Judge CLAYTON, of Georgia, who officiated in chief in the famous enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, during the last session of Congress, has put forth in the Georgia Journal an elaborate reply to Mr. ADAM's separate report on that abortive perquisition. The reply of Mr. C. fills nine columns of the Georgia paper, and is excessively acrimonnious, as the reader will perceive, from the following introductory pragraph. It is addressed to Mr. Adams: " From a declaration, thrice repeated in your attack upon the Majority of the Bank committee, that you imputed "no injustice of intention" to their conrse you might readily imagine I had no just grounds of replication to your labored defence of the Bank. But you may not know perhaps that your political relation to the public, and the past treacheries of your life, entitle your reasoning powers to much more fath than your word; the first may deceive, the latter cannot; and where you might utterly fail in obtaining belief for your declaration, you might receive wonderful applause for your

ingenuity. Having exerted all your powers to convict yourself of inconsistency, and ocrite."

destroy your own testimony by the force of argument, it is not at all unreasonable, and of which you cannot complain. if I should seize the opportunity to make you choose between the sophister and the hyp-It is a pity that time had not sufficiently a susged the worthy Judge's anger to induce the omission of personalities which very few of his readers will admit to be just, and still fewer consider in good taste. They excite the more surprise, coming from a gentleman, of warm temperament, it is true, but of remarkable urbanity in his General deportment.

and that if arrested within that distanc, the trial must take place within the State.

"It may be asked, what are the commercial embarrasments, to avoid which merchants will make their shipments to other ports, and the sunswer to this brings under consideration the course which the General Government will pur-sue in the event of Nullification without seces sion, attended as is avowed with an act imposing pains and penalties to enforce it. In answering this, we make no difference in this case whether produced by the Logislature alone, or by the Legislature acting under the sanction of a convention, still supposing however that the State continues in the Union. And in anticipating the course of the General Government, we are governed by what appears to be its true policy,

and most consistent with its general course.

"The desire will be to leave the people of the State time to reflect and to form a practical opinion of their own measures, to see and to feel its true character and that of their advisers; thus trusting to their returning reflection voluntarily to abandon both. And by a simple repeal of their own laws, to restore every thing to the statu in quo-above all things not to indulge gentlemen in their favorite project of having bloodshed. or the military pointing their bayonets at the breast of the citizens. All this is easily practicable. The Collector and his concjutors of the Revenue will have perhaps to live a while without fees. but if any vessel should be hardy enough to deliver her cargo without a permit, or leave the port without a clearance, there is no difficulty in intercepting her on the ocean, and carrying her for adjudication into a port to which the laws of this State do not extend. Importers would not repeat the experiment often: even asso iations would soon get tired of the expense and dangers attending it. We have been astonished to read from the pen of a learned civilian that this arrest could not take place beyond a matine league from our coast; the contrary is unquestionable. It may be made any where on the ocean, and will be valid in our own courts. And even when made of a foreign tessel within a marine league of the coast of our own or any oth r sovereign, it is only a question of policy whother her liberation will be demanded or not. The language of Courts is 'lupum arrbus teneo.' The books are full and explicit on this doctrine. and the Cutters from a few adjacent ports would coon give a practical application of it; without ever coming into ports where they may be subjected to the laws of this State. And another sage doctrine from the same pen we read in these ternes; "if seizures be made in a port or within the distance assigned by the law of nations as the limits of a State, the trial must be in the State, with all the embarrasments of its Courts and Juries." Where must the professional man have been for the last twenty years who could venture upon such doctrines? (See Mr. Calhour's letter.) "We believe, then, that in the event of the

passage of such laws by the State, the President would do no more than express his regret on the occasion in a message to Congress, announcing the event, but would ask no legislative interference, considering it and treating it as an affair for the Treasury and Judiciary Departments.

"How those two Departments would meet the conflict, is the next question.

"The Treasury Department do no more than instruct the Collector, the District Attorney and Marshal, to make no deviation to secure testimony to be used when occatary aid, or the Posse; or any other extra force until the tempest shall spend its force or ed. at least not until further orders. Thus the Moloch scheme of compelling bloodshed is referable to yourselves. You have been comwill be avoided.

"It is probable that those officers may have to encounter prosecutions, fine, impossible in the present state of this communaty even to pack a jury which will not contain State. Obedience to necessary laws, flowing one man of sufficient firmness and correct-from a legitimate source of Public Right, is the ness to resist the torrent, even if we suppose best security to social order and civil freedom. tion of the State Judiciary, it is said, is contemplated to guard against the inde- decision and contempt, The measure of Legis pusn a Legislature, much less the Peo-

Extract from the Message of Gov. Hamilton to the Legislature of South Carolina.

During the interval between your last adjournment and the period of your present meeting a Consention of the people of the State of South Carolina, onlind under the high sanctions of the Coastitution of the State, and by your authority, to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, impasing denice on fare is imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other agauthorized objects: so determine on the character of, and do devise the means of redress; and further in the manner totakeinto consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for the act or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the Government of the United States, which findl be passed or done for the purpose of more effectually executing and enforcing the same." assembled, deliberated, decided, and adjourned. In obedience to the injunctions of this high and sovereign assembly, I send you the result of their proceedings in relation to several of the premises, by which you will purceive, that your action and co-operation are required and de-

I now leg leave to make special polerence to the decements in theseries in which they may be respectively classified. The paper marked E is a report of a committee to whom was referred the set "to provide for the calling of a Convention, with instructions to consider and report thereon, and especially as to the measures proper to be adopted by the Convention, in reference to the violations of the Constitution of the United States, in the enactment by Congress on divers occasions of laws taying duties on impost for the purpose of encouraging and protecting densitie manufactures, and for other answarrantable pur-Poses."

This report compromises a view of the rise, progress, one institutionality and oppressiveness of the Tariff laws, and concludes with submitting an Ordinance (marked F.) entitled "an Ordinance to Nullify certainacts of the Congress of

Congression the 19th May, 1828, and the agt United States, that they violate the true measing may be adverse to this hope.

Threats of coercion, we know, were once in

null and void."

The Convention has moreover declared that fidence the power will not be used, because right the Acts to enforce this Ordmance shall go into may be violated. effect on the 1st of February next-that in ne case of law or equity shall their authority be drawn in question-that no appeal shall be al-United States nor shall any copy of the Record holding any office of honor, profit; or trust under this State (Members of the Legislature excepted) shall take an oath well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this Ordinance; and it concludes with a solemn declaration that "the people of understood by the Government of the United clare that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the General Government to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage by Congress of any act authorizing the comporment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constitutional authorities or citizens; or any act, abolishing or closing the Ports of this State or any of them, or otherwise oband from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared civil tribunals of the country as inconsistant with Union; and that the eople of this State will henceforth hold themselves absolved from all sary to augment our supplies. further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the People of the other

may of right do." It is made your duty to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to the Ordinance, and to prevent enforcement and arrest the operation of the acts of Congress thus nullified. This Ordinance has respective bodies, in reference to the condition of thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina, and it together with the Report and an Address to the People of the South Carolina (marked G.) and an Address to the People of the Co-States, (marked H) setting forth the motives, scope and objects of these acts and doings were likewise adopted by the Convention and the Executive of the State was directed to transmit copies of the same to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress and to the Governors of the several States to be laid before the respective Legislatures,-a duty which shall be discharged with as much despatch as is compatible with a proper preparation of the

papers in question. Fellow Citizens: The die has been at last cast, and South Carolina has at length appealed to her ulterior sovereignty as a member of this Confederacy, and planted herself upon her reserved rights: - The rightful exercise of this power is not a question which we will any longer argue—it is sufficient that she has willed it; and that the act is done; nor is its strict compatibility with our constitutional obligations to all laws pas sed by the General Government within the an from their usual course; and if encountered therized grants of power, to be drawn in question ty force, to let poss on, and to be careful when this interposition is exerted in a case i which the compact has been palpably, deliber sion required. But not to resort to mili- ately and dangerously violated .- That it brings up a conjunction of deep and momentous oterest is neither to be calculated nor deni-

The crisis first presents a class of duties while

manded by the people, in their highest Sovereign ty, to take care that within the limits of this State, their Will be obliged: They have armed prisonment, confiscation, and even death you with the requisite authority, and on the wishave been threatened; but it is scarcely disenarge these duties, will depend the tranquilidom, firmness, and forecast with which you ty, peace, liberty and happiness of our beloved that a jurige could be found of sufficient To leave this obedience to the voluntary sugweakness to yield to it. Some modifica- gestions of Public duty, or private conscience, o to feeble or defective enactments, in the end leads pendence of the present incumbents in the lation which you have to employ at this crisis, is department: But this is an extreme of the precise amount of such enactments as madness to which it will not be easy to may be necessary to render it atterly impossible to collect within our limits, the duties imposed by protective Tariffs thus mullified. That you will resort to such civil and penal provisions as will accomplish this purpose without unnecessary rigoer on the one band, or a weak or mistaken leniency on the other, I feel so well assured that I shall refrain from entering into a detail of suggestions on a subject on which you are so much better advised than myself. That you should arm every citizen with a civil process, be which he may claim at he chooses, restitution his goods seized under the existing impost, on hi giving security to abide the issue of a suit at lan and at the same time define what shall constitute Treason against the State, and by a bill of pains and penalties, compel obedience; and punish dischedience to your own laws, are points too ob vious to require any discussion. In one word, you must survey the whole ground. You must look to, and provide for all possible contingencies. In your own limits, your own Courts of judicature, must not only be Supreme, but you must look to the ultimate result of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the Courts of the United States.

There is one contingency in particular, for which you ought to provide, and that is, in case the Collectors of the Customs in any of the Ports of the State, under the instructions of the General Government, should refuse clearancy to vessels outward bound, that no injury should accrue to our trade, or to those who may be carrying on friendly commercial intercourse with as. the Covernor should, under such circumstances. be authorized to grant instantly, certificates of clearance, under the seal of the State.

An enlightened forecast will not however permit you to stop here—Remember that ours is emphatically a country paying an habitual reverence to the law. As little must be left to the discretion of the Executive as possible. Every conjuncture must be anticipated by your own enactments.

From these Legislative provisions, let me new pass to the consideration of consequences, I trust, of a remote and improbable occur-

We claim that our remedy is essentially of a pacific character. When we set up this chain, all we mean to say is, that of right it ought to be the United States, purporting to be laws laying and as far as we are concerned, it shall be so. duties and imposts on the importation of foreign To the peaceful redress afforded by our Courts, eared unauthorized by the Constitution of the of this painful controversy. But the final issue

and intent thereof, and are null, and wold, and Threats of coercion, we know, were once in the revenues to support great and the not law, nor binding on this State, its officers, or relation to the probable measures of this State instruments of his greatness?

affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly probably be yet entertained. Nor ought we, in a struggle like this, to rely entirely on the con-

We must be prepared for this alternative. I would, therefore, recommend, that our Militia System and its laws, undergo a thorough relowed or taken to the Supreme Court of the vision. That the executive be authorized to ac cept for the defence of Charleston and its depenbe permitted or allowed.—That all persons new dencies the services of two thousand volunteers, either by Companies or Files, or they may volunteer, and that they be formed into four Battalions one Squadron of Cavalry, and two Battalions, one of the Field, and the other of Heavy Artillery; that these Corps be organized in a Legronary Brigade, and that the Executive, from the precincts in which those volunteers are or-States, and the people of the co-states, that we ganized, select the Officers of the appropriate are determined to maintain this our Ordinance rank for the several commands. I suggest the and Declaration at every hazard, do further de- expediency of this Brigade being armed and equipped from the Public Arsenals completely for field, and that appropriations may be made for supplying all deficiencies in our munitions of war.

