

man (as the Globe eloquently expresses it) who adopt the maxims and principles of GOBLERS and TINKERS. But the true orthodox, democratic stands, with which a genuine lococo-furberish his dinner table consists in massive gold plate and French sterling silver services, gold and gold French lambours, compotiers, and feet stands for bonbons, with three stages gilded French plate, garnished with mirrors and garlands and gaudy artificial flowers. During the opulent days the same were commanded to eat what was set before them, asking no questions—but if any good Christian man should, by mistake, find his way to a table thus furnished, and should incline to obey the precept according to its letter, he would certainly have had fare of it. He might perhaps sustain fastidious humanity by browsing on artificial flowers and wreaths, or, peradventure, by touching with the tongue the saccharine compotiers and bonbons, somewhat after the manner of the very commendable usage said to have prevailed at an early day among the inhabitants of Kinderhook, of sending by a cord a large lump of sugar immediately over the centre of the table, so that it might swing round to the guests alternately. Albeit, sir, there is no food for the palate placed upon this lococo's table, there is a feast of gold for the eye that would have satisfied King Midas himself. And although the wood of several of these forests was not cut down to dress the victuals for this Tamarian banquet, yet it required the enormous sum of ELEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ONE DOLLARS AND THIRTY TWO CENTS OF THE PEOPLE'S CASH TO BUY THE TABLE FURNITURE.

You seemed amazed, Mr. Chairman. Do not believe that I speak not the words of truth and soberness. I have now in my hands, sir, the official vouchers, which show the expenditure of every dollar of that large sum, and that the whole amount thereof, with the exception of \$1,125, was expended since the days of the plain frugal, economical, republican retrenching reformation of Jackson and Van Buren commenced. And here, in my place, demand, in the name of my constituents, that the Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings make a report to this House, and communicate copies, not only of the vouchers on this subject, but all the vouchers in relation to expenditures for the President's House, for future, and ground's; that they may be all spread before the people in an official form. This everlasting leakage from the People's strong box must be stopped.

But I will exhibit to the committee the various bills which form the aggregate of \$11,191 32 for the table service of the democratic President.

I will, in the first place, bring to the notice of the committee the bill for the French sterling silver plate and gilt dessert set, bought from a Russian Nobleman, de M. le General Baron de Tuvill, resident Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia at Lisbon, for the sum of four thousand three hundred and eight dollars and eighty two cents.

The silver plate consists of Soup Tureens, Sauce Boats, Plates, diverses grandeurs, bottle stands, soup ladles, &c. &c. one hundred and thirty eight pieces.

The gilt dessert set is composed of Table spoons, Sweet-meat Spoons, Tea or Coffee Spoons, Knives, Forks, &c. one hundred and forty pieces.

The following receipts are endorsed on the bill for the silver plate and gilt service: Received, June 29, 1833, four thousand three hundred and eight dollars eighty two cents being in full for the within service of plate.

GEO. W. SOUTH.

I certify that I have received into the President's House all the articles contained in the within service, and they are intended for the use of the President's House.

J. BOULANGER.

Washington, July 1, 1833.

It may be proper to remark that pure gold is generally considered too brittle and soft to manufacture into knives, forks, and other utensils, which require some degree of firmness or want of pliability. The gilt or gold service, therefore, used in the palaces of kings and at the castles of wealthy noblemen in Europe, is composed of a slight substratum of silver, thickly plated or overlaid with pure gold. And hence, I presume, the gilt service of the President was manufactured after the same manner. No honest democrat, however, by taking up the various articles of which it consists, would be led to doubt a moment that they are made of gold, without any alloy. They may be pure gold, though I am inclined to believe otherwise, was much as they were procured from one of the great nobles of the Russian Empire.

[When we commenced the publication of Mr. Ogle's speech we designed only to give a few of the best parts; but we find it so entirely good that we have concluded it is all best. We will continue its publication after next week.]

