

## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

## REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal* is removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Whitley as a tavern. All Letters and Communications for the Journal, can be left at the Post Office.

**Capt. Penman's Mine.**—This Mine has lately been opened by Capt. John Penman, on 12 Mile Creek, 22 miles east of Charlotte, and the ore has proved very good. The vein is different from any other in this county, being composed of blue slate, about 5 feet wide and regular, and small strata of quartz running through it. We are informed that he ground in ten days, with horse and water power combined, in the Chilian Mill, 60 bushels of ore which yielded 736 dwts. 12 grains, valued at \$574 80, besides the residue of gravel and slop, which would make it more than equal to \$10 per bushel. About 6 bushels, upon an average, is ground per day. Capt. Penman has obtained a set of the Tyroloese Mills and he expects as soon as they are put in operation, that the ore will yield about 35 dwts. in a maelga, which is equal to 17 dwts. pure gold per bushel. He says the ore appears to be inexhaustible.

**Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq.** recently appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, Commissioner to visit South-Carolina, in connection with the measures recently adopted by the Nullifiers of that State, passed through Fayetteville during the past week.

**Superior Courts.**—The following arrangement of the Circuits of the Judges have been made for the present year, viz:

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Judge Norwood.	Judge Sewell.
Swainsboro,	Danell.	Settle.
Wilmington,	Strangle.	Martin.
Wilmington,	Settle.	Danell.
Wilmington,	Martin.	Strangle.
Wilmington,	Sewell.	Norwood.

**Shad.**—A few fresh Shad were sold in our market on Thursday morning last.—*Fay. Observer.*

**Foreign.**—By yesterday's mail, which reached this morning, we learn that the Citadel of Antwerp surrendered on the 23d of Dec. in a state of ruin. The N. Y. American thinks that this by no means settles the differences between Holland and Belgium. But that it may yet lead to a general war. No other news.—*ib.*

A letter from New-York to a commercial house in this city, dated 23d inst. covering a check of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, on one of the Banks of this city for collection says:—"Our banks have discontinued collecting on your city, which is the cause of our troubling you."—*Chas. Cour.*

Yesterday, the birth-day of practical Nullification, otherwise called the fatal day of February, was signalized by no event of greater importance, than a somewhat more rigid enforcement than usual, of the revenue laws. The British Ship *Stewart*, from Greenock, and Spanish Brig *Hermoso Habanero*, from Havana, were taken in charge by the U. S. Revenue force in our harbor, until the duties on the merchandise they contained, should be properly secured to the Government. This proceeding has been denounced, by an Evening Journal, as a "Federal aggression," and the first step towards a collision with the State authorities. So far from this being the case, the course pursued by the Collector on this occasion, in compliance with his instructions, is in strict conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 3d March 1799—an act, the validity or constitutionality of which, has never been questioned. That this amounts to a "Federal aggression" can only be maintained by those who are anxious for some pretext to commence hostilities, or who agree with an ingenious Columbia Editor, that to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, is to commit Assault and Battery.

We perceive, by the instructions of the Treasury Department, to the Collector of this port, dated Nov. 6, 1833, published among other documents, accompanying the last Message of the President, that officers of the customs are directed to adhere to the strict line of their official duty, "merely executing their duties with, perhaps, greater vigilance than ordinary, and adapting existing regulations of duty use and application, to new circumstances of greater emergency, as they may arise;" and that it is the wish of the President and the Treasury Department, "to take no step, or employ any means calculated to provoke or excite to force, those who are now threatening resistance, but to defeat their operations by the moral force of the Laws and the Constitution."—*ib. 2d inst.*

The Abbeville Whig states, that in that District, seven Companies of Volunteers have been filled, and that six more are in progress, filling up.

In Edgefield, says the Carolinian, in Col. Talbot's Regiment, when the order was given that all ready to volunteer should march forward, the whole regiment advanced, with the exception of 31 men. The spectators about 200 in number, unanimously volunteered also. This regiment is 1000 strong, and there are in it not less than 100 men from 55 to 80 years of age.

