

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL TOURS
IN SAFE.



RESISTANCE DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
GAIN LIBERTY.

NEW SERIES.
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SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1844.

THE WATCHMAN.

MR. POLK'S VOTES.

We recommend the following account of Jas. K. Polk's Votes while in Congress to the attention of every man, having any regard for his country to say, whether a man so narrow-hearted as this man Polk has proved himself to be on every occasion, ought to be elected President of the United States? Here they are fellow-citizens, read for yourselves. Mr. Polk's Locofoco friends have never yet, and never can show any reason to justify these votes.

AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS;
AGAINST JAMES MONROE;
AGAINST MAJOR GENERAL BROWN, AND
AGAINST THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF
THE CREW OF THE HORNET.

The more the personal conduct and votes of Mr. Polk, in the public stations he has held, are scrutinized, the more striking appears the fact, that he is a narrow-minded man. The scope of his views and aims is altogether contracted, so much so, that he stands conspicuous, in that respect, amongst the mass of partizans, with whom he has been associated.

Every one, who has been in the habit of looking at parties, knows, that, however violent, ungracious and illiberal the general course of a party may be, there is always a certain number, whether leaders or corporals, who are distinguished among their fellows for bitterness, narrow-mindedness and spleen. Mr. Polk is one of these men. He has never stood forward in any high-minded or generous course; he has never sought the honor of leading his party to any great and generous design, but on the contrary, has invariably been found, among the obstinate and violent minorities of his own party, when the mass of them have been willing to act according to the dictates of any generous purpose.

The Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers. It is a stereotyped reproach to republics that they are ungrateful. We have no time here to examine the history of the ancient Republics with reference to the justice of this censure. In our own days, we rejoice that it has been repelled by the conduct of this Government in relation to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, of whose services and sacrifices—if our Government have not repaid them with the splendid gifts and pensions with which European Governments have in frequent instances rewarded particular successful soldiers and statesmen—the recompense, far removed from parsimony, has been such as a Republican Government could with propriety offer, and such as a Republican citizen might, with self-respect receive.

Had, however, the politics of Mr. Polk prevailed in the House of Representatives, when the principle of the Revolutionary Pension System was established, the thousands of the veterans of the war of Independence, the evening of whose life has been cheered and blessed by the bounty of their country, would have dragged out, too often in abject poverty, the miserable remnant of their earthly existence. The votes which he had an opportunity to give on the subject after he came into public life, leave no doubt on the mind, that had he entered eight or ten years earlier, the aim of ingratitude would, so far as depended upon him, yet lie at the door of the Republic.

His votes in the House of Representatives in the years 1826, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1831, 1832, as recorded on the Journal of the House, against bills for the relief of Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers, constitute a monument, more durable than brass, to his want of liberality, to say nothing of justice, to the aged survivors of the Revolutionary Army; to those who hazarded every thing for their country in the times that tried men's souls, and who now, in bodily infirmity and indigent circumstances, appealed to the National Legislature for a remuneration, not too large for the country to be able to spare, and for their priceless services how inadequate a reward!

Well might the sight of the octogenarian pensioners yet surviving have suggested to their descendants or friends the motto on a banner, which we see was paraded in a procession on a late public occasion: "No Pensioners!" says Polk; no Polk say the Pensioners!

The same narrow spirit as was displayed by Mr. Polk in regard to the Revolutionary Survivors generally, was displayed towards faithful public servants in his votes in other particular cases. If the republic ever had a true patriot and faithful public servant, James Monroe, was that man. He had a claim upon his country, for arrears and expenses incurred in the public service, which in 1826, Congress declared to be just, and ordered to be

paid. Mr. Polk voted against paying either the principal or the interest of it. Again, in 1831, upon some supplementary bill for the final adjustment of that claim, Mr. Polk voted against it, and accompanied his vote with the remark, the harshness of which would have choked almost any other man, that "this individual has no claim upon the Nation!"

He entertained the same opinion probably of Maj. General Jacob Brown, that most worthy man and brave soldier whose blood flowed freely for his country, and in honor, in the war of 1812—When, on his death, in 1827, the case of his widow and family came before Congress for some legislation, in the way of a slight compensation for his services which had, beyond doubt, shortened the life of their supporter and protector, Mr. Polk voted against the bill introduced for the purpose of relieving them, which, however, notwithstanding his opposition became a law.