A few days ago, a whig and a loco loco of New Albany got into a dispute in regard to Mr. Van Buren's vote in favor of negro suffrage. The loco loco denied that Mr. V. B. ever gave such a vote. The whig offered to prove it by Holland's biography of Mr. Van Buren. The loco loco challenged him to produce the book. The whig accordingly went off and borrowed it, took it to his loco loco opponent, and pointed him to the passage, where Mr. V. B.'s negro vote is recorded. The loco loco took the book, threw it into his money-drawer, turned the key upon it, and obstinately persisted in refusing to surrender it up, though he offered to give ten dollars in lieu of it. The whig of course rejected the money and afterwards told the owner of the book what had occurred. Forthwith the owner went and demanded his property, but the loco loco, instead of giving up the book, protested that he had burned it!

Are our opponents such fools as to suppose that they can, by such petty rascality keep the people ignorant of Mr. Van Buren's loathsome and abominable principles? Louisville Journal.

Swearing.—The Ex Postmaster General, now editor of the Extra-Globe, seems to have given himself up to hard swearing. After pronouncing the whig principles as execrable as the Christian's bible, he now raves with divers oaths at the speech of Mr. Ogle, which exposes the enormous extravagancies of the present Administration. Without particular regard at present to Mr. Kendall's political course, we insist that neither himself nor any other man in Christendom ought to look for respect from his fellowmen, or pretend to set up claims to the character of a true gentleman while guilty of the abominable practice of profane swearing.—Highland Messenger.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1840.

We have tried the Magician, his magic went do, We must weather the storm with Tippecanoe.

REPUBLICAN

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke co.
2. Gen. JAM. WELLSBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hadover.

WHAT MR. RITCHIE SAYS OF US.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following, which we commend to the consideration of the Whigs of this region:

"In the summer of 1836, Dudley (Whig) was elected Governor over Spaight by a majority of 4,379; but in the fall our friends rallied, and carried Van Buren by a majority of between 2 and 3000. What was done in 1836, will probably be done again."

Now old gentleman, permit us to say mortal man never was more mistaken than you are in the above. "Our friends rallied"!! What sort of a rally is it to fall from 31,006, the number given to Spaight, down to 25,839. No, it was not the rally of your friends, but the apathy of the Whigs. We fell from 38,864, down to 22,372. But what more could have been expected, when our candidate, Judge White was actually proposed to the people of N. Carolina, by the great meeting at Salisbury on the 15th of May, 1835. "as an alternative"—as the choice of two evils. This was the manner in which he was backed by Mr. Calhoun's friends every where in the State; and it was this backing that killed him. No one could feel much hope or anxiety for the success of a candidate thus upheld by a large division of his friends.

But the times are changed now: Rip is wide awake! Harrison is uppermost in the thoughts and affections of every one. He is stronger than Mr. Morehead in N. Carolina—stronger in every county in the State, than any Whig candidate was in the summer election, and we have no fear that we shall fall off in November. The falling off will probably be on the other side: drilled as Mr. Van Buren's forces are, they are dispirited, and unless desperation shall supply them with courage, they will fall off in the Presidential election. But the Whigs must not presume on this; let them remember that desperate men are dangerous men. The dying flap of the whale's tail has proved fatal to many a goodly boat. November is their dying flurry, so we must be out in force.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE ARMY BILL.

The able and patriotic member in Congress from the Richmond district in Virginia, has published a reply to Mr. Van Buren's assertion in his Elizabeth City letter, that he did not allude to a pamphlet signed by him (Mr. Botts) and others (the Executive Committee), and we say with mortification and shame, that it goes very far to convict his Excellency of—*falsehood*!! In this electrifying bulletin of Mr. Van Buren, he says of the Standing Army bill, that "the plan" was not only never submitted to him "but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress." Now Mr. Botts adduces the testimony of Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, a Senator from Vermont, who declares as follows:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 20th, 1840.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your enquiry, I have only time to say, that very early at the present session of Congress, a bill in form emanating as I understand, from the Secretary of War, was laid before the committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which committee I am a member. That bill, which I suppose accompanied the annual communication of the Secretary of War to Congress, was in all important features, identical with the plan communicated by the Secretary to the committee of the H. of Representatives under date of the 20th of May last. The bill to which I allude was for some time the subject of enquiry by the Committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not—but that such a bill was reported, and submitted with the annual report, is not to be questioned.

