

Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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.

NO. 24—VOLUME XI.
WHOLE NO. 544.

SALISBURY, JANUARY 7, 1849.

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 business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burns 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. 13—1848

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, Dusenberry & Co.; and at present occupied by Brevard 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 1841—1

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges

Are the best MEDICINES in the World.

BEING the cheapest and most pleasant.

The Medical Faculty warmly approve them.

Dr. Sherman is a skilful and experienced Physician and a member of the Medical Society of New York.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, surest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. They have been used in over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES

Give immediate relief to nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Dizziness, Fainting, Oppression or a sense of Sinking in the Chest, Diarrhoea, Lassitude, or a sense of fatigue.

Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges

Are the most certain remedy for this distressing complaint, ever offered to the American public.

In the immense number of cases in which they have been used, they have never been known to fail.

Sherman's Restorative Lozenges.

Diarrhoea or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them. They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripings, faintness, depression, &c.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges

Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common Purgatives; and are an active and efficient medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious persons. Where an active medicine is required, they are not only the best, but the safest that can be administered.

Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER.

The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side or Breast.

The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by

C. B. WHEELER, Agent.

Salisbury, N. C.

Sept. 13, 1842—156

Dr. Hoffman's Vegetable Life Medicines

POSSESS qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-purulent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidote for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and damp situations, or putrid miasmata, whether malignant or epidemic, or from other causes, these medicines are certain in their operation or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the work of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and to animate the whole man.

The Life Medicines have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory Diseases, &c.

Call at Cass & Boker's, Agents.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1843—1515

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

Printed on first rate paper and for sale at this Office

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1849.

Republican Whig Ticket!

For President of the United States.

HENRY CLAY

OF KENTUCKY.

Indiana.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:—The news from the Indiana Legislature here, that a Senator in Congress is not likely to be chosen at present. The State Senate, which is Whig, have signified their willingness to go into an election; but the House of Representatives have laid the resolutions upon the table, and, as is apprehended, with the intention of imitating the beautiful example of the Legislature of Tennessee.

Indiana.—The House of Representatives, on Monday, the 12th inst., decided the contested seat of Stephen De Kalb, in favor of Madison Marsh, the Democratic claimant, by a vote of 59 to 45—one Democratic member being absent, and another excused from voting because of not having heard the testimony. The election of a United States Senator has not yet taken place.

Mr. CLAY'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT NATCHEZ.

The Natchez Courier of the 7th ultimo says: About half past eight yesterday morning, our citizens, who had been long anxiously looking for the expected advent of their distinguished countryman, Mr. Clay, were apprised of his approach by the deep moaned roar of old Saratoga. The bluffs were soon crowded with eager throngs, who impatiently watched the advance of the boat, which was gallantly bearing him to our shore. So soon as the necessary arrangements could be made for his debarkation, Mr. Clay landed, and accompanied by the Committee deputed for the purpose, was escorted to his quarters at the City Hotel, by the Fencibles, who had volunteered their services as a guard of honor.

Upon his arrival at the Hotel, F. L. Claiborne, Esq., who had been, as our readers are aware, selected for the duty, advanced and addressed Mr. Clay, in behalf of the citizens of Adams county, in a speech so singularly felicitous, that we but re-echo the general voice, in expressing for it the warmest admiration. The address referred to Mr. Clay's identification with the history of his country, as the bold man and brilliant orator, whose burning eloquence and indomitable courage waked the sinking spirits of the country, during the last war—as the far famed advocate of liberty in other climes—as the true American, and the worthy representative of that home of the brave and ardent men, Kentucky. Mr. Clay rising in his carriage, received the address, and so remaining, responded to it. He remarked upon his desire to direct his visit altogether of a public character, and that should be unaccompanied with public ceremonies, as it was strictly of a private nature. He spoke of the pleasure he felt, at the union of all parties in the matter of his reception; of the excellent effects that most follow the conduct of party conflicts in a liberal and generous spirit, when party enmities must occur; and of the honesty and fair intentions of the masses of all parties. He referred to his old acquaintance with the city, its calamities, its fortitude and enterprise, and assured the concourse, that he would cherish the recollection of his arrival here, as among his most pleasant reminiscences. To say that it was Mr. Clay who spoke, precludes all necessity of referring to the gratification of the audience.

