

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1837.

VOL. V—NO. 42—WHOLE NO. 250.

TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

A Class of four new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers.

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid up.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every quarter.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 45 a 50 cts.; Cotton per lb. (in seed) 3 cts.; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] cts.; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts.; Castles per lb. 4 a 5 cts.; Cotton yarn, from No 6 to No 11, \$1 75 a 2 00 cts.; Feathers per lb. 35 cts.; Flour per bush. \$6 75; Wheat per bush. \$1 25; Oats per bush. 30 cts.; Corn per bush. 25 cts.; Iron per lb. 6 a 8 cts.; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts.; Molasses per gal. 75 cts.; Nails per lb. 9 a 12 cts.; Beef per lb. 0 a 0 cts.; Bacon per lb. 12 cts.; Butter per lb. 12 cts.; Lard per lb. 15 cts.; Salt per bushel \$1 25; Steel, American blister, per lb. 10 cts.; English do per lb. 20 cts.; Cast do. per lb. 25 a 30 cts.; Sugar per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Rum (Jamaica) per gal. \$2; Yankee do. \$1; Wood (Chestnut) per lb. 30 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 a 12 cts.; Tow-line per yd. 16 a 20 cts.; Wine (Port) per gal. \$1 50; Portugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 75 cts.; Claret do. per gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts.; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb. 6 a 8 cts.; Bacon per lb. 11 a 12 cts.; Hams do. 00 00 cts.; Beeswax per lb. 20 a 22 cts.; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 cts.; Bale rope per lb. 12 a 14 cts.; Coffee per lb. 12 a 16 cts.; Cotton per 100 lbs. \$10 11 00; Flour per bushel 1 000 a 1 000 cts.; Flour wagons per bushel \$9 00; Flour stores per bushel \$9 50 a 9; Iron per 100 lbs. \$7 0000 a 0; Molasses per gal. 45 50 a 50 cts.; Nails cut assortment per lb. 8 12 a 9 cts.; Wrought do. per lb. 20 cts.; Pork per bushel \$9 9; Rice per 100 lbs. \$4 50; Sugar per lb. 12 12 a 14 cts.; Salt per bushel \$3 35; Steel American blister per lb. 10 16 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 12 cts.; Tea Imperial per lb. \$1 25 a 1 37 cts.; Whisky do. per lb. \$1 25 cts.; Tobacco manufactured per lb. 10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach 80 a 90. Do. Apple, 70 a 75. Bacon per lb. 10 a 12; Cotton per lb. 8 a 10; Coffee per lb. 14 a 14; Flour bl. \$8 - a \$4. Flour per lb. \$1 25 a 1 00; Feathers per lb. 45 a 50; Corn per bush. 30 cts.; Iron per lb. 5 a 6; Molasses per gal. 43 a 40; Nails cut 7 a 8; Salt per bush. 30 a 30; Sugar per lb. 8 a 12; Tobacco; leaf 2 a 3; Wheat per bush. \$1 50; Whiskey per gal. \$2 35; Beeswax 25 a 30.

The Celebrated and thorough-bred Horse

RIOTT.

HAS commenced the Spring season, and will stand three days in each week at the stable of William Harbin, Esquire, in the town of Salisbury, N. Carolina, and the balance of his time at the store of Wm. F. Cowan, Esquire, in the town of Statesville, in Iredell county. RIOTT will be let to mares at the moderate price of Fifteen Dollars the season, payable on the 1st of July, when the season will end; Eight Dollars for the single leap, payable when the service is rendered; Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal; the insurance money will be due soon as it is ascertained that the mare is in foal or the property transferred. Fifty cents to be given in every instance—Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but there will be no liability for any which may happen.

PEDIGREE.

RIOTT was sired by the famous old horse Archie, whose reputation as a racer and breeder, has never been equalled by any horse in the United States, except his sire imported Duval; his dam, the property of William R. Johnson and David Branch of Virginia, was got by Sir Francis Burdett; g dam by the imported horse B. Ford; g g dam by Federalist, half sister to Jolly Friar; g g g grand dam by the imported horse old Janus; g g g grand dam by the imported Jolly Roger; Burdett was gotten by Potomac; his dam by imported Citizen; g dam by the imported horse Mousstrap; she out of Selim, from a Potomac out of a Jolly Roger, out of Mary Gray.

Riott was bred by the Honorable Andrew H. Swan late of Northampton county, N. Carolina, he gave the above pedigree, as the certificate Col. Wood J. Hamlin of Halifax, and said Swan will show.