But this is not all: Mr. Botts shows that although Mr. Van Buren says in a letter to Messrs. Garland and Clark that he did not allude to the pamphlet of the Committee, yet that he alluded to another publication issued by that Committee which has substantially the same facts as the pamphlet, and yet he has not

the manliness to avow it: nay, he even would induce the impression that he did not allude to the Committee at all. This is what we call *speaking*.

We take no delight in dwelling upon these things, because we regard them as compromising the honor and character of the nation. But Mr. Van Buren has turned out to open electioneering; letter upon letter has been published under his name, the direct object of all which is to secure his re-election: His Secretaries, Forsyth and Paulding, are doing the same thing: even his "illustrious predecessor" is likewise in the field;—all doing battle like steam-operators for a seat in the Commons. When we see all this, we are compelled to the conviction, that so far as the President is concerned, the dignity of the nation is brought down as low as it can be, and therefore, there is no reason why Martin Van Buren should not be treated as any other electioneering demagogue.

We shall publish the whole of Mr. Botts' letter next week, and we hope it will be attentively considered by every one.

OLD TRUXTON IN THE FIELD!!

Gen. Jackson elected Mr. Van Buren once and no doubt thinks he can do it again, and hence his vanity has induced him openly and indecently to take the field as a partizan electioneer in favor of his "successor." But he reckons, this time, without his host: we will venture "if the secrets of all hearts were made known," that the old fellow receives little thanks for his pains. Mr. Van Buren and all the sharp ones about him know, that the day has passed by when the Hero of "two wars" and "fifty votes" is to be worshipped as a God. They know that his gracious smile can no longer shed glory upon his appointee.

Mr. Preston, we believe it was, in by gone days, when he spoke for and with the Nullification party of South Carolina, called General Jackson a *toothless Tiger*. The propriety of that epithet was never more strongly illustrated than in the letter against Mr. Clay. He shows all the ferocity of that cruel beast without the power to harm.

The contrast between Mr. Clay and General Jackson is as manifest and as strikingly exhibited in the epistles which we publish to-day as volumes could make it out. One shows himself a polished, dignified Gentleman: the other a savage.

The Fayetteville Carolinian under the caption "it will leak out," says times are getting better fast, (since the Sub-Treasury has gone into operation) and that although the fact is known, yet the Whigs are trying to conceal it—continuing to cry "hard times." &c. We can tell this sagacious Editor he is mistaken. The Whigs have no desire to conceal the fact of which he speaks. We know times are assuming a more propitious character as brighter grows the prospects of Gen. Harrison. In this we only witness an action similar from cause, but different in effect, to the change which took place in the times as the passage of the Sub Treasury became probable. We all know as its passage into a law approximated, times grew hard; and now that so great a political change as from Van Buren to Harrison bids fair, confidence is fast being restored—knowing as all do, that the Country will not now be made to suffer by the operation of the Sub Treasury.

Those who have permitted themselves to be carried away by party spirit and made to charge upon that Gen. Harrison is a coward, who is deserving of correspondence, and hide their faces for shame. Let the editor of the W. Carolinian read it, and then look one of those honest men in the face whom he has deceived, if he can. Let the Tory orators read it. They will feel the pangs of a guilty conscience—if they've any left. Their Vice President, Col. Johnson washes his hands of the slanderous lies heaped on his old General by the Party, and one would think for his sake at least the Locos would desist. But the habit has become a part of their nature, and it is difficult to be broken.

From the Cincinnati Daily Republican.

COL. JOHNSON AND GEN. HARRISON.

Col. Johnson at Chillicothe.—We expressed the other day our strong convictions that Colonel Johnson could not have been correctly reported in the speech at Chillicothe which was contained in the Chillicothe Advertiser of the 5th ultimo; and in proof of our having just grounds for this belief, we are gratified in the opportunity of spreading the following correspondence before our readers.

It is well known in Kentucky, as well as in this State, that Major Carneal is probably on terms of greater intimacy with both General Harrison and Col. Johnson than any individual in the West. His conduct in the following correspondence adds to the claims which his services as a Quartermaster under General Harrison in 1812, and as a Senator of Kentucky, give him to public respect.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1840.