In addition to these Volunteer drafts, I deem safe to recommend that the Executive be authorized also to accept of the services of ten thousand Volunteers from the other divisions of the State. to be organized and arranged in regiments and structing the free ingress and egress of vessels to brigades, & the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and that this force be called the

That portion of our claims upon the General Government, which was payable in arms, atobe null and void, otherwise than through the mounting in value to forty-one thousand, six hundred and twenty five dollars and eighty the longer continuance of South Carolina in the cents, I have recived in arms of various descriptions, but still some appropriations will be neces

And provision should likewise be made for mounting some of our heavy pieces of Ordinance States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a and a fixed and annual appropriation made for separate Government, and do all other acts and the Artillery in Charleston, and in other parts things, which sovereign and independant States of the State, according to their relative expenses. I have ordered the Quarter Master General, whose report will be presented to you, and the Arsenal Officer of Artillery, to repair to this place, to separate establishment, military and civil; their several departments.

I would moreover recommend that the President be requested to direct the removal of the U. S, Troops, now in garrison in the state citadel in Charleston, which they now occupy at the con- spurred." joint instance and request of the State and City authorities, as the accommodations of that port are wanted for our own arms and munitions. would moreover suggest, that after the citadel is thus returned to the State, and the public stores belonging to the State are deposited there, that the Magazine Guard be removed from the Neck to garrison this post, and that a daily guard be detached from it to the Magazine, and that the guard be augmented to sixty men, and that the ppointment of its officers and general disposion and organization be under the orders and authority of the Commandier-in-Chief.

I should consider myself, gentlemen, as recreant to my trust, if I did not recommend to you as to avail himself of this appeal. This is a these provisions, or some adoption of those of nuch wiser import that may suggest themselves Judge in the State Court who would obey such to you, and which may be necessary to the pubalaw. The work of corruption must have outhe safety and public honor, however unprobable he contingency of their ever being required-It not enough that a people may be right in the truggle for their privileges and liberties; but they nust have the means of securing their safey by ample resources for repelling force 5y

I cannot however but think, that on a calm nd dispassionate review by Congress, and the unctionaries of the General Government, of the true merits of this controversy, that the arbitraion by a call of a Convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire will be accorded to us.

To resort to force, is at once to prefer a dissoution of the Union to its preservation. South Carolina has declared, that she admits of no ubiters but her Co-States assembled with her in their sovereign capacity—to deny to her this preference is to admit that our league has no conservative principle, short of an appeal to the sword. To suppose, when one of our most prominent objections to the Protective System is its unconstitutionality, that this and the other vexatious and conflicting questions of construccountry, are not susceptible of compromise or is to affirm that that spirit of amity and justice without which the Union would be a revolting and compulsory league, is utterly extinct.

But be this as it may-Whatever may be the ssue of this unhappy controversy, relying on the ntelligence and spirit of a free and gallant peoole, on the imperishable truth and sacred charecter of rights, let us advance with an unfalering heart and a steady step, to the performmee of our duty to our country-On your deliberations I fervently invoke the blessings of Almighty God.

J. HAMILTON, Jr. Columbia, Nov. 27, 1832.

What do the Nullifiers propose to give ns for this Union and its fruits? What do they propose to give you, people of South his duties, but prevent the ship owner or officers Carolina? Their first great gift to you from enloading into the Custom House. And it will be BLOODY WARS. The nation may happen, that the vessel is a foreigner and of South Carolina must have her armies her consul demands protection from the Geneand her navies, and some times her ene- ral Government; or she may be an American, mies. For the smiles of peace and plenty and her agent or captain may prefer the same which the Union gives her, she will see occasionally a devastated country and her be complied with; it presents a state of collision verse her territory, not like peaceful clouds is one which will enlist feelings that must soon raining fatness, but blasting her fau fields turnish a remedy for the evil.-Force must be with showers of blood. Perchance a war or used; and every good man in the United States the Helots may send vengeance and mur- will support the government in applying it upon der into her bedchambers, break up the such a demand. very foundation of her society, and leave "It has been suggested that this State will her little better than a desolated waste. But suppose that victory always perches upon the Palmetto and glory encarcles the merchant trust to the permit or elearance of such banner of South Carolina, what then? a custom? Will it be any thing but a mere Will her people be more blest? Will she mullity? And would any vessel venture into a even gain that free trade and no tariff for port thus embarrassed? Then what a load of which her leaders are preparing to sever debt would not the State incur by acts so clearly her from the Union? Her armies and subjecting her to the obligation to indemnity for navies must be paid. Glory cannot be purchased by bloo alone. It costs money also; it flourishes in oppression and misery, in groans and tears; it makes the palice bright but the cottage gloomy. Impover- the State already overwhelmed with a debt for ished farmers, sad fathers, mothers bent millions actually cast into the waters." down with grief, widows in weeds and in the restitution which they decree, and to the tears, are the back grounds of glory's pic-The acts t'us restlified, are the acts passed by ultimate arbitrament of our sister States, in a ture. Some Calhoun, or some McDutlie, general Convention assembled on the disputed or some Hamilton, may become a great passed on the 14th July, 1832. They are de powers, we look with confidence to an adjustment man, a warrior, a hero; but will that give South Carolina free trade? Where will come

And beyong a marine league from our coast, and that if arrested within that distance, the duties imposed by the said acts and judicial authorities to be absolutely deaf, has not diminished take place within the State.

Will pay tariff upon your imports and your views of the subject before you, and request that iel, Eckles, Edemondon, Gary, Gee, Gaves, and indicated authorities to be absolutely deaf, has not diminished take place within the State.

will pay tariff upon your imports and your views of the subject before you, and request that iel, Eckles, Edemondon, Gary, Gee, Gaves, and indicated authorities to be absolutely deaf, has not diminished take place within the State. carriages; excised upon your bread and your drink; ground down to the very dust with taxes of all sorts, forms and names a thousand der the circumstances of the case led me to yield times more opprsesive than your orators paint the present tariff. You will have custom houses upon every road leading into an adjoining State, with their armies of attendants; your post office establishment must be confined to your own limits; letters will be charged with many times their presents rates, and correspondence with other States obstructed if not cut off. All tirely unknown, to permit me to judge of what it these independent establishments, armies may, hereafter, be proper to do. navies custom house officers, excisemen, postmasters, &c. &c. must be supported out of the toil and sweat of the people of of no legitimate purpose of such a nomination, South Carolina. And for what? To get but the election of a President for the common rid of an oppressive tariff? No, for she good and happiness of the country. In my for would bring on herself oppressions a thous- mer letter of acceptance, I said distinctly that I and times more heavy. No; it is not to get rid of the tartif. It is to make more greatmen to feed on the people. It is to enable those who can feed upon the people of the United States, to feed on those of South Carolina. themselves on the immediate attention of the We have not government enough for our triot, and demand all his a licitude. The Ungreat men; the people are not ground down ion itself is in danger, and the signs of the times enough; enough of their substance is not filched from them to support fiery ambition and princely indolence. The Union must be destroyed to make more governments right to control the press in the selection of its that the people may have more riders. Some suppose that the people may have more riders. But I may rightfully desire to have it to inquire into the expediency of creating Those who cannot ride in Washington, may be able to ride in Charleston. They must destroy our prosperity, that they may reap glory from the people's misery. Rather than live obscurely in Heaven, they would change it into Hell, that they may be the rulers of the miserable.

What separation from the Union would be to South Carolina, it would be, more or less, Keeper at Charleston, the latter an experienced to every other State. All must have their and our people would be reduced by wars, and taxarion, to the condition of British paupers, while all the profits of their labor beyond a bare support, would go to support of every true friend to his country should be di-

> In contemplating these results, who will be, with his life, his fortune and his sacred honor?" [Glube.

> "The laws of the United States give, or may be made to give a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. But we see that Mr. Calhoun advises, or at least suggests that the State, by proper enactments may prevent the party prosecuted from obtaining a copy of the record from the State, so shocking suggestion. Can he hope to find a stripped even imagination, if he can.

"We feel little apprehension of conviction; but if they do take place, and the individual suffer, the United States must indemnify him. If he suffers death, of his persecutors will attend his obsequies. The whole course, however, of the 'State Right Party,' (as they style themselves,) shows that they are too apprehensive of getting is to the wrong, to push things to such extremities.

"The only further step for the Treasury Department to take, will be to order the collectors of some of the adjacent ports to beset our har bours, and, if necessary, add to them a few vessels of war as the existing laws allow. Not for the purpose of blockading, for that prohibits ingress and egress, and is applicable only to war, but to arrest such ressels as leave our ports w.1:ou a clearance. This offence, I believe in ordinary cases, is punished with only a pecuniary fine; but if the cause of refusing her a clearance, be the delivery of her cargo without a permit, (beyond a very moderate amount,) it is forfeiture also. The fact of the cause of refusing a clearance, it is easy to obtain proof of; and if it tive power, which now convulse the whole can be supposed that the United States Court in this State will be so trammelled by State Legisadjustment in an assembly of equivalent au- lation, as to impede the infliction of the legal penthority to that which formed the Constitution, alty; it is easy to order the prize into other ports, Thus the machinery is complete for carrying into effect the revenue laws of the country, not withstanding any course of penal legislation into which the State Legislation may be surprised or har

> "Difficulties may arise with segard to this course of proceeding, which it is proper to notice. Every vessel has a right, after certain lay-days, to deliver her carge into the Collector's custody there to be detained until the duty is paid or secured, and she is then entitled to all the privileges of a vessel landing her cargo under permit. Such a vessel, of course, will be entitled to load and depart, and it is right she should do so.

