

ual constitutional means to procure a further reduction of the Tariff, so as to render it equal in its bearings, and we believe the same may be done by appealing to the Justice and magnanimity of the American Congress.

Mr. Jones then spoke as follows: I had not expected the liberal course pursued by the gentleman who last addressed you, and I almost every one in this meeting approve of the reasonable principles set forth in the Resolutions offered by Mr. Fisher. I do not wish to contend with any principle avowed in them, only wish to prevent an improper inference from going abroad at this peculiar and dangerous juncture, and I had not expected that the gentleman would put his Resolutions in his pocket, and tell me to submit my Resolutions as a substitute—but since I cannot get his, so as to make mine one in with him, in consistent order, I do pursue the only course left me and move my Resolutions in lieu of his. I have said, that I do not disapprove of our position, and remonstrating against the high duties imposed by the Tariff; on the contrary, I will go as far as any present, by peaceable and constitutional means to remove the burden that bears unhealthily on the South. But I do object to the attempt so artfully made by the gentleman who has last addressed you, to influence your passions against our brethren of the North. It can do no good to make our people look upon them as enemies; they do not deserve such abuse—to them we are more indebted than to all the rest of this continent for conquering the land of liberty from the British Tyrant—they support their money, and split their blood freely in the holy cause, and we are worse than ingrates not to remember this. Besides, whatever may be the wrongs inflicted on the South, we cannot but be friends and fellow citizens, attribute them to the Yankee as they are contemptuously called. The odious Tariff of protection was not originated by these people—a brief renunciation to the history of this measure, will satisfy as that Southern politician, amongst whom the great Father of Nullification (Mr. Calhoun) is conspicuous, were the real authors of the Principle of Protection. The principle was avowed in the first revenue act ever passed by Congress after the institution of our present form of Government, and is impressed with the sanction of General Washington. Mr. Jefferson whom they endeavor to make the God-father of Nullification, about this time declared for the principle of protection. He, as Secretary of State, asserted in his report that "foreign restrictions should be met by American restrictions, and Foreign high duties by American high duties." Gen. Hamilton, one of the wisest men that this country ever produced, as Secretary of the Treasury, urged the same principle of Protection.

But if any new instance were wanting to show how perfectly inconsistent men will sometimes become—it is afforded in the following preamble to a resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina in 1808—"Whereas the establishment and encouragement of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interests of a State by adding new incentives to industry, as being the means of disposing to advantage of the surplus productions of agriculture; and whereas, in this present unexampled state of the world, their establishment in this country is not only expedient, but politic in rendering us independent of foreign Nations, &c." Mr. Calhoun in 1816, became the distinguished Champion of the measure, in a speech that he then made, he so well covered the whole ground, that scarcely a new argument of any sort has been advanced by the best advocates for the highest duties. He went so far in favor of the Protection System, that his own colleagues, the lamented Mr. Lowndes, refused to vote for his bill. He insisted on the fact that it would render us independent in time of war—ridiculed the idea of perpetual peace as a "phantom." He urged the advantages of a double market for our agricultural productions. The employment of capital and the beneficial tendency of the measure in promoting a system of Internal Improvement. He told Congress that it would be "to America what the 'repudiation of the Edict of Nantes' was to England." "Let us," says he, "not despise less political sagacity. Afford to ingenuity and industry ample protection, and they will not fail to give a preference to this free and happy country." Speaking of the dependence of the workmen of the employers, he says—"It is certainly an evil and to be regretted, but he did not think it a decisive objection to the system; especially when it had accidental political advantages, which, in his opinion, more than counterpoised it. It produced AN INTEREST STRICTLY AMERICAN, as much so as agriculture; in which it had the decided advantages of commerce or navigation. The country will from this derive much advantage. Again, it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely spread republic. It will greatly increase our mutual dependence and intercourse; and will as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to internal improvement, a subject every way so intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of national strength and the perfection of our political institutions. He regarded the fact that it would make no parts all more closely, that it would form a new and most powerful cement, far outweighing any political objections that might be urged against the system. In his own opinion, THE LIBERTY AND THE UNION OF THIS COUNTRY WERE INSEPARABLY UNITED! That as the destruction of the latter would necessarily involve the former, so its maintenance would with equal certainty preserve it. He did not speak lightly. He had often and long revolved in his mind; and he had critically examined into the causes that destroyed the liberty of our states. There are no more that apply to us, crampily with a free trade. The basis of our republic is its union; and its structure so strong, that it will be found to afford effectual security against their operation; but let it be deeply impressed on the heart of this Nation, and Country, and while they quailed against the old, they exposed us to a new and terrible danger—DISUNION. This single word comprehends also the aim of our political dangers, and against it we ought to be PERPETUALLY GUARDED."

