

Opposition to the Tariff... in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, particularly the two latter states, the opposition to the new tariff has assumed a seemingly serious aspect. A meeting took place in Colleton district, S. C. on the 12th ult. at which resolutions, and an address, couched in the strongest terms of reprobation of the tariff and its supporters, were adopted: they advise an open resistance to the operation of the tariff, asserting, that they "have done by words all that words can do," and that "to talk more, must be a dastard's refuge!" We regret this angry tone into which our neighbors have been betrayed by their honest zeal in maintaining their indignant feelings at the passage of a law which it is believed will operate ruinously on the merchant and southern planter. We can fully appreciate the mingled feelings of despair and indignation with which they view a measure that is expected to blight all their hopes of profit or reward for their labor and enterprise... and we feel, with them, that it is grievously oppressive for the citizens of one section of the Union to be laid under contribution to satiate the gluttonous appetites of those of another section, who have already been pampered into a supercilious spiritude... to minister to the insatiable cupidity of a community of soulless manufacturing corporations, actuated alone by the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement. But we cannot think, with them, that "we must resist the impositions of this tariff," we cannot ourselves, nor can we, without painful emotions, see others place themselves in "an attitude of open resistance to the laws of the Union!" We would yet continue to use milder means to redress our grievances: we still think it better "to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of;" we would remonstrate, again and again, against these oppressions of the general government, before we would break a single link in the chain that binds together this confederacy of free Republics: We would, bearing in remembrance the venerated advice of the Father of the Republic, cling to the last floating plank of the ark of our country's safety, the Constitution, which guarantees the stability of the Union. The first article in our political creed, is the inviolability of the Union of the States: and we cannot hear the dissolution of the Union even mentioned as a possibility, without its causing us the most painful forebodings. And we hope, and believe, that the people in our sister state will, upon reflection, take no step that may be construed into any thing like an insurrectionary movement; that a manly, determined, and constitutional opposition to the measure, will be all that their love of country will suffer them to do in relation to this delicate subject.

If the warmth and honest zeal of our neighbors in South Carolina, have led them into a reprehensible violence, what must we think or say of those hotspurs among us who would read the flame that has been kindled there, by using, in speaking of the conduct of their brethren, such language as is of a peculiarly inflammatory character—Charging the mischiefs they are pleased to say will result from the present excitement against the tariff, to the account of the Jackson party!—when, as a party, the friends of Jackson are no more accountable for the indiscretions of the anti-tariffites in S. C. than John Quincy Adams is for the stupid fits and foibles of some of his supporters. Political incendiaries, is a term not a whit too harsh to apply to such people.

The Colleton address is accompanied by a request to the Governor of South Carolina to call the General Assembly of that state together immediately.

The Georgia Southron also suggests the idea of a Congress of those states opposed to the Tariff.

The students of Columbia College have adopted resolutions, that they will not hereafter wear any fabric manufactured in the states north of the Potomac.

The character of the resistance which the people of Colleton will oppose to the tariff law, is this: 1. A resort to arms, or resistance by present violence, is not contemplated. 2. But the people of the State shall meet in Legislature or Convention, and put forth a solemn manifesto expressing their determination not to endure the oppression of the Tariff. 3. A deputation shall be appointed to attend the next session of Congress, not to reason, or argue, or remonstrate, or implore—but to demand in the name of the people of the States a repeal of the Tariff. Further than this it is not intended to go at present. So far as this, the people have a right to go; and if they will but stop there, the frothy abuse of those who denounce these proceedings as treasonable, will excite no other feelings than those of scorn and contempt.

Granville.—Our readers will have seen a long publication in our paper, a few weeks since, on the ruinous tendency of the Banking system in this state, which emanated from a public meeting of the citizens of Granville county. From a private source, we learn that Robert Potter, Esq. who attracted some notice in the legislature a year or two since, is the author of this address, resolutions, &c.: that he is a candidate for the legislature, and will probably be elected by means of the anti-banking lobby. The excitement among the people of Granville, in relation to the Banks, is said to take precedence of the presidential question; it almost totally absorbs the public attention. We learn that there is not division enough among the people, on the presidency, to raise any thing like an excitement: they are all for Jackson there.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
ON A NOSE.
I verily believe that more money has been spent on young Adams' nose, than on his manners.
[Remark of a Surry Quaker.]
In these sad times of want and debt,
'Twas wrong to make poor Sammy sweat,
Because a naughty Printer chose
To handle, rough, Prince Johnny's nose.
If it had been a nose of wax,
And twisted out of place;
If it had been a nose of glass,
And severed from his face.
Why, then, I ween,
It would have been
A very different case.
Or had it been a Clay nose,
Of best Kentucky make,
Then barbarously treated,
As it was like to brake
The hopes of many
Who get their penny
By moving in its wake...
This rara avis
Russel Jarvis
Would have deserved the stake.
Not being a common little nose,
That neither bent nor broke,
Under this small experiment,
'Twas a ***** tough joke
That such a fuss
Should make the purse
Of Uncle Sam to smoke.

