to themselves wings and flew away. The gambling table made terrible inroads upon his property. He saw Stephen flourishing in his profession and despised him—for though in the course of a few years Stephen had accumulated more property than Samuel had remaining, still it was a circumstance sufficiently damning in his view of the former, and sufficiently honorable in his view of himself, that Stephen was the son of Le Forest the carpenter, and he was the son of Ledyard, the judge.

In ten years Samuel had not a cent remaining. Harassed by creditors, and having too much pride to stand in his humiliation before Stephen, now a man of wealth and influence, he left his native village and entered as some petty officer on board of a ship in the navy. Here his habits were such as caused him to be cashiered, and he was dismissed from the service in disgrace. In the mean time by industry and perseverance, the joiner's son rose to eminence in his profession. Before Ledyard entered the Navy, Le Forest stood at the head of the bar in the country, and about the time of Samuel's leaving the service in disgrace, Stephen was appointed to the same honorable office which the senior Ledyard had formerly held. Since that time Samuel Ledyard has been sentenced to the State Penitentiary for his crimes, where he remained a miserable object of pity when last heard from him. These are facts substantially from real life.—The names only are fictitious. They seem to show that the wheel of fortune in a free country will carry the meritorious upwards, while it precipitates the profligate into ruin below. We have not thought to adorn the tale by any fanciful embellishments.—The desire not to tell a long story has compelled us to leave out studied descriptions.

We were present at the trial of Ledyard.—Le Forest was the presiding judge on the bench—and when his duty called him to pronounce upon the unhappy criminal, we saw the tear steal down the manly cheek of the judge, and his voice faltered as he gave utterance to the dread language of the law. For ourselves, we could not so well command our passions. We thought of the past, we looked on the present and wept. How could we help it? Oh that youth in every circumstance would learn, that pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall, while he that humbly himself shall be exalted.

THE PROMPTER.

If I was he.

Ah! what if you was? Why I would do so and so. No, Sir, under the same circumstances, you would do just like him or worse.

"If I was a minister," says a well meaning parishioner, "and had as little to do as most ministers have, I would study my sermons better. I would not come into the pulpit, without a sermon and have to make one as I go along; nor would I preach one of Blair's."

"If I was a lawyer," says a farmer, "I should not have the face to ask three dollars for a few words of advice." But suppose, Sir, you had spent five hundred pounds in qualifying yourself to give that advice?

"If I was Mr. Such a one I would not be plagued with law suits as he is. I am sure he might avoid it."

"Neighbor such a one has a large farm—he owns a large stock of cattle—but he lives wretchedly in his house. His wife is a drowsy, his floors are an inch thick with dirt—his table and chairs are covered with grease.—If I was he, I would put things into proper order, or I would know the reason why."

Alas, poor man, wait till you have a slut for a house keeper, and then change your tune.

"If I was a shopkeeper, I would not meanly undersell my neighbors, nor would I give credit. I am sure I would not be guilty of the dirty business of dealing out gills of rum to every low lived fellow."

"If I was such a one, says a young man, I would not marry such a lady, for depend on it she will be a Xantippe. If I was he, I am sure I could not love her."

"If I was a married man," says an old bachelor, "I would govern my children, or I'd know the reason why. There is neighbor such a one who suffers his children to do all manner of mischief, and if a word of reproof is uttered, the little fellows laugh in his teeth." Bachelors' children are always well governed.

What a pity, since the world is so bad, this Mr. I, who is so wise and benevolent, cannot turn into every body, & correct every body's vices and follies—then change from every body into I again, and correct I's own vice and follies.

MORE INTELLECT.

In a morning paper, lately, the following advertisement appeared: "To School Students.—Wanted a respectable Gentleman, of good character, capable of leading the classes as far as Homer and Virgil. Apply, &c. &c." A day or two after the above had appeared, the gentleman to whom application was to be made received a letter as follows:—"Sir, With reference to an advertisement in the newspaper, a few days since respecting a school assistant, I beg to state, that I should be happy to fill that situation, but as most of my friends reside in London, and not knowing how far Homer and Virgil are from town, I beg to state, that I should not like to engage to teach the Classics further than Hammersmith or Turnham green, or at the very utmost distance, rather than Brentford. Waiting your reply, I am, Sir, your's &c. J. P."