These counsels prevailed, and the policy was adopted much to the chagrin of the Northern States, who were principally commercial—they prevailed by the influence of Southern genius and Southern votes. It was grievous to the East, they had borne the most galling burdens of the past war—they had been impoverished by the late war in having their commerce annihilated—and just as they thought they were to rise from the depression, here comes the system of impost to harass them as they supposed still further; and they met it as became Patriots—they did not attempt to nullify this Tariff, to them as odious then as it is to the South at this time; they changed their pursuits, they gave up their shipping and commerce, and all the wild pleasures and adventures of a sea-faring life, so peculiar to the descendants of the Pilgrims and ceased themselves in factories and became reconciled to the tedious dullness and insipidity of this new life—this was indeed a sacrifice, the hardest of all others in the world to be made, it was the sacrifice of long established habits and feelings, but they made, and by compulsion have become a nation of Manufacturers. They had every reason to believe, that this was the settled and unalterable policy of the Government, that this Am-

erican Protection recommended by the South would be continued, and the whole legislation of the country has gone to confirm them in this belief—they made a merit of necessity and have endeavored their aim in this forced department of industry. They have towns and cities, whose wealth and prosperity, say, whose very existence depends on this business of manufacturing. The value of their houses, their lands and all that they own, now pretty much depends on the prosperity of manufacturing. In the single article of wool, it has been ascertained that there are 167 millions of dollars invested, and it gives employment to 150,000 people. Now I ask you, Country men, as men whom I know to love honesty and fair dealing, if you think it would be just and honest in us for the purpose of getting rid of an evil that we had assisted to bring on ourselves to spread one universal ruin and desolation over that fair land?

The Resolutions that I have presented for your consideration, my Fellow Citizens, declare in the most express terms, that the present high Tariff is unjust, unequal and oppressive in its operation. It is my honest opinion, that it does in some degree produce hardships to the Southern country, and while the least injustice is produced by a law of Congress, it becomes us to raise a firm, manly and united voice against it.

But I am very far from believing that it is fraught with the direful consequences that have been attributed to it by Mr. Fisher, and others, who have labored so hard to make you discontented with your present condition. It is a maxim as old as the hills, and as true as scripture, that man is apt to be discontented with his lot in life—and it is not difficult to make some people of morbidly sensitive minds believe that they are suffering evils, when in fact they are entirely free from them—some men in perfect health have been persuaded that they were in the last agonies of dreadful disease, when nothing was the matter with them. You all have no doubt heard the jest of the Hypochondriac, who put on his son's waistcoat in stead of his own, and because it would not button on him, imagined that he was swelled fit to burst. Many can be persuaded that they are coming to starvation, when they are rolling in wealth. It is to this trait of our nature that all these tirades against the Tariff are addressed, and it is this trait which designing men to excite and mislead some of the honest citizens of the country almost to the brink of Rebellion. I think I can appeal to your good sense and correct observation against a delusion of this sort—and I think it but too evident, that this same delusion is attempted to be played off on you. Although the Tariff is bad it is not so very bad as the agitators in this country are endeavoring to make it out; and although many of you may be poor, yet you are not reduced to the miserable pass that they have told you of. And again, are other very different causes that have an agency in producing this evil, which leave my countrymen, I will examine these positions a little more in detail. And at the onset, let me ask you, my friends, if it does not strike you as somewhat strange that you should be taxed to the enormous amount of one hundred thousand dollars in Rowan County, as you have been told by Mr. F. and yet that you should not have been able to discover it without his friendly assistance? Can you be so foolish as to believe that any scheme would be devised so ingenious as to deprive you of that immense sum of money, and you not know of it? When you are told by Mr. F. and you know that if in your county or state tax, five cents is added to the poll, and the aggregate swelled only by a few hundred dollars, your pockets immediately give you the alarm. This is a case to us on the first blush ought to convince you that a good deal of what you have heard cannot be fact. It is not possible for the ingenuity of man to devise a scheme so cunning as to take all this money away from the people and they not find it out, except through a metaphysical process of reasoning.