If you but knew, my Johnny, honey,
How hardly poor folks get their money,
You would not run and tell your dad
Whene'er a printer makes you mad.
You see how worth the old man gets...
You know he's dangerous in his pets;
And when he begins to raise and pitch,
Chance he might give e'en you the switch!
Then what you'd do, I know not, d'ye see,
Unless you'd go and tell your mamma.

PETER PINDAR, JR.
A sign, for.....any body!
MR. EDITOR: On the 4th of July, last past, a ——— and respectable number of people assembled at ——— [no] six [hundred] miles from Statesville, to celebrate the day. Sixteen or eighteen [no] hundred gentlemen, and two [more or less] ladies, attended: an oration was delivered, &c. The sentiments of the company being guessed at, it was found that they were ALL [as this deponent supposes, from the ——— number] for Adams!!
ONE THAT WASN'T THERE.
Iredell, July 7th, 1828.

Lamentable Casualty.—MILTON E. POOL, while at school near Morganton, and during the intermission, on the first inst. attempted to climb a sapling, with a view of bending its top to the ground, and when at the height of about twenty-five feet, one of the student's present apprehended he would take hold of a dead limb above him, and immediately warned him against it; but, alas! it was too late! he grasped it, it broke, he was precipitated head foremost to the ground, and instantly expired. This youth had made considerable progress towards the attainment of a liberal education, and bid fair to realize the hopes of his friends. He possessed many amiable qualities, was generous, social and kind: he has left a fond mother who doted on him with a mother's love, and many relations and friends to mourn his sudden and untimely death.
July 6, 1828. [COMMUNICATED.]

Casualty; and a caution.—A subscriber informs us, that HENRY L. MORRISON, in the 6th year of his age, died in Iredell county, on the 23d ult. from the bite of a Rattle snake: he died in less than an hour after he was bitten. Several persons in the neighborhood of Mr. Morrison, father of the lad above mentioned, have very narrowly escaped being bitten: great numbers of these venomous reptiles have lately been killed in the county. We also learn that a child in Lincoln county was lately bitten by the same species of snake, and only survived the accident four days. These cases ought to serve as a warning to avoid these poisonous creatures.

The Six Militia-men.—We have received a pamphlet, entitled "The case of the Six Militia-men fairly stated," &c. published at the office of the Raleigh Star, by the Central Jackson Committee; and shall commence the publication of it in next week's paper; want of room will compel us to divide it. This publication successfully exposes the base means resorted to by the enemies of Jackson, to blast his fair fame, and weaken the respect the American people cherish for their benefactor. These traducers of the Hero and Patriot, will meet their reward some day....and that not very remote.

Salisbury Branch Bank.—At a meeting of the Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, on the 1st inst. the resignation of John L. Henderson, Esq. as President of the Salisbury Branch of that Institution, was laid before the Board and accepted; when, on motion, David F. Caldwell, Esq. was appointed President in his place.
Gulford.—A majority of this county is very confidently claimed for the administration; and, from the peculiar character of the people there, this has been conceded them: but, on a development of the sentiments of the citizens of that county, we have reason to presume that their predilections on the presidency will be found to have been misapprehended.
At a collection of people, at the house of Mr. Henry Tatum, on the 14th ult. a vote on the presidency resulted as follows: For Gen. Jackson 23
Mr. Adams 12