Mr. Clay afterwards received in the drawing room of the hotel, those who desired to be presented to him, and the opportunity of shaking hands with him, and of looking upon him, who, in all his nobleness of form and presence, had been "the observed of all observers" for so many years, was lost but by few.

An invitation to name a day upon which he would be present at a public barbecue, was tendered to him. Mr. Clay felt himself forced to decline, for the two fold reason, that he desired his visit to be, as far as his inclinations should be consulted, strictly private and a social that, were he to consent to partake of a barbecue here, he could not resist the wishes of his various friends in other cities and portions of the two States to meet them at barbecues, and then his stay would be protracted beyond his intention, and beyond his power to procrastinate it. With these reasons our good people have been reluctantly forced to be content. A ball will no doubt be given, however, at which Mr. Clay will be requested to attend, and as the fair daughters of our State will then and there receive him with their brightest smiles, he cannot refuse his presence.

The Life Medicines have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory Diseases, &c.

Call at Cass & Boker's, Agents.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1843—1515

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

Printed on first rate paper and for sale at this Office

The steamboat Missouri passed the Rainbow at a wood yard about 25 miles above Natchez that night. At 8 o'clock next day the Rainbow had not reached Natchez. The citizens of the City of the Bluffs were alive with joy, and prepared to give the distinguished visitor a proper reception.

Mr. Clay will remain a few days at Natchez, and then proceed to Judge Porter's residence, in Arkansas.

We learn by a passenger who arrived in the steamer Missouri, that the Rainbow came in sight of Natchez as the Missouri left that city, and that the reverberation of cannon was heard after the vessel had got out of sight of the city. The almost enthusiasm prevailed in Natchez, and the reception would be a most brilliant affair.

In Vicksburg, Mr. Clay was welcomed in a short address from Judge Bodley.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE WAR OF THE GIANTS

Mr. Gales: As you may have been prevented from witnessing the magnificent display of intellectual prowess, exhibited in the Senate on Friday last I have thought it well to prepare you a sketch of it, both for the amusement of you and your readers, and to rescue from oblivion, the great and fundamental political doctrines, then and there proclaimed. Mr. Sherman's Bill, for the issuing of a million of dollars of shillings, being under consideration and that gentleman having set forth the merits of his scheme in a short speech, the Hon. Bedford Brown arose—

"And in his rising seemed a pillar of State."

His countenance betrayed intense inward emotion and his chest heaved with noble ideas, that wanted utterance. "Mute expectation" held the House still, as summer's noontide air, and the eager gaze of a crowded audience told the honorable gentleman that something grand was expected. Well, sir it came: The barrier of his lips was opened, and the deep volume of pent up thought flowed out, a turbid and maddly stream, rolling its swollen tide over the whole sinful world of Whigism and Whig institutions: Banks and Bank corporations, and in its universal deluge invading the domains of the sacred Democracy, while even the honorable gentleman himself could find no mark of safety, and was overwhelmed and drowned in the flood of his own cogitations. Apart from the resemblance, which this contest bore to the ancient and classical engagement between the Kilkenny cats, wherein the feline combatants mutually devoured each other, it possessed another remarkable striking feature, and that was the speech of Mr. Brown, which was evidently a studied one, and was intended as a full expose of his views, in regard to all the great political questions of the day. All these views, emanating whence they did, and delivered on such an occasion, may be regarded as the orthodox doctrine of the Democratic party, and were doubtless intended to shadow forth the future measures of that party. Now, let me hold the mirror up to the gentleman, and let him survey himself at full length. First, he declares that all paper money is a bubble; that it is a nuisance, and all Banking institutions, enemies to liberty and dangerous to our institutions.—These are his premises, and he proves them by the new and highly democratic process of reticulation. He calls them moneyed corporations, (a more dangerous animal than a moneyed man;) says they flood the country with irredeemable paper; that they shake winds, and grind the face of the poor. He then cites the pressure of the times, the derangement of the currency, and the high rates of Exchange, and finally arraigns Great Britain at the bar of the Senate and reads her a most wholesome and instructive lecture on the degradation and wretchedness of her laboring classes, and apostrophizes Thomas Jefferson and Democracy. These were the proofs to which we reply, denunciation craves nothing. All the irredeemable bank paper, is the result of Democratic tampering with the currency—the spawn of the Jackson pet, that spring from the ruins of the United States Bank, at the time whose destruction no other fiscal scheme was thought of. The Sub Treasury, and hard money scheme, was an after consideration and devised to excuse what was done from private malice and blinded rage.—The abuse of British institutions and the glorification of Democracy will do very well for the subject of a stump oration, or Fourth of July harangue, and the pathetic picture of foreign distress, would make an excellent figure in the Address of the anti-corn law Association, and are all very pretty of themselves, but have about as much to do with the remedies for our currency, as a Ukase of Czar Nicholas, or a bustling speech from Daniel O'Connell. He says the Banks produce distress, and then buy up property for nothing. Now as the parlour orator would say, "your proof?" Does the gentleman not know, that Stockholders in Banks are always the most un-spectating class of the community—men, who are too conscientious to shave, and too lazy to trade, and therefore, deposit their money in Bank for safe-keeping, and a small profit? Well, from these premises the gentleman concludes that Gold and Silver are a very identical thing itself, and forthwith launches into a wild harangue in favor of a hard currency. (Heaven knows ours is hard enough.)

