

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULES. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 30, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1846.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first
and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Or-
ders charged 25 per cent higher.

Our esteemed countryman ELIUS BUR-
RITT—the learned blacksmith, so called—
is making a pedestrian tour through the
rural districts of England. One of his
letters furnishes the following vivid and
affecting picture:

AN HOUR WITH NATURE AND THE NAILERS.
Tuesday, July 21.—After a quiet cosy
breakfast, served up on a little round table
for myself alone, I sat down to test the
practicability of the plan I had formed at
home for my peregrinations in this country,
viz. to write until 1 P. M., then to take
my staff and travel on eight or ten miles
to another convenient stopping place for
the night. As much depended upon the
success of the experiment, I was deter-
mined to carry the point against the pre-
dictions of my friends. So at it I went,
con amore.

The house was as quiet as if
a profound Sabbath were resting upon it,
and the windows of my airy chamber looked
through the foliage of grave elms down
upon a green valley. I got on swimmingly;
and, after a frugal dinner at the little
table, I buckled on my knapsack
with a feeling of self-gratulation in view
of the literary part of my day's work.—
Having paid my bill and given the land-
lady a copy of my cornmeal receipts, I re-
sumed my walk towards Worcester.

The summit of the first hill I ascended
opened to the view a splendid amphithe-
atre, embracing the large village of
Brooksgrove. As this was the most exten-
sive and variegated landscape I had as yet
seen in England, I stopped a few mo-
ments to notice the features that distin-
guished it from American landscapes of
the same physical contour. They may,
perhaps, be summed up in these charac-
teristics. In the first place, lands that rent
from \$12 to \$25 per acre for their sheer
capacity of production must necessarily
be kept in a high state of cultivation. Of
course, no lean dry pasture or boggy
mass of bald sand hill breaks the vista of
universal fertility. Then the trees are all
planted, from the oak of monstrous girth
to the smallest baytown in the garden
hedge; and, either from this circumstance,
or the fertility of the soil, their foliage
seems to rival in luxuriance the rank vege-
tation of annual plants. The meadow
grasses are of a thicker and finer growth
than in America. Herdgrass and clover
are not so common. The atmosphere is
more humid, and there is a sprightly vivid
greenness and a velvet softness about a
newly-shorn meadow, which strikes an
American at the view of a summer land-
scape in this country. But the most dis-
tinctive and interesting feature of all is
the evergreen hedge.

I was suddenly diverted from my con-
templations of this magnificent scenery by
a fall of heavy rain-drops, as a prelude of
an impending shower. Seeing a gate o-
pen, and hearing a familiar click behind
a hedge, I stepped through into a little
blacksmith shop, about as large as an Am-
erican smokehouse for curing bacon.—
The first object that my eyes rested upon
was a full grown man, nine years of age,
and nearly three feet high, perched upon
a stone of half that height to raise his
breast to the level of his father's anvil, at
which he was at work with all the vigor
of his little short arms, making nails. I
saw a full grown man, for I fear he can
never grow any larger, physically or men-
tally. As I put my hand on his shoulder
in a familiar way, to make myself at home
with him, and to remove the timidity with
which his sudden appearance seemed to
inspire him by a pleasant word or two of
greeting, his flesh felt case-hardened into
all the induration of toiling manhood, and
as unresponsive to growth as his anvil
block. Fixed manhood had set in upon
him in the greenness of his youth, and
there he was by his father's side a stunted,
premature man; with his childhood cut
off; with no space to grow in between
the cradle and the anvil-block; chased,
as soon as he could stand on his little legs,
from the hearth-stone to the forge stone
by iron necessity, that would not let him
stop long enough to pick up a letter of
the English alphabet on the way.