Fellow Citizens of Rowan County, I have been long known to you—I have been honored and trusted by you whenever I asked your confidence, and I think you will believe me when I solemnly assure you that you do not suffer by the Tariff to the extent that Mr. F. would have you believe. I cannot undertake to follow him through out his discursive argument, but if I show you that in several instances he is guilty of an attempt to mislead you, it will be for you to say how much respect you will pay to the rest of his speech. An instance of this sort occurs where he talks to you about the yard of cloth that costs \$1 in Liverpool, on which there is a tax of 21 as he says, so that when it gets to New York, it costs the importer two dollars—Now for the purpose of aggravating this change of oppression he adds to the article, the charges of transportation: viz: freight insurance and exchange—he adds likewise the Merchants profit in New York, and the Merchants profit in Salisbury and brings it up to the vast amount of \$3 23 per yard, when it is sold in Salisbury. Now, Gentlemen, would not these charges of importation and Merchants profits have to be paid on the yard of cloth if there was no Tariff? It is true that the merchants do charge a profit on the whole cost, but as to freight, storage, &c. the Tariff does not affect them in the least? They would just be the same whether the cost of the goods here, were one dollar or one hundred dollars, & I am surprised that Mr. F. should endeavor to make you swallow such base and absurdity.

But this is not the only unfairness in this deceptive statement. By the tariff of 1828, the duty on wadens cloth did range from 75 to 100 per cent, and a yard of cloth might have cost 1 dollar in Liverpool and be taxed 1 dollar—but that had not been repeated and by the new Tariff low priced wadens that used to pay that high duty now pay only 5 per cent, and the other wadens 50 per cent on the value, so that a yard of cloth costing one dollar in Liverpool, cannot now be affected by a tax of one dollar, and nothing like it, and the compass wadens, such as we make no to clothes out of, the tax on which, was at first the great burden of their complaints in South Carolina, is now brought down below what even Mr. McBuffie proposed as a revenue standard—down to 5 per cent on the value. Why then this exaggerated statement of your having to pay \$3 23 per yard, on cloth that cost only one dollar in Liverpool? Why is even the cost of bringing the goods to this country laid to the Tariff? Why are all the rest of these statements taken from the Tariff which have been repealed. Sir, it is to delude you and "stir you up to mutiny and rage."

I deny my friends, almost every statement made in detail by Mr. F., and if time would permit, I could make it equally clear that they are only true in part. But let us come to his general positions. He says the whole tax is paid by us the consumers and that levied finally off of us in the South. But this is certainly not true, to the whole extent. I assert that the burden of the Tariff is divided between the consumer and the manufacturer. Suppose a yard of cloth in England cost \$1 25 before the Tariff was passed. If the Tariff were removed, it would sell at that price again—but in consequence of that duty being imposed the importing merchant says to the maker of the cloth—I have a high duty to pay, on this cloth when I get home, and you must come down in your price, else you and I cannot trade—the maker, therefore, takes one dollar for his

cloth—does not the British subject then pay 25 per cent of the Tariff once? But he says the same thing to the owner of the vessel, you must come down, for I can't pay high, because my profits are small. The consumer who ultimately pays the tax as Mr. F. admits—says the same to the merchant, you must be content with small profits, the price is a high one, and if you do not come down I must do without your cloth; and so by this and a few other such circumstances, the consumers who are you and I my friends are relieved of a good deal of this dreadful tax. In order to make this plain, I will ask you a simple question; suppose the Tariffs were reduced to 124 per cent, is there any doubt but that the British manufacturer seeing that the consumers can bear heavy tax, and still take the article—will raise the price of his goods? Perhaps the British Government, who we all know wants money the worst of any people in the world, seeing such a fair chance to levy a few millions off of us, the consumers might take it into their heads to put the tax on there and instead of our paying our share of the Tariff to our own government for the benefit of our own citizens we would have to pay to King William VIth, for the benefit of British subjects. Indeed, I fear my friends, that such is the madness and rage of party in this country, that some would rather pay it to the Pope of Rome or the Czar of Russia the Bloody Nicholas, than pay it to our own Government. But whether this should be the case or not, we should certainly have to pay some portion of what we now pay by way of Tariff duties to British subjects by way of increased prices.