FROM THE NEW TRAVELLER & SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

WHERE ARE MY BREECHES?

Joel Robinson, a very little man in a large pair of trousers, was charged by Thomas Brown, a very large man in a little pair of trousers, with stealing his inexpressibles from him the preceding night.

The parties it appears were the first time bed-fellows on the night in question, and had retired together in perfect harmony, but Joel, finding it convenient to rise betimes in the morning, made a mistake in the dark and slipped into his bedfellow's breeches. By and bye Mr. Brown began to think of attending to the affairs of the world, and not conceiving that any man had assumed a prior right to his nether garment, naturally enough proceeded to array himself, but lo! and behold! he had scarcely opened his eyes than to his utter consternation and astonishment he found them missing.—Where could they be?—Under the table—no—but what ray was that on the back of the chair—had here the fearful truth was at once manifest—his quantum companion had certainly not made his exit without a pair of breeches on such a chilly morning, and it was equally certain he had left his own behind him. Mr. Brown had no alternative but to make the best of a bad bargain, and accordingly, after half an hour's hard straining he found all of his limbs they would ever, ensnared in the only pair of breeches the Gods and his neighbors had left him; and proceeded in quest of the thief, whom he soon discovered, enjoying the luxury of loose trousers and a pint of Toddy in a neighboring tap. An expostulation ensued, but in vain; Brown it appears had not eloquence sufficient to induce Robinson to resign the breeches and accordingly the business was referred to the decision of a magistrate.

Magistrate.—"How now, friend Joey, here a gain, see."

Prisoner.—"With great reluctance.—Yes indeed your worship and all because the sun didn't rise earlier."

Magistrate.—"Why, what a mercy! had the sun to do with your stealing a pair of breeches?"

Prisoner.—"Every thing in the world your honor, for you see my business required an early attendance, and the two pair of trousers being precisely the same color in the dark. I made a mistake and got into the wrong ones."

Magistrate.—"Why a body would suppose you might have known them by the fit."

Prisoner.—"O as to that your worship, I was in too great a hurry to pay any attention to trifles."

Magistrate.—"Indeed? I thought so: I must commit you for six months."

Prisoner.—"I'd be just as thankful to your honor for the half of it,"—so saying the prisoner returned to the dock declaring he would never venture to dress himself in the dark again, without the assistance of a night glass.

DING DONG.

The largest bell ever suspended in frame work was in the church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, in Normandy, and was called after its donor, George d'Amboise, like our Tom of Lincoln. It was cast in 1501 by Jean le Masson, who is traditionally said to have died with joy at his success in the attempt, not living to hear its sound when it was first swung in 1502 by sixteen sturdy ringers. Its diameter at its base was 30 feet and its weight 33,000 pounds, that of the clapper being 1,333 pounds, which occasioned its fracture when it was rung, in 1786, on the occasion of Louis XVI. paying a visit to Rouen. This clapper is still preserved, but the bell itself was taken down at the Revolution, and melted for the purpose of casting cannon.

Parliamentary Courtesy.—Mr. Stanley attacked Mr. O'Connell most violently, and Mr. Hume defended him in language as personal and violent as that used in the attack, while another member replied that defence reminded him of the story of the philosopher who entered into a bargain with a certain animal to prevent his being disturbed as he slept, but that some gnats settling on the sleeper's face, the beast, in faithful performance of his contract, struck off the gnats, in true, but in so doing broke the philosopher's head. He had not named the beast, but he would add, for fear of misconception, that the external appearance of the courteous Mr. Hume was as little like a bear as his internal feelings were like those of a philosopher.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Davidson County.

Original Bill—in Equity, April Term, 1833.