DEAR SIR: It was my object, if practicable, in addressing the enclosed letter to Col. Johnson, to prevent any unpleasant feelings between two gallant officers of the late war, who, from my own personal knowledge, entertained a high respect for each other. I am more than gratified to find I have not been unsuccessful in the attempt. Without communicating with either of these gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of authorizing you to publish this correspondence, and am yours respectfully,

T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. C. S. TODD.

CINCINNATI, August, 24, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Immediately after reading the substance of a speech said to be made by Col. R. M. Johnson at Chillicothe, I addressed a letter to him, a copy of which is furnished. On yesterday I received his answer which, with pleasure I enclose to you. I view it as putting to rest, now and forever, the foul slanders that have been and now are circulating against you as regards your conduct

in the decisive and glorious battle of the Thames, and in my judgment leaves no good grounds for controversy or unpleasant feelings between two brave officers of that gallant army.

Truly, your friend,
T. D. CARNEAL.

Gen. W. H. HARRISON.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1840.

SIR: I have read the correspondence between yourself and Col. Johnson relative to him at Chillicothe. From the perusal of Col. Johnson's letter, I am satisfied that he intended me no injustice in the speech referred to, and that his opinions and sentiments must have been misinterpreted. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter, I return the correspondence.

W. H. HARRISON.

T. D. CARNEAL.

CINCINNATI, August 12, 1840.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I enclose your speech as published in the Chillicothe Advertiser. The reporter of your speech, so far as you speak of General Harrison, has surely misconceived you. I not only so think, but have so said. An inference may be fairly drawn that you are not only in doubt as regards his courage, but that you had but little respect for him as commanding General. My personal regard for you induces me alone to call your attention to the subject, and furnish you an opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous and garbled report of what you did say in Chillicothe on the 9th instant.

From the enclosed remarks of Col. C. S. Todd, you will at once perceive that you take issue and widely differ. If consistent with your feelings, furnish me with your views on the subject. They will be published or not, as you may desire.

Truly your friend,
T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. R. M. Johnson, V. P., Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, August 18, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor has been received, in which you observe that, by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of General Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that, during my service with General Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect; nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the battle of the Thames. Every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others; much less did I intend to imply that General Harrison, or Governor Shelby, or any officer attached to the army, avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger; nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to conjoin my name to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understand from others; and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth, as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Major THO. D. CARNEAL.

Those five lives of Harrison, neighbor, are they? Are you prepared to prove the assertion that the Whigs have published five lives of Harrison, all differing in essential facts in the history of that great man? or do you presume your word is all sufficient proof? We have no desire to disturb your ease on that head, but, neighbor, just between us, don't you think it would help the looks of things a little—if you can prove it?

VAN BURENISM.

We have it upon the best authority that the appointment of Thos. Henderson as Postmaster, at Concord is dissatisfactory to a large majority of the Citizens of that Town; and that he has been appointed contrary to their expressed wishes—having petitioned the Postmaster General in favor of Mr. John A. Craven, a gentleman who had given universal satisfaction as the deputy or assistant of the late Postmaster, several days in advance of the almost individual application of Henderson.

MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.

We are informed that the Federal Loco Foco, in some parts of the country, have now the hardihood to deny the authenticity of the vouchers set forth in the speech of Mr. Ogle. We know that this desperate shift would be resorted to—and challenged the partisans of the Executive to contradict the facts stated by Mr. Ogle, or impugn the authenticity of the vouchers, at the time his speech was made, when Congress was in session, when the issue could be fairly tried at once, and decided in the presence of thousands of witnesses from every section of the Union. Mr. Ogle himself held the vouchers in his hand, in the Hall of Representatives,—declared them to be the original vouchers on file in the Departments—and called upon the trainbands to deny them if they could. Not a man ventured to meet the demand—not a Loco Foco presumed to question the truth of the charges at that time. The miserable attempt now made to discredit the authenticity of the vouchers must fail. The certificate declaring them to be genuine, and signed by several of the most respectable members of Congress, puts the matter to rest.—Madisonian.

Camp Meeting Notice.

THERE will be a Camp-meeting held at Mount Harmony, 7 miles South of Salisbury, (near Maj. M. S. McKinzie's) to commence on Wednesday evening, the 23d of September.

(Danville Reporter.)

LOW PRICES AND LOW WAGES.