"But it may happen that the restraints imposed by State legislation, may be extended to this case also, and not only control this pacific will of the consiguee, who is desirous of paying demand.

that there is no avoiding; but the collission

establish its own Custom House, and supercede that of the United States; but can this be done such violent and perilous conduct? To say nothing of the unavoidable expenditure of public money which will certainly follow in the wake of such an adventure. Armies and navies and officers without number, must be created and paid,

ACARD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN

The National Intelligencer of the 16th instant, which has just been handed to me at this place, informs me that my name has been presen-

consider the nomination which I accepted as having been finally disposed of by the recent election; and the sentiment of deference which, unmy own wishes to those of a portion of my fellow citizens in assenting to that nomination, now binds me with increased obligation to acquiesce in the decision of the whole which has been made upon it,-The question, on which I may expect to be heard, if it should be thought expedient to make it, at a time proper for its consideration. That time, I think, is not the present. The election is too far off, and the future too en-

Should the question ever be put for my decision I shall answer it according to my sense of my duty as a citizen of the United States .- I knew could never consent to be the President of a party, and the same sentiment will continue to influence me in any future decision I may be called to make upon this subject. Meantime, there are other subjects of fearful magnitude that press render it problematical whether it may be the fluence the first privileges, and those inwill of Heaven that we shall ever have another presidential election, under the present constituunderstood that, at such a time as this, and under distinct banking corporations, located the circumstances of public anxiety and alarm in the different sections of the state, and that surround us, I take no pleasure, but the re- cach with such a capital only as the comverse, in seeing my name the renewed subject of newspaper discussion, for a purpose so remote and contingent. I am sensible of the favorable regard which. I have no doubt, prompted your article, and grateful for it. -But I should lose all selfrespect if, at such a time and under such circumstances, I could be thinking of myself, or sanction, by my silence, what seems to me so very unseasonable an obtrusion of my name on the consideration of the public. There is already, far too much of exasperated

feeling among our people from other causes of immediate and unavoidable pressure.-The efforts those who would ride them "booted and rected to the great purpose of coaciliation and peace. Instead, therefore, of opening a new source of excitement by the premature discussion not say, our patriotic Chief Magistrate, disposed to unite in 20 endeavor to shut up those "The federal Union must be proserved.?" other fountains that are already sending out Who will not resolve to preserve it, if need their bitter waters so freely among us, and to see if it be possible to bring back something like that state of great and disinterested love of country and fraternal concord, in which the war of the revolution left us, and the federal constitution been received coldly, and ordered to perform a quarantine of eight days, the Admiral's remonrevolution left us, and the federal constitution that made the introduction of free government so easy, and its action hitherto so prosperous. 1 indulge in no romantic expectation of that golden the morning he left Cadiz, a Spanish brig arrivdone to allay the agitation that has already arisen, and bring our people to a kinder state of feeling and harmonious action, it requires no great stretch of politic. I sagacity to see that our institutions will rush to speedy ruin.

At such a time, and in such a state of things, I must be excused from any agency, express or tacit, in the premature agitation of the question of the next election of President.

WM. WIRT. Annapolis, Nov. 17th, 1832

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE

Tuesday, Nov. 27th, The bill to abolish the office of county Trustee n the county of Buncombe, was taken up, amended by extending its provisions to Columbus, Beaufort, Rowan, Onslow and Nash, and passed to a third rending.

Mr. Ailen presented a bill to erect a new county out of a portion of Burke and Buncombe, by the name of Yancey. Read the fist time.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Parker, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to exempt from taxation the land upon which Henry Humphreys has erected a Cotton Factory, together with the daand passed. Mr. Martin presented a bill to establish the

Bank of North Carolina. Mr. Hogan, a bill to regulate the county courts of Davidson. (Amended to embrace Hyde

and Onslow.) Mr. Seawell, a bill to incorporate the Experimeatal Rail-Road company of Raleigh.

Mr. Allen, a bill concerning the Supreme

Court. (Provides for the appointment of a 4th abandon their outposts, and have retreated five Judge.)

Saturday, Dec. 1.

their concurence in the amendment to the engrossed bill to vest in the County Courts fiel. of Macon and Ruthford, power to appoint places of public sale in said counties. We are informed that amongst the great number of persons who have joined the forces which lately left this country for Portugal, there are

clerks of Haywood and Macon counties, was read and adopted, and ordered to be enroled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

The House now resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the chair, and took up the bill to vest the right of electing the Oct, and the packet ship Francois 1st, Captain clerks of the County and Superior Courts, within Pell, which sailed from Havre on the 11th Oct the several counties in this State, in the free They were boarded late in the evening by the white men thereof; and after some time spent news schooner Helipse, belonging to the office of therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman on behalf of the committee, reported the said bill, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in. The bill as amended, was then read the third time, pased, and ordered to be engrossed-YEAS 93-Nays 30:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Abernathy, Adams, Arrington, Blowe, Boddie Bonner, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Carter, Clark, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Craige, Cromwell, Cunningham, Cuthberston, Davidson dition, that the ship Wm. Neilson, Capt. Platt, Dewes, Dockery, Doherty, Emmit, Enloe, Fadbound to New Orleans, which had left the port dis, Foscue, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Guthrie, Harmond, Hardison, Hart, Horton, Hunt, Iron, Irvine, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones. by its violence towards the Banks, on which she Jorden, Lancaster, Lee, Ledford, Little, Locke, struck in the afternoon. She went to pieces du-Loudermilk, Lyon, Mangum, Marsteiler, Mask, ring the night, and all hands on board (estima-Maultsby, Monk, Montgomery, Mullen, Murray, B'Laurin, M'Neill, M'Queen' Norman, O Brien, Park, Poeplos, Potts, Rand, Relfe, Ridley, Saintclair, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Grammy years been attached to the theatrics Settle, Simmons, Shan, Swith, Stelling, St. Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, Stallings, Ste-

M'Clease, M'Leod, McMillian, Nelson, Pierre, Poindexter, Sheppard, Skinnet, Spraill, L. Thompson, Tillett, A. W. Wooten, C. Woot

Friday Nov. 30.

Mr. McLeod submitted the following resolution, which was read and reject.

Whereas the Charters of the present Banks are already so near their end, as to render their usefulness as such to the commerce of the State of but little benefit; and whereas continuance of the United States Bank, any longer than the period of its present charter, is put beyond a doubt, duty therefore devolves upon this Legislature to provide other and new means for a currency of this State; and whereas both experience and the nature of our government present us a cautious admorition against the creation of any single banking corporation, with a capital large enough for the demands, of the State & with power to establish its branches in various sections of the state, such an institution may, and will in times suited for such an occasion, either directly or indirectly indirected with them:

Resolved, therefore, That the joint select committee on Banks be directed mercial exigencies of such locations may actually require, with ample provision, for the soundness of their issues, by a retained supervising power of the legislature; thus creating a competition in their buisness, and a check upon their actions, unknown to a large Mother Bank and branches that the committee report by bill or other-

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore American. LATEST FROM EUROPE-CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.

Captain Farren of the brig Montevideo, wh left Cadiz on the 23d October, reports that the entire fleet of Don Miguel had surrendered to that of Don Pedro. Our previous accounts (says the Journal of Commerce) left the fleet of Don Miguel at Vigo, where it put in Sept. 29th, under the pretence of making repairs, but it had strance to the contrary notwithstanding.

The statement of Capt. Farren is, that on

age. But, unless something effectual can be ed there from Vigo, the captain of which stated, that in order to maintain the neutrality of their port, the authorities of Vigo had deemed it pro per to require that the fleet should leave their port or be dismantled. The Admiral preferred the former, and during the night put to sea, but came in contact with the fleet of Don Pedro under Admiral Sartorious, which lay off the Port. An action ensued which resulted in a complete victory by Sartorious, and both squadrons were seen steering for Oporto in company.

The report was generally credited in Cadia, and received with apparent pleasure by the in habitants.

The squadron of Don Miguel consisted of the Don Juan VI of 80 guns and 778 men, Princesa Royal frigate of 50 guns and 480 men. Cev bele sloop of war, 26 guns and 234 men, Isabelle 24 guns and 199 men, brig Fego 20 guns and 151 men, brig Audacious 18 guns and 114 men.

Total 218 guns, 1996 men.
All was quiet at Cadiz. The Queen Regent had issued a decree of amnesty towards personal engaged in treasonable conspiracies during the King's extreme sickness, which however excluded fifteen persons. King Ferdinand's health was improving.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

This morning our news schooner Evening lition came up from the ship Ajax, Captain borers employed thereon. Read the first time Hiern, which was boarded thirty-five miles outside the Hook, with Liverpool papers to Oct 224, and London papers to Oct. 21st.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF DON

PEDRO. Private accounts have been received from Madrid stating that a continued attack was made on Oporto on the 29th and 30th September and 1st October. The Miguelites were obliged w leagues from Oporto.

London, Oct. 21-Advices have been received from Bordeaux, of the 14th inst. stating that on A message from the Commons stating the 10th the Miguelite army before Oporto had retreated five leagues (15 miles) to Peas

The said bills was ordered to be enrol- more than twenty officers of distinguished reputation in the infantry and cavalry. Many civil The engressed resolution relative to the lians have enrolled themselves who from their knowledge of the country, and from other circumetances, are certain to aid the constitutions cause in various ways.

> From the New York Courier. Monday Morning, 4, o'clock

We stop the press to aunounce the arrival outside the Hook of the packet ship Virginia, Capt Harris, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th the Courier and Enquirer.

The dates by neither of these vessels are as late as those received by the President; we therefore confine burselves to extracting from the various journals we have received, the shipping and commercial intelligence.

The gale at Liverpool on the 8th Oct. 8P

pears to have been most severe, An account of some of the disasters it occasioned will be found under our shipping head. We now learn in ad-Photos, Thomas, G. A. Thomason, Townsend, Tunstall, Ury, Wadsworth. Ward, Watson, Weaver, Weich, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witchand intent thereof, and are null, and wold, and not law, nor junding on this State, its officers, or relation to the probable measures of this State instruments of his greatness?

President in 1836—7. It is proper, I think, and wold, and public rumor, to which without delay, place my own that I should, without delay, place my own baker, Barringer, Borden, Beessan, Burns, Danhous after leaving a port which they had help the state of the state instruments of his greatness?

New Orleans. Alas! the kapless further and his poor children were doomed to perish in a few house after leaving a port which they had help the state of the state.

the fulness of hope and confidence! It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Somerville, after putting his longuage and theatrical dresses on board the David Cannon, for New Orleans, was left behind by that vessel, which sailed twelve days before. The Wm. Neilson was the first ship destined for the same port, and in her he and his children unfortunately embarked

The Havre dates by the Francois I. are to the 10th Oct. A violent harricane was experienced at Havre on the 8th, but no accounts had reachd that place of any damage that it occasioned.

From the N. Y. Advertiser. It appears to be the determination of the Paris newspapers, to put the news Ministry down without even suffering them to dissue. The artillery of the press has become seem as if no administration of government would be able to maintain itself against its united attacks; a few more overturnings in France, must have a tendency to produce minister, who was bred in the revolutionary aparte. It is to be expected that he will infase energy and decision into their measures, and in a case of any emergency, that he will shew firmness & courage in support of it appears to be unquestionable, that the large portion of people who lean to republi lost their confidence in the present sovereign. the government more conformable to their favourite system. Whether their objection is to the person of the monarch, or to the If this were an individual faction, the question constitution, we do not know. Perhaps at is not of much importance, for under the circumstances of the nation, dethronement of the King would undoubtedly terminate in the destruction of the constitution. The experiment of another revolution in France would, in our opinion, be in the highest'degree hazardous to the future peace and safcty of the country. There is a strong party in favor of the present sovereign, a strong republican party, and not a small number in favor of the exiled monarch. It is a dangerous course to try experiments would probably be extremely disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the nation.