The gentleman said that the report, that there was not Gold and Silver enough in the world to supply us with a currency, was he prepared to say, false; that this was the only Democratic currency, and the one to which we should resort. Now stick to that Mr. Brown—don't give up the principle—proclaim it and let all the congregation of the Democracy, say Amen! Now pray answer. Why do your party charter Banks? Why did they issue Treasury notes? Why do they want a Bank at Henderson, in Granville county; and why have they not practised their own preachings?—Why are your friends denouncing the Banks in Virginia, for not letting out accommodation paper, and as our Banks pay specie, why don't you all go and get your notes cashed, and rid your dwellings of the abominations that defile? Are these twenty sensible Democrats in North Carolina, who believe that we can live without paper money—that an exclusive metallic currency would not reduce the price of property, the wages of labor, and cast a withering blight over every branch of industry? If there are not, then why do you deprecate so largely on a hard money currency? Is it because it tickles the popular ear? Is it because it sounds prettily and looks patriotic? Is it because it is a good hobby to ride, but a poor horse for the plough? You speak feelingly for the poor man, and that is a popular subject; you laud Gold and Silver, and that sounds well; and yet to be a friend to the poor, and a hard money man, are utterly inconsistent. You bewail the lot of the indigent widow, while you urge her to give up her last bundle of sticks and handful of flour; you commiserate the debtor, and would give the creditor the legal right to knock off his homestead and his little all for a mere song. But you say, destroy paper money, and gold and silver enough will come into circulation. Now all hands admit, and the Lord knows, money is scarce enough; the cry is on every hand, there is no money—no money—why don't the shiners now come forth? If the Banks have drawn in their circulation, as you say, why don't your yellow boys fill the vacuum?

But again: The Honorable gentleman, after giving the powers of Europe a castigation which will make them sore for a century, and hymning the praises of Democracy, afterwards tells us that they have few Banks in France, and that she has done without them. Will the gentleman not also recollect, that her laboring classes do without money, and some without food—that the Government has always done without Liberty, the nation without a THOMAS JEFFERSON, and that, as yet, the Resolutions of '98 and '99 have not been adopted in that country? Will he not also recollect, that France has high Protective duties, (and he took occasion to condemn our Tariff?) After the gentleman had progressed thus far, in the manufacture of his rope of sand, he changes his theme, and gives at length his ideas in regard to measures for the relief of the country. First, the Tariff must be abolished (how much money does that take from each man?) Second: There must be economy, (why was it not practised when the honorable gentleman was a part of the power that be?) Third: a hard money currency (as there is no paper money, why have we not a hard money circulation?) Lastly, (tell it not in Gath!) he says that as it is a safe principle in Banking, that two dollars of paper may be issued for one of Gold and Silver, and as our Banks have not that much in circulation, they should issue more. What! If there is enough specie for currency, and a dollar of paper for every dollar of specie in circulation is not that enough? Did not the gentleman say he was opposed to all Banking and Bank paper? And, then, in the next breath, he abuses Bank corporations for not issuing more! Here is a Daniel come to judgment! Here is consistency! Here is Statesmanship! The Banks are abused for not paying specie: "Pay up, or go into liquidation," is at one time the cry; and when they prepare to pay, they are arraigned for not issuing more paper!

Such, Mr. Editor, is an outline of the gentleman's remarks. He sounded, separately, and by itself, every popular chord; but when all are touched together, a most horrible discord will produce. A number of bright and shining patches of Democracy were, singly, held up, which when sewed into a garment, will make a most becoming dress for a mount-bank. The gentleman spoke loud and long, and used much common-place declamation; but he spun out a yard of all colors of the rainbow, and composed of every sort of material. He charges furiously on the Banks—then comes an apostrophe to Jefferson—gives England a drubbing—again apostrophizes to Democracy—charges down Democracy—the Banks—another apostrophe to Jefferson—less off in blast at the Bank of State—then an apostrophe to Jackson—fires a broadside at extravagance—apostrophes the third to Democracy. Democracy is praised, the currency of a despotism is cited for our emulation, a specie circulation is commended, and the Banks abused for not issuing more paper, the poor are commiserated, and the law for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, is recommended. The gentleman also told us that in 1834, exchange between North Carolina and New York was a per cent, and he quoted some several times, Bunting-brook's remarks, that binders is philosophy teaching by example! Now let us bring these three remarks to bear on the gentleman and his supporters: at the time of the destruction of the United States Bank, exchange was 4 per cent, between the North and the South, the gold-

NEW TERMS.
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for five dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance. The paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrears are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first insertion and five cents for each subsequent insertion. Court notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.
A deduction of 33 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.
All advertisements will be continued until ordered to the contrary, and according to the number of times.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid to a sure attention.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having a released that well known and long established Public House, (known as the Slaughter's Tavern,) in the town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends and the Public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords. He has spacious and beautifully furnished, with grain and provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Waiters. The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
JAMES L. COWAN.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: 117

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

TO CLERKS, SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Watchman Printing Office" respectfully informs the Clerks, Sheriffs, and Constables of the surrounding Counties, that he has had, will continue to keep on hand, a full supply of BLANKS neatly printed on good paper, and not surpassed by any other done in the State. All orders from a distance for any of the following Blanks promptly attended to:
Superior Court—Witness Tickets, Writs, Capt. Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds, Subpoenas, Venditioni exponas, Juries' Tickets, Executions.
County Court—Juries' Tickets, Executions, Affidavits, Indictments, Ca. Sa, Orders of Return, Venditioni Exponas, Witness Tickets, Writs, &c.
Miscellaneous—Constables' Warrants, (with Executions attached,) Ca. Sa & Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Marriage Licenses, Appearance Bonds, Deeds of Trust, Deeds of Conveyance, Delivery Bonds, Injunctions, Sheriff's Deeds, (Venditioni Expona) Appeal Bonds, Commissions to take Depositions, Constables' Bonds, Administrators' Bonds, Prosecution Bonds, Superior and Co. Court.

Printing! Printing!!!

FANCY JOB WORK

OF DIFFERENT COLORS, done at the shortest notice, and not surpassed by any in the State.
Salisbury, Nov 10, 1842

No Joke!

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable Plantation. It lies on both sides of the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to the sea. It contains

265 1-2 ACRES.

There is good water very convenient to the house. It is an excellent stand for a Public House. As I intend moving this Fall, I will sell upon good terms, such as will suit the times. Part of the money will not be expected while Captain Taylor is President.

WELLINGTON SMITH.

Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1842

PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, Dec. 31.

	Cents.
Wheat	30
Barley	25
Brandy, ap.	4 50
Molasses	35 40
Nails,	6 a 7
Peach,	40 50
Butter,	7 5 8
Beeswax,	25
Cotton, clean	51 6
Coffee,	9 11 12
Corn,	20 25
Feathers,	20 25
Flour,	63 44
Excessed,	50 55
Iron per lb.	3 4
Lined Oil, pr.	5 51
Gal. 90 \$1	

PRICES CURRENT AT

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 21.

	Cents.
Wheat	35
Barley	30 35
Molasses	33 40
Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Sugar brown,	61 20
Lump,	14
Leaf,	15 18
Salt,	50 60
Cotton Yarn,	14 18
Corn,	20 25
Feathers,	20 25
Flour,	63 44
Excessed,	50 55
Iron per lb.	3 4
Lined Oil, pr.	5 51
Gal. 90 \$1	

PRICES CURRENT AT

CHARLENA, Dec. 31, 1843

	Cents.
Wheat	31 4
Barley	25 5
Molasses	33 40
Nails, cut assor	7 8
wrought	16 18
Oats bushel	30 37
Oil gal	75 81
Lamp	1 25
linned 1 10	1 25
Coffee lb	12 14
Corn	20 25
Feathers	20 25
Flour	63 44
Excessed	50 55
Iron per lb.	3 4
Lined Oil, pr.	5 51
Gal. 90 \$1	

CA SA BONDS

Printed and for sale at this Office

man and his party gave the currency credit, and now it is in the last emaciated stage of wasting consumption; it is history, it teaches us this philosophy: toward the quick, throw his portions to the dogs and go back to the ancient regime that produced healthfulness and vigor.
—GRANVILLE.

THE LOSS OF FRIENDS.

(BY MONTGOMERY.)

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reach of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath.
Nor life's affections, transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There is a world above
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

This star by star declines,
Fill all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines
To part and perfect day;
Nor sink these stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

HUMAN LOVE.

(BY N. P. WILLIS.)

Oh! if there is one law above the rest,
Written in word, m— if there is a word
That would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unchangeable temple of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits, and reveals
The misery of all "his human love"
God hath made nothing worthy of contempt.
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meaning, and will stand
When man's best movements have passed
Away.

The law of heaven is love, and that its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its nobility since through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent with us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given;
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above his head,
And every creature feeling on the hills,
And every tree and flower and running brook,
We see how every thing was made to love;
And how they err, who in a world like this
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that on the evening of Thursday, the 8th inst., at about 8 o'clock, the steamboats Missouri and Samuel Dale came in collision opposite Bonnet Carré Point. They met bow to bow. The Dale sunk immediately. It was reported that six of her deck hands were lost. We learn from a passenger who was upon the Dale at the time of collision, that the Missouri literally split her in two for nearly thirty feet, without receiving any damage of consequence herself. The Missouri extricated herself from the wreck on Friday morning, and pursued her voyage to Vicksburg.

Execution.—We learn that Joseph Seggs, who was convicted of the murder of a free negro, at the late Greene Superior Court, underwent the awful sentence of the law at the time designated by Judge MANLY, in the judgment pronounced against him. He was hung amidst a large concourse of people, who were brought together by a painful curiosity to witness this awful exit from life. The unhappy man seemed to be much excited, but made no confession, only begging the Sheriff to give his body to his friends for decent interment. This awful spectacle ought to be a warning lesson to all daring and reckless violators of the peace and welfare of the community.—Newbern Spectator

Queer Business.—The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following account of a recent attempt at a ruse way match in that city:

One of the leading subjects of gossip the past week has strangely escaped the newspapers hitherto. A young lady, certainly of remarkable beauty, having been for some time barred and bolted from her lover, (a gay barbellor residing at one of the hotels of the city,) found means to get out of her mother's house in Carroll Place very early on Wednesday morning, and stepped into a carriage in waiting. The mother, awaked from her sleep by the sudden start of wheels from her door, suspected the truth, ran into the street in her slippers, and with bare feet, pressed chest to the carriage, which she was stuck at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street. Two or three gentlemen flew to her aid and stopped the horses, and after a fight, in which the windows were broken and some smashing done with canes, the mamma was helped into the carriage, and the culprit taken home with her. The lover and his strenuous generalship and eloquence, carried his point. A clergyman was sent for, and the subscriber breakfasted in Carroll Place as one of the family.

To be born—to breathe—to sigh—to suffer—to die. This is life. A moment and it is gone. We struggle—pass on as a shadow—struggle again—and are known no more.

"In your discourse be cautious what you speak and to whom you speak—how you speak and when you speak—and what you speak, speak wisely, speak truly."

The subscriber having on the 21st ultimo, taken Letters Testamentary according to law, on the Estate of Alpheus Degberry, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate to present their claims duly authenticated within the time limited by Law, for that purpose; otherwise that notice will be deemed waived. Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

W. F. COWAN, Exr.

Iredell co. Nov. 29 1842—1420

ATTENTION CONSTABLES!

Blank Warrants with Executions, very neat and printed and for sale at this Office.