Again, it is most clear that insofar as the British Manufacturer pays the Tariff, the Northern Manufacturer is prevented from adding it to his goods, and of course the whole of this talk about our having to pay the tariff to the North amounts to but little.

(To be Continued.)

Union Convention at Columbia, S. C.

We have been furnished by a friend, with the proceedings of this Convention, and we would with great pleasure, give the address in this No. if we had room, as it is, we shall publish it in our next. This body was a continuation of some of the most distinguished Patriots of South Carolina; the venerable Thomas Taylor, in his 90th year, presided. The most material part of their proceedings, is, the recommendation of a Southern Convention, to deliberate on measures for opposing the Tariff. To this plan, we can see objection. As one great object, is no doubt, to check the tide of Nullification, we are disposed to say; nothing against it. The Lynchburg Virginia remarker, he thinks it useless on the score of expense, waste of time, and the increase of unnecessary excitement. We see nothing in the measure itself, authorizing the belief that it will increase public excitement. But in the present combustible state of the political elements of the South there may be danger in the most harmless action of a public body.—So disinterested is the political atmosphere, that the very tears of patriotism may be evicted into vitriol to "burn and blister." Under the auspices, however, of such men as the venerable Col. Taylor, H. Middleton, D. E. Huger, J. R. Poinsett, William Smith, J. K. Richardson, James Blair, and J. L. Pettigrew, we ought not to become faint with fear—they are men of deep devotion to the cause of Union. All their aspirations are for their country's good and God for bid that we should do or say anything to obstruct them in their labors for Peace. And though our judgment does not lead us to urge this scheme, we will do nothing to thwart it. They are more immediately threatened with the horrors of Nullification, and ought to be better judges than we of the best mode of relieving them. We find that the distinguished citizens, Danl. E. Huger and J. R. Poinsett are delegated to attend the sittings of our Legislature and that of Virginia.

FOR THE WATCHMAN:
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of Delegates from fifteen companies, from the county of Wilkes, being the whole number with the exception of two in said county, held at Willsboro' on the 10th day of September, 1832. Col. William Horton was called to the chair, and Hugh M. Stokes Esq. appointed Secretary; when the following proceedings were had—To-wit: on motion of Col. James Willborn a committee of three persons was appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions for the government of this meeting: whereupon, Col. J. Willborn Col. John Martin and Alexander Church, were appointed, who reported the following rules, which were unanimously adopted.

1. Every citizen of the county may express his opinion upon the subjects that may come before this meeting, with privilege to explain, but not to address the meeting more than once, except by permission.
2. The Delegates may address the meeting to do so, with liberty to explain.
3. In S-lecting Delegates for the general District meeting on to-morrow, and the passage of Resolutions, the Delegates from the companies alone, shall vote.—On motion, the members elect of the ensuing Legislature were admitted, as members of the present meeting.—On motion of the Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted.

1. Resolved that the principles and policy of every free government, are and of right should be, discussed and settled in the primary assemblies of the people.—
2. Resolved, that Equality of Representation is, and should be "the corner stone of our republican institutions: To further, which principle we pledge ourselves to support every measure that may be adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, or by the citizens thereof, in their primary conventions, to alter and amend the present constitution of the State of North Carolina.—
3. Resolved, that our members elect of the ensuing Legislature be instructed to vote against the rechartering of the present Banks of North Carolina, and use their best endeavors to establish a Bank based upon the funds and credit of the State, for the benefit of the people; by appropriating the profits thereof to the payment of the burdens of government, thereby relieving the people from direct taxation, and enabling the State to carry on a regular and systematic plan of internal improvement.—
4. Resolved, that they be also instructed, to express our continual approbation of, and confidence in, the intelligence and patriotism of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.—His firmness and foresight in rejecting the Bill, to recharter the United States Bank, and the general measures of his administration.—
5. Resolved, that Col. Jas. Willborn, Col. Thomas Martin, Col. Wm. Horton, Maj. Wm.