THE WATCHHAN.

Salisbury Saturday, December 8, 1832. The Honorable David L. Swain, one of the Judge's of the Superior Court is elected Governer of the State for the ensuing year, in the place of Governor Stokes, who has declined a re-elec-

The stood on the last balloting-For R. D. Spaight. 8: Gov. Branch having withdrawa.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO? This question has been often asked in relation the attempted disruption of the Union in South arolina. His enemies answer the question by saying (some of them.) that he will forthwith chade the Port of Charleston, and hurry on in at way the catastrophe which the Disunionrast of these conclusions, we answer that the Exsed on important topics, to speak the sentithis, but every man who is at all in the confiwarmly devoted to the salvation of the Union. illed forth, are, that " the Federal Union of the e bitterest vituperation on this very supposition. How can any man then doubt, but that the Presiaty? But what will he do? Will he forthe criminal inen, who are engaged in the pre tration of an army to resist the Law of the words & the parade of military musters, (whatethese fectionists. But should they in any man | membered in the day of our tribulation. her offer armed resistance to any officer in the discharge of his duty under the act of Congress; will no doubt proceed immediely to relieve the Executive from the responsisility of meeting the crisis unaided by further enng their regular dues for their share of protec-on, and let South Carolina engross all the imrting trade of the country without paying any ex at all, because, forocoth, it may displease with Alexander Hamilton, that it lacked energy a hold itself together, and was not calculated to newer the practical purposes for which it was

" LEND ME YOUR PARS." It will be seen from the extract we have given

the Arsenal keeper to repair to Columbia, to attif it is to be on the basis of a joint concern between tend on the military Committees.—He speaks of the State and individuals, and if the Hon. mover G.ard. - The commissioning of o'r ers, -'he favorite scheme to ensure the protection & secumounting of field-pieces, and recommends the most unique preparation of a hostile array. And every hope that we shall have a good Bank yet some of the adherents of Nullification say We were glad to see that a good enterprise of the same processing the processin that it is a peaceful remedy; and yet the Editor of the Western Carolinian, in the last number, taken up the subject on principles that were calridicules the sentiment some time since expressed by the Union party at a meeting in Salisbury, close the policy which they intend to per- that this doctrine tended to "civil war and bloodshed." Look to the Ordinance of South Garoli the governing force in Europe, would us, and there you see a solenn privision, executed in South Carolina .- Look to this message, and you perceive a palpable defiance of the Federal Government, and minute arrangements for a military campaign. You learn also, that either civil war, or anarchy, or both. The this thing has been in contemplation for some time, government have now a soldier for prime for you are informed, that in addition to the portion of public arms which South Carolina is enschool, and served for a long time underBo- titled to draw from the Federal Government, she has received upwards of forty-one thousand Dollars worth of arms-for old claims due her from the United States, and all these acts are accompunied with the peremptory declaration, that a revenue law of the United States is to be resisted the present constitution and dynasty. But with force-this is the oft avowed object of the Stat of South Carolina. Can there then be any doubt as to the real meaning of the Nullifiers? canism, and are headed by La Favette, have Are they not already on the very verge of Treason? Should they presume to arm themselves in defiance of the laws of the land, will not the and are desirons to, render the character of very first movement of a military force be a levy ing of war? It was so cecided in the case of Blannerhasset and in several other instances .-

would not be debated-and can the metaphysical

subterfuge of a sanction by State sovereignty.

make the act in any wise different It seems to

us that, standing as matters now do, the very

first muster of armed men, is a levying of war,

Here, let us ask if this horrible proceeding can find favor with the honest yeomanry of our State? Can any one amongst us wish to see war-yes, Civil and Servile War, spread the mantle of its bloody horrors over our country? Who could wish to see the Union torn asunder, the revenue was the conduct of Mr. Spaight, of Craven, and if a community, thus divided; and the entirely abolished, and direct taxes imposed upon your Townsman, Gen. T. G. Polk, neither of whom, seemed to feel any great solicitude on the feelings in common with farmers; who are not subject; -indeed, I am authorised to say, the interested in the culture of the soil—who delight moment Gen'l. Polk, was apprised by letter of to see the country turned upside down, and who the wishes of his party he resolved that his name hope that if a Revolution succeeds, the Nulli- should be withdrawn from the nomination. It fiers will reward their treason with some fat office. was a matter of regret to his his friends, for it is Such are the choice spirits, who themselves, destitute of courage and principle, are endeavoring to yet all concur in the opinion, that he pursued mislead the honest farmers of the country. Be- the course, which honor pointed out. lieve you, that when the bloody issue is made up, that these great men are going to put themselves in the gorge of the Battle?—Not so—if it were, & County and Superior Courts, has passed its final they were the only ones that were to stand before reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of doubt stand in the back ground, at a respectful distance, while the hard hands of the working men are

The public papers will shew you that Nullito do all the fighting-spill all the blood-pay most of the taxes to carry on the war - and if any credit is to come of it, some Commander-in-Chief is Martin of Rockingham, simply on the abstract to got all the honor, who perhaps, never once showed himself in harms way: And if any hanging comes of it, they will scamper off to France or England, and leave the poor deluded peasantry, who had rather die than leave their

for this criminal conduct.

The mask is removed .- The Nullifier stands confessed; that which we have heretofore charged upon the Western Carolinian, is now put forth in all its naked deformity - a thorough aquiescence in the revolutionary doctrine of S. Carolina. Under the Editorial head of the last number of this paper, we find a most a fulsome adulatory notice of the Ordinance passed by the late Convention of South Carolina, in the conclusion of and has he adopted one of the Heathen Divini-ties as the object of his worship. The Jacobias of France had their Goddess of Liberty—whom best on important topies, to speak the senu-lacuts of the Executive, are as pointed and strong as language can be in reprobation of this roost miserable scheme of Disunion; not only ed-to their Deity thus represented, they predence of General Jackson, declares that he is tended to pay divine honors—while the mest appalling Tyranny and the most frightful anarchy His own words on all occasions when they are unshadowed that country;—those times form an epoch in history, emphatically called the Reign States must be preserved." The Nullifiers of Terror. The conductor of the Western themselves, seem to believe this, for their leading Carolinian invokes not the Goddess as did Jacosegan, the Mercury is pouring forth against him bins, but the God of Liberty, whom he suppo ses to preside over the rites of Nullification .-This Divinity, this "bodiless creation eastacy dentis fully disposed, nay determined, to do his of frenzied brains, we fear, like the celebrated Molock, can only be appeased with blood and carith blockade the Port of Charelston? Should nage. A Christian and a Patriot, we should think, ought to supplicate the Throne of infinite be a duty, to put myself right in the court of Mercy—through the merits of our Mediator, to a public opinion, before which you have summoned and, confine themselves to the parade only of vert from our beloved country—from our wives and children the horrors of rebellion and civil ver he might be justified in doing;) we have no war, and that the land of our Father, bitherto so dea that he will in the least, interfere with signally preserved and blessed, may still be re

It is astonishing, with what pertinacity, the Nullifiers adhere to their absurd Theory. Over alternative being presented—Congress is now a- who was long suspected, flinches from it—Governor Lumkin of Georgia, discards it and even Mr. McDuffie himself, will not give it the sancments. What course Congress may think of the people are in decided hostility to it, as is shown by the late election for their Legislature; it would be impossible for them to submit to, leve it will be consistent with the dignity of the vote stor 125,100 in favour and 16,000 against ar Government, and as mild and compromising the doctrine, giving only a majority of only one as a sense of that dignity will admit. Perhaps fifth. With her own people sodivided & the opin-they may authorize a Convention of the States ion of the Nation almost unanimously against so settle these disputed points—the consent of them, the dominant party have passed an ordintwo thirds of Congress and two-thirds of the same that all officers civil and military and all jurors shall under the pain of loosing their places, siderable lapse of time must take place before and under penalty of fine and imprisonment, take this can be done—in the mean time Nullifica- an oath to support a law, which is to destroy an tion is enforced—then will the question be really act of Congress,—Sixteen thousand of the people on a horn this law is to operate have solemnly they stand mute and see the Supreme law of the Land defield and insulted? Will they stand by take this outh conscientiously, and yet—the ty-ranical mandate has gone forth you must swear. under these penalties. Such tyranical exactions, such strong almost overwhelming temptation to is sickening tyranny.

for the Jackson ticket, in Louisians, at 1594.

BANK. We are glad to see our friend Martin of Rosin to-day's paper, that Governor Hamilton re-commends the organization of 12,000 Malitia, to carry into effect the peaceful measure of Nulifi-cation. He also tells the Legislature, that he has ordered the Quarter Master General, and the establishment of a Legionary Cores-a State of the measure, will only relax enough from his We were glad to see that a gentleman of his sound sense, and excellent financial tact, had culated to do so much good .- The growing difficulti-s in South Carolina, render our people every day, more discontented with their money; and unless our State has a good Bank of its own, we shall be soon, wofully at a loss for a sound

NEW COUNTY-Proposed.

We perceive amongst the Legislative proeedings, that a bill has been introduced to erect a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe into a new county, to be called YANCEY. The majority have been so long deaf to the complaints of the people of this unfavored region, that we fear this deafness has become so much a habit that we can scarce hope for a favorable issue. Should the Bill however, pass, we hope that the Assembly will amend the title in the article of spelling, for if the name be meant in compliment to the late Speaker of the Senate, it ought to be recollected that he spelled his name YANCY.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Raleigh, Monday, Dec. 3. My Dear Sir :- The Election for Governor has given rise to much excitement, and has finally resulted in the choice of Judge Swain-the Ex Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. John Branch, was on the ground, personally soliciting votes. It was generally remarked here, that he made greater exertions to gain his election, than just as much as if they were to march to the was ever known in this place before. Tis true, State Citidel or to fort Moultrie, and drive out he had every thing at stake, and nazarded every the United States troops at the point of the Bay- thing on the issue. Success would give him a brief political existence-while defeat would throw him into political oblivion. Thus situated, he strained every nerve, and would, I think have succeeded, had he not been charged with the poisonous doctrine of Nullification; -this doctrine, however, he disavowed: Very different whom, seemed to feel any great solicitude on the

The bill giving to the free white people of the "the heavy brunt of cannon ball" it would be not | 95 to 50 -It goes to the Senate on to morrow,

so much a matter to be deplored ; -- they will no and it will, it is believed, pass that body by an fication has been presented to the Legislature in a variety of aspects. The Resolutions of Mr. question, were first offered-they were followed

by Resolutions offered by Mr. Leake of Richmond, who went more in detail, and while he condemned the doctrine, strongly protested against the Tariff ; thus carrying the poison and wives and little ones-to answer with their lives the outlidate together. Since which time, resolutions have been offered by Daniel of Halifax, and Monk of Sampson, both of whom indirectly lead to the same question. Which of them will be adopted is uncertain, yet most of the Legislature concur in the opinion, that it is necessary that some expression of the Losgislative opin-

> the delusion which rests with S. Carolina, . that we are with her."