Riott is a beautiful bay, now rising eight years old, black mane and tail, and measures sixteen hands high.

April 1, 1837—Sw37

Mrs. Kelly, and her Daughters, in the north street in this Town, will execute

NEEDLEWORK, such as making Shirts, Pantaloons and suits, with neatness and dispatch. Salisbury, April 1, 1837—1837

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

SARPEDON



(IMPORTED.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse & Stallion, imported in 1834, will cover mares the present season, (which has now commenced) at my stable, Granville county, N. C. on the main road leading from Oxford to Boynton, Virginia, at \$60 the season, payable before or on the first of July next, at which time it will expire, & \$100 insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or transferred; with one dollar cash to the groom, in every case. Care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents, but I will not be responsible for any that may happen: Seryants boarded gratis; good pasture for mares and when fed, 3 1/2 cents per day, which charge must be paid before the mare will be allowed to leave the plantation—at the discretion of the subscriber.

SARPEDON is a rich brown horse, 16 hands high, foaled in 1823, the property of General Goswold—a horse of the greatest strength and power. His back and loins so remarkably strong, that he is thought to be master of 15 stone; and as a race horse, he was equal, and generally superior, to most horses of his day, as is proved by reference to his memoir in detail, which may be seen in the July (1831) number of the Turf Register.—He is the only son of the famous "Emulus," known to be imported. Emulus, it will be remembered, is the sire of Plenipotentiary, Scipio, Priam, Riddleworth and many others, and covers at 50 g. a mare.

SARPEDON possesses more of the stout, Mambrino and Benninghough blood, than any other horse in America, and is a direct cross upon any of our native mares. His performances at three and four year olds, (until he was injured,) were of the first character—beating nearly all his competitors, giving some of the high odds in weight. (See Racing Calendar and Sporting Magazine, as above.)

N B—His stock (Colts) are remarkable large and racing like.

PEDIGREE.

SARPEDON was got by that capital racer and unrivaled Stallion "Emulus," by the great "Orville," who also covered at 50 g., and was perhaps the best son of Benninghough out of a King Herod mare; his dam, Leah, by the Flyer, grand dam by Dick Andrews, equal to any horse of his day, both as a racer and Stallion; May, by Benninghough—Prinrose, by Mambrino—Crick, by King Herod, the best Stallion of his day, & founder of the best stock in England—Supha, by Blaker—Dawn, (Lord Leigh's) by Second—Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stangar's Arabian, out of Gipse by King William's N. longed Baro—Makless, Royal Mare.

The Flyer was got by Vandike Junior—dam Azalia, by Benninghough—Gillflower, by Highflyer—Goldfinder, sister to Grasshopper, by Marske—Cullen Arabian—Regulus, &c. The Flyer was a capital horse, and sire of "Wings," winner of the Oaks and other good races.

Vandike Junior was got by Walton, dam Dorehick, by the Pass—Drab, by Highflyer—Hebe, by Chrysothe—Prosperus, sister to Eclipse.

EDMUND TOWNES.

March 2—36c.

UWHARIE

WILL make his last season in this County, at my stable in Lexington, N. C., ending on the 4th of July. The purity of his blood—his size—length—substance and power—his fine energetic action, I think will exceed any other, with our common mares. He will be six years old this Spring.

In order to accommodate all the Farmers who are desirous to breed fine horses and at a rate within the means of all breeders, I am induced to put down the price of the season of Uwharie, lower than that of any horse in the Union of equal blood and character. He will make his present season at \$10; insurance \$20. In addition to the yearling filly and two colts that I sold in 1834 at \$3,000, (out of Uwharie's dam) I refused last fall for a yearling filly out of his dam and by imported Luzborough \$500, and for the old mare \$1,000.

For further particulars see hand bills.

W. R. HOLT.

March 25, 1837—8w36

State of North Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

January Sessions, 1837.

Finly & Bouchele) Original Attachment vs. Joseph Stanley) loved upon defendant's Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesborough, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April next, to answer or reply, or judgment will be interposed against him, and the Lands condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Wm. Mastie, Clerk of our said court at office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of January, 1837.

Teste—J. M. MASTIN, c l o c c

March 18—6w37—price \$3

PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE Cars run DAILY on this Road.—Passengers going North will be conveyed from Halifax, N. C. to Gary's Depot, in the Company's Coaches, and will arrive at Portsmouth in time for Baltimore Boats, which leave every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 P. M. and for the Washington Boat, which leaves every Sunday at the same hour. Passengers leaving Halifax on either of the above mentioned days, will arrive in Baltimore the following morning, and in Philadelphia in the evening, without being deprived of sleep. The Engines on this road are in fine order, and no detention need be apprehended.

Stages leave Halifax in time for the departure of the Cars at 7 o'clock A. M. from the upper termination of the Road. Office Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. April 1, 1837—1m37

Auction Sales



The Subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday evening, the 15th May next, (it being Court week) at his Store House, in Salisbury, to the highest bidder, the following articles, to wit:

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery & Queensware, Hats, Shoes & Bonnets, And many other articles generally found in Store—Sales to commence at candle light—TERMS CASH.

The Subscriber would say to those indebted to him to call and pay, as it is time they should do so.

W. M. MURPHY, Salisbury, April 29, 1837—3w41

KITCHFORD & OLIVER, Merchant Tailors.

Four doors South of Williams, Haywood, & Co. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

ARE NOW RECEIVING A SPLENDID SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Embracing every thing in general use.

THESE GOODS have been selected by the Junor Partner of this Concern, in person, and can be confidently recommended to their friends and customers, as the best assortment of Goods in their line, ever opened in North Carolina. Their Cloths consist of Wool, Dyes, of every color and quality, and are warranted not to fade in wearing. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in commendation of the Goods, but only request those who want good far demonstration, to give them a call.

The following are a part, viz: Super Blue and Black " Apple Olive " Olive Green " Red do " Dandia " Roman Purple, and " London Smoke Brown

Super Black and Green " Wool Dyed " Single and double milled " CASIMERES & Cashmerets, For Spring Pantaloons.

Super Blue and Black " Street mixed " Sage " Drab, and various other Colours

London Strawk " Navy Striped " Plain " White Ribbed, & other Summer Cambrics, and French Bombazines

London Versailles, Figured, and Plain " Figured Silk " Figured Velvet " Navy and Cashmeret

And many other things useless to mention together with a general Assortment of

Ready made Clothing, Linen & Cotton Shirts, Merino Shirts, and Drawers, Silk under Shirts, Tennant's celebrated Stocks, Suspenders,

And, in fact, every thing found in any similar Establishment in the Union.

These Goods will be sold on accommodating terms, and made up to order in a superior style. We have in our employ first rate Northern Workmen, and will warrant every thing we manufacture, to vie with that of any Tailors, North or South of the Potomac.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER now return thanks to the public for former support, promising zealously to endeavor meriting its continuance.

All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER, April 29, 1837—4w41

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Petition for sale of Land—In Equity, April Term, 1837

James Willis and others vs. Maxwell Willis and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Maxwell Willis, Thomas Willis, Philip Willis, Thomas Willis and wife Jane, Patterson, and Patterson, children of Nancy Patterson, dec'd, and Margorie Willis, (widow) are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Watchman, a newspaper printed at Salisbury, requiring said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Copy from the minutes. CHARLES MOCK, c l o c c April 29—6w41—price \$3

JOB PRINTING Of every description neatly Done at this Office.



POETRY.

At the beautiful fête exhibited at Dunn's Mountain, in this vicinity, by the young Ladies of Mrs. Hatchinson's School, on the occasion of crowning the Queen of May, the following very appropriate lines were sung.

Summ' beloved, we hail thee, Queen! Amid this lonely woodland scene; O'er rock and hill and brook and bay, These, we proclaim our Queen of May.

Each garden's pride with mirthful glee, And flow'rs that wild we've cul'd for thee; And now around in gladsome hour, Our fragrant gifts with songs we show'r.

This mossy rock shall be thy throne, These opening flowers thy rural crown; This smiling ring thy court shall be, Thy true and faithful subjects, we.

And may the friendship of this hour, How'er the storms of life may low'r, Gild each dark scene with cheering ray, Till sorrow's night be turned to day.

Whate'er path he ought to tread, Through joys bright gleam or griefs dark shade, Let this our ONE GREAT OBJECT BE, To gain a blest ETERNITY.

MISS BAILEY, A Captian bold of Halifax, Who lived in country quarters, Seduc'd a maid who hang'd herself One Monday in her garters, His guilty conscience smit'd him, He lost his stomach daily— He took to drinking ratta, And thought upon Miss Bailey, Oh! Miss Bailey, unfortunate Miss Bailey, Oh! Miss Bailey, unfortunate Miss Bailey

One night as he lay on his bed— "Cause he had yet a fever— Said he, "I am a handsome man, But I'm a gay deceiver."

At twelve o'clock that very night His candle burn'd quite palely, A ghost stood up to his head and, And cried, "Behold Miss Bailey" Oh! Miss Bailey, &c.

"Avant, Miss Bailey," then he cried, "Your face looks white and mealy," "Oh! Captain Smith," the ghost replied, "You're us'd me ungenerally— The Coroner's quest pos'd hard with me Because I've acted badly And Parson Briggs won't bury me, Altho' I've dead Miss Bailey." Oh! Miss Bailey, &c.

"Dear ghost," said he, "since you and I Accounts must once for all close, There is a one pound note in my Regimental small clothes, 'Twill oblige the sexton for your grave;" The ghost then vanish'd gently, Saying, "Bless you, wicked Captain Smith, Remember poor Miss Bailey." Oh! Miss Bailey, &c.

THE RICH MAN'S DAUGHTERS. BY A LADY.

It is often said that the times are strangely altered; and certain it is the people are. Once it was thought honorable to labor, to be constantly engaged in some active and useful avocation—but now a-days it is thought honorable to be idle. There is much complaint of the high price of every necessary of human existence; and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated with mathematical accuracy throughout our extended Republic, allowing the drones only half price for services they might perform, which others are now paid for it might not be an unsafe calculation to put down the whole amount now paid for provisions and marketing in the United States. It is not a little inconsistent to hear parents while about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets and expend money.

In one of our great commercial cities there resides a man worth from two to three millions of dollars. He had three daughters and he required them alternately to go into the kitchen superintend his domestic concerns. Health and happiness he said, were thus promoted, besides he could not say, in the vicissitudes of fortune that they might not, ere they should close their earthly career, be compelled to rely upon their hands for a livelihood, and he could say that they never could become wives and the proper heads of a family until they knew with practical experience, all the economy of the household affairs. One of these daughters is now the lady of a Governor of one of the States—all at the head of very respectable families; and they carry out the principles implanted by their worthy parent—winning and securing the esteem of all around them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw lessons from the industrious matrons of the past. The companions of the men who fought the battle of the revolution were injured to hardships and accustomed to unceasing toil and so did they educate their daughters—Health, contentment, and plenty, smiled around the family altar. The daisies who understood most thoroughly &

economically the management of domestic matters and who was not afraid to put her hands into a wash tub for fear of destroying their elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought by the young men of those days as fit companions for life—but now a days to learn the mysteries of the household would make our hair ones—fist away, to labor comes not into the code of modern gentility.

HANDS OFF! A young dandy was going to a party, when her mother charged her to keep the brux at a respectable distance. "You may let them converse with you as much as they please, but make them keep their hands off." Miss went to the party and saw some young men there with very pretty mouths, and rich red lips, of which cause very sweet words.

She was highly delighted with one gallant who told her that she was as sweet as rock candy, and appeared disposed to give ample proof that such was his opinion, by sipping the delightful nectar from her pouting lips. He put his arm around her neck, in order to detain her for the purpose, when she repeated his advances, and cried hands off, sir! He then began to sneeze loudly for the privilege of kissing her seditious cue cheek.

"O yes, you may kiss me as much as you please," said she—"but mamma says you must keep your hands off."—Boston Pearl.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. A man in Maryland, notoriously addicted to this vice, hearing an aptness in the kitchen one evening, had the curiosity to step without notice to the door to hear what was the matter, when he beheld his servants indulging in the most unbounded laughter at a couple of his negro boys, who were mimicking himself in his drunken fits; showing how he reeled and staggered; how he looked and nodded, and hiccupped, and tumbled. The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which filled the rest with so much merriment, struck him so forcibly that he became a perfectly sober man, to the unspeakable joy of his wife and children.—Western paper.

A new line has been established from Aiken to Greenville C. H. via Edgefield C. H. Cambridge, Neely's Ferry, &c. time of passage one and a half days. We understand that the contract was made only on the 17th of March, and on the 1st of April was in full operation, with 40 horses, new, coaches, &c. The known energy and enterprise of the owner of the line, Mr. Wm. Goss, is a sufficient guaranty that it will be well managed and prove a great accommodation to the public.—Telescope.

END OF A DRUNKARD.—The following history of an occurrence which took place not long since in the State of Alabama strikingly exemplifies the ruin caused by habits of intemperance.