C. Enmot and H. M. Stokes Esq. be appointed Delegates from the County of Wilkes, to meet the Delegates from the Counties of Ashe, Surry and Iredell, on Tuesday the 11th Inst., at Willsboro', to select a suitable Elector for this Electors District, and that they be instructed to vote for such person, as will support the reelection of Andrew Jackson for President of the U. States, who is known to be friendly to the present administration of the general government, whose chances of success are most certain.—

6. Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Carolina Watchman, and such other papers, as are friendly to the present administration, as may be willing to publish the same.

7. Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the patient and impartial manner, with which they discharged their respective duties.—

WILLIAM HORTON, Chm
H. M. STOKES, Secy

Withdrawal of Judge Barbour.

We always believed, that the name of Philip P. Barbour was brought before the people as a candidate for the Vice Presidency without any agency, connivance or desire on his part. Believing as we doubtless did, that his prospects of Success under present circumstances, was by no means flattering, and that to permit his name to be held up, would divide and distract the party to which he was attached; instead of promoting its interest. We understand from pretty good authority, that Judge Barbour has lately written a letter to a gentleman of Oxford, in this State, in which, he in substance, expressed the wish that his friends would not continue his name as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. If this information be true, as we believe it is, some of the pretended friends of the administration who have been advocating his election and denouncing Mr. Van Buren, will be placed in rather an awkward situation.—Milton Spectator.

It is with very great satisfaction that we extract the above from the Milton Spectator. We could see no use in Judge Barbour's permitting his name to be used as a cover for the Nullifiers, without the remotest chance of his getting a single vote in the Union—and especially while he was professing himself the friend of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and actually holding a high and honorable office under the President; which from his sacred character ought to remove him from the strife and turmoil of party. This consideration surely ought to prevent him from lending himself as an instrument to defeat the hopes of that cause with which he had been hitherto identified. We rejoice to learn that Judge Barbour has not forgot the dignity of his station, and is determined to vindicate his own respectability, by separating himself from this political coup de main. Should the adversaries of Mr. Van Buren still insist on running the name of Judge Barbour against his wishes, it will make their motives and aim too barefaced for day-light.—It will show that it is Mr. Van Buren's defeat, and not Mr. Barbour's elevation that they aim at. We wish the good people of state would look closely to this matter.

(COMMUNICATED)

ANECDOTE OF THE HIGH BLOOD OF THE IRISH.

It is well known the Irish Nation as well as most other of the European Kingdoms, pride themselves very highly on their Ancestry, whether they are worth much or little. It happened that one of the high Bloods being reduced, having lost the greater part of his fortune by dissipation in order to regain it, made suit to a Nobleman's Daughter and when he asked the old Gentleman's consent for her, he asked him if he was able to support his Daughter with as much as he was able to give her, he answered he did not think he was altogether, but said, there is my Blood, can make up the deficiency: Oh! says the old man, if that is all, your dependance d—n your Blood, my Daughter would live better on a Hogs Blood than your Blood.

As some people that we know of, had, only a little Mother Gumption, they might extract a valuable hint from the following!

Old Welch Proverb.

There is a proverb, ferry old,
Look ye how look ye now,
Ferry good, as I've been told—
Look ye now.

This proverb is of Golden Rule,
Ferry good to caution fool,
Never meddle with edge tool,
Look ye now.

(Application.)

A snake once licked a file so rough,
Look ye now! look ye now—
Hur found hur breakfast ferry tough,
Look ye now.

So tore hur tongue above, beneath,
Hur wished hur had not left the teeth,
But kept hur tongue between hur teeth,
Look ye now.

Col. Robert Love of Haywood county has been nominated by a District Convention, as the elector on Jackson and Van Buren Ticket for this State.

Mortality of free blacks.—The Baltimore Patriot says that of 178 deaths which occurred in that city in one week, 78 were of colored persons; 74 of whom were free! The extraordinary mortality among this class of people, is attributed to their dissoluteness and imprudent use of unwholesome fruit.

FIRST NIGHT OF LAMORAH.