Five News from the Convent of the Visitawhich, is the following; we had almost said protion in Georgetown, D. C. on Wednesday last, in it too many votaries. This fear is wholly disthat way the catastrophe which the Distribution and South seem so anxious to produce.—

Others predict, that let South Carolina do what she may, he will do nothing for the Constitution and the cause of the whole South—of Freedom itself."

It is believed, is to establish an institution in that the cause of the produce.—

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It is believed, is to establish an institution in that the cause of the produce.—

It is believed, is to establish an institution in that the cause of the produce.—

It is a produce.—

It i pince, in order to enlarge the opportunity for Education to the young females of the South .- [Nat Int.

ion should be made, for the purpose of dispelling

These ladies we are happy to say arrived at Salisbury in safety, altho' the stage broke down a few miles from this place and in consequence of this accident they remained in our town for two or three days -may they prosper the noble cause in which they have embarked!!

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, Nov. 224, 1832. To the writer in the Richmond Enquirer under the signature of "A Friend to Truth."

Perceiving that in your strictures upon the public conduct of Mr. Calhoun you have drawn my name into the question, I avail myself of my right, which in this instance, I deem also to

In the course of that debate I did explicitly, and more than once, impute to the doc rives maintained by Mr. Cathoun, an irreconcileacle hestility to the very existence of the state governments. And whilst I admitted that, from his ignorance we have no manner of doubt, but that they will be treated as insurgents, viz: will be attacked by false, but dangerous.—Scarcely a Politician supported, I had too much respect for the underwith force, and compelled to a submission to the larger of this but there is no present danger of this to loose, pretends to believe in it. Judge Barbour, that he could be blind to the consequences. I supported, I had too much respect for the underfore warned both him and Mr. Lowndes, that this was but the commencement of a scheme which most end in the utter subversion of the rights of tion of his better judgement,—In S. C. two fifths of the people are in decided hostility to it, as is

I told those gentlemen that five years would not elapse before we should be called upon to pay another tribute to the masters-the manufacturers: and I took the term of five years, because four is the limit of the Presidential service; and I knew at each approaching election a bribe would be held up to buy up the vote and interest of the strongest portion of the Union. Experience has confirmed the truth of my calculation: and the Tariffs of '22, '24, and their successors attest the soundness of theory to which the practice, will, in every instance, have been found rigilly

When Mr. Lowndes by strenuous opposition to the Tariff of 24, was buying golden opinions from all sorts of men, I took occasion to remind perjury, sucely, nev r was presen e by any other hun, that to him and Mr. Calhoun the southern aw making body, to their constituents! and this state would be mainly indebted for the system of be dominant faction there? Could we antici demand let it be remembered is made of People pillage and oppression which was then being esale such a result, we should say that our Govrement was indeed a failure; we should say port the constitution of the United States. This

Wr. Calboun. and Mr. Lowndes all came into tablished over them. In plain truth Mr. Clay, Plaintiff's debt and cost. the House of Representatives, for the first time at the same session (1811-12) each with a sin-The New Orleans Bee states the majority gle eye on the presidency—and commenced a sys- CASA BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS LORS wested immediately by the Subscritem of bidding at the auction of popularity, which

with Mr. Lowndes, was terralizated only with his life, and has been nore-nttingly followed up by the other two down to the present hour. In this contest Mr. Clay, has decided the vantage ground, having given himself up entirely to the friends of the American System, of which he has moreover, the reputation of being the architect as well as the chief supporter. Al hough Mr. Calhoan was the father of the present Bank of the United States, yet hiszeal in its support has been quickened by the hope of propitating Pennsylvania, and rallying under his standard all the friends and dependents of that collossal scheme of corruption, wherever they are to be foundwhether on this, of the other side of the Atlantic. Accordingly we see the Stock Brokers of London, following suit to the lead of the Orater of the west and hear them chaunting in the very words, and in the same key note of the great author of the American System

The friends and admirers of Mr. Lowndes, may and probably will, be wounded by this statement but it is due to truth. Among the lasthis admiser—I claim a place; although, from the time he lent himself to Mr. Clay, on his motion to change the rules and orders of the House-a motion levelled personally at me, and utterly regardless and subversive of the freedom of speech. and of debate-I lost, never to be regained, all my respect for him, not only as a statesman, but as a man, and a gentleman. His conduct on that occasion, was the conduct of a pinp and a parasite; such as the humblest member of the South-Carolina delegation would have somed to descend to. But such are the tempistions and the

wages of ambition. To some, it may appear, that in this address I have parted with a rule by which my conduct has been governed ever since I came into public life; never to, descend to its defence in the newspapers . But they who will give themselves the trouble to examine into the circumstances of the case, will readily perceive, that the inconsistency is in appearance only, and that having been drawn before the public without being consulted and indeed, against my own consent. it behooved me to vindicate the course which I had pursued

and the motives by which I had been actuated I am, Sir, with much respect for the opinions which you avow, and the ability with which you sustain them.

Your obedient servant JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

THE STAR OF GLORY .- When the Conven tion of New Hampshire was sitting in this town, Concord, in the year 1788, to deliberate on the adoption of the present Constitution, one of the members, a country farmer, made this speech, just as the vote was about to be taken.

"Mr. President; I have heard reasons which appear to be weighty in favor of the Constitution Greensborough, to Miss Francis Suga, of the -and I have heard some reasons which, being forme place. an unlearned man, I am hardly able to answer, against it. I must trust something to the judgement of others-and I see to the constitution the name of George Washington. Through seven campaigns for independence, I followed that name; verily trusting that Providence had designed it for our leading star. I was not disappointed. Our independence is established-but we are still without good government. We have now a Constitution which I approve, so far as I am a judge, and to which I see the same name I shall vote for it, for I see it is our bond of union. I hope it will be adopted. I shall always support it, and defend it against its enemies; and I shall teach my children that it is no false light, which here bears the name of Washington, but our true Star of Glory."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Charleston Mercury announces the meeting of the South Carolina Convention. He tells the nation that it will be "no half way work." There will be no stopping the career of the nul-lifiers, as the Hartford Convention men were once arrested, in medius res—no arresting their arm until every thing is nullified South Carolina is to be put "in her armor" without "a crevice."-She is to put AN INTERDICT upon the Federal Government, and set at defiance "the most arrogant of her foes."-Globe.

NULLIFCATION IN ALABAMA.

We confess that we have hitherto looked to the present session of the Legislature with deep fear that the doctrines of Nullification would find

Tuscaloosa (Alab.) Enquirer.

New York .- 'Persuasion,' a new Novel by Miss Austin, has just been published by CARY & LEA, of Philadelphia, and is highly spoken of. Indeed a work from the pen of a Lady whom Sir Walter Scott ranks among the fluest writers of the Age cannot but be popular.

MILLINERY

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS S D PENDLETON,

CIVES notice that she has located herself in the Town of Salisbury, next door to the Office of the Watchman, where she is ready to execute all orders in the above line of business. Having learned this business, in the fashionable Town of Lynchburg, and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia-Mrs. P. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest Fashons, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses .- She will ikewise, keep on hand a few

Caps, Turbans, and Fashionable Dress Bonnets. Mrs. P feels confident that she can suit the

taste of this polished community ;-she, therefore, asks of them a trial of her skill. ** All orders from the country, shall be dili-

gently fulfilled. Dec. 1, 1832-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-ROWAN COUNTY-November Seseions, 1832.

Justices Judgement, Levied on Land. Michael Brown vs. John Jaco's.

On motion of the Plaintiff by Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitint of this County : Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed in Salisbury-for the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be his CUTTING is superior to any in the neighheld for the county of Rowan, at the Court birhood. His shop is on Main Street, next door House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in to Dr. Buras. February next, to show cause why the lands levied on shall not be sold to satisfy the

JNO. GILES, CLR. Dec. 8-6w20

OFFICE

the withe MARKET Mule out on a leasement with every Merclant in town.) to be weekly corrected.

Beeswax pr. lb 164 a 18, Brandy, Apple pr ral. 35 a 49; do Peach, pr. gal. (pone) Cotton or lb 84 a 9; Cotton bagging pr yd. 17 a 194 Coffee pr lb 18 a 20; Castings pr lb 3 4-5 a 4 4-5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, 81 37a a 1 50; pr. bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 31 50 a 175; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Plour pr bl 3 50 a 4; Winest pr bush 624 a 70; Rye pr bush 40; Oats pr bush 20 a 25; Corn pr bush 30 a 35;—Hides—Green pr lb 5 a 64; dry pr lb 10 a 124 ; Iron pr lb 3 4-5 a 51 ; Lead pr lb 9 a 11 ; -Leather, s.al, 274, skirting pr br 105 a 11; — Leather, s.a., 272, sarring pr lb 28, upper pr side \$1.25 a 2.50; Molasses pr gal 46 a 574; Nails pr lb 9 a 19—Provisions; Beef pr lb 21 a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork (none); Salt pr bush \$1 124 a 1 25; (Steel) American blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr 1b 274 a 331; Sugar pr 1b1 10 a 121; Rum, Jamaica pr gal \$2; yankee do \$1; Wool, clean pr lb 25 a 50; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 50; Tow-linen pr yd 16 a 20;—Wines—Teneriffe, pr gal \$2 a 2 50; Madeira (none); Port pr gal \$1 50 a 175; Claret pr gal \$1 37 a 175; Malaya, sweet, [\$1 Whis key 25 a 30 key 25 a 30.

CHERAW.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Masses 37 a 40; Bacon lb. 8 a 81-2 Butter Fresh 20; Cotton 101 a 10 3-4; Corn per bush 50 a 62½; Coffee, lb. 16 a 18; Cheese 10 1-2 Candlea, 18; Flour (from Wag) \$5 a \$5 1-2; Flaxseed bush. \$1 a 25; HIDES, dry lb. 10 green 5; Iron, (Sweeds) 5 1-2 6; Lime. (Cask) 3 a 3 1-2; Meal bush. 621; Oats 371; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75, in sacks of 4 bush.) \$2 75 a 3; Steel German lb. 15 a 17. Blister 8; Bagging 30 a 37; Tobacco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-2, Manufactured 8 25; Ca vendish 50 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30; Wheat bush.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 8 a 9; Cotton pr lb new 11; Coffee pr lb a 16; Flour pr bbl \$4 a 5 Plax-seed pr bh 1 20 at 30 Feathers pr lb 30 a 33; Corn pr bush 50 a ; Iron pr lb 4½ a 5; Molasses pr gal 34 a 36; Nails cut 7½ a 8; Salt pr bush 70 a 75; Sugar pr lb 84 a 10; Tobace; leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 90 a 95; Whiskey pr gel. 32 a 33.

Married.

In Raleigh, on Thursday the 22nd ult., by the Rev. MR. UTLEY, Tho's F. LOWRY, of

DIED.

