

Carolina Watchman.

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MACE C. PENDLETON.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, and LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Genl. Harrison.

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SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

Poetry.

MORN.

Morn is the time to wake—
The eye-lids to unclose—
Spring from the arms of sleep, and break
The fetters of repose;
Walk at the dewy dawn abroad,
And hold sweet fellowship with God.

Morn is the time to pray—
How lovely and how meet—
To send our lowliest thoughts away,
Up to the mercy seat!
Ambassadors for us to claim
A blessing in our Maker's name.

Morn is the time to sing,
How charming 'tis to hear
The mingled notes of nature ring,
In the delighted ear!
And with the swelling anthem raise
The soul's fresh matin song of praise!

Morn is the time to sow
The seeds of heavenly truth,
While balmy breezes softly blow
Upon the soil of youth:
And look to these our work in vain,
Our God, for sunshine and for rain.

Morn is the time to love,
As tendrils of the vine,
The young affections fondly prove,
And seek them where to twine!
Around thyself in thine embrace,
Lord let them find a resting place.

Morn is the time to shine,
When skies are clear and blue—
Reflect the rays of light divine,
As morning dew drops do;
Like early stars, be early bright,
And melt away like them in light.

Morn is the time to weep,
O'er morning's hours mispent—
Alas how oft from peaceful sleep,
On folly madly bent,
We've left the strait and narrow road,
And wandered from our guardian, God.

Morn is the time to think,
While thoughts are fresh and free,
Of life well balanced on the brink
Of dark eternity!
And ask our souls, if they are meet
To stand before the judgment seat.

Morn is the time to die,
Just at the dawn of day,
When stars are fading in the sky,
To fade like them away—
But lost in light more brilliant far
Than ever merged the morning star.

Morn is the time to rise,
The resurrection morn—
Up springing to the glorious skies
On new found pinions borne,
To meet a Saviour's smile divine—
Be such extatic rising mine.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME LEAGUE

The friends of American Industry throughout the Union are apprised that during the last Annual Exhibition of the American Institute in this city an Association was here formed by a Convention of citizens from all parts of the Country, denominated "THE HOME LEAGUE for the protection of American Labor and the promotion of Reciprocal Commerce." It was composed of representatives from the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial and Industrial interests generally, without reference to any sectional or party bias. Its principles and objects are now known. A widespread influence and the formation of more than a hundred auxiliary leagues, co-operating in the diffusion of useful information and the advancement of our domestic concerns, are sufficient proofs of its utility and well timed establishment.

It is now the duty of the Central Committee, appointed by and in behalf of the Primary League, to announce to its associate branches and to the public generally, that the first annual meeting for the choice of Officers and the transaction of business appertaining to the association will be held at the Lyceum of Natural History, 563 Broadway in this city on the 15th day October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when a general attendance of its members and those who wish to become such will take place, without further notice.

An address to the People of the United States, setting forth the general views of this Association, has already been circulated throughout the Country, and has met with marked approbation. From an Institution scarcely yet a year in existence, it cannot be expected that any boast will be made of what it has done, and still less of what it is likely to achieve. No banners are displayed to aid party strife or to excite popular commotion; but converts from all parties and associations in all sections of the Country have joined its ranks with a proper spirit of independence, to establish, peacefully and permanently, an union of interests distinctly American, in opposition to those anti-national and unpatriotic dogmas which have lately been undermining our character and prosperity as an independent and sovereign People.

In the two conventions, which have been held in furtherance of its objects, a harmony of action and consistency of conduct were manifested, which not only proved the Home League to be above servility to local and party prejudices, but by the diffusion of a mass of useful and timely information, and the fearless expression of sound and patriotic views, an interest has been everywhere awakened in its favor, so that

now its warmest advocates are among those first questioned its utility, and decided the possibility of its independence. The statistical facts collected in the course of its numerous meetings in this city, aided by publications giving the result of their discussions to the people at large, have essentially aided in the formation of a tariff as indispensable for revenue and the basis of a sound Currency as for Protection to Domestic Industry. The baneful and deceptive doctrines of Free Trade which an insidious foreign rival was commending to our adoption, without deigning to practice them herself, have here been successfully combated, and it is no longer a heresy to protect our Home concerns or to foster a Commerce that is truly reciprocal.