On the Monday previous, 3 troops of Cavalry, amounting to 200 men, assembled in Edgefield Village, and unanimously volunteered. On Tuesday, Col. Elzey's regiment volunteered, except about 60 men—and the spectators came forward with great unanimity. On Thursday, the Saluda regiment volunteered, with the exception of 206 men. The Carolinian adds, that Edgefield will afford at least 2000 volunteers. The returns show that 1872 have volunteered on the field, including spectators, and excluding those under 18 years of age.—*Fay. Observer.*

**Reaction.**—If reliance could be placed upon the daily assertions of the Nullification press, we should be induced to the belief that the people of many of the interior districts were with them to a man. Amongst other districts which have been positively asserted to be thus situated, is Abbeville. Yet we learn from a little vehicle of Nullification, printed in that quarter, yclep'd the "Abbeville Whig & Southern Nullifier," that at the election for Sheriff, on the 17th inst. the votes were, for Col. GILMER, (Nullifier) 1069; Major NEELY, (Union) 858. In this district, in October last, the Senatorial vote was, for JOSEPH BLACK, (Nullifier) 1635, JAMES LOMAX, (Union) 591. This looks something like reaction.

But the result of the recent Sheriff's election in Marion District, is still more clear as regards a favorable reaction—in this district, the Union candidate, Gen. WOODBERRY, was elected by a majority of 223 votes—whilst at the October Senatorial election, the vote for the Nullification candidate was 744, for the Union candidate but 478.—*Chas. Courier.*

**Letter from Virginia.**—Private Letters from Richmond, written on Saturday evening, inform us, generally, that the Resolutions concerning the Proceedings of South-Carolina, &c. which passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, had also passed the Senate, with an amendment, for appointing a Commissioner to proceed to South-Carolina, to request of that State a suspension for a time of the execution of her Ordinance, &c.—that the House of Delegates had concurred in this amendment; and that B. Watkins Leigh, Esq. being appointed the Commissioner (or Delegate) under this Resolution, had forthwith proceeded on his mission.—*Nat. Intel. 20th ult.*

The Tariff Bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives, without any question having yet been determined concerning it, and apparently without approximating to one. Whether a decision is arrived at sooner or later, or at all, depends on the disposition of members to refrain from debate, or even from proposing amendments.

This difficulty of arriving at a conclusion will, perhaps, puzzle those who may not be familiar with the Rules, and the practice of the House of Representatives. We will explain them, as we understand them, in reference to the present position of the Tariff Bill. This bill is before a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. In Committee of the Whole, there is no such thing as a previous question, to preclude debate, and cut off amendments. Debate and amendment must cease voluntarily, before the bill can be reported to the House with or without amendment. The bill cannot be got out of committee, by the House refusing leave to sit again; because a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union has leave to sit again and again without asking it. This privilege exists under the Rules. The House cannot obtain control of the bill, so as to apply the Previous Question, &c., (the *scruva*) by discharging the Committee of the Whole from the bill, because then it will not have been first voted upon in a committee of the whole, as required by another rule in relation to all bills for raising revenue or laying taxes. There must be a previous vote of the Committee upon the bill.

We do not believe, however, that there is a disposition in the opponents of the bill to defeat it by any indirection. They will meet it, and vote upon it. They may thus, perhaps, defeat it. If, however, they prove to be a minority, the rights of the majority will be respected. Before the close of this week, probably, the fate of the bill in the House of Representatives will be settled. What that fate will be, it becomes every day more difficult to foretell. It seems to be thought that its opponents have gained strength since it was first introduced into the House.—*ib. 25th ult.*

Mr. McDuffie is called, by his brother nullifiers, as a title of eminent excellence, "the Patrick Henry of South-Carolina." Patrick Henry, of Virginia, in a public speech at the Hastings, in 1797; asked, "whether the county of Charlotte would have any authority to dispute obedience to the laws of Virginia; and he pronounced Virginia to be to the Union what the county of Charlotte was to her."—See Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, page 394.