A like thankless spirit was manifested by Mr. Polk, when, in 1830, on the loss of the U. S. ship *Hornet*, the orphans of the Officers and Seamen who perished on board of her, petitioned the legislature of their country for relief. He was one of forty-two Representatives who voted against the bill for such relief, one hundred and thirty-eight votes being given (fortunately) on the other side. Yet, it is said, there are officers of the Navy who support the election of Mr. Polk. Into what inconsistencies will not the fury of the party lead men!—*Maine Adv.*

A SCORCHER.

A writer in the Charleston Courier, over the signature of "Marion," has shown up the Polkite faction in South Carolina, in a way that should be a caution to shufflers and deceivers. We cannot find room for the whole of his articles, but make the following extract which comprises a summary of the points established in his several articles:

First—I have proved that nullification, with an attempt to secede from the Union, never took place against the tariff, until Jackson defeated the hopes of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.

Second—That the Tariff, Bank, and Internal Improvement by the General Government, were cardinal measures with South Carolina, and her politicians, until the commencement of that outbreak.

Third—That, after the settlement of this difficulty by the compromise, the present party leaders advocated a Bank, internal improvements, distribution of the proceeds of the public domain among the States, and denounced the sub-treasury and were the most clamorous for whig principles, and the most denunciatory of those of the locofocos.

Fourth—That when it was discovered that Mr. Clay was to be made the leader of the whigs, the party leaders abjured their principles—gave up the bank, internal improvements and distribution—went for the sub-treasury—gave in their adhesion to "rogues and rascals," and cast their destiny with "public plunderers," swallowing force bill proclamation, and all.

Fifth—That when they were whigs, they denounced locofocos as rapacious tariffites and rampant abolitionists.

Sixth—That now when they are locofocos they denounce the whigs as rapacious tariffites and rampant abolitionists, and claim themselves and allies as the great conservative party of the Union.

Seventh—That there was no desire to get up nullification again against the tariff, until it was found that Mr. Calhoun could not get the nomination as President from their present allies. The party here are always cutting up so many devilish capers that we fear they never will let him get it, unless he cuts them off like so much rottenness.

Eighth—That there was no sympathy for Texas, but direct hostility, until it was found that it might with Oregon make Mr. Calhoun the next nominee of the democratic party, and now in hot hostility to the further injury of Mr. Calhoun, because that cannot be accomplished (although they acknowledge it would be an injury to this State to annex Texas) they are ready to put all purgatory in motion in a terrible crusade against the whole Union.

Ninth—That they were and are three times pledged not to resist the laws of Congress. First because they resisted the resistance of the North to the tariff when she threatened disunion. Second, because they resisted Ohio in her resistance of a branch of the United States Bank within her borders. Third, because they have resisted Georgia in her doctrines of States Rights, likewise Virginia, and that they had taken the lead in asserting powers for Congress which no other politicians or States did, and which make the Government of that Union omnipotent in almost every thing, and that they were the first to violate these pledges.

And from the above I deduce the following irrefutable conclusions, viz:—If you wish to prove the tariff Constitutional, just and beneficial—unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive—bank and internal improvements unjust and unconstitutional—just and constitutional—sub-treasury right and sub-treasury wrong—nullification right and nullification wrong—secession right, and secession wrong—State interposition

right, and State interposition wrong—annexation right, and annexation wrong—distribution right, and distribution wrong—democracy right, and democracy wrong—whiggery right, and whiggery wrong—federalism right, and federalism wrong—go to the present locofoco, anti-locofoco, whig, anti-whig, democratic and anti-democratic, State rights, anti-State rights, secession and anti-secession, nullification and anti-nullification, State interposition, anti-State interposition, disunion, anti-disunion, McDuffie, anti-McDuffie, Rhet, anti-Rhet, Holmes, anti-Holmes, national anti-national, &c., &c., living party leaders of South Carolina. He big et dle toddle ope fellow conjamungo. Get out of the—give that dog a bone—clear the track for old Kentucky.