The splendid production of Mrs. Hentz, *Lamora, or the Western Wild*, was brought forward on Thursday night, under the most happy auspices. A large and fashionable audience crowded the boxes, and the rising of the curtain was met with a most enthusiastic thunder of applause.—Civ. Rep.

The city election in Charleston, S. C. has terminated in the success of the Nullification candidates by a majority of one hundred and sixty votes. The Union men bear their defeat like men. They profess a determination to co-operate at the October Election.

SALISBURY.

(Made out on admission with every Merchant in town), to be weekly corrected.

Beeswax pr lb 16 1/2; Brandy, Apple pr gal 35 40; Cats pr bush 62 1/2 72 1/2; Corn pr bush 36 1/2 38; Castings pr lb 3 4-5 6 4-5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, \$1 3/4 to 1 50; pr bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 \$1 50 to 1 75; Feathers pr lb 25 to 30; Flour pr 31 to 32; Wheat pr bush 62 1/2 72 1/2; Rye pr bush 50; Oats pr bush 20 to 23; Corn pr bush 36 1/2 38; Hides—Green pr lb 3 4-5 6 4-5; Iron pr lb 10 to 12; Lead pr lb 3 4-5 5 1; Lead pr lb 9 to 11; Leather, seal, 3/4, skirting pr lb 28, upper side \$1 25 to 2 50; Molasses pr gal 46 to 37 1/2; Nails pr lb 9 to 10—Provisions; Beef pr lb 8 to 10; Bacon pr lb 8 to 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs fat \$1 10; Pork (none); Salt pr bush \$1 12 1/2 to 1 25; (Steel) American blaster pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27 1/2 30; Sugar pr lb 34 to 35; Run: Jamaica pr gal \$2; molasses do \$1; Wool, clean pr lb 25 to 30; Tallow pr lb 8 to 10; Tobacco pr lb 3 to 4; Prt pr gal \$1 50 to 1 75; Claret pr gal \$1 37 to 1 75; Malaga, sweet, \$1; Whiskey 27 1/2 to 30.

FAVETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 8 to 8 1/2; Cotton pr lb 24 to 24 1/2; Coffee pr lb 24 to 25; Flour pr lb 34 to 4 7/8; Flax-seed pr bush 80; Feathers pr lb 25 to 30; Corn pr bush 60 to 62 1/2; Iron pr lb 4 to 5; Molasses pr gal 50 to 52; Nails cut 7 1/2 to 8; Salt pr bush 65 to 70; Sugar pr lb 24 to 25; Tobacco; least 3 to 3; Wheat pr bush 75; Whiskey pr gal 28 to 30.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, in Salem N. C. on the 23rd inst. by the Rev. G. P. Reichel, Charles F. Bagge Esq. to Miss Ann Schnall of Bethlehem Pa. In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tabler, Mr. Thomas Atwell, to Miss Ann Woodson. In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Tabler, Mr. Charles Peeler, to Miss Elizabeth Miller. In Stokes county, on the 4th inst. John H. Biting, to Miss Catharine Frost, daughter of Ezekiel Frost. In Davidson county Mr. Dickerson Chaffin of Clemmonsville, to Miss Jincy Clouse, daughter of Joseph Clouse. In Rowan county on the 4th inst. By Henry Miller Esq., Mr. Isaac Wagner, to Miss Elizabeth Easlar.

DEATHS.

DIED at the Virginia Springs last week Commodore Thompson of the United States Navy. He was a gallant Seaman, a sensible man, and much beloved by his associates. At Halifax Court House, Va. on the 13th inst. after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. John Murphy, Jr. of this town, aged 18 years. He was an excellent young man. In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., after a painful & protracted illness of many months, Doc. Sterling Wheaton. At Chapel Hill, on the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. James N. Neal, son of Mr. James Neal of Chatham County, a member of the Senior Class in the University of North-Carolina.

NOTICE.

I do appoint Mrs. MARY ALLEN as my attorney, during my absence from the Town of Salisbury.
HUGH McDONALD.
September, 14th 1832.—ad.

BONNETS OF BLUE.

NEW WEEKLY LINE OF
FOUR HORSE
Post Coaches,
From Salem N. C. to
SHOWNS X ROADS,
Carter Co. Tennessee.