John Morfat was born and liberally educated in the State of N. C. He removed to Ala., commenced the study of law, but discovered a propensity for ardent spirits, which obscured a prospect of success in that arduous profession, under a promise of sobriety he was admitted to a country store, kept steady and attentive for months, until he was able to open a grocery on his own account. His habits returned and grew upon him with astonishing rapidity. For the last two or three weeks he had not seen a sober hour. Under the maddening influence of intoxication he sold his establishment, and started on horseback for North Carolina. During the first day he travelled sixteen or eighteen miles and was seen by several who knew him, to whom he appeared as being in a wild and outland state. This was the last day he was seen alive.

The next, his horse was found without a saddle, & the presumption was that Morfat had been drowned in a creek in that vicinity; but in about a week a dog came into his masters yard bringing with him Morfat's right arm & shoulder blade—Search was immediately made, and he was found in the woods, a mile distant, having been debauched by wild beasts from his usual upward. His saddle was on a log, his blankets spread on the ground and it appears as if the poor wretch had slept out before he died. His watch and money were in his pantaloons pocket; his saddle bags unmoistened. Intemperance had been his murderer. Alone he had wrestled with fever and its madman's—end, in the end he was devoured by beasts of prey.

POLITICAL QUACKERY. The New York Express propounds some questions to the supporters of the Federal administration.

"We have a few plain questions to put to Van Buren men, and the natural answers which must be given, are perhaps the best answers to the article of which we speak. Did not the experiment eight years ago, promise us a specie currency, and better times? Has not the bank capital been tripled since that time, and the currency made as bad as any currency can be? Have the deposits banks regulated the Domestic Exchanges? And have they not entirely broken them up? And are we so near the golden era of a specie currency as we were even eight years ago? Are the banks safe, or so strong in the confidence of the public, as they then were? Has the better currency come which we were promised after the U. S. Bank should be destroyed? Has not every successive experiment upon the currency added a mischief instead of a remedy to any of the paper diseases of the currency? What good has the Veto done? What good did the removal of the deposits? What good the Treasury Circular? What good can now be done by setting the mint furiously to work as is threatened in the first of a new series of experiments to which we are to be put.

Is it not curious enough that a few political men in Washington, not educated to business, and never associating with business men, should be so much wiser than all our practical men? Who taught Mr. Benton of Missouri, the ways and means of Com-

merce? When did Mr. Butler become so intuitively skilled in finance? Who educated Messrs. Blair and Rives in commerce, when there is not a mechanic who walks our streets, or a sailor who ever saw the sea, that does not know more of the course of trade than both of them!

"We ask the people if they have not had enough of quackery? If Dr. Thompson should sweat one of a family to death, would they trust another in his hands? What good has the administration done us with all its experiments upon us, as if we were dead dogs? Eight years of experiments have brought us to the verge of bankruptcy, where the country stands now. Tell us then, if we have not had enough of the quacks, and if common sense does not show us the necessity of a change. Time has showed all their experiments to be folly, and all their acts to lead to ruin. Cotton is now going down; real estate is falling, and thousands of laborers are thrown out of employ by their mismanagement of the country. If the People have not had enough of such a sweat, the experiment must yet go on—but rely upon it—and in all these things the Whig press has spoken words of prophecy, the experiment upon the patient will end in a horrible death."

ALABAMA. A letter from a gentleman who went from this place to Alabama a few months ago, gives an interesting account of the state of things there. He says a general panic prevails, and if there be not a re-acton in the price of Cotton, one half of the planters & commission merchants will be ruined. There is still a great deal of cotton to go to market, but that cannot afford relief, as it is generally paid for by the commission merchants before it is gathered.—The State is at least two crops in debt, and nothing but prudence and economy can save it. All kinds of property on the decline. Still, lands and negroes can be purchased on a credit. At least one-third more of cotton will be planted this year than last, owing to the emigration, and the desperate struggle to get out of debt. Every thing is done upon credit. An emigrant from this place has sold this season in the village from which our correspondent writes, about \$12,000 worth of goods, at an average profit of 75 per cent, but has not received \$400 in cash. Promissory notes frequently serve as a circulating medium, and it is not uncommon for a note to pay a dozen debts, and finally fall into the hands of the maker, without a cent of money being paid in any of the transactions. It is a bad time for men to carry their families there, at least until they can make a crop; provisions being very high. Corn at \$2 50 per bushel, &c.

Fayetteville Observer.

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