Mr. Webster at the Valley Forge.

In his recent speech at the great whig gathering at Valley Forge, Penn., a speech characterized by some of the highest traits of the orator's eloquence, Mr. Webster thus alluded to the coming Presidential election and the candidates before the people:

We are on the eve of a general election, in which the people are to choose a President and Vice President of the United States. It is the great action of man in carrying on his own plan of self-government. But the circumstances connected with this election render it peculiarly interesting and of more importance than any Presidential election has ever been! There are two candidates in the field—Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and Mr. Polk of Tennessee. I shall speak of them both with the respect to which their character and position entitle them; and at the same time with that freedom and candor which ought to be observed in discussing the merits of public men, especially those who are candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

Mr. Clay has been before the country for a long period—nearly 40 years—over 30 years he has taken a leading and highly important part in the public affairs of this country—he is acknowledged to be a man of singular and almost universal talent—he has had great experience in the administration of almost all our public affairs—he has served for many years with wonderful judgment and ability, in both Houses of Congress—of one of which he performed the arduous and difficult duties of its presiding officer, with unexampled skill and satisfaction—he has performed most important services to this country of a diplomatic character as the representative of this government in Europe, at one of the most trying periods of its history, and most ably conducted to a satisfactory conclusion a very delicate and troublesome negotiation—he has exercised the duties of the State with consummate and unexampled ability! He is a man of frankness and honor—of unquestioned talent, and a man of noble and generous bearing! (Repeated and enthusiastic cheering frequently interrupted Mr. Webster during the above remarks on Mr. Clay, and continued for some minutes.)

Mr. Polk is a much younger man than Mr. Clay. He is a very respectable man in private life—he has been in Congress—was once Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and once Governor of the State of Tennessee. [Laughter.]

Such are the candidates before the country for its choice; and it will not be injudicious to say that in point of character and talent, and standing before the country and the world, there is no sort of comparison between the two men. [Cheers.]

JOHN B. CRAIGHEAD, Esq., of Louisiana, the distinguished elder brother of David and Thomas, has stood Locofocoism until he could do it no longer. He denounced and left Locofocoism at the Nashville "Democratic" Convention in August, becoming sick and disgusted at the speeches of General Cass, "Young Hickory," Melville, and others; he truly said, "they talked without principles, and besides, formally invited us a distinguished guest, an infamous Penitentiary convict, then in prison for high treason." He could belong to no such party any longer, and he now supports Clay and Frelinghuysen.

"STOP THIEF"

The last "Standard" cautions the public against false reports put afloat by this paper, to influence the Elections. Yes, this paper, which was never known to rectify a falsehood, or atone for an error—which in this very number declares nothing has been heard from the Ohio election of a definite character, and states there were only 600 at the Alliance meeting—this paper cautions the public against the Register! The true English of the matter is, that some plot is concocting at the "Standard" office, to injure the Whigs—some scheme afloat to deceive an abused people—and this paragraph was put in with the same view that influences the pursued criminal to cry "Stop Thief!" hoping thereby to elude and baffle the vigilance of his hunters. Look out, then, Whigs, for some low, sneaking attempt to prejudice a few votes.

A SCENE ON LAKE ERIE.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Tuesday the 1st of October was a charming day, and as the fine steamer the Western left the docks at Cleveland the prospect of a pleasant sail to Buffalo was enchanting. Nor were we disappointed. Scarcely a ripple disturbed the bosom of the Lake through the day, and the gorgeous setting of the sun, which seemed to sink gently into the Western waters like a burning mountain let down by a giant's hand, gave strong hope of a clear and quiet night.

After we left the Cleveland docks it was rumored that the Liberty candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Birney, was on board, and that according to previous arrangement he was to deliver an Abolition lecture in the evening. All seemed gratified at the announcement. And after tea the large saloon of the boat was put in order and the passengers collected. Mr. Birney was called out, and made an address of nearly two hours in length. Whilst very strongly imbued with his political views on slavery, it was, however, mainly political, and much of it was devoted to the abuse of the two great political parties which now divide the country. He sent every slaveholder to perdition without the least ceremony, and dealt out his anathemas against Churches and Ministers most profusely. And when he sat down, although his audience remained perfectly quiet, they gave evident tokens of dissatisfaction.