Lynchburg Virginian.

**Secession.**—We are glad to see that the doctrine of constitutional secession! is about to be exploded. The phrase itself implies a gross secession, and it is time we should hear no more about it. Mr. Miller,

of South-Carolina, in the Senate, admitted that a talk about seceding constitutionally, was nonsense. He has advanced one step. We hope he will next examine constitutional Nullification, and perhaps he may come to the same conclusion.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Resolutions, condemnatory of the Ordinance of the State of South-Carolina, &c. which we have already mentioned to have passed the House of Representatives of Indiana, passed, also, unanimously, the Senate of the same State. Similar Resolutions were pending at the latest dates from that quarter, in the Legislature of the State of Missouri.—*Chas. Courier.*

A correspondent in the Columbia *Hive*, of the 26th inst. says:—"One of the most contemptible scenes that my eyes have ever witnessed, I saw yesterday, at Church—it was nothing more nor less than a Minister of the Gospel with a blue Cockade fixed in his hat."

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

"It is now understood that the object of the President's express to the South, spoken of in some of my former letters, was to arrest General Hayne, the Governor of the State of South-Carolina, for high treason!"

**Remarks.**—We have a somewhat different account from Washington on the same subject. A friend writes that it was current there, among the best informed circles, that the District Attorney at Charleston has not been instructed to arrest Governor Hayne, but that he has been directed to arrest him for high treason whenever it shall be made satisfactory to appear that he has accepted the service of volunteers.

**Query.**—Would that constitute an overt act of treason?—*Ed. Cour. & Eng.*

The aggregate of the Militia of the State of Ohio, by a return of the Adjutant General of that State on the 5th of January last, exhibits the number of 17 Divisions, 54 Brigades, 178 Regiments, and One Hundred and Sixty-one Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. The Arms belonging to the Militia are reported at 14,591 Muskets, and 18,550 Rifles.—*Nat. Intel.*

[COMMUNICATION.]

**Mr. Holton:** Since the formation of the Mecklenburg Auxiliary Tract Society, repeated applications for its Constitution, have been made from different parts of the County, which we were unable to supply. If therefore, you will have the kindness to insert it in your paper, I am confident you will oblige many of your readers and subserve the cause of Tracts.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MECKLENBURG AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY.

**ARTICLE I.** This Society shall be called "THE MECKLENBURG AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C." the object of which shall be to promote the interests of Evangelical Religion and sound morality in this vicinity, by the circulation of Religious Tracts; and to aid the American Tract Society, in extending its operations, especially in destitute parts of the United States, and in other countries.

**ART. II.** All persons annually contributing any sum to the funds of the Society, whether for Tracts or as a donation, or both, shall be members. The payment of ten dollars, at one time, as a donation, shall constitute a member for life.

**ART. III.** The Society shall hold its Annual Meeting on the 1st of January, when a Board, consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, together with sixteen Solicitors, shall be chosen to conduct the business of the Society. In case of failure of an annual election, the existing officers shall continue till a new election. The Board may call special meetings of the Society.

**ART. IV.** It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the proceedings of the Society and the Board, notify the meetings, and prepare the Annual Reports; and also to communicate to the American Tract Society a notice of the formation of this Auxiliary, and of the Constitution adopted; an abstract of the Reports annually presented, with a list of the Officers elected; such instances of the usefulness of tracts as may be communicated to the Board, and all other intelligence which may be calculated to promote the cause of Tracts.

**ART. V.** The Treasurer shall act as the Society's Agent and Depository; shall report the state of the Treasury at every meeting of the Board, and shall remit the funds to the Treasury of the Parent Institution at the earliest practicable date; the total amount subscribed to this Auxiliary in donations to be made a donation to the Parent Society, unless the Board shall otherwise direct.

**ART. VI.** The Board shall have power to designate such a part of the donations received by this Society as they see proper, to be a donation to the American Tract Society, and to employ the remainder of the donations in the purchase of Tracts; to be appropriated, at their discretion, either for a depository of this Society, or in a stated and systematic general Tract distribution, or otherwise.

They shall have power to fill their own vacancies, enact their own By-Laws, and assign to the members of the Board and the Solicitors their respective duties in collecting and obtaining subscriptions and distributing Tracts. Three shall constitute a quorum.

**ART. VII.** Subscribers shall not be entitled to receive Tracts until their subscriptions be paid.

**ART. VIII.** Meetings of the Society shall be opened by prayer.

**ART. IX.** This Constitution may be altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society regularly convened.

Permit me to submit the following remarks by way of explanation.

1. The immediate object of the Auxiliary is, to endow the Depository already established, sufficiently to enable it to supply the wants of the surrounding country. Hence,  
2. The first duty of the Solicitors is, to obtain gratuitous contributions to the Society. Should they meet with persons who wish merely to purchase tracts, they are at liberty to receive their subscriptions for this purpose, though it should be remembered, that in this case, no assistance is given towards the attainment of the immediate object of the Society.  
3. The monthly distribution, is also conducted upon the same principle; and the contributions made for that purpose in the several Congregations, are to be regarded as a gratuity, no individual receiving from the Distributor more than one tract a month. The reason of this, is that it is professedly a work of benevolence, entered into for the purpose of doing good. Tracts can be purchased at the Depository. But here is offered an opportunity for you to contribute for the gratuitous sup-

ply of a certain amount of religious reading to every family in your congregation, one every month. If you lend your assistance to this work, therefore, we trust it will be from a desire to do good; and may the Lord reward your kindness, by adding his blessing to your exertions and bringing all the families in your congregation to reverence and love his Holy Name.  
A. J. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Capt. Samuel March, of Tennessee, to Miss Martha D. Boyd, daughter of Col. Tho. Boyd.

On the 6th of January, in Lancaster District, S. C. by the Rev. Thomas Kitchen, Mr. William Hart, son of Thomas Hart, to Mrs. Cynthia Hagans, daughter of Joseph Hagans.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1833.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Saturday,	6 44 5 16		For February, 1833.
10 Sunday,	6 43 5 17		n. n. m.
11 Monday,	6 42 5 18		Full 4 1 25 aft'n
12 Tuesday,	6 41 5 19		Last 11 8 7 a.m.
13 Wednesday,	6 40 5 20		New 19 0 13 aft'n
14 Thursday,	6 39 5 21		First 27 8 5 aft'n
15 Friday,	6 38 5 22		

## THE MARKETS.

**FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 5.**  
Brandy, Cogniac 81 1/2 a 2; Peach 55 a 60; Apple 45 a 50; Bacon, 6 a 7; Deeswax, 17 a 17 1/2; Butter, 13, a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15; Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9; Corn, 55 a 60; Flaxseed, 81 50 a 81 60; Flour, 84 1/2 a 85; Feathers, 32 a 35; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5; Lard, 10 a 10; Molasses, 31 a 34; Oats, 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7; wrought, 18 a 20; Rum, Jamaica, 140 a 175; N. England, 45 a 50; Rice, 6 a 10; Sugar, 0 a 10; common, 00 a 8 1/2; loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, Liverpool, 00 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Sugar, American, 8 a 9; Eng. blistered, 16 a 19; German, 14 a 17; Tallow 8 1/2 a 9; Wheat, 90 a 95; Whiskey, 36 a 40.

## CHERAW, FEB. 2.

Brandy, Peach, 50 a 60; Apple, 40 a 45; Bagging, 16 a 17; Bacon, 10 a 10; Cotton, 8 1/2 a 10 1/2; Corn, 40 a 60; Coffee, 16 a 18; Flour, from wagons, 4 1/2 a 6; Flaxseed, 1 1/2 a 60; Iron, Sweden, 5 1/2 a 6; Lard, 7 a 8; Molasses, 40 a 45; Mackerel, 0 a 10; No. 2, 6 1/2; No. 3, 5; Oats, 37 1/2 a 60; Salt, in bulk, 75 a 100; in sacks of 4 bush, 2 1/2 a 3; Steel, German, 15 a 17; blistered, 8 a 10; Sugar, 8 a 10; Tallow, 9 a 10; Tobacco, leaf, 2 1/2 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 8 a 25; Wheat, 75.

## LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, on E. F. Lilly, of Lawrenceville, N. C. The Note was traded to me by J. Dawson, of S. C. Amount of Note \$37, due 1st January, 1833. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, and the said Lilly from paying the same to any other person except myself or agent.  
JNO. G. HOSKINS.  
Charlotte, Feb. 6, 1833.

## Catawba Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my land lying on the Catawba river a few miles below the Tuckasee Ford. There are three small tracts making in all 600 acres, which will be divided in any way to suit purchasers. The quality of most of this land is first rate. As I am determined to sell, a bargain may be had if application is made immediately.  
THO. B. SMARTT.  
Feb. 8, 1833. 427

## READ THIS.

WE, the undersigned, certify that we have witnessed the operation of the

## Revolving Steam Washer,

owned by Messrs. Robbins, Hughes & Co. of Rockford, Surrey county, N. C. and we have no hesitation in saying that it answers the purposes of cleaning Clothes of all kinds with very little labor in a very short time. We are also satisfied that it wears less even than hand washing, and must form a most valuable acquisition in domestic economy.

J. D. BOYD, Charlotte, N. C.

A. H. MARTIN, do.

JOHN SLOAN, do.

JOSEPH SUMNER, do.

H. B. WILLIAMS, do.

THO. J. HOLTON, do.

THOS. BOYD, do.

JNO. L. HAYES, do.

THO. TROTTER, do.

Feb. 4, 1833.

WE respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjacent counties, that we are the proprietors of the above described Machine, and are now exhibited for sale in Charlotte, where they are manufactured, and at William Lees in Providence settlement. All persons desirous of purchasing a Machine, can make application to one of the co-partners, R. N. Robbins, in Charlotte, and William Lees in Providence settlement.

We would also give information to the public, that we have purchased the exclusive right of using and vending the Steam Washer in the following Counties, viz: Mecklenburg, Anson, Lincoln, Rutherford, Rowan, Davidson, Brunswick, Haden, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Jones, New-Hanover, Sampson, Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Mont. onery, Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke, Buncombe, Haywood, & Macon. All those wishing to purchase a Machine of this kind, in either of the above Counties, would do well to wait until we have an opportunity of exhibiting ours, as it is the opinion of all who have seen it in operation, that it excels any thing of the kind ever exhibited in the United States. We pledge ourselves to wash at the proportion of 100 shirts in one hour, or 45 broadcloth coats in the like time, without friction or the least injury. It washes from the finest article of dress to the heaviest bed furniture.

ROBBINS, HUGHES &amp; CO.

Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1833.

N. B. An information respecting the Machines or the subscriber, can be obtained by application to Col. John Sloan or Capt. Joseph Pritchard, of Charlotte, and William Lees, in Providence settlement.

R. N. ROBBINS.

**"AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY."**  
SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th day of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally extended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing Societies be as much as possible enlarged.

J. EDWARDS.

Cor. Sec. American Temp. Soc.

Andover, 10th Jan. 1833.

We will thank the Editors in this State to give the above a few insertions.

WILL. PECK,

Sec. State Temp. Soc. N. C.

## Fresh Garden Seed.

I HAVE just received a fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, raised and cured by the Society of Shakers, acknowledged to be the best raised in the United States, warranted genuine and of the growth of 1832!

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Green Globe Artichoke	Cabbage do
Blood Beet	Early Curled Head do
Yellow Turnip do	Swelling Parsnip
Mangle Wurtzel do	Guernsey do
Early scarcity do	Curled Parsley
Early York Cabbage	Squash Pepper
Early Dutch do	Cayenne do
Early Sugar Loaf do	Long Scarlet Radish
Drum Head do	Scarlet short top do
Late Dutch do	Salmon do
Red Dutch do for pickles	Scarlet Turnip do
Solid Celery	Black Winter do
Orange Carrot	Summer Bush Squash, a valuable family vegetable
Blood Red do	Mammoth do just imported from the South Sea Islands
Long green Cucumber	Summer crooked neck do
Early do	Winter do for pickles
Early white do very prolific	Sage
Prickly Gherkin, good for pickles	Ruta Baga Turnip
Georgia Water Melon	Late Dutch do
Winter do for preserving	Early Spring do
Apple seeded do very nice	Round smooth Tomatoes
Nasturtium for pickles	Marrowfat Peas
Long White Ochra	Wilson's sup'r. early do
Top Onion Seed	Early Charleston do
White do	Early China Bean
Red do	White kidney (dwarf) do
Large Scotch Leek	Early Cranberry do
Vegetable Oyster	Early Mohawk do
White Head Lettuce	

I have also to inform the public, that I have just received an assortment of

## GROCERIES,

from Charleston, among which are the following enumerated articles, viz:

COFFEE, Loaf &amp; Brown SUGAR, (good &amp; cheap)

## OYSTERS,

Cheese, Crackers, Rice and Salt, Pickled Fish, of different kinds,

## A variety of FRUITS,

SUCH AS ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, RAISINS, PRUNES, &c. ALMONDS, FILBERTS, BRAZIL, and ENGLISH WALNUTS, COCOA NUTS, &c. &c.

Together with a choice assortment of

## CANDIES

AND Confectioner's Sweet Meats, an assortment which is sure to suit the palate of both young and old.

Also, a general assortment of the most choice and palatable

## WINES,

SUCH AS CHAMPAGNE, MUSCADEL & FRONTIGNAC, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, MARSEILLES, MALAGA, &c. &c.

And a good Assortment of FRENCH CORDIALS & LEMON SYRUP.

I have, also, a good assortment of FOREIGN SPIRITS,

which I had almost forgotten to mention—but I hope it is not too late. The first is "USQUE BAUGH!" a much esteemed liquor in the "Emerald Isle"—

FRENCH BRANDY, JAMAICA RUM, HOLLAND GIN, N. E. RUM.

All kinds of Domestic Spirits, Spanish SEGARS and TOBACCO of different qualities.

I have, also, some drink to suit the times, which has been recommended (by the oldest and best) as a nourishing and nutritious beverage, (GOOD MALT BEER)—and should you not be able to drink enough to quench your thirst while in town, I have plenty of Jugs and Jars of Stoneware, made in Edgefield, S. C. which you can fill and carry home, should you feel so inclined.

All of the above enumerated articles I will sell as low, wholesale or retail, as any person in the village, but I must have the Cash and no grumbling. I particularly solicit my friends and the public generally to try, prove and judge.

WM. HUNTER.  
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1833. 2426

Orders from the country, for any of the above articles, will be carefully packed up, and punctual attention given.

## NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 1st of March, will be sold at the residence of Mary Gilmer, dec'd.

4 LIKELY NEGROES, the property of the deceased. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r.  
Feb. 1, 1833. 326

## Earthenware, China &amp; Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-street, New-York.

ARE receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns—Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced price possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain LOOKING GLASSES constantly on hand at low rates.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-st. N. Y.  
New-York, Jan. 18, 1833.—2333

## The American Farmer,

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, is issued every Friday, in Baltimore, at \$4 per annum, in advance. Contents of the 46th Number.

Editorial: Culture of Hemp, by Mr. Clay; Agriculture; Culture of Bees—The Locust—Drainage—Ergot or Spurred Rye—Communication from the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Culture of Hemp