Oh, Lord John Russell, think of it! Of
this Englishman's son, placed by his moth-
er's scarce weaned, on a high cold-stone,
barefooted, before the anvil: there to hard-
en, sear, and blister its young hands by
beating and hammering ragged nail rods
for the sustenance her breast can no longer
supply. Lord John, look at those nails,
as they lie hissing on the block. Know
you their meaning use, and language?—
Please your lordship, let me tell you. I
have made nails before now—they are
from exclamation points, which this unletter-
ed dwarfish boy is unconsciously arraying
against you, against the British Govern-
ment, and the misery of British literature
for cutting him off without a letter of the
English alphabet, when printing is done
by steam; for increasing him, for no sin
of his or his parent's side but poverty, in-
to a dark six by eight prison of hard la-
bor, a youthless being. Think of it, an
infant hardened almost in its mother's
arms into a man, by toil that bows the
manhood through intervening years of
manhood.

The boy's father was at work with his
back towards me when I entered. At my
word of salutation to the lad, he turned
round, and accosted me a little bash-
fully, as if unaccustomed to the sight of
strangers in that place, or reluctant to let
them into the scene and secret of his pov-
erty. I sat down upon one end of his nail-
bench, and told him I was an American
blacksmith by trade, and that I had come
to see how he got on in the world; where-
upon he was earning pretty good wages at
his business, so that he could live comfort-
ably and send his children to school. As

I said this I glanced inquiringly toward
the boy, who was looking steadily at me
from his stone stool by the anvil. Two
or three little crook-faced girls, from two
to five years of age, had stolen in timidly,
and a couple of young frightened eyes
were peering over the door-sill at me.—
They all looked as if some task were dai-
ly allotted them in the soot and cinders of
their father's forge, even to the sharp-eyed
baby at the door. The poor Englishman
—he was as much an Englishman as the
Duke of Wellington—looked at his bushy-
headed bare-footed children, and said soft-
ly, with a melancholy shake of the head,
that the times were rather hard with him.

It troubled his heart, and many hours
of the night he had been kept awake by
the thought of it, that he could not send
his children to school, nor teach them him-
self to read. They were good children,
he said, with most yearning in his eyes;
they were all the wealth he had, and he
loved them the more the harder he had to
work for them. The poorest part of the
poverty that was on him, was that he
could not give his children the letters.—
They were good children, for all the crook
of the shop was on their faces, and their
fingers were bent like the eagle's claws
with handling nails. He had been a poor
man all his days, and he knew his chil-
dren would be poor all their days, and
poorer than he if the nail business should
continue to grow worse. If he could only
give them the letters, or the alphabet as
they call it, it would make them the like
of rich, for then they could read the Test-
ament. He could read the Testament a
little, for he had learned the letters by
fire-light. It was a good book, was the
Testament; never saw any other book;
heard tell of some in rich people's houses,
but it mattered but little with him.

The Testament, he was sure, was made
for nailers and such like. It helped him
wonderfully when the loaf was small on
the table. He had but little time to read
it when the sun was up, and it took him
long to read a little, for he learned the let-
ters when he was old. But he laid it be-
side his dish at dinner time and fed his
heart with it, while his children were eat-
ing the bread that fell to his share. And
when he had spelt out a line of the short-
est words, he read them aloud, and his
eldest boy, the one on the block there,
could say several whole verses he had
learned in this way.

It was a great comfort to him to think
that Jeemes could take into his heart so
many verses of the Testament, which he
could not read. He intended to teach all
his children in this way. It was all he
could do for them; and this he had to do
at meal times; at all the other hours he
had to be at the anvil. The nailing busi-
ness was growing harder, he was growing
old, and his family large. He had to
work from four o'clock in the morning till
ten o'clock at night to earn eighteen pence.

His wages averaged only about seven
shillings a week! and there were five of
them to live on what they could earn. It
was hard to make up the loss of an hour.
Not one of their hands, however little,
could be spared. Jeemes was going on
nine years of age, and a helpful lad he
was; and the poor man looked on him
doatingly. Jeemes could work off a thou-
sand nails a day, of the smallest size.—
The rent of their little shop, tenement,
and garden was five pounds a year, and
a few pennies earned by the youngest of
them was of great account.

But, continued the father, speaking
cheerily, I am not the one to complain.—
Many is the man that has a harder lot of
it than I, among the nailers along these
hills and in the valley. My neighbor in
the next door could tell you something
about labor you may never have heard the
like of in your country. He is an older
man than I, and there are seven of them
in his family; and, for all that, he has no
boy like Jeemes here to help him. Some
of his little girls are sickly, and their moth-
er is not over strong, and it all comes on
him.

He is an oldish man, as I was saying,
yet he not only works eighteen hours every
day at his forge, but every Friday in
the year he works all night long, and never
lays off his clothes till late of Satur-
day night. A good neighbor is John Stub-
bins, and the only man just in our neigh-
borhood who can read the newspaper. It
is not often he gets a newspaper; for it
is not the like of us that have newspapers
and bread in our houses at the same time.
But now and then he begs an old one,
partly torn, at the baker's, and reads it to
us of a Sunday night. So once in two or
three weeks we hear something of what
is going on in the world—something about
corn laws and the Duke of Wellington,
and Oregon, and India, and Ireland, and
other places in England. E. B.

Tribute to the Tennessee Volunteers.—
The citizens of Nashville held a public
meeting on the 27th ult., and adopted re-
solutions tendering their thanks to Gen'l
Taylor and his indomitable little army,
both regulars and volunteers, for the glo-
rious victory they achieved at the siege
of Monterey. A resolution was also ad-
opted appointing committees throughout
the State to solicit subscriptions to aid in
building a monument at Nashville to com-
memorate the deeds of the gallant Ten-
nessee volunteers who were slain on the
battle field.

Female Kidnappers.—An old hag named Morris alias Henley, and
her two filthy daughters, originally from Wake,
but fresh from Granville, N. C., were overhauled
by Mr. Mirable, (from the last named coun-
ty.) near Rocky Mount, Franklin county, Va., a
few days ago, while wending their way to Ohio,
with an old poor horse and a craw-fish cart,
and two of his negro men full length in
the cart, covered over, head and foot with
bed clothes—in which position the negroes say
they travelled from Granville until overtaken by
their masters. It seems that these three whelps
of sin started with three runaway slaves, but one
of them being quite a young black bird, he was
caught in Roxborough, by the citizens—the
showing himself, while the other 'birds' passed
through snugly ensconced among the greasy
bed clothes in the cart.

These trophees, we learn, upon losing their
black companions, 'tacked back' to North Caro-
lina, with the intention of locating in Wake.
And as their object is, doubtless, to get another
load of 'black birds,' we would say to the peo-
ple at large, and the people of Wake and Gran-
ville particularly, be on your guard.
Mr. Mirable, being a very humane man, de-
clined punishing these individuals with the law
because they are very poor and ignorant, and
have two or three infant children with them.
Milton Chronicle.

More Help to Free Trade.—The farther
advance of flour in England, will, no doubt,
be used by the Locofocos to show how well
the new American Tariff works. The effect here
has been to advance the prices, 75 cents per
barrel, but we would state that another advance
of 75 cents is yet to be made before it gets up
to the price in December, 1845, \$7, under the
tariff of 1842. When the price gets over \$7,
then the Locofocos can talk of the rise with
more decency than they can now, when the
tariff of '42 price is larger than the price under
the law of '46.—N. Y. Express.

Pat's Accommodativeness.—An Irishman be-
ing about to join a company in Lawrenceburg,
Ind., forming to go South, was questioned by
one of the Officers:
"Well, sir: when you get into battle will you
fight or run?"
"In faith," replied the Hibernian, with a com-
ical twist of his countenance; "I'll be afther
eoging, yer honor, as a majority uv ye does."

Taking Scalding "Coolly."—Mr. G. W.
Reeder recently went from New Orleans
to Gen. Taylor's camp to present medals
to certain brave subalterns. On his way
to the Rio Grande he encountered the
wreck of the steamer Enterprise, one hour
after her explosion.

While passing through the crowd of suf-
ferers, (writes he to the Delta,) my atten-
tion was directed to one whom I thought
must certainly be dead. He was thought
in bandages from head to foot—the blood
oozed from his wounds in thick, muddy
streams, and his face was actually burned
to a crisp. At first view I thought his
eyes were scalded out, but I was mistaken.
For a moment I stopped to view this awful
spectacle of human agony, and just as I
was about to attend to some other duty, I
heard a voice saying, in a feeble yet res-
olute tone:

"Hello! old feller—what are you got
in that are tin cup?"
Thinking the question proceeded from
some one further aft, I turned in that di-
rection, when the same person indignantly
said—
"Yes, that's allers the way! A feller
gits a little hurt, and, just like a porpoise
that's wounded, his feller creature tries to
kill him."