What would be the next move none could tell. The reading of the speech of Cassius M. Clay at Boston was called for; and, after the hearing of a few paragraphs, was objected to, because of its party politics. During the address of Mr. Birney a gentleman was seen at the lower end of the table taking notes. Who he was no person on board knew; and now a call was made for "the gentleman at the foot of the table." After being called up repeatedly, he finally rose and said that "he came there as did the other passengers, to hear Mr. Birney, and that whilst he strongly dissented from his positions, he wished no controversy with him." But the cry became louder and louder, "Go on, Go on!" With obvious reluctance the stranger arose, and taking up one by one the arguments of Mr. Birney, he placed them in a light laughably ridiculous, and clearly demonstrated that the action of the Abolitionists, instead of improving the condition of the slave, is aggravating it, and the removal of slavery from our country—an event most earnestly desired—must be obtained by other agency than theirs, and by men actuated by a far different spirit.

On the conclusion of the address of the stranger, Mr. Birney asked and readily obtained liberty to reply. He occupied another hour in the merest special pleading, and in abuse of his opponent, and in the most pitiable efforts to get out of the dilemma in which the stranger had placed him; that if elected President he could not take the oath of office without renouncing his principles on the one hand, or foregoing himself on the other. Churches that refused to act on his principles he denounced as anti-Christian churches; and Ministers who opposed his views, he held up to ridicule as wolves in sheep's clothing.

When he ended it was after eleven o'clock. The stranger again rose in reply. Not an individual was seen to move. Excited by what he deemed personal in the remarks of Mr. Birney, he laid hold of his main positions and demolished them. He showed abolitionism, as embodied in the conduct, and act, and spirit, of its modern apostles, to be a spirit of fanaticism which would tread down every thing that is dear and sacred in the State and in the Church to gain its purpose, instead of seeking to gain its end by the preservation of these. Of Mr. Birney, he said, he had heard much and favorably, both as a Christian and a Philanthropist; but from the specimen which he gave of his temper and principles it was obvious that he was sinking the Christian in the fanatic, and the philanthropist in the demagogue.

The debate closed at half-past eleven, when a vote was immediately taken, and out of the multitude that heard the discussion, Mr. Birney had six votes for the Presidency, and two of these were females!

The utmost anxiety pervaded the boat to know who the stranger was; but none knew, nor would he inform any one. On reaching Buffalo he was repeatedly solicited to give his name, but he declined. He travelled eastward in the cars, carrying with him the grateful thanks of many for his entire using up of the hero of modern Abolitionism.

This night on Lake Erie will never be forgotten by ONE WHO HEARD ALL.

Connecticut.—A great Convention of more than twenty thousand whigs met at Hartford on Friday last. The city was filled to overflowing, its decorations were numerous and elegant, and the hospitality of its citizens was unbounded. Besides the entertainment at private houses, tables were spread and provisions prepared on the ground for twenty thousand men, and other tables were provided under the Charter Oak for the special accommodation of the ladies. Hon. Joseph Trumbull presided, and speeches were delivered by the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, Chas. King, and Hiram Ketchum, of N. York, Calvin Colton, and others.

Taking the Veil.—On Wednesday, October 2nd, Miss Virginia Scott, daughter of Major General Scott, of the United States Army, and Miss Sarah Linton, received the white veil, in the Visitation Convent, Georgetown, at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop. The name of the former in religion, is Sister Mary Emmanuel, of the latter, Sister Mary Camilla.

Only conceive it.—Herschell estimated the star, "Lyris," to be more than 54,000 times larger than the Sun, which fills a cubical space of 681,472,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 of such stars lie within the range of the telescope, and between every two there is an interval of more than 20,000,000,000 miles of space. Who can think of what lies beyond the telescopic view? In such a thought is not the mind lost in the immensity of the universe!

The Tariff and Working Men.
The Loco Focos throughout this State, who dare denounce the tariff at all, assert that it injures the laboring man, by reducing his wages and increasing the price of what he wanted to buy. This falsehood has been refuted in detail, over and over again. It has been shown by price currents and by the declarations of men engaged in mercantile pursuits, that protected goods of all kinds never were cheaper than they are under the whig Protective Tariff of 1842. We publish the following note addressed by the agents of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this State, to the Editors of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, because it contains the testimony of one who knows on this very point:

MATTEWAN, Oct. 8th, 1844.
GENTLEMEN: I have your favor under date of the 7th inst. in which you ask the difference of wages paid by the Mattewan Company now, and before we enjoyed the benefit of the present Tariff, &c. I give you in reply the facts taken from our books.

Before the Tariff we employed in our Foundry and Machine shops 80 hands, including laborers and apprentices, averaging 80 cents per day. We have now employed 203 hands, including laborers and apprentices in the Machine shop, and Foundry, averaging 123 cents per day, an advance over our former wages of more than 50 per cent.

The average increase of hands and rise of wages in the manufacturing departments is equal, if not greater, than in the Machine shops. The Tariff imposed a duty on the goods we are making of about 6 cents per yard, which were then selling from 25 to 32 cents per yard. The same goods of equal quality and style are now selling from 19 to 28 cents per yard. Any further particulars, if required, will be cheerfully furnished by

Your obedient servant,
W. B. LEONARD,Agent for Mattewan Company.

Here is positive, unequivocal proof of the fact, that the Tariff benefits laboring men, by giving employment to more of them, by increasing their wages and by reducing the price of goods they have to buy. We ask every laboring man in the country if this evidence is not more reliable than the empty assertions of the Locofoco demagogues who strive to delude him into hostility to the Tariff.—*N. Y. Courier.*

PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE.

It is gratifying in the midst of the present political excitement to witness the honorable course pursued by the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvania's favorite son, a Senator of the United States, and one of the most distinguished members of the Democratic party. In a speech delivered by him before the Democratic State Convention, when speaking of the nomination of Gen. Harrison over Mr. Clay, he says: "The Whig party had in Mr. Clay a candidate of whom they may have been justly proud, a man of a bold and fearless heart—a man of high and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability."

"We say, then, and we appeal to every man who ever knew Henry Clay personally, that he is a man perfectly to be relied on. He is an honest man who believes in his own principles, who follows his sentiments and acts on them, who never deserted a friend, who was never deterred from his purpose, who was never seduced from what he undertook to do. He is a man of faith—in the largest sense of that word. No man has ever been more severely tried in public life, in this country, than Mr. Clay has been; and no man ever exhibited a more sublime manhood in all his great and repeated exhibitions of this noblest of all qualities in a public man—trust-worthiness. There is not on earth a single individual who knows Mr. Clay, that will not admit, that if he should be elected President of the United States, he will just set himself with earnestness and zeal to administer the Government according to his long avowed and deliberate conviction of right. He will do it thoroughly, he will do it upon the settled principles of his life."

"The Galled Jade Wins."—Blair and Kendall are both thrown on the defensive about those Letters! They no longer reiterate their "Bargain" slander, but wish the world to believe that they have acted in good faith in regard to the Letters of Mr. Clay. It matters little. "Curses, like chickens, still come home to roost," says the Spanish proverb. It should have been written slanders. Upon how many heads has this base lie recoiled! Carter Beverly died craving pardon for his agency in publishing it. James Buchanan blushed as he denied all knowledge of it, and threw it back upon Jackson's hands—and even Blair and Amos Kendall deny the means by which they gave it currency. As for Jackson, if he dies with the foul asseveration on his lips, his death will be consistent with his life, evincing the malignant hatred that has ever marked him, and a remorseless cruelty that his domineering spirit and over-weening self-love have ever appeared to justify in his eyes. The slander has fallen, and the slanderers recoil in shame and disgrace.—*Public Index.*

Earl of Washington.—The Baltimore American in noticing the anniversary of the Battle of North Point, says: "A fact has just come to our knowledge, which it may not be inopportune to mention at this time. We learn from a reliable source the British Government had actually made out the parent constituting General Ross 'Earl of Washington,' in consideration of the capture of the American Capital and the destruction of the public buildings.—The death of Gen. R. at the battle of North Point, which took place in about 3 weeks afterwards, thwarted the intention of his Government."

The accounts are still unfavorable as to the results of the mission of Mr. Cushing to China.

TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.
Two dollars in advance and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.
No subscription received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.
No subscription discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.
One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty cents for each continuance.
Court notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.
A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.
All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times.
Letters addressed to the Editors must come post paid to ensure attention.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1844.
At the Old Tailoring Establishment.
HORACE B. BEARD

HAS just received of Mr. F. MARAS, the London, Paris and Philadelphia Fashions, for the Spring & Summer of 1844, which far surpasses any thing of the kind heretofore published. He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit its continuance.
F. B. Reference his deems unnecessary, as his experience and work for the last thirteen years will show.
Oct. 5, 1844.—238 H. B. BEARD.

COPPER, TIN-PLATE & SHEET

IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Respectfully announce to the public that they continue the above business in all its various branches at the old stand, one door above G. W. Brown's, and opposite Thomas L. Cowan's Brick Row, where they are ever ready to execute all orders with despatch. Also, constantly on hand a choice supply of

Plain Japan, and Britania Wares, Bathing Tubs, Stills and Worms, Brass and Copper Kettles, Stoves and Pipes, and a Stock of

TIN-PLATE, SHEET COPPER, SHEET IRON, ROD IRON and IRON WIRE.

Besides a variety of other articles which we keep on hand for the purpose of being disposed of as well as low prices as retail as is afforded.
J. D. BROWN & Co.
Salisbury May 25, 1844

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation lying on four miles creek, within two miles of Concord Church, two miles of Liberty Hill, and eight miles Northwest of Statesville, containing 380 ACRES, upon which there is about 100 acres in cultivation; 40 of which is fresh; a good Orchard and a first rate meadow; two

DWELLING HOUSES, one barn and other necessary outbuildings; the best kind of a spring; a first rate new

SAW MILL AND OIL MILL, new building, and will be finished before possession will be given; a good neighborhood and healthy section of country. Possession of machinery and a pleasant situation would do well to call and view the premises, as I will sell lower than any plantation can be bought in this section of country with equal soil and improvements.—Terms accommodating. SILAS D. SHARPE. Liberty Hill, Irwell co., May 20, 1844

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, in Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. & W. Marple's store, and just opposite the Rowan Hotel. He has on hand a large assortment of furniture, and employs in his employment the best workmen, and uses the best materials in the country affords. He has on hand all times an assortment of such work as will suit the wants of the country, such as Bureaus, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Tables, Candle-stands, Seating, Bedsteads.

Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, &c. A neat assortment of Coffins will also be kept on hand, arranged from twenty inches to the largest size. All of the above shall be made in the best style, and the charges shall be as low or lower than at any other shop of the kind in this place, or in the State.

All kinds of country produce and lumber will be taken in exchange for work. DAVID WATSON. Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1844

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, J. J. BRUNER & S. W. JAMES,

respectfully inform the Business Public, that they are now prepared to execute at the shortest notice,

LETTER PRESS

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND IN THE VERY BEST STYLE. Their assortment of TYPE for large Posting-Bills, Cards and Labels, is perhaps superior to any in the country, and they flatter ourselves that we know as well how to use them as any Printer or Printers in the Southern Country.

BLANKS.

They keep constantly on hand a large and handsome supply of BLANKS of almost every variety used by Clerks and Constables, (printed on fine paper),—SUCH AS—

Marriage Licenses, Subpoenas, c. & Courts, Ct. Sa. Bonds, Bail, do. do. Letters Testamentary, Notes of hand, Executions for C. & Courts, Warrants, Jurors tickets, c. & Courts, and a large assortment of other VARIETIES, among WHICH ARE A QUANTITY OF EQUITY BLANKS.

All orders of Job Printing, or for Blanks, which may be favored, shall receive punctual attention; and charges on their part shall be so arranged to merit the favor and patronage of the public.

At any of the above places that they may not have on hand, they will be ordered without delay.
PUBLISHED QUINCY, No. 109, N. E. Corner of Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 26, 1844. J. H. ESKIN, DRUGGIST.