To carry on the great objects for which such an Association was formed, and so manifestly qualified to promote, the Central Committee feel themselves privileged to urge upon their fellow-citizens of all parties and in all States throughout the Union to continue the efforts already commenced, and to form State and County Leagues to aid in completing the good work thus auspiciously commenced. Much remains to be accomplished, which the narrow aims of party discipline would neglect or subvert to its own selfish purposes. A special vigilance is necessary to watch those who are the chosen guardians of the public weal, to see that our Legislators accomplish the work for which they were appointed, and should their patriotic efforts to relieve our present embarrassments be defeated to hold ourselves in readiness to call public meetings for the protection of our Home Interests, as all hazards, to sustain those and those only who constitutionally enact laws for the relief of our suffering Country, and to prevent our birth-right from being bargained away for the offers of Foreign Free Trade—these are some of the duties and privileges that belong to The Home League, and which it will faithfully perform.

It is one of the cardinal principles of our association that the Government and People of this Country owe to themselves to protect American Industry and Enterprise, wherever and however developed. With advantages greater than any other nation possesses, the United States have rightfully assumed a higher stand, and are bound to maintain a loftier and freer character in a moral and political point of view than any other community. Our laboring classes especially set out to be better educated, better clothed and better fed than the oppressed operatives of foreign countries. But to maintain this ascendancy at this moment is no easy task. Low labor and low prices prevail everywhere. The Old World seems generally into a state of liquidation, and there is scarcely an article we produce or manufacture which cannot be obtained at a less price than we can produce it here. Our Carrying Trade, and our Fisheries, and in short all the labor of our hands are interfered with when placed in competition with the depressed labor of Europe or that of its lower reduced Colonies.

Now, unless our working men are ready to abandon the benefits of Education, the comforts of decent Apparel, and the whole some living to which they have been accustomed, we must guard against foreign competition by securing a preference to the Labor of our own citizens, whether native or naturalized, and to our legitimate Home Interests. We have no other alternative, for it cannot be doubted that it is for the interest of the Capitalist to pay a higher rate of wages to the free American who supports himself independently, rather than to give lower rates to such degraded and pauper dependents as are maintained by poor laws in foreign countries. Nor will the delusive doctrines of Free Trade help us. That demands the exchange of Labor for Labor—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, whatever be their character. It is only by a judicious Protection to our own Skill and Industry that our Working Classes can be secured in their privileges.—The half-starved, half-clothed and ignorant foreign serf can and must work cheaper than we do, and of course the purchasers of his labor will in an open market, have an advantage. It is worse than idle to be blind to this conclusion. The rates of Labor form the standard of value whereby to estimate the moral and mental improvements of a Nation in comparison with others. Skill, talent, industry, order and enterprise create capital. Good Government protects these; and just in the same way that a superior workman obtains higher wages than a poor one, so does a Nation possessed of the above advantages take the lead of other Nations, as long as it can maintain a high rate of wages by the above means, it will be pre-eminently prosperous.

But the representatives of this value of Labor being Money, it should be measured by a uniform standard, and not by a fluctuating currency, which it is said, is the cause of the present distress. Now, what is the existing state of our money value as the representative of other values? We have no national Bank. The business of the Government is done upon a Specie basis. The Currency of those States, which have any Paper issues is nearly equal to Specie. If the wages of Labor therefore decline, it will not be owing to Banking in any way. For the future, if we behold our Laborers

without employ, Trade paralyzed, and the wages of all our Working Classes going down, we must impute these evils to some other cause than that arising from a Paper Currency. A real want of work at home in consequence of employing operatives abroad to work for us paid by our Specie or the products of sectional and not general Labor, is the true cause. Look where we may we witness this result. The dismantled state of our American Shipping, the monopoly by foreigners of what little carrying-trade there is, the suspension of our manufacturing enterprise to give employment to needy Operatives abroad, the restricted trade and non-intercourse between all parts of our once flourishing Country, the plethora attributed to over production and diminished consumption in our Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits—The downward tendency of all values save that of money, whereby Capitalists alone are benefited, and they but transiently, the exposure of the destitute to crime and suffering—the destruction of principle so prone to follow that of property,—these are actual miseries, which for the want of a Protective System, the American Laboring classes are doomed to see and feel.

But the Committee fully that the Country is not compelled to submit long to this degraded condition. There is no need that our young and puissant nation should be over-laid or over-reached in the throes of distress which now convulses the starving Millions in the Old World; nor however deeply we may commiserate their sufferings it is necessary that we should throw ourselves into their wretched condition. That policy which seeks to level the wages of Free American Labor to a Servile or Pauper Standard, cannot be tolerated by our Industrious and better Educated citizens. The high character assumed by us is capable of being sustained. The bounties of Providence now everywhere smile upon our fields. Skill, Enterprise, the will and Strength to work, the advantages of Education and Freedom which, with proper encouragement, are odds in our favor against the World, a cheap Soil and every variety of Climate, secure to us if we only have the wisdom to embrace it. Some concessions and alterations may have to be made by us to the changing state of circumstances, but it is by a projecting and fostering care over our Home Interests that we shall be enabled surely and permanently to regain our prosperity. A national Commerce among ourselves must be encouraged. A motive power from our government must come in the shape of a Protective Tariff, equal in its countervailing power to all the emergencies we may be thrown into by foreign interference—a Tariff securing Home Industry and Home Competition, not for the benefit of Monopolists nor of the Government merely but for the whole Country, rewarding Labor, remunerating Capital and equalizing Prices. This, as we believe, is the necessary result of the system we advocate, the League and the only League we are bound to.

The statistical reports emanating from our last Convention have already done much to convince the public of the ability of our countrymen, with proper protection to sustain themselves as a free Manufacturing, Agricultural and Commercial People. We now invite the various branches of our Association to continue to furnish such reports and to correct any errors which may have appeared in those already published. Let the employed operatives meet in their respective districts to consult together, and devise the means to give a new impulse to the hand of labor; let them appoint Delegates to express their wishes and views at the Convention, and co-operate with us to restore to the country its former prosperity. Let the Farmers of the interior look at the state of the Republic, and having a regard to the whole country, let them meet us through their Delegates, to represent their feelings in behalf of American Industry, and of those classes who furnish a market for the productions of the soil and prevent them from being dependent on foreign workshops for fabrics of the first necessity. A due preparation of measures to be acted upon at our next meeting, will essentially facilitate the execution of what will here have to be adopted, and as every interest in the Country is deeply connected with the Protection of Labor and the prosecution of reciprocal Commerce, we trust our citizens generally will unite in our patriotic labors.

The Committee in conclusion will only repeat that in whatever section of the country these sentiments may be promulgated, whatever party or whatever trade may espouse them, it is hoped implicit faith may be placed in their sincerity, and if delegates are appointed to meet us, that they will bring with them a determination and the means to carry out our views. We again assert that what was contained in our former address, that "to promote Domestic Interests the Home League was established without reference to party distinctions, and to impress upon our public representatives the propriety of guarding and promoting those interests, our efforts will be directed. The occasion is propitious and the necessity urgent, and we call upon all those who love their own Country above all others, who prefer Domestic to Foreign interests, to unite their exertions to ours, until the concentrated efforts of the friends of American

interests shall be crowned with complete success, and a policy truly American and National be found to prevail in every department of our Government.

JOSEPH BLUNT, N. Y.
C. C. HAVEN, N. Y.
ADONIRAM CHANDLER, N. Y.
GEO. BACON, N. Y.
R. D. PREYN, N. Y.
KENRY BURDEN, N. Y.
CHARLES S. MORGAN, Va.
MELVIN COPELAND, Conn.
BENJAMIN REEVES, Pa.
WM. B. KINNEY, N. J.
T. E. HOLMES, R. I.
GEO. B. WAKEMAN, N. Y.
L. D. CHAPIN, N. Y.
WM. G. LAMBERT, N. Y.
Central Committee.

PRINTERS.

There seems a natural affinity between printing and learning. Most of the early printers were men of great erudition and acknowledged abilities, the lights of the age in which they lived, and who, through the medium of their presses, did much to scatter the darkness of the middle ages of Europe. Erhard, Godolt of Augsburg, Ulrich Hap of Rome, Vandelino de Spira, and Aldus Mauritius of Venice, Gerard of Paris, Antony Koburger, Tarotus of Milan, Caxton in England, with many others, were eminent as men of learning; the associates of the great; respected and honored by kings and princes.

The Stephens, Robert and Henry, were two of the most distinguished printers and scholars of the sixteenth century. Their services in the cause of classical literature cannot be overrated; they were giants in learning. Many instances might be cited corroborative of the fact, that there is an intimate connection between printing and knowledge, and that printers have frequently been celebrated as authors, and have risen from the manual labor of the press, to the most elevated rank in society and letters.—Bayle mentions a printer who printed a book from his head, setting up the types as he composed his sentences, without the intervention of manuscript, or committing his thoughts to paper.—Sir William Blackstone, the eminent Jurist and commentator on English law, was a printer by trade. Franklin was brought up to the same art; and George III. King of England, was so pleased with it, that he partially learned the trade, and frequently set up types after he ascended the throne. In the United States, the memory of almost every man who has moved much in society, will furnish him instances in which practical printers have risen to great eminence in the church, at the bar, in the halls of legislation, and in the cabinet of the executive. The art of printing is indeed a noble art, and every little type which the compositor arranges, seems like a ray of knowledge sent to dissipate ignorance. So by reflex influence, they enlighten his own mind, and inspire a thirst for learning, while at the same time they furnish the only living water which can satisfy his desires.