To my utter astonishment, I found that
this was addressed to me by the person
described in the above as having been so
terribly wounded.
"What can I do for you, my poor friend?"
"What are ye got in that are tin cup?
Is it rot or melasses?"
"It's whiskey. Will you have some?"
"You're the feller. Jest open my teeth,
and pore a little down. I can't see well,
but I think bitters will do me good."

I did as I was directed, and he drank
the whole contents of the cup—about half
a pint of raw whiskey—and then said—
"Thankee, old feller. Ye see I was a-
sleep, and when the bust up took place, I
was on the biler deck, and I b'leve I was
blowed through one of the flues; but never
mind, I ain't much hurt, and I'm more used
to it than a good many. I been blowed up
four times afore!"

YUCATAN.
The Yucatan schooner Ventura, arrived
at New Orleans on the 2nd instant, from
Campeachy and Sisal, was seized by U. S.
authorities, owing to the declaration of
Yucatan in favor of Mexico. The cargo
consisted of \$7000 in specie, and a quan-
tity of Logwood, Hats, &c.—The circular
from the Treasury Department rescinding
the privilege granted to the ports of Yuca-
tan was received the same day the Ven-
tura arrived.

The above, prepared for yesterday's
paper, was excluded. The New Orleans
Bulletin of the 4th states that the Ventura
had not been seized by the U. S. Marshal,
but that the Collector of the port having
received a circular from the Secretary
of the Treasury forbidding him to clear
any vessel for the ports of the District At-
torney, for his opinion how he should act in
the case of the Ventura. In the mean
time he has refused to let Ventura enter,
and we suppose would refuse to let her
depart.—The New Orleans papers say
that energetic representations have been
sent on to the Department at Washington,
asking a remission of forfeiture on various
grounds, of which the principle and strong-
est is that when the Yucatan Congress
agreed to annex that country to Mexico
the union was brought about by the decep-
tive assurances of Santa Anna, that the
difficulties with the United States had
been entirely settled; that within a few
weeks past, the Yucatanese have discov-
ered the imposition practised upon them,
and have with much indignation repudi-
ated the connexion and determined to
maintain the separate and independent
sovereignty of their country. One of the
proofs of this determination adduced is
afforded by the arrival of the Joaquina,
the nature of which is given below.

The Yucatan schooner Joaquina arrived
at New Orleans on the 3d instant, from
Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 26th
ultimo. She brings a pronouncement of
Campeachy, which was concurred in by
the garrison there, the objects of which
are not very clear. It recites that the
people have derived nought from the ru-
lers charged with their welfare, but a se-
ries of calamities—it protests against the
removal of those officers who have re-
fused to give in their adhesion to the
new order of things—declares the constitu-
tion of 1841 re-established—and establishes
an administrative junta in the city of
Campeachy, to digest a system of adminis-
tration to be observed until this plan is se-
conded by all the people of the State.
The people of Campeachy refused com-
pliance with the act of the Yucatan Con-
gress, passed on the 25th August, acknowl-
edging the revolution in Mexico and
proclaiming Santa Anna's ascendancy;
and it was only by the threats of Barba-
chino that they were induced to acquiesce.
The Picayune suggest that this pronun-
ciamento may be in the same spirit of re-
sistance to the coalition with the present
Mexican government.