Elizabeth Payne, against

Thomas C. Williams, Adm'r. of Alanson Williams, dec'd, and in his own right, John W. Williams, Polly G. Williams, Ann D. Williams, Charles Williams and Ann Williams, infants; under the age of 21 years, Dena Maria Green, Edward Chambers, Adm'r. of Polly Chambers, Lemuel Williams, Alanson Williams, Augustin Williams, Simon Williams, Peggy Kelly & her husband, Benjamin Kelly, Polly Barnes and her husband, — Barnes, Elizabeth Randolph and her husband — Randolph, Elizabeth Gift and her husband — Gift, Caroline Price and her husband — Price, Nancy Ellis and her husband — Ellis, Jane Turner and her husband — Turner, Polly Blaltrap and her husband — Blaltrap, Sophronia Green and her husband — Green, and Eveline Dotson and her husband (name not known) and William Dotson, Jr., Charles L. Payne, Executor of Robert Payne; vs. Anthony Sale and his wife Peggy M. Sale, and against the said Anthony Sale, as acting Trustee of Complainant, and as Adm'r. of Simon Williams, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Williams, and Ann Williams, Dena Maria Green, Edward Chambers, Lemuel Williams, Alanson Williams, Augustin Williams, Simon Williams, Benjamin Kelly and his wife Peggy, Polly Barnes and her husband — Barnes, Elizabeth Randolph and her husband — Randolph, Caroline Price and her husband — Price, Nancy Ellis and her husband — Ellis, Jane Turner and her husband — Turner, Polly Blaltrap and her husband — Blaltrap, Sophronia Green and her husband — Green, Eveline Dotson, now Eveline — her husband, and William Dotson, Jr., are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, published at Salisbury, N. C. for the said Charles Williams, and Ann Williams, Dena Maria Green, Edward Chambers, Lemuel Williams, Alanson Williams, Augustin Williams, Simon Williams, Benjamin Kelly and his wife Peggy, Polly Barnes and her husband — Barnes, Elizabeth Randolph and her husband — Randolph, Caroline Price and her husband — Price, Nancy Ellis and her husband — Ellis, Jane Turner and her husband — Turner, Polly Blaltrap and her husband — Blaltrap, Sophronia Green and her husband — Green, Eveline Dotson, now Eveline — her husband, and William Dotson, Jr., for the purpose of giving notice to all persons claiming an interest in the estate of Simon Williams, dec'd, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Town of Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complainant, or a decree pro confesso will be made against them.

CHARLES MOCK, C. M. E.

April 13—1833

TATES' LINE



OF FOUR HORSE Post Coaches.

RUNNING twice a week and back from Salem N. C. by way of Mocksville, Statesville, Morganton, Brindletown, Braketown, Janestown and Rutherfordton, N. C. to Greenville Court House, S. C.—This line is continued South from Greenville by Pendleton, Anderson and Abbeville to Augusta, Georgia. It is then upper South Western routes—At Salem N. C. This line corresponds with Smith's, Piedmont, with Pecks & Wellford's line and the one via Greensborough, Hillsborough and Chapel Hill to Raleigh N. C.

WESTERN BRANCH.

At Morganton, N. C. This line branches with a route twice a week of 4 Horse Post Coaches to Asheville, Warm Springs, N. C. and Newport to Knoxville, Tennessee.—There has been established by the undersigned a line of 11 s from Warm Springs, N. C. to Newport, Tennessee, so as to make the route to Knoxville direct. These routes offer many advantages to those whose travelling North or South, East or West.—These lines pass through the Gold Region, and a country unexampled for romantic and picturesque scenery.—The roads are first rate. Travels from 55 to 60 miles per day in entire day light, giving the passenger ample time for sleep and refreshments.—The Coaches are of

Troy & Albany

manufacture, and the Teams and Drivers are equal to any in the Southern States. The contractors are not disposed to vaunt about their accommodations, but they invite the scrutiny and trial of the public. All efforts made to please. The delay which heretofore existed at Salem coming South is obviated entirely.—There will be no detention whatever.—This is the only direct line for those visiting the Gold mines. This line leaves Salem every Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at Morganton on Wednesdays and Saturdays and at Greenville Fridays and Mondays by 12 A. M. Returning will leave Greenville on Tuesdays and Saturdays and arrive at Salem on Tuesday and Friday nights.