This Line passes through the pleasant Villages of Wilkesborough and Jefferson, in Ashe County, crosses the Blue Ridge at the head of Rodey's River, where the Gap is very favorable, and presents one of the most interesting displays of Mountain Scenery that the Southern country affords. The Stage leaves Salem for the West immediately after the arrival of those from Raleigh, N. C. and Washington City, and arrive at Showns's Road in time for the Knoxville Stage. At Wilkesborough, this line branches by a Stage running twice a week to Morganton, passing by Fort Defence, up the delightful Valley of the Yadkin.

ANOTHER LINE.

Belonging to the Shownses, running from Salisbury, N. C. twice a week, intersects the above mentioned Line at Wilkesborough—at Salisbury, it meets the Cheraw and Raleigh Stages and the Piedmont Line.—The Subscribers also own a HACK LINE, running from Charlotte to Statesville twice a week.—All these Lines are so arranged 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 Subscribers flatter themselves that their accommodations will be exceeded by none in this country.—Their Coaches are Northern made, and teams first rate, and their drivers accommodating, 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. Strict care will be taken of all baggage, bundles, &c., but the Subscribers will not be liable for accidents.
SAMUEL & DAVID NEWLAND,
PROPRIETORS.
August 29th 1832.—6.—fm.

NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE.

The Subscriber has just received from New York, a choice assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every description, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, on Main Street, the first door below the Mansion Hotel, and between that and the Office of the Watchman. He will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Northern and home made
Leather
Of every description, for sale at the lowest prices.—ALSO all the materials used by Shoemakers, such as vanish, binding skins, thread, bristles, &c. &c. Having made a permanent arrangement at the North, for supplying himself frequently, he will constantly keep up this assortment. THOMAS MULL, Jr.
The business of Manufacturing Shoes, Boots, &c. is constantly carried on by the Subscriber, at his shop, near said store. All orders will be promptly executed by workmen of superior skill and faithfulness.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
Sept. 14—4f3

NEW FALL AND Winter Goods.

CALL and buy CHEAP.

The Subscriber is receiving and opening at his Store in Concord, also at his residence, Ten miles East of Concord, a large and general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS,
Direct from Philadelphia, and selected with much care from the latest importations: Which in addition to his former STOCK, renders this assortment very large and complete.
Among which are
British, French, India and Domestic Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.
Superfine Blue, Black and Brown Cloths, Mullberry, Green and Olive Do. Mixt. Drib and Petersburg, Satinets, Flannels and Baizes, Rose, Duffie and Point Blankets, Black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazines, Gent's Camblet and Plaid Cloaks, Ladies' Plain and Circassian Do. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. Boots, Shoes & Hats, Leghorn Dunstable & Navarino Bonnets, Books, Saddles, &c. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARPENTERS TOOLS. Dyes, Medicines, Paints &c. Cloride of Lime, Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Glass & Queens Ware, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SALT, IRON, &c. All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce, or on a credit to punctual dealers only. He invites the public to call and examine the Goods best prices, &c. He solicits those indebted to him by accounts & notes, to make some exertions to pay this season. The highest price will be given for Gold in payment of debts, in goods, or in Cash. F. BARRINGER.
Sept. 15.—1832.—2.—4v.

CASE

WILL be given for Feathers, enough to make three beds.—Enquire at the Store of R. M. Chatham.
Sept. 1.—4f

BLANK Warrants,

Of an improved form, for sale at the Office of the Watchman.



NEW LINE OF Four Horse
POST COACHES,
Running from Salem, N. C. to Wythe Co.
House in Virginia, three times a week
and back.

THIS Line starts from Salem every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wythe Court House at 6 o'clock P. M. the next day. At the same hour it starts from Wythe Court House, and arrives at Salem at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This Line is so arranged as to correspond with the arrivals of Smith's Piedmont Line, and the Raleigh Line, both of which run three times a week. The whole of this trip is performed in the day time. The Route passes within a mile of the First Mountain through Bethahala by Mount Airy, crosses the Blue Ridge at the Coal 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 he will in a few weeks receive from Troy, New York, Coaches of first rate workmanship and convenience.—Fare 5 cents a mile. The utmost care and attention will be paid to baggage and other things entrusted to his care, but the Subscriber will not be liable for accidents.
D. WALKER.
Sept. 21—4f9

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE