TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cent the end of the year. No subscription received for a less time than one year,

No subscription discontinued (but at the option Elitors) unitil all arrearages are paid. One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty

ive cents for each continuance Court notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per ent, higher than the above rates.

A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent to advertise by the year continued until forbid and All advertisements will be continued until forbid and harged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain num

17 Letters addressed to the Editors must come pos

WATCHIMAN. THE

A LARGE GOARD.

The following note came to us two aree months ago, and, having got misplaced was not published. It is not out keeping, should be given to Agents. of date, however, until the subject of it beaten; and we have our doubts wheher that can be done.

Messrs. Bruner & James,

GENTLEMEN-I send you a few seed ta- lishment. ken out of a goard which Mrs. A. grew her garden, and which holds 43 quarts and half pint. Who can beat the Scotch rish settlement in a goard.

Respectfully, E. D. AUSTIN.

The following is from an old newspaper published in 1837, and first appeared in he Mobile Advertiser of that same year. mos is still at his dirty work. If there be any change in him at all, he is now seven times more the child of the devil than before. He is the principal writer of all the vile slanders now published and favor of Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Stewre-published, and circulated in every neighborhood in the whole Country. Locofoco leaders, strikers, and candidates in every State of the Union, and every Counin each State, by the agency of a corrupt press, are put in possession of the impious writings of this "demon in human shape " and they gladly lend their aid to send the black stream through every valley in the country

HE CAROLINA BRUNER & JAMES. NEW SERIES, KEEP & CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY Editors & Proprietors. NUMBER 13, OF VOLUME 1. Gen'l. Harrison. SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 27, 1844.

business and cause a universal blight and paralysis 16. It will contravene the approved doc-

trine of General Jackson : "that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe, respecting the custody of the public money, it is desirable that as little discretion, as may be deemed consistent with their safe 17. The amount of specie, equal to the public revenue, will be almost wholly lost to the use and profits of the country. 18. It will result in an increased demand

for a National Bank, and secure its estab-

Locofoco Principles Exemplified.

We hear much from those who would transfer the people of the country to Polk and Dallas, about their love of principle. Let us see how these very "democratic" principles look in juxtaposition :

Mr. Van Buren received a large majority of all the votes given in Convention on the first ballot, yet Martin Van Buren was thrown aside to give place to another.

The Convention was held, professedly o embody and carry out the wishes of the party. The delegates were instructed in art, and Calhoun, but none of them in favor of Polk; yet Polk was nominated over the heads of all others!

PENSACOLA, 6th JULY, 1844. Dear Sir: We have just returned to this port from a cruise in the Gult of Mexico; having sailed hence the 5th ultimo, accompanied by the U. S. Steamer " Union,"-she bound to Texas, we down the Gulf. Encountering light winds and calms, we did not reach Vera Cruz until the 16th. About twenty merchant vessels, of all classes, were lying in the inner harbor, some half dozen of which were American, besides these, the Spanish frigate, Isabel 2d; the French corvette, Brilliant, and brig Mercurie; the English man of war, barque Rose; and the U.S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury; were at Sacrificios and at Green Island, the anchorage usually assigned to foreign vessels of war. Yellow Fever : We soon learned that this epidemic was raging in Vera Cruz. One of the Lieutenants of the French corvette had died of it just before our arrival; and others of their officers and men were laboring under its at-

U. S. Frigate Potomac, Flag Ship, Home Squadron,

tacks. So severely had these Frenchmen suftered from sickness, that they put to sea a day or two after our arrival, with the hope of restor ing the health of their crews in a more salubrious temperature.

In order to prevent the contagion from being communicated to our ships, Commodore Connor restricted our intercourse with the shore to matters of business only. Capt. Newell, and several of the other officers, however, visited the city from time to time during our stay in the port, as the business of our respective departments required; and we ascertained that the fever did not rage as virulently as had at first Mr. Van Buren wrote a letter against been represented to us. Indeed, the natives and old acclimated residents assured us, that there was no more sickness in Vera Cruz than having, during the visits I made to the city, heard a rather unusual tolling of bells, even for a Spanish town, I had the curiosity to inquire the cause from unsophisticated people in the streets; who uniformly told me, that it was " para las obsequias de los muertos del vomito negro,"-(for the funerals of those who died of the black vomit !) So it would seem that the truth lay between the exagerations of timid foreigners, and the extenuations of interested residents, &c. The black vomit did, undoubtedly prevail to a considerable extent-in the city.

Commodore, however, and the vigilant care of Gen. W. Thompson, of S. C. on Annexation our executive and medical officers, no case of epidemic has occurred among the officers and crew of this ship. One of two distressed Americans, taken on board as passengers to the United States, has been down with a fever, contracted at Vera Cruz; but is now well again. Otherwise, the ship has enjoyed a remarkable exemption from sickness, frequently exhibiting a binacle list with only one or two names on it, out of four or five hundred souls on board.

Having supplied the cutter Woodbury with such provisions as she required for present use, we took our departure from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 28th, and stood to the northward and eastward; and in five days, we made the light at the Southwest Pass at New Orleans. P. W.

Gr Gen. Crabbe, of Alabama, over whose renunciation of Whig principles, (for the purpose of supplying their place with the abtrucities of the locofoco, conspiracy, "disunion" included) the locofoco editors are crowing so loudly was in Congress when Polk was Speaker and was one of the fifty-seven who voted against the usual resolution of thanks, because he deemed him unworthy of it. Now, however, without any change of conduct or principles on Polk's part, this same Gen. Crabbe thinks him a very proper man for the Presidency! We think the Whigs are well rid of such an inconsistent and unprincipled associate; and that a man of such eccentric movements as this Crabbe is about at home in the jacobin ranks.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON : In an address which I recently made to the Whigs of Albany, made some remarks in relation to the late treav for the annexation of Texas to the U. States. misrepresentation (no doubt resulting from a misunderstanding) of those remarks makes it proper in my judgment that I should no longer withhold the public expression of my opinions upon that subject, and it is due to myself that] should at the same time give the reasons for those opinions. In the speech which I made at Albany I expressed no opinion upon the question of ultimate annexation, not because I thought that my views on that subject would be disagreeable to the audience which I was addressing, but for exactly the opposite reason. I preferred to discuss this subject before a Southern audience, where different opinions were entertained, and where it was possible that some good might be done. No individual in the United States has more motives of a personal character than I have to advocate the immediate annexation of Texasto this country. I was the first man who, on the floor of Congress, expressed his sympathy in the Revolution of Texas. It was an amendment offered by me to the appropriation bill in March, 1837, which secured the recognition of Texas by our Government-a measure at that time of vital importance to the young Republic. Circumstances have since placed it in my power to give many other and substantial proofs of my friendly feelings both to Texas and the Texans; and I am proud to know that no living man has a stronger hold upon the gratitude and affection of the people of Texas than I have; and, I will add, that there are pecuniary considerations (to me unimportant) which would make he annexation of Texas eminently desirable to me ; yet, with all these motives to a different conclusion, I have not been able to change my opinions upon the subject. These opinions have not been hastily formed, but have ripened nto fixed and settled convictions. I am opposed to the annexation because, in the language of Judge Upshur, "it would injure the chief agricultural interest (that of the South) by raising up a powerful competitor ;" and "it would cheapen the price of cotton, the principal raw material." Now these considerations may have great weight with the manufacturers of the North : they have exactly the opposite effect with me, as a Southern man and a cotton planter. Will such be the effect of the measure? That it will be, no one can doubt who is acquainted with the unequalled advantages of Texas as a cotton growing country. I do not hesitate to say-and I do so on no light authority-that if the most skilful cotton planter were to ask of Heaven a country for the growing of that staple, that he would ask no single advantage which is not found in Texas. There are millions of acres there which will produce from 2,500 to 4,000 pounds of cotton to the acre. As a provision country it is at least equal to any portion of our Western country, and it is more healthy than any other cotton growing region in the world. It is true, that there are some portions of the United States where, in favorable years, a hand can make as much cotton as he can gather, but here presents itself an inappreciable advantage which Texas possesses, which is this: From the month of February, when the cotton is planted, until the middle of July, when it is matured, there are constant showers ; and from July until the middle of December, in ordinary years, there is no rain at all : thus affording five months of uninterrupted good weather for gathering the crop. The cotton is therefore unstained, and its staple is also better than that of American cotton. I am perfectly satisfied that a judicious investment in a cotton plantation in Texas will yield, besides all necessaries for family consumptian, from eight to ten per cent. per annum at the price of three cents per pound for the cotton. In confirmation of these views it is only necessary to say, that even now, with all the insecurity of property in Texas, many of the best planters in the Southwest are removing their property there. I know myself that two gentlemen who own the very best plantations which I have seen in Alabama and Florida, have abandoned in a great degree their estates and removed their hands to Texas. A distinguished advocate of the measure estimates that in a very short time two hundred thousand negroes will be removed to Texas. The most of these will be taken from the exhausted lands of the old States, where they do not produce 1,000 twice the profit which it yields in the average of pounds of cotton to the hand, and carried to Tex. the slave States of the Union. Our slaves will as, where they will average five thousand lbs. to the hand. To which may be added a large number of slaves and white laborers now employed in other branches of agriculture, which will still more increase the production of cotton. Is it wise in us thus to stimulate the production of our great staple now, when the adjustment of the demand and supply is trembling in the balance, and when all the indications are that this adjustment will be most disastrous to the cotton planter, and not to the cotton planter alone, but to the value of slave labor, and of necessary consequence to the existence of slavery ? presume that no one will deny that cotton cannot continue to be raised in the old States at three or four cents the pound, and I know of nothing else that can be substituted for it. Slaves will then become an incumbrance which we shall be glad to be rid of; and I confess for myself that it will afford me very little consolation in riding over my fields, grown up in broomsedge and washed into gullies, to be told that the institution of slavery exists and is prosperous in Texas. I believe that slavery is in no sense an evil, that the African is not only more contented and happy, enjoys more physical comfort, and is more moral, religious, and virtuous in the condition of domestic slavery than in any other, but I do most confidently believe that the only alternative of that condition is vice, idleness and debauchery, ultimately leading to bar-barism; but I confess that my philanthropy is not so expansive as to sacrifice every thing to its perpetuation elsewhere, even if such would be the effect, which I do not believe. My patriotism is in some degree geographical, and the first object of my solicitude, love, and devotion is the