NEWSPAPERS.

"A newspaper is a school in a family of children, worth ten dollars a year. Even the most barren paper brings something new.—Children read or hear the contents, intelligence of the affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast we say with confidence the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before, and we repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school; let one of them have the free use of a newspaper, and let the other be deprived of the use of it, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them.—Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it—is derived from newspapers. What parent would not wish his children respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent than his own? and yet how trifling a sum a paper costs! It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequences, who paid the subscription regularly once a year."

Very intellectual women, we find by observation, are seldom beautiful. The formation of their features, and particularly their forehead, is generally more or less masculine. Miss London was rather pretty and feminine in the face, but Miss Sedgewick, Miss Pardee, Miss Leslie, and the celebrated Ann Maria and Jane Porter, are the contrary. One of the Miss Porters has a forehead as high as that of an intellectual man. I never knew a very talented man who was admired for his personal beauty. Pope was awfully ugly, Dr Johnson was no better, Marabout was the ugliest man in all France, and yet he was the great favorite with the ladies. Women more frequently prize men for sterling qualities of the mind, than men do women. Dr. Johnson chose a woman for a wife who had scarcely an idea above an oyster. He thought her the loveliest creature in existence, if we judge by the inscription he left on her tomb.—Gazette.

Height of Sublimity.—To see Mr. Prof. of Indiana, one of Capt. Tyler's satellites, a young man elected to Congress as a Whig, from a Whig district, and by Whigs, rise from his seat in the House, and pour forth a flood of personal invective and bitter denunciation upon the devoted head of the venerable statesman and patriot John Quincy Adams, because the old man has the nerve to oppose the fiat of Capt. Tyler.

An old maid was once asked to subscribe for a newspaper. She answered so—she always made her own news.

A SCENE AT NAHANT.

Mermaid.—As two gentlemen of the press named Tom and Frank, were strolling among the rocks, they discovered two beautiful mermaids sporting in the water, close to the beach. Delighted and astonished at such a discovery, for a moment they were at a loss what to do.—Recovering, however, from their first surprise they retired behind a rock, where they could see and not be seen by those divinities of the ocean. Said Tom, "Now Frank, cut with your note book, and write what I dictate, my organs of perception are larger than yours. Are you ready?" "All ready," whispered Frank. Write then. "Two mermaids up to their waist in water. Have you got that down?" "Yes," replied Frank. "Add, then, 'long hair of auburn hue, slightly tinged with ocean green towards the end, faces round as a full moon, and white as—and white as—' And while as what?" demanded Frank, impatiently. "Why, white as a moonbeam; eyes bright as lightning;—mouth, cheeks, nose, &c., beyond the reach of Johnson, Walker & Co.'s Lard!"—Here they were interrupted by a stout elderly gentleman, armed with a tall hickory stick, who seized Tom by the shoulder, and demanded in a rough voice, what he was about. "O, dear sir," replied Tom, imploringly, "don't make a noise—you will frighten the mermaids." "Mermaids—devils," roared the old gentleman, "they ate my daughters, and if you don't vanish in a twinkling, I will make this tall hickory stick about your ears." "Naf sed," growled Tom and Frank, and were among the missing, quick as thought.—Boston Post.

Phonography.—A late English work has the following account of a new discovery, viz. the art of writing by sound:

Another art has been lately added to various forms of abbreviated writing, which seems far more available than any which has been hitherto invented. It is called phonography, or literally writing by sound; that is, writing each word as it is pronounced. It does away altogether with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all languages.—We have before us a book containing a part of the Scriptures in English, French, German, Chinese, and Hebrew, all written in the phonographic character. Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to the universal character, so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the deaf and dumb, enabling them to express their thoughts, with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech.

As good as if it were Beop.—The Nantucket Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards: "A mouse ran along about a brewery, happening to fall into one of the vats of beer, was in immediate danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied, it is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you. The mouse piteously replied that that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out but the fumes of beer caused him to sneeze; the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out. 'You sneezed, did you not promise that I should eat you?' 'Ah!' replied the mouse, 'but you know I was in liquor at the time!'"

We remember being at a "Conference Meeting," in Yank-e-land, when one of the deacons came around asking the people if they wanted salvation. "Near us sat a boisterous boy, of nineteen years old, about as amenable to salvation as a lamb in his hands would have been to mercy.

"Do you want salvation?" said the Deacon, looking into his brutal face.

"No, darn you—I want Sal Skinner, and the sexton won't let me take her out till meetin's over."

Then was the time we roared "some."—N. O. Crescent City.

There are many of our readers who will regret to hear of the heavy domestic affliction sustained by Mr. Pickens, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, since his late visit to his residence in Carolina. He had been but a few days at home when he lost by death his wife and his only son, though both were apparently in health when he first met them.—Nat. Int.

The annals of infatigation scarcely furnish a more shocking case than has just occurred near the city of Rochester. A Mrs. Turk was burned to death by her clothes taking fire while she was drunk, and while her husband, though lying by her, was too drunk to save her from destruction. Her clothing was almost wholly burned, saving only a small fragment between her shoulders and the ground where she lay; and her body was burned to a crisp.—Rochester Post.

Time is given us that we may take care of eternity, and eternity will not be too long to regret the loss of our time, if we have mispent it.

Big Words.—Gentleman, "Good morning Miss Sally; how do you do this morning?" Sally "I thank you, sir, I feel somewhat debilitated in my provocative powers."

Gentleman, "Chickameconico, madam? Where's our dictionary?"

The richest joke yet.—The N. Y. Tribune says: Our friend Robert Tyler, son and Private Secretary of the President, was here a few days since, very deeply engaged in Political arrangements and negotiations. In one of his conferences with certain Local Foco managers, he innocently and modestly observed that his father would submit his claims for re-election to a Democratic National Convention. The Kinderhookers serewed their faces into an agonizing solemnity during the brief remainder of the conference, but the way they guffawed as soon as they got out of sight was positively dangerous. Happily, no blood-vessels exploded.

Virtue is both a title and an estate, a title the most exalted, because it is God who confers it; an estate the most rich, because it endures forever. Envy may not derogate the title, because it is written in the book of Heaven, and fraud cannot diminish the estate, because no sin can reach it.

A good many potatoes for one hill.—We understand that a very worthy daughter of the Emerald Isle, wife of an industrious and honest Hibernian, gave birth, on Saturday night last, to three nice boys—all of them; with the mother, we are glad to say, doing bravely.—Alb. D. Adv.

NEW TERMS.
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for two dollars in advance, and two dollars annually at the end of the year.
No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.
No paper discontinued (but at the option of Editors) until all arrearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty five cents for each continuance.
Court notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.
A deduction of 50 per cent will be made if the advertiser will be continued until paid and charged accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid to ensure attention.

LOOK AT THIS!!
NEW
Spring & Summer GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVING removed to Concord, are now receiving and opening in their brick house west of the Courthouse, their
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Among which are Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Bonnets, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Crockery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Medicines.

GROCERIES,
and a variety of other articles; in short it comprises a general assortment, which will be sold very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. We invite old customers and the public in general to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can give such bargains as will be great inducement to purchasers.
Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
J & R WINEGROFF,
Concord, May 14, 1842—1f52

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above brick building, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Barnes formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.
In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the varieties common in country towns: such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.
He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skillful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.
AARON WOOLWORTH.
Nov. 15—1f16

Valuable property for sale in Lexington.
THE Subscriber is desirous to sell, privately, that well known business stand in Lexington, N. C., situated a short distance north of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Caldwell, Deaneberry & Co.; and at present occupied by Brerard and Adams. The house is of brick, large and commodious, containing an excellent Store room and dwelling apartments all under the same roof. Attached to the premises are all necessary out-buildings. Those wishing to purchase or to examine the above property, will receive attention if application be made to
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
May 1, 1841.—1

Notice.
THE Subscriber has opened a Public House in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.—His stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of provender. His Bar will be supplied with a variety of liquors, and his charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.
E. R. BIRKHEAD.
March 12, 1842—1f52

LIME! LIME!!
ANY quantity of fresh Lime can be had at the kiln of the late Joseph Williams dec'd. By the 100 bushels and over 16 cents; 40 to 100 bushels 18; 5 to 40 bushels 20; unslacked in proportion.
All persons wishing lime either at the kiln or their residence, will apply either to J. or R. WILLIAMS.
Ridgford, Stry county, N. C.
Aug. 21, 1841

A New Establishment.
THE Subscribers having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the **CABINET and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS,** now offer their services to their friends and the public. It is their purpose to carry on both these departments in all their various branches, and they feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Repairing in their line will be done faithfully and on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for furniture or for work done to order.
K. ELLIOTT
WM. ROWSEE.
August 27th, 1842—1f55
N. B. With the view of lessening the cost and preventing inconvenience, the subscribers also keep on hand a quantity of ready made Coffins.
K. E. & W. R.
Job Printing neatly done here.