The Tropic, however, suggests that this
pronouncement was placed on board the
Joaquina to prevent her seizure in New
Orleans.—Richmond Times

THE MEXICAN PARTY.
The Union, having labored for weeks
without effect to fasten on the Whigs the
charge of Abolitionism, is now engaged

in the hopeful task of proving them to be
a Mexican party. We suppose, of course,
it means to embrace all the Whigs, Gen-
erals Taylor and Worth and Kearney,
and two-thirds of the officers, both of vol-
unteers and the regular Army. A very
large majority of the privates too, of the
former, belong, we have been informed,
to the Whigs, or, as the Union has it, Mex-
ican party.—Richmond Whig.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW:
A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art & Science.
EDITED BY GEO. H. COLTON, ASSISTED BY C. W. WEB-
BER, OF KENTUCKY.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW has now reached nearly the
end of a second year. Its success so far has been un-
precedented. Its subscription list now numbers
about 3,500, with a constant increase. The public sense
of the value of the work is shown by the fact that of
the numerous subscribers whose names have been
sent into the office within the last month, a large
number have ordered the back volumes. Ample ar-
rangements have been made to add greatly to the
merits of the work, in both its political and literary char-
acter; and it is confidently believed that the patronage
of this Review, on the part of the Whig party, and of the
literary public generally, will soon be so large as to en-
able it to pay so liberally for every order of high and im-
portant writing, as to make it in all respects the most able
and attractive periodical published in the United States.
We earnestly ask the continued confidence and support
of all true minds in the country.

ENGRAVINGS.—There will be four engravings each
year, carefully executed; and what is of more impor-
tance, accompanied with multiple photographs, that may
stand as a part of the history of the year. More im-
bellishments may be given, if the intrinsic value of the
Review can thereby be enhanced.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
The steamer Britania arrived at Boston
on Saturday morning, but the telegraph
wires between Boston and New York
were immediately cut by some of the specu-
lators, time only being allowed to an-
nounce the fact of her arrival. She brings
dates to the 19th ult. from Liverpool, six-
teen days later than those brought by the
Caledonia.

The steamer Great Britain was still in
the same position that the Caledonia left
her, and will probably be a total loss. She
had twelve feet of water in her hold at
the latest dates.

The intelligence from Ireland is of the
most melancholy character. Notwithstand-
ing the assistance rendered by Govern-
ment in relieving the wants of the people,
the famine was increasing in all parts of
the country. A malignant disease had
also broken out in some portions of the
kingdom, which was greatly adding to the
wretchedness of the people.

The marriages of the Queen of Spain
and her sister have been consummated
without any serious effects, if we except
the protest by England and one or two
other European powers. The *intents cord-
ales* between France and England is
broken; France joins Spain for the conquest
of the Spanish Americas.

The money market was greatly depressed.
There was strong anticipations that
a heavy shipment of bullion to this coun-
try would take place, on account of the
great demand for breadstuffs for the wants
of the people.

Flour was in brisk demand at an
advance of one shilling per barrel over the
quotations by the last steamer.

The price of grain was also rapidly
advancing in all European ports.

The advance in cotton was about one
farthing over the previous rates.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a deed in trust executed
to me by James L. Cowan, for pur-
poses therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale,
Thursday, 26th Nov, next,
The Tavern House and Lot,
IN SALISBURY,
now occupied by the said Cowan; together with all the
FURNITURE belonging to the House—one road wag-
gon and gear, one one-horse wagon and harness, four
Milk Cows, One Horse,
STOCK OF HOGS,
with various other articles not mentioned. Persons de-
siring to embark in the business of Hotel keeping,
would do well to attend the sale; as an opportunity
of obtaining so desirable a stand for business is but seldom
offered. The sale will certainly take place, and terms
made known on the day of sale.
CYRUS W. WEST, Trustee.
Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1846—27 is

**VALUABLE LANDS FOR
SALE.**
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity of
Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell at
public sale, on the premises on Saturday the 21st No-
vember next,
Tract of Land,
lying seven miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands
of Henry Sloan, John Barrier and others, containing
174 ACRES,
belonging to the heirs of William Miller, dec'd, well
watered, and having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn
and other outbuildings. Also, on the same day will be
sold a likely
NEGRO BOY,
aged about twenty-three years. Terms made known
on the day of sale. A. H. CALDWELL, C. & E.
Oct. 23, 1846—Printers fee \$5 50

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence
of Daniel Kirk, dec'd., in Stanley County,
**10 or 15
VALUABLE NEGROES,**
consisting of men, women and children,
HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, CORN, FOD-
DER, WHEAT, and OATS, and a variety of other
good property too various to mention. The sale will
take place on the first day of December, in Stanley coun-
ty, N. C., near the narrow of the Yadkin, and to con-
tinue from day to day until all is sold.
TERMS: A credit of nine months will be allowed to
purchasers, and bond with approved security re-
quired.
JAMES F. KIRK, Exr.
Nov. 10, 1846—29 3c

CHOCOLATE!
JUSH received a supply of fresh chocolate of superi-
or quality.
J. H. ENXISS,
Salisbury, August 21, 1846—tf 17

TEN CENTS REWARD!
RANAWAY from the subscriber living ten miles
west of Salisbury, his indentured apprentice, Na-
thaniel Ennis. I hereby forewarn all persons from har-
boring or employing him, under penalty of the Law.—
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.
3c29
ISAAC COWIN,
Rowan county, November 13, 1846

From the Raleigh Register.
MR. GALES:—I am a stranger to your paper,
so far as contributing matter for your readers
concerned; but, sir, the editorial of the Stand-
ard of last week, is so fraught with benign
innuendoes, so replete with false imputations,
that any one, however averse to political
strife, must take pleasure in denouncing it, and
tempting the expose of its true character.
Ingenuity we acknowledge, but ingenuity
will not do. "It is well," says the Editor,
"the Register to attempt to keep the people
ignorant as to the relation existing between
Whigs and Abolitionists." "But we are de-
termined that facts shall go before the public,"
we call upon the people as they value the
of the States, as they would preserve and
transmit to future generations the freedom and
unity which they now enjoy under the Consti-
tution, to give the matter that deep and
merits." The first of these declarations
inuous indeed, while the latter is pronounced
truly patriotic feeling. Their style and
is enough to arouse our fears and call
tiality in behalf of the whole article. The
such thing as referring to the purview of
strument to explain anything doubtful in
body, and in this way the editor thinks to
plain his questions and exclamations, and
give them a ready false but patriotic ap-
pearance. He wishes to impress upon the
community that there is being brought about
of the Whigs and Abolitionists to destruc-
tion of the States. While, too, he
prays, in the beginning of his article, the
ervation of the Union, before he closes he
tempting to throw a firebrand in its
break up that harmony which is requisite
existence. We are pleased at his weak-
ness we dare not predict the consequences.
says "that the Union must be preserved,
to be preserved the Whigs must be defeated
because they are joining with the Abolition-
ists." The first part of the declaration we
edge, the latter we deny, and the best
can be had of its falsehood may be drawn
the people themselves. Is there a Whig
North Carolina, is there a Whig in the
willing or disposed in the least to sacrific-
principles of the Whig party to those of the
olitionists? And the Standard, nor any
paper, dare not say that Abolitionism is
trine of the great Whig party. The
North Carolina would denounce him as a
slanderer of a great people; his
would stamp him as an impostor and
heart. We grant that there are some
who would be glad that slavery should be
abolished, provided it would not disturb the
of the Union. There may be a few
siants in the cause, who would be glad to
abolished at any risk. But we assert
abolished the fear of truthful contradiction,
men do not belong exclusively to either.
The Standard and all others must know
honest will acknowledge, such to be the
Slavery is not a test question with either,
and it is a question that should not be
or at least not merged into political discus-
sion. By continually abusing men who are
ists at the North, we must do injury to the
of slavery, certainly no good. They
invade our rights here, and policy demands
while at home and away from us, they
be let alone to the quiet enjoyment of the
ions. The Standard surely would not
them for their opinions, and he need not
to scare them into his ranks by his
abuse, for that will not affect men ground
their convictions, and we must say that
believe some Abolitionists are actuated by
through convictions as we of the South.
John P. Hale and others have broken
from the Locos and joined the Whigs.
is the secret. This is what renders the
dard so uneasy, and not a fear for the
His party is going down, and such
sustain it will be futile. Not only the
geomyancy of the land, but men of every
and calling of every profession and degree
getting tired of his party. They have
their hypocrisy and deception, and are re-
them by their actions. We were to have
as without a war. We are now enjoying
blessings of both. We were to have the
of Oregon or fight." Their trembling
covered and they dared not assert what
clared to be yours, and one of two things
consequence. They either asserted what
did not believe, or basely surrendered what
did believe to be justly ours. However
able the interest of our country, Oregon
been settled in accordance with the
the Whig party, and now we are fighting
Texas as the leaders of the same party at-
ted. Had the great Patriot of the West,
inspired by the divinity himself, he could
more truly have told the consequences of
netation according to the Democratic
visions, than he did in his Texas letter. "Is
forgotten?" Truly it is not, nor never
By the votes of Abolitionists and Foreign
the Statesman, the Orator and Patriot of
age was defeated. How many now regret
they voted him into retirement? How
now see that they were duped by the mis-
representations of ambitious partisans? How
now mourn the misfortunes of their coun-
brought about by the ignorance and un-
manlike conduct of the present Administration.
But it is now too late to have it otherwise.
that we can say to men who assisted in the
evation of the present Administration: "Ye
from your evil ways." Assist in restor-
the country to her pristine state. Hear us
soft tale of the insinuating demagogue,
suffice not the declaration of the leaders of
ty, who have once deceived you. Look to
country's interest, not through the
um of aspiring politicians. Demagogues
false patriots may for awhile be successful,
their success cannot be lasting. It is
upon an unreality—a false pretence—
would not rather be Clay at Ashland than
at Washington? Who would not rather
feated in right than successful in wrong?
would not rather fall with their country
ex-brace than rise with it trampled in the

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NOTICE.
BY virtue of a deed in trust executed
to me by James L. Cowan, for pur-
poses therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale,
Thursday, 26th Nov, next,
The Tavern House and Lot,
IN SALISBURY,
now occupied by the said Cowan; together with all the
FURNITURE belonging to the House—one road wag-
gon and gear, one one-horse wagon and harness, four
Milk Cows, One Horse,
STOCK OF HOGS,
with various other articles not mentioned. Persons de-
siring to embark in the business of Hotel keeping,
would do well to attend the sale; as an opportunity
of obtaining so desirable a stand for business is but seldom
offered. The sale will certainly take place, and terms
made known on the day of sale.
CYRUS W. WEST, Trustee.
Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1846—27 is

**VALUABLE LANDS FOR
SALE.**
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity of
Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell at
public sale, on the premises on Saturday the 21st No-
vember next,
Tract of Land,
lying seven miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands
of Henry Sloan, John Barrier and others, containing
174 ACRES,
belonging to the heirs of William Miller, dec'd, well
watered, and having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn
and other outbuildings. Also, on the same day will be
sold a likely
NEGRO BOY,
aged about twenty-three years. Terms made known
on the day of sale. A. H. CALDWELL, C. & E.
Oct. 23, 1846—Printers fee \$5 50

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence
of Daniel Kirk, dec'd., in Stanley County,
**10 or 15
VALUABLE NEGROES,**
consisting of men, women and children,
HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, CORN, FOD-
DER, WHEAT, and OATS, and a variety of other
good property too various to mention. The sale will
take place on the first day of December, in Stanley coun-
ty, N. C., near the narrow of the Yadkin, and to con-
tinue from day to day until all is sold.
TERMS: A credit of nine months will be allowed to
purchasers, and bond with approved security re-
quired.
JAMES F. KIRK, Exr.
Nov. 10, 1846—29 3c

CHOCOLATE!
JUSH received a supply of fresh chocolate of superi-
or quality.
J. H. ENXISS,
Salisbury, August 21, 1846—tf 17

TEN CENTS REWARD!
RANAWAY from the subscriber living ten miles
west of Salisbury, his indentured apprentice, Na-
thaniel Ennis. I hereby forewarn all persons from har-
boring or employing him, under penalty of the Law.—
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.
3c29
ISAAC COWIN,
Rowan county, November 13, 1846

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence
of Daniel Kirk, dec'd., in Stanley County,
**10 or 15
VALUABLE NEGROES,**
consisting of men, women and children,
HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, CORN, FOD-
DER, WHEAT, and OATS, and a variety of other
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