

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

TERMS.

Advertisements—Sixty two & a half cents per line for the first insertion, and 31 1/2 cents for each insertion afterwards.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Wheat per lb. 18 cts; Cotton per lb. 16 cts; Corn per bushel 1 1/2 dollars; Sugar per lb. 12 cts.

CHEERAW.

Bacon per lb. 12 cts; Beef per lb. 10 cts; Pork per lb. 11 cts; Lard per lb. 13 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Wheat per lb. 18 cts; Cotton per lb. 16 cts; Corn per bushel 1 1/2 dollars; Sugar per lb. 12 cts.

LAW NOTICE.

MRS. MARTIN and R. H. ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, in and for the County of Guilford, North Carolina.

BUSINESS.

Business has become so much excited, and the amount of arrears has become so great, that it is necessary to call on the subscribers.

NOTICE.

AMOS WEAVER, Attorney at Law, in and for the County of Guilford, North Carolina.

COTTON GINS.

SAMUEL HARGRAVE, H. R. DUSENBURY, Cotton Gins, Salisbury, N. C.

COTTON YARN.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Cotton Yarn, Salisbury, N. C.

Methodist Camp.

Methodist Camp, near Salisbury, N. C.

BLANK SUBPENAS.

For sale at this Office.

BATTLE OF THE REGULATORS.

It appears that William Tryon the King's Governor of North Carolina made an effort to impose an oppressive tax on the people in the year 1770. This tax was particularly burdensome on the people of the upper part of the State in the counties of Orange, Rowan, and Guilford, because they were 150 or 200 miles from any place that afforded them the facilities of commerce.

When the sheriff, Hogan, and his deputy Lunn, came to Guilford county they attempted to collect a tax of two shillings and eight pence on each white poll, urging that it was right because it was the Governor's pleasure that it should be done.

This speech together with the stern determination of some of the people never to submit to any species of oppression, produced a great disturbance in the country. It was agreed at length to be left to a lawyer in Hillsborough, Orange county, by the name of Edmund Fanning.

The Governor was apprised of these rebellious proceedings in Guilford but thought it bad policy to raise an army to subdue them. He thought it probable that the excited feelings of the people would soon subside, and they would fall asleep to their best interests.

In September 1770, when the Governor called another session of the Assembly to meet at Newbern, Herman Husband made his appearance again as the faithful undaunted representative of Guilford county.

The news of Husband's treatment soon reached Guilford, where it produced great excitement. He was very popular among his constituents, and they resolved at all hazards to avenge his wrongs.

On their return march they passed thro' Hillsboro' in Orange County, where the King's court was then in session. They concluded as they were regulators, they might proceed to regulate the King's court. The Judge was therefore ordered off the bench and all lawyers immediately expelled from court.

The Regulators broke up the court in Hillsborough in Dec. 1770, and on the 1st day of May, 1771 Governor Tryon appeared in the neighborhood where they lived with an army of two thousand six hundred men. A part of these troops were from England, but the greater part were enlisted for the expedition.

The Governor issued his proclamation & sent it in every direction for thirty or forty miles, commanding all those Regulators to appear at his standard of Loyalty on the sixteenth day of May, and he would pardon all but twelve of the principal leaders, on their giving up their guns and taking an oath to be true and loyal subjects to King George the Third, and obey his Laws.

Robt. Thompson and Robt. Moyer were in the Governor's lines on the same business. Mr. Caldwell was admitted to return to the Regulators to inform them that nothing could be done by way of compromise. The Governor would do nothing short of his proclamation.

While this conversation was going on, the two officers of the Governor returned to him all bloody and lacerated. His rage was not to be described. Robert Thompson told him as he came in peevishly he had a right to return and started to leave.

There was one company called "mountain boys," commanded by Captain Montgomery, who wore broad red hat bands by way of distinction, these were nearly all killed. They were from the upper counties near the mountains.

My blood will be like good seed sown in good ground, it will produce a thousand fold to rise up against these dishonest officers. You first notice this Governor; he committed to prison our lieutenant, Herman Husband for doing a good deed, for carrying the public taxes to the treasury.

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Tyrant proved false to a dying man, what will he do to you when an opportunity offers. As these words were spoken the barrel was overturned.

Thus died James Pugh, the first man that was hung by Governor Tryon. He was an ingenious gun smith, and had mended many of the Regulator's guns. Tryon's soldiers brought in sixteen prisoners, among which was a captain, Messer (his name was his name), he was considered a good prize for he had acted as clerk in recording the proceedings of the new court in Hillsborough.

The boy wanted on the Governor with all attention as a foot page. Messer set off the same day and took Husband and his family in the upper part of Virginia with his wife and children on their way to the back part of Pennsylvania. Messer returned the fifth day, and reported that he had seen Husband but was not able to take him.

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rely true. I received them from persons whose memory can reach back for seventy years. And the spirit of liberty and independence that originated with the Regulators was first publicly declared in Mecklenburg county, and written down by William Hooper, their clerk in May, 1775. Hence it is called Pugh's declaration of independence.

THE TWO L. D.'s.

Dr. Jackson says: The history of the world never has recorded such BASE TREACHERY and PERFDY as has been committed by the DEPOSITE BANKS against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of Specie Payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin, if they could, their own country for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent. and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments.

Dr. Ritchie responds: WE CANNOT SUBSCRIBE TO THESE CHARGES. Here is a direct issue between the two greatest L. D.'s of the age. Both cannot speak the truth—to use homely vernacular, one must lie—there is no alternative. It is indifferent to us which of them violates the truth as we are not sure, that either would be restrained from doing so by any moral considerations.

These are the charges preferred by a man, who has held the first office in the gift of his country. Where are his proofs? Admit that the Pet Banks have been guilty of treachery and perfidy to gratify Biddle and the Barings, what one of them has sold its own paper at a discount. These charges we have never heard of before—the inventive faculties of the Kitchen were unequal to the conception of such diabolical falsehoods—it was left for Andrew Jackson the great calamity of the age, to conceive them and give them publicity.

But where are his proofs for such charges? Or if not proofs, what are the circumstances which warrant the suspicion, (to say nothing of the direct accusation), that the Pet Banks have been guilty of such conduct? Are they to be found in the Treasury Department? If so, what has Levi Woodbury been doing, that he has not apprised the country of them? But if the Hero did not derive his information from the Great Exploited, and we presume he did not, how did he get it? How is it that he has been more fortunate than all the other people in the United States to find out that the Pets have been selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent?

We have no where else seen such an intimation thrown out. The Banks throughout the Union, according to their own showing and the reports of Jackson Legislatures, have been drawing in their circulation and hoarding their specie. Such has been the case, according to the statements of both parties. Where, then, we repeat, did Andrew Jackson obtain information for his sweeping charges? What else, but in his own recklessness of truth and malignity of heart? Richmond Whig.

BANKRUPTCY.

The income of the Government for the last month was \$893,000; the expenditures, \$2,611,603; or about three dollars to one. What is to be the end of this state of things? Will the States have to be called on to refund? Or will loans be resorted to in a time of profound peace & unexampled prosperity? Or will the Government make itself rich by Mr. Woodbury's Treasury drafts? The question presents themselves but we are unable to give them a satisfactory answer. What statements, what wonderful financial talent, are displayed by our rulers. Washington Reformer.

TOMATOES.

Mrs. Child gives the following directions for cooking this valuable vegetable.—Tomatoes should be shined by pouring hot water over them. After they are shined, they should be stewed half an hour in, with a little salt, a small bit of butter, and a spoonful of water. This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When plucked green, Tomatoes make an excellent pickle. An excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner. The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for 24 hours. After being passed through a sieve, a little pepper, mace, garlic, and whole mustard seed should be added. It should be boiled down one third and bottled after it is cool. No liquid is necessary, as the Tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt is necessary to keep the catsup well. It is delicious with roast meat, and a caper adds much to the richness of soup and chowder. The herbs should be taken out before the catsup is bottled.