FARE.

From Salem to Greenville 5 cents per mile, for all intermediate distances 64 cents per mile. All Baggage, Bundles and Parcels, at the risk of the owner.

JAMES H. & ROBERT W. TATE.

Morganton, N. C. April 1st, 1833.—37—26w.



Piedmont HOUSE.

THE proprietor of the line of Stages running between Washington City and Milledgeville, Ga. has established in connexion with said stage line a house of

EXPERIMENT.

AT LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. NEAR THE NORTH EAST END OF THE VILLAGE.

Considerable pains have been taken to furnish this Establishment with taste and to provide for it plentifully. The Rooms are private and comfortable;—the beds large and clean;—and attendance prompt.—The Table and Sideboard are bountifully supplied with the best that the country around can afford, as well as with such delicacies as can be conveniently brought from a distance. Its connexion with the Stage Line, gives this House great advantages in this respect.

As the best interests of the Proprietor depend much on the management of his STABLE, the public needs no assurance on this head. Travellers as well as temporary sojourners, will it is thought be gratified in calling at this House.

JOHN T. BRONAUGH,

Agent.

N. B. Customers will at all times be furnished with private conveyances in any direction from this place.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 6, 1833.—38.

NEW FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE



James Hall

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the establishment of Thomas Mull Jr. on main street, below the store of Messrs. Hue & Cade, opposite to the office of the Yadin & Catwala Journal, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of every article usual in this line of business.

Having at the same place, a

BOOT AND SHOESHOP.

he is prepared to execute orders, for work with promptness and in the most fashionable style. He employs none but first rate workmen, who are faithful and attentive, with which and a constant assiduity to business himself, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him, since he has been in business in Salisbury.

Rips mended gratis.

Salisbury, March 1st, 1833.—32—6m.

MISSING.

1ST Vol. of the History of England, by Hume. I also, Brydone's Travels and Cooper's Spy and the Pilot are missing from my Library, and have been for two or three years. I am very anxious to recover these Books, the first in particular, and will thank any one to inform me where they are.

H. C. JONES.

BLANK SUBPENAS For sale at this Office

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

FOR THE Spring and Summer

John Murphy

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening, at his Store,

At Salisbury.

A LARGE & EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Selected carefully and attentively from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia, for the Spring of 1833, and bought exclusively for cash.

Those wishing to examine and purchase cheap goods are invited to call and do so.

J. M. hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those past favours, liberally bestowed upon him by the public.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, bought at the highest Market price.

NEW GOODS.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

ARE now receiving and opening at Amboy (11 miles North East of Statesville, on Rocky Creek.) a general assortment of

FRESH AND SEASONABLE

GOODS:

Consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores: All of which, were selected with great care by W. F. Cowan, in

Philadelphia & New York

will sell very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—They would assure their friends and the public, that they will sell every article as low as the same can be had in Statesville, or any of the neighboring Towns.

Cotton, Flaxseed, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c.

Will be taken in exchange.

They would beg leave to return their most sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage given them in Statesville; and hope by close attention and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same for their new stand.

All those indebted to them, will call as soon as possible at the counting room of their old stand, where W. F. Cowan will generally be found, or in his absence, some other person or close their accounts by Cash, what they can, and notes for balance.

Those who may prefer it, can, by giving Notes with undoubted security, have one, two, and three years to pay the same—the Notes bearing interest from the date.

April 25th, 1833—40.

Circular.

AUGUSTA, April 22, 1833.

SIR:—The failure of the MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' BANK, in the city of Augusta, has caused considerable excitement, and some fears are entertained that the whole amount of the Bills issued may not soon (if ever) be redeemed.