At his seat in Stokes county, on Saturday 1st Inst., Major Peter Hairston, at a very advanced age—he was one of the most wealthy individuals of the State, and had been several times a a member of the Legislature from the county of Stokes. He was a man of great energy, industry, and perseverance, and owed his success in life entirely to his own exertions and good manage-

FIFTY NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber, wishes to purchase Fifty Negroes aged from 14 to 25 years, consisting of WOto furnish a plantation in the State of Louisiana

CASH WILL BE PAID.

Persons having such property will do well to ap ply immediately at my residence Salisbury N. C. either personally or by letter addressed to me; which shall be punctually attended to. RICHARD W. LONG.

Dec. 8. 1832-20-tf.

& A good House carpenter and a Brick-maker & burner. the Subscriber wishes to obtain, and will give liberal prices for such.

R. W. L.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

HUIE AND CADE, A RE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, from

New York and Philadelphia. We respectfully solicit our friends to call and examine before they buy. We give them our thankful acknowledgements for their liberal patronage since we commenced business -and shall feel grateful for a continuance of the same.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

James Mull

AVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull Jr. between the Mansion listel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work in his shoe shop nearly and promptly. His workmen are first rate, & faithful

and his prices such as no one can grumble at .--All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.

December, 1st 1832.—19—6in.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

HORACE H. BEARD, Respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received of Messrs Wilson & Saguez, of

New York, the Fall and Winter Fashions. for 1832-3.

Which he has no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that

castomers and friends, for their liberal patronage: of the year and hopes by a continuance of punctuality and Strict attention to his shop, to merit it further. Nov. 10, 1852-19-ti.

H. B.

FEMALE Seminary in Statesville.

N consequence of Mr. Caldwell's death, the exercises of the Female Seminary in States ville, will be suspended until the first Monday in January.

TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

Instruction on the Piano Forte, by Miss E. J. Baker, §20. Some difficulty has always been found in procuring boarding for so large a number of young Ladies as attend this School, consoquently it would be highly gratifying to the Teachers, if some Gentleman of strict morality would open a private Boarding-House for their accommodation.—It is probable a commodious House could be obtained for that purpose this

M. A. CALDWELL, E. J. BAKER, Teachers.

Statesville, Nov. 14-118

NO MISTARE.

THOSE indebted by note or account, must all and make settlement on or before the 25th December next, after that time they will have to settle with my next friend, which to mewill be a disagreeable way of doing business; but necessity compels me to this course. My former patrons will accept my sincere thanks for their liberality towards me in my profession.

KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, Dec. 1-4w19

NOTICE.

WilL be sold for cash on monday the 17th day of December next. The house and lot where John Albright lives in Lexington. November 24th, 1832.

JACOB BROWN.

We have on hand neatly PRINTED BLANK Decou of Bargain & Sale,

containing a covenant of seizin in addition to the usual covenant of quiet enjoyment commonly called a warranty—There is a considerable advantage to the purchaser in this improved form, as it enables him to bring a suit no soon as he discovers that he has obtained a had title—according to the usual form he cannot sue the seller until he has been ousted from his purchase by suit-This is worthy of attention in those who

lay out money for land. We have also on hand BLANK DEEDS OF TRUST, which will answer the common surpo

Tailoring -- 130

BENJAMIN FRALEY, Has removed his Tailor god dishment to the House lately occupied by Mr. Samuel

Fraley as a Confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just favor yed from New-York and Philadelphia, the Latest Fashions, Imported from London and Paris, & has a good number of first rate Workmen in his employment. He will execute work in a style, Superior to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice All orders for work, from a distance, will be punctually attended to. He is an Agent of Was a and Saguezs of New York, and also, of Alien Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any Tailor those systems of cutting, who may want his instruction. He gretefully returns ale sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is proposed to publish a weekly Newspaper at Taylorsville,-Patrick Court-House, so soon as a requisite number of Sub-

Nov. 24th .- 1832-18-6mo

scribers can be procured. TO BE ENTITLED

THE Mountain Watchman,

J. C. STAPLES, Editor.

Every intelligent mind will at once concede the incalculable value, of a properly conducted and well regulated Public Journal, issuing from whatever section of country it may . That the WATCHMAN will be conducted in snch a manner, will be left to the decision of those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patron-

The publishers of this paper are sensibly apprised of their palpable imperfectionand aware of their inexperience, and great want of education; but yet, to supply these deficiencies, they unhesitatingly place in the opposite scale, the promise of indefattigable perseverance, untiring industry; in the discharge of their duties: and a devoted disposition, to use every effort in their power, to render their paper useful and interesting.

They then throw themselves upon the indulgence of a kind Public, and if successful in exertion to please their patrons, their best feelings will be gratified, and their first wishes consummated.

Criticisms, of individuals, directed to assuming vanity are never exceptionable. But when tending to wound the feelings of the unassuming; they evidently emanated from an ungenerous, selfish, higgotted principle. And here while we assume nothing more, than that which we are amply prepared to accomplish, we would fain beg silence of the CRITIC, until he may have some good reason for levelling at ns his provoking ar-

The columns of the WATCHMAN, will be at all times open, for discussion of the various interesting topics of Education-Agriculture and Internal Improvement; Essays, on which subjects, together, with others, which will, at once suggest themselves to the mind , are earnestly solicited from the friends and patrons of the Watch-

TERMS.

The Watchman will be published weekly, at two dollars per annum, payable, on toceiving the first number; or two dollars and N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his fifty cents if not paid until the explication

MILTON R. DODSON & Co.

Nov. 19, 1832-19-tf.

Two or three JOURNEYMEN TA'- JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED IT THIS



POETRY.

(From the Saturday Courier.

Esquire Gable's Marriage Ceremony,

You bromish now, you goot man dare Vot stans upon de vloor, To hab dish voman for your vife, And lub her evermore; To feed her well wid sourcrout, Peens, buttermilk, and cheese; And in all tings to lend your aid Dat vill promote her ease.

Yes, and you voman stantin dare Do bledge your word, cish tay, Dat you vill take vor yaur husband Dis man, ant him opey:
Dat you vill ped and poard wit him; Wash, iron, and mend his closs; Laugh when he smiles, veep when he sighs; Drus share his choys and voes.

Vell, den, vidin dese valls, Vid joy and not vid krief, Bronounce you bote to be one mint, Von name, von man von beef; I pooblish, now, dese sacred bants, Dese matrianonial ties, Pefore my wife, Got, Kate, and Poll, And all dese gazing eyes.

Ant as de sacred scripture say, Vot Got unites toredder Let no man dare assueder put, Let no man dare tem sever. And you britegroom dare, here you step, I'll not let go your collar Pefore you answer me dis ting. Dat ish-Vare ish mine dollar? A SHARPER.

Miscellancous

ANECDOTE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

mony of disputation; he never, like Dr. Johnson, entered the lists as a chan pren for the pelm of conversational honor; he never talked for victory, but r ther as a relaxation from severer duties, and in order pound." to amuse and promote kindly feelings, and he was always remarkably attentive to those who were diffident, gently encouring their on the counter a silver dollar. and drawing their on to take a share in the convers tion, with a kindness and consideration that was truly admirable. As public Speaker, he was graceful, easy, and floent. He was in the habit of composing with singular case and fluency, and he seld in allowhis first ideas or language. He generally finished a sheet of sixteen pages of the novels per. day, and the orginal manuscript is in a fair and legible hand, with scarcely, any alterations. The brilliant scenes and dialogues in "Gay Man-pering," the "Antiquary," "Tales of my Landlord," &c. are written out in this manner, with scarcely any interlineations, and, apparently without any hesitation. The full of od of his ideas seems to have been poured, forth from his excited mind with wonderful freedom and facility; and on one occasion. it is related of him. that when he was dietating to a friend (being unable to write from recent indisp sition) . onesc. the dialogues in Ivanhoe, in which Front de Bouf is the hero, he rose up from the charring the asimation of this fancy, acted the 'scenwhich he was describing, giving that part the dialogue which belonged to Front de bo with extraordinary force and vivacity, and w'. every suitable accompaniment of tone, gestu and manner. He evinced the same facility the composition of his poetry. Lake many of great men he was distrustful of his own talen and, not at all conclous of their wonderful extent or rather he tried his performances by the server test of his own exquisite. Jaste, and was mor bundled by the deficiencies which he discoverthan exalted by what he had actually performs Sir Walter Scott's father was cut off by the same malady, and about the same age of his some who, it is singular, had always a dread, which the event has unhappely realised, that his diseas would overtake him in the decline of his his Yet he was of a remarkably strong constitution enjoyed in general robust health, was of moderate habits, and regular exercise. It was his practicto rise on the morning about seven or earlier, and with the interval of breakfast, to apply to his literary studies until one or two o'clock, w he went out to walk with his dogs, vith whos gambols he was much amused; nor was he in the habit of allowing his valuable time to be much interrupted by visitors, who though the; were treated with extreme courtesy, were allow ed, after the first day, to find their own anuse mats. He took great interest in adorning the grounds around Abhotsford by planting, &c. and in the course of his walks, he carefully surveyed the progress of those improvements .- Edbigburg Courant.

TRUE MORAL COURAGE.

The Hon Mr. Fietcher had a very wild and profligate nephew in the army, a man who had been dism ssed from the Sardanian service for every bad conduct. He had engaged in three, duels, and had spent all his money in a course of vice and folly. This wicked youth wanted one day on his eldest uncle, General De Gons, and presented a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him unless he would that moment advance him five hundred crowns. The General though a brave man, knew what a desperate fellow he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time speaking freely to him on his conduct. The young man rode off in high spirits with his ill gotten money. In the evening passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Flet her, he called on him, and began with informing him what General De Gons had done: and as a proof, showed the draft under De Gon's own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew and looked at him times less a race that might otherwise have been the White Mountains of New tramp-hire to the philips of the Arkansaw, he will have seen more with surprise. Then, after some remarks won. When a race-herse is in the fullest explains of the Arkansaw, he will have seen more potting it into his pocket, said, 'It strikes ereise of his power, and doing his best, the blow of American scenery, and had better opportunities, young man, that you have possessed of a whip will sometimes make him wince and first observing American character during one od; and in conscience, I cannot return it up, lose ground instead of stretching himself firth whol; course of their-lives. The result we prebut with my brother's knowledge and ap- over a larger surface. In this way considerable diet, will be every way gratifying. The ardent

and forever punish your soul in hell.

The unhappy young prodigal turned pale. and trembled with fear and rage. He still threatned his uncle with instant death. Fletcher, though thus threatned, gave no alarm, sought for no weapen, and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his profligate relation; and at length perin the kindest language, till he had fairly disarmed him. He would not return to his brother's draft but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief." He then prayed with him; and after falfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with good advice on one side, and miles against Black Maria and Trifle a few many fair promises on the other. [Christian]

A Hit at Unclean Taverns .- A six foot Kentuckian was not long since travelling in the interior of Pennsylvania, when he put up for the night at a Dutch tavern, where he was excessively annoyed by those stormentors of human flesh and blood, which time out of mind have been the peculiar denizens of unclean beds. Ir the morning Love, and established an Asylum for the educa when the rest of his fellow passengers find sould their fare, our Kentuckian stepped up to Their plan of benificence is in successful opera the landlord, and in a voice of thunder enquired the price of beef in that vicinity.

"De price of beef?" responded the half frightened and half wonder struck tavern Sir Walter Scott always disliked the acri-

"Yes what is beef a pound in your vill-

"Why tish, let me see tish six pence de

"Here then," said the Kentuckian. "take that"-at the same time throwing down

"Dat! and vat ish dat for, Mynheer six

"Half of it is for my bed and board-and half to purchase beef?"

"Beef for vat?"

For the d-n hungry bugs in your beds they came nigh eating me up alivelook here-and-here-and here"-said he, at the same time showing the bites and marks of blood on his face arms and legs."

"Do you mean to insinivate that my beds re buggy?" said the landlord, stepping aound in a great passion.

"Buggy' to be sure I do-and' that you ere but one door of from being a murdererhad it been a thin consumptive follow that id slept where I did last night, instead of ne, he would have been a dead man before morning-and to guard against such a stastrophe. Lanke a present to you of that non y; buy beef with it, and feed your bugs verynight before putting any body in your

The Dutchman, was forced to submit to the joke-the Kentucken all the while ooked fiercely at him in the face, and kep s cool and determined as if it was a case of life and death.

. N. Y. Constellation.

Hop, Step and Jump .- One of the nost stonishing feats of this kind ever heard of in the annuls of gymnastics was performed lately at the Innerlieth Border Games, by Mr. Wm Leyden. At a running hop, step and jump, he cleared, upon ground not less than forty-five feet nine nches! Fifty years may elapse before such another fe t is accomplished. Indeed we never heard any thing like it, if we except the matchless leaping feats of Ireland and Professor Wilson, the latter of whom, a good many years ago, performed, upon a dead level, forty-six feet six inches at hop, step, jomp! Ireland's exploit did not exceed the Professor's by above a few inches; but Ireland was in the constant practice of inmping and was allowed to be the best leaper that ever was known.

Remark ble Disinterestedness .- As the Stage as leavin Lyuchburg some timesince.crowded th gen: men and ladies, a little Frenchman Charleston, who had, some acquiantances thin, rade up by the side of one of the windows, id commenced speaking with wonderful voluy; but his norse not being properly-guided, was struck by one of the wheels, this frightened the animal, which ran off at full speed down a oill, and in his flight, overran a stout Caff, which threw both horse and rider in a ditch. The Stage stopped, and Monsieur was found almost lifeless, vered with mud and dirt. After being bleeand sprinkled with water, he partially recovered. and to our great as anshment, his first enquiry was, "Do pray Messiers, to tell me, ish de little Bull hart? - Danville Reporter.

A JOCKEY.

more than win. Half a neck is sufficient where his antagonist is exhausted, and as much judg ment is shown in avtiding useless exertion as in

t at his uncle De Gons, though an old strength, at the outset of the rice. Robinson soldier was more afraid of death than his was riding matilda, and vaw Chifney on Manne-brother. 'Afraid of death' rejoined Mr. lake pass every horse in succession; till he Fletcher do you think that I have been nicely calculated Mameluke's strength, that he twenty five years a minister of the the Lord was convinced he could not maintain the effort he of life to be afraid of death now? No, sir, was making. He permitted Chifaey, therefore, it is for you to be affaid of death. You to reach him, and even go a little a-head, are agamester and a cheat: yet call yourself and so far from whipping Matilda, he gave her a gentleman! . You are the seducer of a kind of a check. That check—that, slightest female innocence; and still say you are a imaginable pull-strengthened Matilda, and by gentieman! You are a duelist; and for assisting her to draw her breath, enabled her to give those tremendous springs by which s'he recovthis you style yourself a man of honor! ered her ground, headed Mameluke, and won the Look there sir, pointing to the heavens. race for her owner, Mr. Petre. It was in this race the Broad eve of Heaven is fixed upon us. that a Seatch gentleman, who hall won 17,000l by Tremble in the presence of your Ma- the issue went upt Robinson in the joy of the miker, who can in a moment kill your body, ment, and gave him 1,000l as a present. Gully, the owner of Mameluke, is said to have lost'40,-0901, on the occasion, every sixpence of which was punctually and honorably paid.

Sporting Intelligence.—Col. Johnson's this section of country.

J. M. hopes by close and steady attention to business and a free and willing mind to match race on the Charleston Course, on render to all who may fafor him 'with their calls the 12st Feb., against Col. RICHAROSON'S such accommodations as shall merit their contin-Bartrand, Jr. has so much injured an Fair- uance. cciving him to be affected, addressed him field, (Ya.) Course, that it is supposed hewill never again appear on the turf.

> A New Jersey paper mentions that the Lady Relief, a celebrated running maire, owned by Dr Davy, died a few days singe at Bound Brook. It will be recoilected that she run the heats of 20 weeks since on the Union course .- L. I. N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

From the National Gazette. Many years ago we dwelt in this Gmette upin the usuful, affecting, and efficient character of the hesitation of the institution for the benefit of the Blind in Paris, with the object of promptng the formation of a similar one in Philadelphia. The liberal men of Boston have attended to it earlier than those of the city of Brotherly tion of that unfortunate class of our race.ion : it behaves our community to postpone no longer a work of humanity -a social obligationwhich seems to be exacted from us by the repute of Philadelphia for active philanthropy, as well as by general benevolence and duty. 'An opportunity is new presented, which may be easily improved. A German gentleman has arrived in Philadelphia, as an instructor of the Blind, with the most satisfactory recommendations - which we have read -in regard to his professional qualifications and personal respectability. These are of Baden; and he was introduced by the repre-sentative of Baden at Paris, by the American minister, Mr. Rives, from whom he has brought letters of introduction to distinguished gentlemen in several of stir cities. We asked him to furmsh us with a general exposition in writing; of ais purposes and scheme of instruction, and have received from him the subjoined interesting com nunication. We urge it upon the attention and ympathies of all sound hearted Americans and ood Christians, and we trust that the editors of ewspapers, generally, not only in our State, but isewhere, will copy it for the information of re latives and guardiens of the Blind, who may be ager or inclined to impart to them these compequations for their melancholy privation, which vidence has placed within the ingenuity of their fellow-men.

INDIAN BEOGRAPHY. This day the Harpers announce, as the 45th and 46th numbers of their Faculty Library, Chatcher's Indian Biography, in two volumespurely American subject and by an American eather -the first two chapters are devoted to whatan and his daughter Pocahontas; the seventh and eighth contain all that is known of he magnanimous Paiho of Pokankef, Tecinoeff. Red Jacket. Brandt, and many others of the are treated of average in the second volume -We have a shrewd suspicion that this book will found highly interesting, and shall therefore the it up for serious perusal at our first leisure; ve shall also take leave to extract whatever, we nay deem likely to amuse or enlighten our reaers -opening the first volume at random, we ave accidentally fallen upon the following docunent, the original of which in the hand writing Sassamon, King Philip's interpreter and se-

tary, is still preserved at Plymonth. "King Philip desire to let you understand that to could not come to the Court, for Tom, his inrpreter, has a pain in his back, that he count ot travel so far, and Philip's sister is very sick. "Philip would intreat that favor of you, and mey of the magistrats if aney English or Enrions speak about every land, he pray you to give hem no answer at all. This last summer he hade that promise with you, that he would not sell no land in seven years time; for that he would have no English to trouble him before that time, he has not forgot you promis him.

"He will come as soon as possible as he can to speak with you, and so I rest. you very loving friend, Philip, dwelling at mount hope nek. WASHINGTON IRVING'S EXPEDI-

The New York American has an article descanting on the Western Prairies, which con-

tains the following:

Mr. Irving, who has now been for some time traversing them, (the prairies) expresses his gra. tification in the most animated terms. List last letters, dated Fort Gibson, when on the eve of etting out upon an expedition to the borders of Mexico, are written in capital spirits. He travels on horseback, with Indians and hunters "camps out" at night, and takes to the chancehaps of a backwoodsman, as easily as if the last eventeen years of his life, had been but, on apprenticeship to forest craft. He expresses himself very anxious to fall in with a band of l'awhees, in order to be able to observe more narlowly the peculiarities of those roving and warse tribes, which untamed and untameable are mong the most interesting upon the the continmt, and probably afford the finest specimens of the morale, as well as the phizique, of the American savage. These daring fellows, unless we The duty of a jockey is to win, and not to do are mistaken, have recently been curaged in vio tract of Land, containing between lence of some kind or, another; and we hope that the handful of mounted riflemen, which our ment is shown in avoiding useless exertion as in valued country nau has as an escort, will prove making that which is sufficient. The best and an adequate protection against any band of the most expert joexets, such as Robinson and Clut- vagrants he may full in with that chance to be ill disposed. When Mr. Irving returns from his ry to Beatties' Ford, known by the name of the extensive tour, which has already extended from yourself of this note by some wrong methescope from the blow, and raising his legs, higher his countrymen with every advantage get in the probation? The nephew's pastol was in a noment at his breast, his line, replied Mir. Fletcher, with perfect calainess, is secure in the protection of Aimighty power; now will be suffer it to be the forfict of my integrity and of your reshness. This impressions, the form the nephew the observation, has a few days ago at Boncaster, in the celebrated race between Matilia and Mameliale, and in Mameliale, the rest of the world and so granted to himself, with rest of the world and so granted to himself, and integrity and of your reshness. This impressions with a freshness and here there is no controlled by themes so novel to be a first and will rest of the world and so granted to himself. The latter was of a not and violent temper, and being trittated by several false starts not only lost considerable ground out a great deal of his works.

ERESE & PASSIONABLE Fall & Winter

John Murphy, in Salisbury, a large and extensive assortment, both in variety and amount.

GOODS.

of Fresh and Fashionable FALL & WINTER GOOD Selected with the utmost care, and baught

and entirely for eash, in Philadelphia and New York, from the latest styles of 1832 His customers and the Public are most earnest-

ly requested to call, see, hear and judge, cach every one for himself.

The extensive assortment and low rate of his prices, must most certainly induce the publie to believe that goods cannot be sold lower in

November 24-6w18

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment by the first day of January next, or give their notes with security if requir JOHN MURPHY

NEW STURE OPENED IN MOCKSVILLE

MURPHY & TAYLOR

Respectfully announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville in the store opposite that of R. S. Hargrave, a farge and entirely new stock of Fashionable and Fancy

Dry Goods;

stable, and Macarino Bon- through the valley of Virginia.-At Salem it nets: Books and Stationary, Together with every other article 'necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which, having been bought for Cash, and selected by one of the firm, out of the latest importations in N. York & Philadelphia, with constant regard to an assortment adapted to the requirements of the attested by his Highness the Margrave William | people, the now offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, hear terms and prices, judge for themselves, and Buy, as their interest may require.

November 24-6w18



BONNETS O' BLUE NEW BY-WEHALY LINE OF EOUR HOESE

Post Coacie, From Salem N. C. 3 SHOWN'S A ROADS

Carter Co. Timeses ges of Wilkesboro go to I Jeff on, in Ashe ounty-crosses the For Kids it the head of Redy's River, wh 3432 Ca a very favorable, and presents one of the remitteresting displays Mountain Scenery that the Southern country ffords. The Stages leave Salem for the West mmediately after the arrival of those from Raligh, N. C. and Washington City, and arrive t Shown's × Roads in time for the Knoxville Stages. At Wilkesborough; this line branches by a Stage running twice a week to Morganton passing by Fort Defrance, up the delightful Val lev of the Yadkin.

ANOTHER LINE

Belonging to the Subscribers, running from Salabury, N. C. twice a week, intersects the above nentioned Line at Wilkesborough—at Salisbury, it meets the Cheraw and Raleigh Stages and the Fiedmont Line. The Subscribers also wa aHACK LINE, running from Charlotte to Statesville twice a week .- All these Lines are sparganged as to give the traveller the benefit of the intersecting Lines without delay.

Persons wishing to travel from the North to the South-West or West, or from East to West, will find the Route by Wilkesborough, the most pleasant, cheap and expeditious.-The Subscri bers flatter themselves that their accommoda tions will be exceeded by none in this country .-Their Coaches are Northern made, and teams first rate, and their drivers accomplating, attentive, sober young men .- Fare on either of the Lines for the whole extent Five cents a mile-Way passengers will be charged six and a quarter cents

PStrict care will be taken of all baggage bundles, &c., but the Subscribers will not be li aire for accidents.

SAMUEL & DAVID NEWLAND. PROPRIETORS. Augrest 29th 1832, -6,-6m.



Y virtue of the last Will and Testament of John Locke, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of January next, at Salisbury, a

Four and Fire Hundred ACRES, Lying on the Great Road, leading from Salisbu-

George Locke place. There is a commodious DWELLING HOUSE on he premises—a quantity of Meadow Land and Low Ground, adapted to the culture of grain.—A liberal tredit will be

All persons having claims against the Estate of John Locke, deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law. HENRY SLOAN, Executor.

et. 13-tds12

JOB PRINTING NeATLY E. E TED AT THIS

m tare bels, -Enquirest the Stope or R. M. . . . plant.

The Subscriber respectfully bees leave to inform his OLD CUS. TO MERS and the Public generally, that he continues to keep that LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUTED

THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE, AND DIRECTLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILLIGE, where he will, at all times, be happy to receive company. His TABLE and BAR are as good as the

Market affords. His ROOMS and BEDDING. inferior to none. His STABLES, large and convenient; well supplied with Provender, and every attention paid to horses. Newspapers from different parts of the United States, are taken at this ESTABLISHMENT, for the use of the Public; and no exertions will be spared by the Propriet anto render his guests comfortable.

Wadesborough, N.C. }
Oct. 1832. T, WADDILL, Jr. Persons travelling through this place, in either of the Stages, will find at this House. prompt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges.

WALKERS

NEW LINE of Four Merse POST COACHES,

Running from Salem, N. C. to Wythe C House in Virginia, three times a week

and back. Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, A.M.

and arrives at Wythe Court Court-House at 6 o'clock P. M. the next day. At the same hour that the Stages leave Salem, they also leave Wythe Court-House and arrive at Salem at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and man, printed in Salisbury, for four weeks, the Glass, Crockers, and Mard-Satprays. This Line is so arranged as to correspond in its arrivals at Wythe Coart-House, and Artemesia his wife, John Wassin and his wife Satprays. This Line is so arranged as to correspond in its arrivals at Wythe Coart-House, and Artemesia his wife, John Wassin and his wife Satprays. corresponds with the arrivals of Smith's Piedmont Line, and the Raleigh Line, both of which run three times a week. The whole of this to be held for the county of Indeil, at the county trip is performed in the day time. The Route house in Statesville, on the 3d Manday of Nove passes within a mile of the Filot Mountain ber, and to file their answer to said petition, o through Bethania Bethabara by Mount Airy, erwise it will be ta en pro confesso as to them. crosses the Biue Ridge at the Good Spur Gap, goes by Poplar Camp Furnace and the Lead Mines of Wythe, and affords some interesting scenes to those that admire the sublimity of nature. The accommodations of diet, lodging, &c. are excellent and cheap. The subscriber hesitates not to recommend his teams and drivers as first rate. His present coaches are good, and

D. WALKER Sept-22. 119

MISSING

NROM the Library of R. H. Alexander, Esq. Hawks' Digest and Haywoods Manual. Whoever has these Books is requested to return them to Mr. A's office. St4 August 4th, 1832

STATE of North Carolina, Montgomery County—Court of Equity, September Term, 1832.

Thomas Tomlinson.

Geo. W. McCain, and Mary Christian, Ex'r. and Ex'rx, of John Christian, Thomas Norwood and wife Jane, John Colson, Charles Savage, Robert P. Lyde and wife Augusta, and Samuel Savage. BILL OF INJUNCTION.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, der, out of Suwarrows' dam, by Young wars that Robert P. Lyde and Augusta Lyde his wife, Arbitrator, Regulus ,two of the Defendants in Complainant's Bill, are nat inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper printed in Salisbury in said State, for the space of six weeks, that the said Robert P. Lyde and Appusta Lyde, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken

To confesso as to their, and heard exparte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1832, and of the A. J. the 57th.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

October 27-6w14

Leaksville MILLS.

20,000 Bushels Wheat 5.000 do. Flax-Seed. E wish to purchase with Cash, Groceries

or Dry Goods, the above quantity of Wheat and Flax-Seed, to be delivered at our Mills at Leaksville.—Our Grist and Saw Mills, Carding Machines, Cotton Gin, Oil Mill, &c. will soon be in complete operation, and customers will meet with prompt attention.

Such persons as may prefer having their Wheat manufactured, can have it done immediately and at any time, as our water power is immease-the best in the State, and our mills equal to any in the Southern country. There is excellent water communication from the Mills to Norfolk, and Batteaux running from that place

sent down the river at any time. Carolina, and the Eastern parts of Tennessee, low price of \$2 50 per annum, payable this is the nearest point of navigation with the Atlantic and the completion of the Rail Road-next fall, from Weldin to Petersburg, and the water communication already from Norfolk, must render Les esville, at the head of a permanent navigative at the juncture of Dan and Smith's of Vice President, of the United States. Rivers, s ery important point to all that region approves of the measures of the present of country and will make it in a few years one of

the first and markets in the State BARNETT & MOREHEAD. Ostmer 13 4.112

MOTICE.

do appoint Mrs. Many Allemone my attorney, during by absence from the Town of HUGH MeDONALD. September, 14th 1332 .- ind.

CASH

MANSION HOTEL ATTHE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber appounces to the public gen. Tally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor herwith their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts the patronage is the patronage. shall be used to render pleasant il e entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort please, she flatters herselt, that she will be able

to render to all the most ample satisfaction. The Office of the Northern & South tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Char aw and Lincoln Lines, areas the

August 11th 1852.

THE House lately occupied by C. leb Smoot, on the Main Salisburg leb Smoot, on the Main Salisbury,
Lexington and Danville roud (1)
miles south of Salem, and 24 miles
miles south of Salem, and 24 miles North of Salisbury,) is now kept by the subsch

ENTERTAINMENT

His house is large and comfortable, his table an beds are good. His stables well supplied with all serts of Grain and Provender. Every tion will be paid to man and horse, and the charges reasonable

PHILIP MOCK.

Sept, 8-6w*

ber as a house of

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-Ire dell County-Court of Fleas and Quarte Sessions-August term, 1832. James Bone vs. The herrs at law of William

Bone-Petition for partition of Land. In this case it is ordered by the Court, the notice be given by advertisement in the Water rah, William M'Connell and his wife Elizabet who reside beyond the limits of this state. pear at the next court of pleas and quarter session

A. SIMONTON, CIL

THE CAPITAL ENGLISH HOUSE, FYLDE.

York, Coaches of first rate workmanship and convenience—Fare 5 cents a a mile.

The utmost care and attention will be paid to beggage and other things entrusted to his care, but the Subscriber will not be fishle for accident. his care, but the Subscriber will not be hable for cle, and of great substance and poars. He was accidents. cross to improve our stock, for his blood, size, per formances, form and great promise, and is offer to breeders as one of the finest horses ever in t

He was got by Antonio, the winner of the gra St. Leger in 1819, cut of Fadlidinida, own siste to Sir Oliver, Poulton and Fyldener, th winner of the great St. Leger in 1806, and al three popular stallions, by sir Peter, Teazle, the best horse of his day; his gran dam Fanny, blomed, Ambrosia by Woodpecker, a most cap tal stallion; Ruth, own sister to Highflyer's dar by Black one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabiaa, Ragulus, the best son of the Godolp Arabian; Soreheels, Makeless, Christopher Arcey's Royal mare.

Antonio, by Octavian the winner of the great St. Leger in 1810; dam by Evander, one of best and best bred sons of Depini, the second b son of Highflyer; Miss Gunpowder by Gunpo

Octavian, bred by the Duke of Leeds, was g

Gunpowder, got by Eclipse, the best racers England; dam by Omar, son of the Godolphin rabian; Starling; Godolphin Arabian; Slanys Arabian; Pelham Barb; Spot; White Legs Lowther Barb. Old Vinter Mare. (See Engli Stud Book.)

FYLDE, won many large purses and gold on eating at heavy weights, many of the best he es in England, Lawrie Todd, Sarah, a winn 12 times in one year, (both these beat Birmin ham) Signorina, who beat memmon, Dr. Fan tus and Fuxton, (both these beat the import Leviathan) Joceline, mavrocordato, Sampson, thodox, Enphartes, Halson, Jupiter, Recever &c. Flydo's dam, sire, several of his brothersall sisters, &c. were fine racers, both for speed and

The public can now cross the Archie and of American mares with a horse of undoubted po gree and character. Ample provision will be made for mares and

no account will he take more than he can do co plete justice. Refer to WM. TOWNES.

Boydton, Va. ? Oct. 31, 1832. 5 15-1t PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING THE PETERSBUR CHRONICLE ONCE A WEEK.

N order to give the "Chronicle" an extensive circulation in the Western part of the State, and the Northren section N. C. who there is but a weekly communication by the mails, I propose to issue it every Thursdo to Weldon; Flour and other produce can be on a large sheet, containing the inner form of the semi-weekly paper, and of cours To the Western parts of Virginia and North exclude the standing advertisements, at advance. The politics of this paper generally known—it supports Genreal & drew Jackson for a re-election to the Proidency, and Martin Van Buren for the of ministration-and considers the Veto of President upon the Bill re-chartering Bank of the United States, as the wisest of the Administration-and one that " reflect laurels to the venerable Chief I gistrate. The weekly prices current will be given, and such information relating to the market as will be useful.

Subscription Lists to be returned by 20th September next.

WM. POTTER. PETERSBURG, VA. AUGUST 11 8432 CASA BONDS FOR SALE AT The

CFFICE