will supersede us in the production whether annexed or not, and that we should ; vail ourselves of the present and only op nity of acquiring it. To which I reply, that if Texas is settled without any adventitious stim-ulus being given to such settlement, the increased demand for cotton may keep pace with the increasing supply. Cotton, in large quantities, can only be made by slave labor; all experience proves this. These slaves can only carried to Texas from the United States, and long as Texas is a separate Governm though individuals may remove there, a feeling of pride in and affection for his country in the heart of every American will prevent most our people from yielding to the temptations which are held out to them to abandon their country But once make Texas a portion of that cou and extend our glorious flag over it, and such a tide of emigration has never before been witnessed as will set in that direction. It seem to me, therefore, that to stimulate the production of cotton beyond the possibility of consumption because the supply may possibly, without such stimulus, exceed the demand, would be as unwise as it would be to give half an ounce of arse. nic to a friend because we supposed that we had discovered the sign of incipient consumption. I have never yet heard any satisfactory an-

swer to these views. I have anxiously sought to have them answered; for it is painful to me to find myself opposed to an almost universal popular opinion in the South upon this subject It is still more painful to me to oppose, almost "solitary and alone," the opinion of the patri-otic and honored State to which it is my pride to belong. Nothing would have been more a greeable to me than to find myself once more agreeing in opinion upon great questions of pub-lic policy with the majority of that State. Dur-ing an angry and excited party conflict for the last seven years, I have been treated by that majority with so much kindness that I would gladly have made any sacrifice to the general opinion of the State which I could have done consistently with a sense of duty. Although am not one of those " whose thoughts keep the roadway" only because it is the roadway, I trust that I am just as far above the paltry vanity of an estentatious independence of the general public opinion of those amongst whom my lot has been cast. I have been told that all these views may be correct, but that there are important political considerations which outweigh them. When I have asked that these might be stated, I have only been answered with such broad generalities, cabalistic phrases, and party catchwords as this : "That it is a question of security and existence to the South." was not converted to the defunct sub-Treasury humbug by being told that it was a question of "deliverance and liberty," when I thought that I saw, as all must now see, that the ruin and desolution which it caused every where were greatest at the South. Every where else the agony, is over; at the South it is scarcely begun. Nor can I support another measure, even more disastrous, without more intelligible or more sufficient reasons. I am firmly persuaded that the certain and inevitable tendencies of the annexation of Texas are to promote the abolition of slavery; more so, indeed, than any other measure which has heretofore been proposed. Nor am I without support in this opinion from distinguished advocates of the measure. [Here Gen. Thompson strengthens his argument by quotations from letters written by Mr. Wilkins, the present Secretary of War, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and Mr. Walker, which our limits will not permit us to copy.] If I believed, with Mr. Walker, that abolition either was or would become beneficial or necessary for the South, I should certainly be favor of annexation, as both the most certain and best mode of accomplishing that object. But I do not think so, but believe, on the contrary, that it would be injurious, and in the end do structive to the slaves themselves, disastrous to the whole Union, and absolutely ruinous to the South. Holding these opinions, my object is not to postpone this result for a short time, but to prevent it forever. Will any one deny any of these propositions ? 1. That the most efficacious measure in favor of abolition would be to destroy the value of slave labor ? 2. That the reduction of the price of cotton to three or four cents would destroy the value of slave labor in the old slave States ? 3. That any large increase of the quantity of cotton produced, would have the effect to reduce its price to that point, or even lower; say for example, a sudden in. crease of five hundred thousand bales ? and. 4. That the annexation of Texas would cause such an increased production ? Much the larger portion of the produce of slave labor is cotton. It is the price of cotton which regulates exclusively the value of slaves, as of almost ev. ery other article. Let it be borne in mind, too, that Texas is admirably adapted to the production of sugar, long staple cotton, and tobaccothe only articles, with the exception of rice. which are produced by slave labor. But, if the price of cotton is not thus ruinously reduced by over production, it will not be denied that slave labor can be employed in Texas with at least then be carried to Texas by the force of a law as fixed and certain as that by which water finds its level. The slaves will very soon disappear from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and in a period very short for such an operation, those States will become non-slaveholding States; and whenever that is the case, they will not only no longer have a common interest with the remaining slaveholding States to defend the institution, but will very soon partake of the fanatical spirit of a false philanthropy, which is now pervading the whole world. Thus shall we lose the most important of our allies; most important in nu-merical strength at the ballot box; still more important if we should be driven to the cartouc box as our last defence. And what are the advantages which we are to gain by this measure? I mean we of the slaveholding States. Are we more secure against foreign attack ? The question is not whether Louisiana will be more secure with Texas than without it. I think it ea. sy to demonstrate that such would not be the case. But the real question is, will Texas ther be more secure than Louisiana now is? For Texas will then be a portion of our Union, and we shall be under the same obligation to protect Texas as we now are to protect Louisiana. With our rallroads and rivers, we can assemble three hundred thousand men in thirty days at New Orleans, or at any other point in the slave. holding States. Not so with Texas. There would be no means of transporting troops to Texas but by the dangerous navigation of the Gulf; thus encountering all the inconveniences in the defence which an invading enemy would have in the attack ; and, with a superior hostile naval force in command of the Gulf of Mexico, country in which I was born. It may be said that if all this is true, Texas which is to be anticipated in the event of such

Brief Biographical Sketch .-- We find Kendall, in the Mobile Advertiser

village in Massachusetts, opposite a town States Bank, against a Protective Tariff, of the same in New Hampshire, divided | and against Distribution ; the other, in the to be pious, and was taken to the charita- Locofoco " democracy !" ble institution at Andover, Mass., to be abroad as a Missionary to convert the tional and inexpedient. heathen. He however managed to leave Andover, and get into Hanover College, n New Hamphshire. Next he studied al and expedient. aw with Mr. Richardson, now Chief Juslire. The Judge always shakes his head | unconstitutional. when asked if he ever knew anything

commendable in Amos. went to Kentucky as a school teacher. (ty) million debt of that country ! le was pennyless and in a distant land. He was prostrate on the bed of sickness. The wife of Henry Clay, while her husband was at Ghent, had Kendall brought fice for the present.-Ohio State Journal to her hospitable mansion-had him cured. gave him employment-and when Clay returned, he took Kendall under his protection and built up for him a name and a standing among men in Kentucky. Kendall was the editor of the first paper in the State. He supported Mr. Clay in ev-ery thing-advised him to vote for Mr. atron, and has since ceased not to vilify him-and for doing which he has his re-ward.

From the Madsonian, of 1837. EIGHTEEN REASONS.

Against the proposition to "divorce the General Government from all Banking Insti tutions and substituting Sub-Treasuries. 1. It will be trying an unnecessary exeriment.

annexation. The party presses of the North and West lauded it as just the thing; as wholly, entirely, and purely democra- usually occurred at this season of the year. But

Mr. Polk wrote two letters in favor of immediate and unconditional annexation. and the party presses pronounce his the true democratic position, and Mr. Polk the very pink of Democrats!

The Convention nominated Polk and the following biographical sketch of Amos Dallas for President and Vice President. While one was contending and voting in "Amos was born in Dunstable, a little one branch of Congress against a United by the river Merrimack. He there learn- other branch, was advocating a Bank, a come to Vera Cruz under orders from the Treaed the Bakers' trade; but being averse to Protective Tariff, and Distribution. This sury Department, to convey to the United States all work but "head work," he pretended illustrates Locofoco consistency as well as an instalment (of about \$125,000) of the indem-

The Baltimore Convention adopted a educated for the Ministry and then sent resolution declaring a Bank unconstitu-

> Mr. Dallas, as late as July, 1836, contended that a Bank was both constitution-

The Convention adopted a resolution tice of the Supreme Court of New Hamp- declaring the assumption of State debts

The same Convention resolved in favor of the annexation of Texas, thus sanc-"After completing his law studies, Amos tioning the assumption of the ten (or twen-

> We might extend this exemplification of the beauties of the "democratic" principles to almost any length. This will suf-

EZEKIEL POLK, AGAIN.

The last "Standard" has the following paragraph on the subject of Col. Polk' ancestry

"The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed on the birth-spot of American Indedams-and after the election applied to pendence, states that he has at hand the Mr. Clay for an office which he could not first copy of the Mecklenburg Declara- to pay the present instalment without any furgive him without turning a faithful man tion ever put in print, and that the name out. Not getting the office which he cov- of Ezekiel Polk is signed to it. What eted, he turned viper-like, against his great will the Whig venders of falsehood do

any copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration, containing Ezekiel Polk's name a VILE FORGERY! We do not deny that the the United States, on the question of annexa-"Jeffersonian" may have a printed copy tion. The President demanded from Congress of that Declaration, with Ezekiel Polk's a grant of four millions of dollars, and thirty name attached to it, for we learn from a member of the family, that when James K. Polk was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee, some of his friends, to rebut 2. It gives one currency to the Govern-nent and another to the people, and re-lenburg Declaration published, and *inter-*throughout the Republic; they did not, there-throughout the Republic; they did not, therethe charge of Toryism against his Grandment, on authority which cannot be gain- ment of more men, but advised the concentra- By the other five modes, although the fruit sayed. Besides, we have turned to the tion, on the borders of Texas, of a portion of the publication, made by our Legislature in army already on foot. 4. It yields up the proposed reform of the banking system, which was the favor-Declaration, and the name of Ezekiel Polk is not to be found in the list of Delegates present on the 20th of May, 1775. The Chairman of the Committee of our Legislature, to whom the subject was re-5. It is hostile to the State Institutions. 6. Those Institutions are so thoroughly Rowan, as highminded and honorable man as lives. Ezekiel Polk was his great Uncle, and he would scarcely have permitted the Resolutions of the Patriots of Mecklenburg to appear without his kinsman's name, if it had been legitimately entitled and if Santa Anna were to evince the slightest to a place there.-Ralcigh Register.

The U.S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury has nity secured to our citizens by the treaty with

Mexico, and which was due on the 1st June, but is withheld by President Santa Anna, until he shall be advised of the fate of the annexation treaty before our Senate. In the event of actual annexation,-or, as some well informed people believe, during the pendency of efforts on the part of our government to effect it,-the Mexican President is determined to pay no more instalments of the indemnity. He is said to base his refusal on the plea, that, as the occurrence of war between two nations abrogates all treaty stipulations that-may-have previously

been binding on either ; and the Mexican Government having solemnly proclaimed to the world, that she will consider the act of annexation as a virtual declaration of war against her by the United States ; and as she views the efforts of our Government, whether by negotiation or otherwise, to bring about annexation, as assuming a belligerant attitude towards her,-she therefore deems herself fully justified in suspending the fulfilment of her treaty obligations to us, until we cease using those efforts, and put an end to the "quasi war" which she alleges our

Government is waging against her !! Notwithstanding Santa Anna's lofty tone in this respect, however, I should marvel if, taking counsel from the " better part of valor," he were ther mouthing of the matter, provided, always, that he can raise the wind to meet the payment. President Santa Anna, and his Government,

responded to of course by the newspapers in the interest of the Executive, which constitute We pronounce, on the very best authority, nine-tenths of the periodical presses in the Republic) have assumed a very warlike tone, and indulged in great asperity of language towards thousand troops, to enable him to " recover. Texas." That body, however, conceiving that one million of money would suffice to begin the campaign, decreed a "forced loan" to that amount. But reminding the Executive that, according to ber buried in the court of these a report from his own war minister, it appeared

A TERRAPIN STORY.

Dr. Withers, the Whig candidate for the Senate in Stokes county, is one of that favored few who are blessed by nature with the graceful impudence which enables him to say a good thing any where, to any body, without a tinge upon his cheek or a twinkle of his eye. The Dr. was present at the speaking at Saunders' mill the other day. Col. Hoke in illustration of his grand democratic argument against a United States bank, that it would have nothing to control or regulate it, told the story of the learned Philosopher, who objected to the system of Copernicus, in regard the rotundity and motion of the earth. Said Philesopher having asserted that it stood to reason, the world could not stand up without a foundation, was asked what then, it rested upon ? After due consideration he replied that it was placed upon the back of a monstrous big Terrapin. But what, it was immediately asked, does the Terrapin stand on ! This question, said Col. H., was too hard for the Philosopher. Dr. Withers said from the midst of the crowd, "I think Col. Hoke, that the last Legislature could have relieved this same Philosopher from his difficulty : the locality of the big Terrapin was there ascertained to be in Pamlico sound !"

This hit caused an uproarious laugh from the crowd, and the Col. acknowledged that he was indebted to the Dr. for one .- Greens. Pat,

Cutting down Liberty Poles .- On the 25th of June the Whigs of Lawrenceburg, Indiana erected a liberty pole upwards of one hundred feet high. On Friday night the Locofocos cut it down. On Saturday the whole Whig population turned out, and as the mail boat passed, they were erecting a second standard much loftier than the first. There was a most unparalleled excitement throughout the town, and Locofocoism cowered before it.

This cutting down of liberty poles, to which the Locofocos are so addicted, is a poor business. What is the use of their cutting our inanimate standards, when they cannot cut down the glorious spirit that set those standards in the sky?

Louisville Journal.

Keeping Fruit.-At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society in London, a paper was read, entitled 'An account of the different modes of keeping fruit, which have been tried at the Socitiey's garden for the season of 1831.' The statement was drawn up at the garden, and enumerated eight different modes; the three best and most practicable of which were, the covering of the fruit in pure and box buried in the earth. By any of these modes it was preserved, free from shrivelling and any disagreeable flavor; in all it must be deposited in a cold situation. was preserved in a pretty sound state, a musty flavor was found to be communicated; this was especially the case where

3. It levies a tax of ten to 20 per cent, on the public debtors, and therefore on the consumers, who are the People.

ite policy of the whole of General Jack-son's administrations and one of the leading principles involved in Mr. Van Bu-ien's election.

5. It is hostile to the State Institutions. incorporated with every interest in the country that it would be difficult to get rid of them for many years.

7. The public money would be unsafe. 8. It virtually surrenders the "PURSE" the executive.

9. It will enlarge the patronage of the ederal Government.

10. It will increase the difficulty, charge and expense of transporting the public

11. It will subject the public debtors to Freat inconvenience.

12, It opens temptation to speculation and embezzlement, and is therefore of a demoralizing tendency.

14. It will result in the issuing of pa-per money by the government, and render it to all intents and purposes, a Bank. 15. It will derange exchanges, confuse

Unfortunate Occurrence.--We learn from a friend that an unfortunate occurrence took place on Wednesday last at Franklinton in this State, which resulted in the death of Mr. Samuel Joyner, by a wound inflicted on his head by Mr. Samuel Thomas. We make no statement of the particulars, as the matter will be ju-13. It will put off indefinitely, and per-

> e oak, it is said, will live fifteen "So will wew," replied John

Gen. Canalizo has been appointed General. isimo of the army destined for the recovery of oat-chaff was the medium. the "Department" of Texas. Gen. Woll, who has so long commanded in that region. will not, it is thought, take his supersedas very kindly. And as Gen. Urrea is said already to be in revolt, in the State of Sonora ; and Canales more than disaffected; Santa Anna may find work enough on his hands to employ all the time and resources at his command, nearer home than Texas. But he dare not relax his zeal against Texas, for its recovery has become the hobby of the political aspirants of the nation; lukewarmness in this matter, that day might be

the last of his power; for a dozen chieftains at least, have their eyes and their hearts intently it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six fixed upon the post he occupies, and only want a favorable moment to oust him from it.

On the 21st June, the U. S. brig Somers, and, next day, the U. S. ship Vincennes, arrived at Vera Cruz from Galveston, whence they sailed on the 9th. On the 25th, the Vincennes left gainst him, and the Land levied on condemned to plain-Vera Cruz again, as did also the Somers on the 27th, on their return to Pensacola, the latter via Texas. On the same day, the Spanish frigate, haps render impossible, the resumption of 14. It will result in the issuing of pa-the second of the second of t

The hazards to life from the insalubrity of the climates are really believed to be greater than from the casualties of war ordinarily. By reason of the sanitary precautions of the

A new idea .- A lecturer lately observed, in the course of his remarks upon some kindred subject, "only think of it ladies and gentlemen -an old bachelor ! why he's a living libel on his father and mother."

State of Dorth Carolina, SURRY COUNTY. John W. Taylor, & co. Attachment levied on Land.

28.

W. Buckley, N this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, weeks in the Carolina Watchman for the defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for Surry county, at the courthouse in Rockford on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of August next, then and there to plead, tiff's use. Witness, H. C. Hampton, clerk of our said court at office, the 5th monday after the 4th monday of H. C. HAMPTON, c. s. c. February, 1844. June 22-8:6w: Printers fee, \$5 50.

DR. JOS. J. SUMMERELL,

III avine settled permanently in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and ng country. He may be found at John I Shaver 117 Calls from the roos attended to free of charge. may 25, 1844 3m4