The Directors of the Bank are largely indebted to the institution, and it is believed from the character of those gentlemen, they will dispose of their private property to aid in reducing their respective debts.

Many persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to buy the Bills at half their nominal value, to pay their notes, and perhaps in some cases, to sell again to the debtors of the Bank.

From the foregoing, you will infer that it is difficult to state the precise value that ought to be attached to the Notes of the Bank, Taking into consideration the delay and uncertainty, for the present unavoidable, we have advised our friends not to refuse 50 cents on the dollar. In some instances they have declined such advice, and seem disposed to rely on a legal remedy. From having a correspondence somewhat extensive, it is probable that we may have the agency of many claims of the kind, forming in the aggregate an interest so extensive as to ensure all the advantages to be gained by any.

The object of this is to offer through you, our service to such persons as may have unfortunately received the Bills, in your vicinity. The best of council will be employed for the benefit of those who refuse to sell; and the utmost price will be obtained for such as prefer to end their interests by a prompt sale. Our commissions will be graduated by the amount of the order and nature of the service rendered, not to be over ten per cent, on small sums sold; nor less than one per cent, on large sums. The same as to orders for buying, being equally ready, if called on to do either. When suits are desired, commissions will also be graduated by the amount of claims.

Experience has made it necessary to state, that all letters connected with the objects of this Circular, to insure attention, must be paid, unless covering remittances then optional; if unpaid, the same will be deducted from the amount of sale made.

Such Editors as are disposed to extend the publicity of this by giving it one or more insertions, sending us a paper containing it, shall receive the benefit of our services, free of charge for themselves or friends, to the extent that otherwise would call for two dollars.

Post Masters who see fit to attend to remitting any sums known to belong to persons in indigent circumstances, and unable to sustain loss, by sending the explanation, may for such interest command our best attention, free of commissions.

Respectfully,

ALLENS & PADDOCK,

Exchange Bankers.

BANK OF N. CAROLINA

THE Commissioners appointed by Governor Swain, have this day opened their Book of Subscription for Stock in the capital of said Bank, agreeably to the directions in his proclamation, at the Store of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. in this Town, where it will be kept open the time prescribed.—Persons wishing to subscribe for Stock in this institution, are desired to call at said Store and enter their names.

D. F. CALDWELL,

MAXWELL CHAMBERS,

THOS. L. COWAN,

MICHAEL BROWN,

R. H. ALEXANDER,

Commissioners.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1833—430

Flaxseed Oil For Sale at the Store of Slaughter and Reeves.

Salisbury, April, 1833—57—4w

WALKER'S



NEW LINE of Four Horse POST COACHES.

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

THIS Line starts from Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, and arrives at Wythe Court House at 5 o'clock P. M. the next day. At the same time the Stages leave Salem, they also leave Wythe Court House, and arrive at Salem 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This line is so arranged as to respond in its arrivals at Wythe Court House with the arrivals of the Great Lines, both through the valley of Virginia.—It also responds in its arrivals at Wythe Court House with the arrivals of the Salt Sulphur, the Red Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, and has been lately established.—At Salem corresponds with the arrivals of Smith's, Piedmont Line, and the Raleigh Line, both of which run three times a week. The whole trip is performed in the day time. The passengers within a mile of the Pike Mountain, through Bethania Bethalara, by Mount Airy, crosses the Blue Ridge at Warm Springs, goes by Poplar Camp Furnace and Salt Mines of Wythe, and affords some interesting scenes to those who admire the sublimity of nature. The accommodations of the stage, the rates not to recommend its teams and horses as first rate. His coaches are most excellent, being newly procured from Troy, New York. Fare through the whole route 5 dollars—passengers 64 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

Feb. 1833.—31.

The Constitutionalist, at Raleigh, Camden Journal and the Georgia Courier, insert the above six weeks and forward account to the proprietor at Mount Airy, S. C., N. C.

PROSPECTUS