

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans True American, January 26. A Telegraph of January 3 contains a general order from the Department of War, published below. Deaf Smith, the Harvey Birch of Texas, is of opinion that another invasion will take place. Our hopes are placed on the return of Santa Anna, toward the new Republic the horrors of a second war.

GENERAL ORDERS.

War Department, Columbia Dec. 31, 1836.

From information received at this Department, from Brigadier General Felix Huston, and also three prisoners lately escaped from Metamoros, it is beyond a doubt that our bloodthirsty enemies are making formidable preparations to attack us, and it is confidently hoped that every good citizen of this Republic will be ready at a moment's warning to repair to the aid of his country. Invaluable glory awaits each man who is prepared to do his duty, and a general infamy and disgrace (and the consequences of the law of confiscation) shall pursue the coward who proves recreant to the call. It is expected that every able bodied man will provide himself with a good gun and horse, a sufficient stock of ammunition, and ten days' provisions all on hand, so as to be enabled to march at a moment's warning. Citizens may rest assured that they shall not be harassed by false alarms, called into the field until the emergency actually requires it; and when the call is made, it is required and confidently believed that every man will be fully prepared to meet it promptly. Every man who expects to remain a citizen of Texas, when called on, or the enemy advances, must show himself a patriot and soldier. The chief business of the different counties are required to take immediate measures to organize the militia within their respective jurisdictions, according to an act entitled "An act organizing the militia by order of the President, WILLIAM S. FISHER, Secretary of War."

ATTENTION, MILITIA OF TEXAS!

Two American prisoners, who, for many months past have, with their unfortunate associates, been doomed to labor in the streets of Metamoros, having made their escape and arrived at this place, confirm the report that the Mexicans are making renewed efforts to invade Texas; that reinforcements were reaching Metamoros, and a large force expected soon to arrive.

We have also seen our friend Dr. Smith, who returned from the army on Saturday last, and left this place for camp yesterday. He says, we might not lose a moment's time in preparing for another invasion. Let no man wait for orders to put his gun in order, and in every respect well equipped, to march at a moment's warning.

It will be less trouble for every man to equip himself and meet the enemy, than to make preparations to move his family; and we are quite sure there are men enough west of the San Jacinto to resist any attacks which Mexico can make, if we prepare to act in concert, determined to defend ourselves.

It is hoped no time will be lost to organize the militia; and in anticipation of this desirable object, let every one arm and equip himself, and be ready.

We understand that our army is in good condition; and we confidently hope that, in the event we should be called on to join it, we shall be enabled to make short work of the expected campaign, by a total smash of the Mexican army.

Texas, although with the loss of many men, under the most unfavorable circumstances has always whipped the Mexicans; and what have we to apprehend in another attempt? Travis said that if Santa Anna took the Alamo, it should be worse to him than a defeat. He had one thousand five hundred men killed and wounded.

COLUMBIA, (TEXAS) Jan. 6.

Captain Thomas Allen arrived at this place yesterday with thirty Mexican prisoners taken by our troops at different times, on suspicion of their being spies, but who allege they only engaged in trading horses, and smuggling tobacco.

We are pleased with the signs of the times preparing for another invasion. No panic prevails; but a manifestation, as we have heard, on the part of our citizens to be prepared and ready. We are glad to see Captain Spence calling on his old companions in arms to prepare to obey the call of our President, which we believe, will not be made till occasion requires. The citizens of Egypt, (Rab's and Mercer's neighborhood) on the Colorado, are now building a good boat for the use of Mercer's crossing; and this whole district will, at any moment, be ready to march. They are willing to advance as far west as they are ordered, but not inclined again to leave the banks of the Colorado. We hope to hear of a like promptness in other districts; it may save our country, and no disadvantages may arise, even should we not be called into the field; and we have the utmost confidence that a false alarm will not be sounded.

FROM TEXAS.

From the Louisiana Echo of February 1. GEN. BRAVO AT METAMOROS.

By an arrival yesterday evening we learn that General Bravo had arrived in Metamoros on the 9th ultimo, in advance of the troops under his command. When the general arrived, which was the 22d, several detachments of troops had come in, and orders to the number of 3,000 are expected. Quantities of military stores had also been brought in, among which were seen portable bateaux for crossing rivers, &c. In fact, the material preparations for invasion seem far more complete than before, but still the great material of all is said to be wanting, as complaints were not suppressed of no pay having been for some time received. Thus, the note of preparation for the invasion of Texas is more than founded.

The subjoined communication is published in the New Orleans paper of January 30.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, Pensacola Bay, Jan. 24 1837. Sir: The U. S. Ship Boston, Captain Bladen Dolan, will be off the S. W. pass of the Mississippi on or about the 1st of February, for the purpose of giving convoy to any of the American vessels regularly cleared from the Custom House, bound to Texas, Metamoros, Tampico, or Vera Cruz. M. P. MIX, Commander.

FROM FLORIDA, February 2.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA. The Steamboat Champion, Captain Murray, brings the following intelligence, derived from passengers on board the cutter Jefferson, at Pensacola, three days from Tampa Bay. The intelligence is that the celebrated Indian, called Jumper, and the negro Abraham, have been captured; and that Ocoola himself barely made his escape, with only five followers, in the direction of the South. The sloop of war Concord, with Commodore Dallas on board, was expected at Pensacola in about a week. The Vandalia had taken the place of the Concord at Tampa.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 31. SERIOUS DEPREDACTIONS IN THE CREEK COUNTRY.

We have just received the following letters from gentlemen living in the infected country; there is no more to be said about the representations of Indian depredations. The volunteer companies of our town are now mustering preparatory to leaving.

Georgia Journal. MONTICELLO, Jan. 28th, 1837.

Dear Sir: On the evening before last, a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Lewis Pugh, in the north west corner of Barbour County. They killed a negro fellow and a negro child in the arms of its mother. The wench received a slight wound but made her escape, and says that the last she saw of her master he was running down the hill, and some fifteen or twenty Indians after him; he has not been seen since, and doubtless is killed.

On yesterday morning eight men went to examine, and to ascertain what was done, but before they reached the house they were fired on by from thirty to fifty Indians, and two of them were killed; they exchanged three or four rounds with them and retreated.

Our people will raise a company here to day, and will march in the morning.

In great haste, yours, &c. JOHN D. CURTIS.

P. S. Mrs. Pugh was not at home, and they had no other person in the family that I know of.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 28, 1837.

Sir: The Indians are committing depredations and murdering the citizens in the section of this country near the Barbour line, not far from Fort Watson. On the 26th instant, they murdered Lewis Pugh and some of his negroes. Yesterday our citizens had two engagements with them, and were defeated with the loss of two men killed. It is not known whether any Indians were killed.

Please to make this known to the citizens of Montgomery. The Indians estimated at from thirty to fifty.

In haste, A. C. STILLMAN.

The Indians committing the above foul murders, doubtless are a portion of those who were left in the friendly camps, until the return of the Warriors from Florida. A gentleman of respectability in our own town yesterday, who resides in the vicinity of the scene of bloodshed, is of opinion, that a considerable force of the Florida Indians have come up and joined the disaffected Creeks.

The goodness of God.—Whatever we enjoy is purely a free gift from our Creator; but that we enjoy no more, can never save us from an eternity, or a just reason to question his infinite benevolence. All our happiness is owing to his goodness; but that it is no greater, is owing only to ourselves; that is, to our not having any inherent right to any happiness, or even to any existence at all. This is no more to be imputed to God, than the wants of a beggar to the person who has relieved him; that he had something, was owing to his benefactor, but that he had no more, only to his own original poverty.

Attributes of God.—There are four short sentences of holy writ, which contain in them more of the knowledge of God than all the united wisdom of man had ever been able to discover. "God is a spirit." "God is me." "God is light." "God is love." Spirituality of essence, unity of substance, purity of nature, and benevolence of character are thus, with a sublime brevity predicted of Jehovah.

Piety and the fine arts.—"Since I have known God in a saving manner," said Henry Martin, "painting, poetry and music have had charms unknown to me before. I have received what I suppose is a taste for them; for religion has refined my mind and made it susceptible of improved impressions from the sublime and beautiful. Oh, how religion secures the heightened enjoyment of those pleasures, which keeps so many from God, by their becoming a source of pride."

New way of curing a Fever.—Having read, said the author of Russian Sketches, in some old book of travels or voyages, that a sailor had been cured of fever by having cold water thrown over him, I proposed a similar proceeding to my comrades, to which they assented. With some difficulty I succeeded in crawling to the door (for I was unwilling to let any one touch me for fear of infection) and a bucket full of water was thrown over me. I was able to stand up and walk back, and fell into a profuse perspiration and comfortable sleep, on awaking out of which the fever had left me.

The Great Raft on Red River.—Capt. Henry M. Shreve, who has commanded the expedition for opening the navigation of Red River, has expended more than one hundred and fifty seven thousand dollars in the enterprise. He has cut through the raft a distance of 151 miles, and has only 9 miles remaining. He will make a clear passage by the first of April next. The length of navigation on Red River will then be 720 miles, opening the richest lands, and a beautiful climate, to the labors of agriculture.



WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Feb. 18, 1837.

We learn that, the ceremony of the election of President of the United States has been completed, and that, on the 8th instant, Martin Van Buren, was, by the President of the Senate, and in presence of both Houses of Congress, proclaimed elected, for four years from and after the 3rd of March next; and as no one in nomination received a majority of the whole number of votes for Vice President, the Senate proceeded to vote for the two highest on the list; which resulted as follows: for Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky;—for Francis Granger of New York;—for Col. Johnson is elected.—Morris of Ohio, Wall of N. J., Tipton and Hendricks of Indiana, and Cutbert and King of Georgia, voting for Johnson, although the States represented by them voted against him.—Brown and Strange of N. Carolina, also voted for Johnson.

We do not like to deal in ifs and odds but it is a remarkable fact, that if the vote of one county alone had been reversed at the late election for President, Martin Van Buren would have been defeated. It is a striking fact, that Mr. Van Buren owes his election to the Presidency, to the vote of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Had the majority in that county been reversed, General Harrison would have had the vote of Pennsylvania, and Van Buren of sixty electoral votes. The slum tenure upon which Mr. Van Buren holds his high station, will doubtless have an important bearing upon the course of his administration.

Charleston Free Press.

R. E. Parker, a member of the Senate of U. States, has been elected by the Legislature of Virginia, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Carr.—The Whig says that, "one of the strong arguments adduced in favor of Judge Parker was, that he did not have his health at Washington; the first time perhaps, that ill health was ever pleaded as a recommendation for a man's being put into an office of severe labor."

The Hon. George Loyall of Virginia, and the Hon. E. Pettigrew of this State; at present members of the House of Representatives, have both publicly declined being candidates for reelection.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road seems to be a matter of much interest at this time. But there also appears some doubt and considerable jealousy existing in many places as to its position; and this is the natural consequence of the collision of different interests; for let the road be located where it may, some persons, and no doubt considerable numbers, will conceive themselves disabled. Let such persons consider; that it cannot be located in such manner as to accommodate every one precisely as he might wish. The subject of location aptly resembles the result of a common election; every one cannot be accommodated with the choice of his favorite candidate, but often half the voters must consent to be represented by a member not of their own choosing, because of the operation of the principle, that the majority must govern.—But it is presumed that the location of the road will be settled by ledger influence; for those who offer the larger quantity of money toward constructing it, will have the more imperative voice in controlling its management. If each small community should annex a condition of its contribution, it is greatly feared that the whole scheme will fail for lack of concert in its prosecution; for one section has as good a right to a condition of location as another.—It cannot however, be considered as objectionable for any one or one hundred contributors to use all their ledger influence in locating the road, at such place as shall be likely to prove the most profitable to the stockholders, for this is an object no doubt the most desirable to all that may be concerned in the business. The condition annexed to the Salisbury subscription is believed to be of this latter character, for it is supposed that the location indicated therein, will induce a large number of passengers or travellers to be transported on a part of the road, than if located further to the South-east or lower down the Yadkin River.—The experience of other corporations of a similar kind, show that the amount received from passengers on Rail Roads is much greater than that received for the transportation of merchandise.

But if the road now contemplated to be made does not run in the direction that travellers wish to go, the source of profit from their transportation will be cut off; although it is a general rule that the tide of travelling follows the tide of trade, yet there is no general rule without some exception; and in this case, the Fayetteville Rail Road is expected to be occupied by every busy consumer, yet it cannot in its whole length be expected to occupy the track of equally busy travellers; it is however, wished by the Salisbury subscribers to place as much of it as possible on the line of the great Northern and Southern travelling track, in order to increase as far as practicable the expected profits of the stockholders.—Thus far the condition of the subscription is just and reasonable—and further than this, it is presumed and believed that no one would insist upon its performance. If the proposed route upon examination shall be found impracticable on account of increased cost, the condition should be

released. But it is not believed at this time, that the proposed location will increase the cost, further than a due proportion of the increased distance, which will be no such gain toward the ulterior destination or continuation of the Rail Road as specified in the amendment of the charter by the last Legislature. Another object to be gained by the fulfilment of the condition, is to arrive at the part of the River where there is what is called Slack water navigation for a very considerable distance above; and by which means, it is conjectured, that the corporation may probably dispense with constructing the Wilkesborough branch by opening the navigation of the river that far, at a much smaller cost.

The money resources of the community, that are or may be interested in the Rail Road scheme are limited to some point, beyond which they cannot go; where that point is, or to what amount it extends, cannot be precisely defined; still as there is a limit, it is highly necessary to use the utmost economy. If the river can be navigated as far as Wilkesborough, it would be much cheaper to do so than to run a rail road, because it is of itself a natural high way, and nature will periodically repair it without cost. So that if it will answer the same purpose that a rail road would be expected to do; it is most advisable to adopt the river in its place.

With regard to the incidental or resulting to be expected from the rail road, the reason first assigned applies in its fullest force, namely "that it cannot be so located as to accommodate each individual." It will no doubt, greatly increase the value of real estate all along its borders, let it be located where it may, and that more immediately on its margin to the greatest extent. But this should be only a secondary consideration. To forbear a contribution, to the general good of the community in which we live, because others may be incidentally more benefited by it than ourselves, is acting most ungenerously, like the dog in the manger, who would not let the ox eat the hay because he could not eat the hay himself. The increased value of real estate, no matter from what cause it arises is a political advantage, because it contributes a just proportion to the State Treasury and consequently those whose estate is enhanced in value by the location of the rail road, will thereby incur a responsibility for increased taxation, while others not enjoying the like enhanced value, will proportionally be relieved from taxation.

The influence of the intended rail road upon the value of land will extend to an indefinite distance on each side of its location, and after the time it may be completed. So that in order to render its construction certain, every landholder within less than fifty miles of its track, ought to offer his mite, or so much as he possibly can toward its construction, and he will thereby gain some right to influence its location in such place as may be most to his advantage.

GIRARD.

The reader of this paper will find, on referring to the account of yesterday's proceedings in Congress, that the ceremony of the election of President of the United States, to succeed the incumbent, has been completed by opening and counting the votes of the Electors; and that MARTIN VAN BUREN has been officially proclaimed as chosen PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years from and after the third day of March next.

No person voted for having received a majority of the electoral votes for VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, the fact was reported to the Senate; an election being immediately held by that body between the two highest on the list, RICHARD M. JOHNSON was duly chosen VICE PRESIDENT of the United States for the ensuing term of four years.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The following paragraph, from the New York Journal of Commerce, is a pretty fair illustration of the utter fallacy of the theory of an exclusive metallic currency. CASH.—We would suggest to the advocates of the superior value of specie over paper, that they should send agents to correct the people of the South and West, who have all of them fallen into sad mistakes on this point.—In Savannah, for instance, a paper draft on New York for \$100, payable in ten days after it gets here, and then in nothing but paper, will actually sell for a hundred and one silver dollars. It is a shame that people should be so imposed upon. Specie has real, intrinsic value. It is the constitutional currency; it is the available currency; in short, it is real cash. Paper has no value. It is a mere representation of something, being itself nothing. Yet the people in Savannah have become so crazy, that they are paying away Jackson gold and silver, not dollar for dollar merely, but a specie dollar and a copper cent to boot, for a paper dollar.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Feb 9, 1837.

The sun shines to day all around us. The bad weather of yesterday and the day before has passed away. It finished with a Canadian snow-storm last evening, which came in a hurry, is going to be a hurry, and will probably be gone tomorrow. The sun, too, shines upon business. We have good news from England, for the cotton-growers of the South and the money market in New York. Cotton had advanced in price in Liverpool, and the money market was easier every where in England. The panic it seems has passed away there, and the good effects of this will be felt here. Consols had advanced to 90 3/8, and Exchange Bills had also advanced. In London, all foreign stock had advanced. The political news from Europe is also important. LOUIS PHILIPPE was not born to be shot. ALIBRAUD attempted it and failed; FROESCH attempted it, and failed; and now again, thus far the condition of the subscription is just and reasonable—and further than this, it is presumed and believed that no one would insist upon its performance. If the proposed route upon examination shall be found impracticable on account of increased cost, the condition should be

released. But it is not believed at this time, that the proposed location will increase the cost, further than a due proportion of the increased distance, which will be no such gain toward the ulterior destination or continuation of the Rail Road as specified in the amendment of the charter by the last Legislature. Another object to be gained by the fulfilment of the condition, is to arrive at the part of the River where there is what is called Slack water navigation for a very considerable distance above; and by which means, it is conjectured, that the corporation may probably dispense with constructing the Wilkesborough branch by opening the navigation of the river that far, at a much smaller cost.

The money resources of the community, that are or may be interested in the Rail Road scheme are limited to some point, beyond which they cannot go; where that point is, or to what amount it extends, cannot be precisely defined; still as there is a limit, it is highly necessary to use the utmost economy. If the river can be navigated as far as Wilkesborough, it would be much cheaper to do so than to run a rail road, because it is of itself a natural high way, and nature will periodically repair it without cost. So that if it will answer the same purpose that a rail road would be expected to do; it is most advisable to adopt the river in its place.

With regard to the incidental or resulting to be expected from the rail road, the reason first assigned applies in its fullest force, namely "that it cannot be so located as to accommodate each individual." It will no doubt, greatly increase the value of real estate all along its borders, let it be located where it may, and that more immediately on its margin to the greatest extent. But this should be only a secondary consideration. To forbear a contribution, to the general good of the community in which we live, because others may be incidentally more benefited by it than ourselves, is acting most ungenerously, like the dog in the manger, who would not let the ox eat the hay because he could not eat the hay himself. The increased value of real estate, no matter from what cause it arises is a political advantage, because it contributes a just proportion to the State Treasury and consequently those whose estate is enhanced in value by the location of the rail road, will thereby incur a responsibility for increased taxation, while others not enjoying the like enhanced value, will proportionally be relieved from taxation.

The influence of the intended rail road upon the value of land will extend to an indefinite distance on each side of its location, and after the time it may be completed. So that in order to render its construction certain, every landholder within less than fifty miles of its track, ought to offer his mite, or so much as he possibly can toward its construction, and he will thereby gain some right to influence its location in such place as may be most to his advantage.

GIRARD.

The reader of this paper will find, on referring to the account of yesterday's proceedings in Congress, that the ceremony of the election of President of the United States, to succeed the incumbent, has been completed by opening and counting the votes of the Electors; and that MARTIN VAN BUREN has been officially proclaimed as chosen PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years from and after the third day of March next.

No person voted for having received a majority of the electoral votes for VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, the fact was reported to the Senate; an election being immediately held by that body between the two highest on the list, RICHARD M. JOHNSON was duly chosen VICE PRESIDENT of the United States for the ensuing term of four years.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The following paragraph, from the New York Journal of Commerce, is a pretty fair illustration of the utter fallacy of the theory of an exclusive metallic currency. CASH.—We would suggest to the advocates of the superior value of specie over paper, that they should send agents to correct the people of the South and West, who have all of them fallen into sad mistakes on this point.—In Savannah, for instance, a paper draft on New York for \$100, payable in ten days after it gets here, and then in nothing but paper, will actually sell for a hundred and one silver dollars. It is a shame that people should be so imposed upon. Specie has real, intrinsic value. It is the constitutional currency; it is the available currency; in short, it is real cash. Paper has no value. It is a mere representation of something, being itself nothing. Yet the people in Savannah have become so crazy, that they are paying away Jackson gold and silver, not dollar for dollar merely, but a specie dollar and a copper cent to boot, for a paper dollar.

The sun shines to day all around us. The bad weather of yesterday and the day before has passed away. It finished with a Canadian snow-storm last evening, which came in a hurry, is going to be a hurry, and will probably be gone tomorrow. The sun, too, shines upon business. We have good news from England, for the cotton-growers of the South and the money market in New York. Cotton had advanced in price in Liverpool, and the money market was easier every where in England. The panic it seems has passed away there, and the good effects of this will be felt here. Consols had advanced to 90 3/8, and Exchange Bills had also advanced. In London, all foreign stock had advanced. The political news from Europe is also important. LOUIS PHILIPPE was not born to be shot. ALIBRAUD attempted it and failed; FROESCH attempted it, and failed; and now again, thus far the condition of the subscription is just and reasonable—and further than this, it is presumed and believed that no one would insist upon its performance. If the proposed route upon examination shall be found impracticable on account of increased cost, the condition should be

stand of \$500,000, \$900,000 was shipped; and, including the specie carried out by individuals, the amount was about a million of dollars. Stocks have gone up to-day. The arrival of the England proven a God send to all speculators. P. S. P. M.—The Northern and Eastern Mail is in. Silas Wright is re-elected to the Senate of the U. S. for 6 years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate the vote stood 26 to 3; in the House, 87 to 27. Nothing of importance from the East.

Symptomatic.—The Charlottesville Republican, (which, as our readers are apprised, is published within a few miles of Mr. Wm. C. Rive's residence,) warmly recommends the "Washingtonian," a paper just published in Washington, and which deals in the fiercest invectives against Benton and Kendall, to the patronage of the people of Albemarle. "We never will be silent," says the Charlottesville paper, "while Mr. Rives is to be traduced, vilified and abused, whether those that do it call themselves Democrats or Whigs." Mr. Rive's subalterns should not, we think, be more sensitive than their chief. When Cassius admits that Brutus is "an older and a better soldier" than himself, friends claim precedence for him with a bad grace. "The nation will be apt to believe that Mr. Rives knows himself better than his friends know him; and if he insists upon it that Benton is the "better" Jackson-Van-Buren-Anti-Bank-Democratic-Republican of the swain, the next Rucker Convention will of course give him the nomination to the Presidency, as the most worthy! Heaven help Mr. Rives, if Benton be the better man.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The Manchester, Cap. DEBRING, cleared at Liverpool on the 19th December, for City Point, having on board the celebrated horse Pion, purchased of Lord CHASTELFIELD, by Dr. A. F. B. MERRITT, of Hockford, (Va.) for himself and partner, Coronet and two brood mares were shipped in the same vessel.

The Rocky Mountains.—The Pennsylvanian states that Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, New York, gives it as his belief, founded on barometric and trigonometric experiments of Mr. Thompson, a surveyor of the N. W. Fur Company, that one of the peaks of the Rocky Mountains has an altitude of 25,000 feet, which is nearly equal to the Himalaya of Asia, the highest range in the world. The Rocky mountains are the continuation of the Andes range the loftiest in the western world; and there is every reason to believe that its altitude is not materially diminished North of the Equator.

To make hard water soft.—We take the hard water from our well, and into our bucket we put one ounce of the carbonate of soda, which dissolves immediately when the water is warmed, and it becomes as soft and palatable as the purest rain water. This article is for sale at any of the apothecaries or druggists, and costs twelve cents per pound.

Boston Mer. Journal.

Died.

In this Town on Friday evening 10th instant Mr. GEORGE FRALEY, in the 60th year of his age.

In this County, very suddenly on Saturday evening last, Cap. WILLIAM BRANDON.

In this County, on the 15th inst. DAVID SMITH, infant son of George W. Smith, aged 7 months.

In this County, on the 10th instant, SARAH, consort of Mr. Jacob Smith, aged 30 years.

At his residence in Iredell Co., very suddenly on the 1st inst. Maj. WILLIAM FALLS, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 74th year of his age.

On board a steam boat near Mobile, Alabama, on Tuesday the 17th ult., the Rev JOHN AVERY, D. D. formerly for many years Rector of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C.—A letter from Mobile says, "he had been on a visit to this place the week preceding, and complained of a severe cold; little hope was entertained by his friends here for his recovery. So calm and tranquil were the last moments of this excellent man, that the passenger who occupied the berth in the same State Room with him, was unconscious of his death, until he attempted to arouse him in the morning."

Fayetteville Observer.

At New Orleans, on the 31st ult., Miss MARY WHITFIELD, recently of Hillsborough N. C., in the 20th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE Rev. James E. Welch, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, with the will of Divine Providence, will preach in Salisbury, on Sabbath the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, and at 2 o'clock P. M. in the Lutheran Church. Salisbury, February 18, 1837.—3x31

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Rowan County Temperance Society will be held in the Court House, in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., to which all the friends of Temperance are respectfully invited.

THOS SPARROW, Sec'y.

February 18—1837.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

February 24, 1837.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are requested to meet at their Banking-house in Wilmington, on Monday, the 8th of March next, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly concerning the Bank of Cape Fear; particularly in reference to the increase of its Capital.

JOHN HILL, Cash.

February 24, 1837—4x30

NOTICE.

BOOKS are now open at the Office of the Watchman and at the Store of Geo. W. Brown, in the Town of Salisbury, for subscriptions to the capital stock of Fayetteville and Western Rail Road under the Acts of Assembly of 1833 and 1837.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

PAIR OF SADDLE BAGS.

A "S. R." was taken from the Apothecary Shop, about 3 months ago. The person having them will be so good as to return them. Salisbury, February, 4, 1837—2x

THE CELEBRATED RACE HORSE, CAROLINIAN.



WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable at Spring Grove, Brunswick Co. Virginia, within 2 miles of Lawrenceville, 50 miles south west of Petersburg, 22 west of Bedford, 46 north of Warrenton, N. C.—and will be let to mates at \$35 the season, and \$60 insurance payable as soon as the fact is ascertained, if the property is in any way changed—with \$1.00 such case to the groom. Mares left with the horse, will be pastured gratis, and fed with grain agreeably to the owners directions, and on moderate terms. The season will end on the 10th July.

CAROLINIAN has just claims upon the public as those of any other horse, being a good race himself, and the getter of races, of great distinction besides his purity of blood, being descended directly from the very best races in England & America. He can boast of the uncommon stoutness, lastingness and ability to carry the heaviest weights, more particularly on the side of his dam, which traces directly down to the imported mare Kitty Fisher, by the Cullen Arabian, her dam by Cade, out of that famous mare "Bald Charlotte," the very best mare in all England of her day, which ran a race of 4 miles at New Market, on the 1st day of May, 1777 carrying 5 stone, 288 lbs., beating Washly's Grey Horse Swing, carrying 17 stone, 272 lbs., for 200 guineas, half forfeit N. B.—This is the highest weight ever carried by any horse whatever. For corroboration of this positive fact, a reference may be made to the 1st Vol. Pick's Turf Register, the English Racing Calendar, also—the 1st Volume of the "Amateur Edition of the English Racing Calendar," at page 53. Carolinian's pedigree can be traced by a reference to 1st Volume of the American Turf Register, Sportsman's Herald, and General Stud Book. The most scientific and comprehensive work ever published on the genealogy of blood horses, page 140. For further particulars, see hand bills.

A B DRUMMOND.

February 6, 18—31.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing, the Commission is requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscribers, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK, Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert Mchaskan, A. Baker.

NEW HANOVER, James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson, James Hurony, Joseph Gillette, John I. McMillan, W. McKay, W. Faison, Oiler Staley.

COLUMBUS, A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith, John W. Powell, Archibald A. I. Smith, Richard C. Bunting, W. R. Giles, W. H. Heywood, Samuel F. Patterson, N. A. Struman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston, John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd, Alfred Duckery, Walter F. Leak, C. Thomas, A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley, Dr. F. J. Cutler, Duncan McKee, con', W. Harris, Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers, Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower, M. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John A. McMillan, John Barringer, William F. Pifer, George Kints, Thomas A. Allison, G. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid, Samuel Hartgrave, Henry Dunsberry, W. R. Hunt, Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Orr, David Kinkard, Alfred M. Barton, A. Hoke, Edmund Bryan, John G. Hyman, John McEntire, Robert K. Surichson, John Hardin, J. M. Nye, Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith, Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Byrdon, R. H. Parks, William P. Wanhle, Thomas J. Boushelle, W.