The subjoined letter from a distinguished Republican in Ohio is entitled to the most serious consideration, both for the testimony it bears and its very intelligible reasoning upon the doctrines of the Deconstructives. The writer, be it observed, is a citizen who has served the country with high repute, in different tracts, both military and civil, of high standing therefore, and of unimpeachable veracity.

WOOSTER, WAYNE CO., (O.) AUG. 14, 1840.

J. COLLIER, Esq.—SIR: That the sub-Treasury project and policy, if carried out, would have a destructive effect upon the agricultural and laboring classes of the community, especially of the West, I never entertained a doubt, and upon all proper occasions, when the subject was matter of conversation, I unhesitatingly gave it as my opinion that, in the same proportion as the product of the farmer and the price of labor would be reduced, that of the officeholder, the moneyed interest or capitalist, would be enhanced; and that such a state of things would eventually produce that inequality every where to be found and approved by the despot, but abhorred and detested by every friend to the rights of man. On one occasion BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Esq. of steubenville, some three years ago, (then a candidate for State Senator, at this time a Senator of the United States) invited me to his house, and to dine with him. Whilst there, the Specie Circular, sub-Treasury, and Bank Reform projects, were mostly the topics of our conversation, he approving, and I disapproving the measures; I alleging the deleterious effects they would have on the farming interest, observing it would reduce the price of wheat to twenty-five cents per bushel, and, in that event, I for one should not, after paying those who assisted me in securing the crop, have a surplus more than sufficient to pay my taxes. He, in reply, said that twenty-five cents was or would be enough for a bushel of wheat, because it would follow as a consequence that the laboring man's wages would be reduced to half that sum (a shilling a day) and that the times would then assume a more stable character, and be better for the country generally. I looked at him with astonishment and asked him if he was serious, and was such his democracy? He answered that he was serious, and that such was his democracy. I then replied, "the Lord deliver me from your democracy."

My observations then turned on the great inequality such a state of things would produce between the office-holder, for instance, and other portions of the community, to wit, a State Senator's \$3 per day will pay for 12 bushels of wheat, or the labor of 24 men for one day; a United States Senator's \$8 per day will pay 32 bushels of wheat, or hire 64 men one day; the President's sixty-eight and a half dollars per day will pay for two hundred and seventy-four bushels of wheat, or hire or pay for the labor of five hundred and forty eight men for one day, and so on, in proportion, for the benefit of your one or one hundred thousand officers who are fed out of the public crib, and who are continually prating about economy and calling all those turn-coats who have nerve enough to say that things are not as they should be, and that reform is necessary. Your letter of the 5th instant would have been answered sooner had I been at home on its arrival. I returned home last evening after an absence of eight days. You say that (TAPPAN) has denied the statement made by Mr. Wallace. I think he will not deny the truth of the statement which I here make; if he does, I shall not be surprised if he hereafter denies that he was in the Senate of the United States when the sub-treasury bill passed.

Respectfully, &c.

R. BEALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERITAGE.

Your surprise, great as mine was, assigned Andrew Johnson as editor of the Nashville date on the 19th. The circumstance Nashville are well repeated invitation held on an unyielded to an unyielded, was any man to resist.

I was called on in what terms of military services, of distinguished individuals, this note, all who among the subjects of the degeneracy, especially the delinquent officers, of whose years we have had in assigning the state of things, I do not believe it is a subversion of the Jefferson, of honor to the Constitution, it of one founded on the right of a party. They face too often concerning only put in private share of the of feeling bound by credit trust confident people. In respect to the case of Mr. Johnson, as a just with truth than the highest terms. It and one of the case occurred under the rule and Judicial his default. He is a quarter of a century he finally liquidated and when, I do not believe it was by first term of Congress ever and however or composition of did not expunge the fault.

In arguing from the fact that the position was a permanent was a virtual proof or might be default in a public trust, a noble barrier to the highest officers, we not attribute to the edge of the default to say that he might be the consequences of individual so situated that until Gen. Jackson am constrained to have been ignorant in the annals of default of Edward Key of the United New York during Jefferson, to the

It was in the and argument, the ment of Mr. Secretary of the United States and injurious to the scheme of such universal yet suppose, that sent with the his

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