The wheat crop is harvested, and has turned out well; in a few instances only, where it was cut too green, has it been injured. New wheat is freely offered at 50 cents per bushel, and it is thought it will sell at 40. The corn and cotton crops are very promising; if the season continues propitious, it is believed by those who ought to know, that corn will be sold in the fall at 20 cents a bushel. Old corn is plentiful; and sells for less than 30 cents.
The "Birth Day Ode" is in our next.
Abominable!—In Gates county, in this state, a young woman, aged 17, lately had an illegitimate child by her father!! The citizens of the neighborhood were so enraged at the beastly conduct of this brute in human form, whose name is Kader Briggs, that he was seized by a few men, a meal bag thrown over his head, then taken into the woods, tied to a log, face up, and subjected to the fate of the unfortunate Abelard! "Lynch's law" was, perhaps, justifiable in this case.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship Silas Richards, at New-York, from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 24th May inclusive. The most important political intelligence is the reported change in the British Ministry. Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant and Lord Palmerston, it was said, had resigned their seats in the British Cabinet.
The London Courier of the 22d May says:—A report is in circulation, and is generally believed, that the Duke of Wellington has represented to the King, that the only condition on which he can continue minister is, that some arrangement must be made with the Catholics.
The papers contain no further important advices from Constantinople, nor of any actual hostilities on the part of the Russian armies.
A letter from Toulon of the 11th, announces the conclusion of peace between France and Algiers.
The London Courier of the 22d, at 4 o'clock P. M. says:—We have just received the following important communication: "Count Pahlen, the Russian Governor of Wallachia and Moldavia, entered Jassy on the 7th, with 5000 men. "The Russian army was to cross the Pruth at Galata on the 6th, and take immediate possession of Barblow."
France.—The elections which have lately taken place in France, have been of a novel and remarkable character. The people appear to have been left to the free exercise of their political preferences, uncontrolled by the government. The consequence has been, that a large majority of those returned to the Chambers, are of the liberal school—affording an additional evidence that the greatest part of the preceding elections were the result of fraud and intimidation. What effect this course will produce upon the conduct of the Chambers, remains to be seen; but we think it more likely to strengthen than to weaken the hands of both the King and his Ministry.

Capt. Clapperton's servant has arrived in England from the interior of Africa. He states that Capt. C. was not assassinated, but died of disease at Sackatoo, where he had long been detained by Sultan Bello.
From Africa.—the brig Hope, capt Woodbury, arrived at Boston, 43 days from Monrovia, Coast of Africa, and reports the Colony in good health and in a remarkably prosperous condition.

South America.—The Government of Central America appears to be virtually dissolved. The President has resigned, though the act was somewhat compulsory. The Civil War continues, but the seat of it changed from Guatemala to St. Salvador. Bolivar with some troops, was within 30 miles of Ocaña, where the Convention was in Session. A majority of the Members are opposed to his views, still it is thought they may be brought over to his measures. His object seems to be, not only to be appointed Dictator for life, but to establish an hereditary succession.
Our readers will recollect the form of the Constitution which Bolivar gave to Bolivia, in which he made his President to hold his office for life, with the right to designate his Secretary of State as his successor, and referred to this country as furnishing an example. Mr. Clay's "safe precedent!" N. C. Journal.

One of the first commercial houses in Paris, has recently failed. Prince Talleyrand, the Duke of Aremberg and Baron Louis, have suffered great losses by it. The first has lost several millions. It is said the deficiency of the house will be 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 of francs.
Further discoveries have been made respecting the fate of the unfortunate La Perouse. A great part of the hull of his ship, bells, pieces of ordnance, and other articles have been discovered, and it is ascertained that three of his crew are still alive.
Bravo, the former governor of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, has been exiled for 6 years, on half pay, and has sailed for China.

"heard the news" says to Tennessee to secretary wants a straight Jacket—his movements indicate it. Instead of attending to the duties of his office he pockets the salary, goes off to Kentucky to electioneer for Mr. Adams, and passes through Tennessee, to shake his fist at General Jackson, and dare him to come out and fight.
A double cure, is said to have been effected upon an Adams man lately, in Maryland, (who was in the habit of joining his lips to his junk bottle too often,) by means of Dr. Chambers' medicine! He is now a sober man—attends to his business regularly, and supports Jackson!

Remarkable Longevity.—Died, lately in Sumpter District, South-Carolina, Mrs. Mary Garrett, aged one hundred and twenty years. Mrs. G. was a native of New-York, and for the last sixty years had been a resident of Sumpter district.

FROM THE NEW YORK ENQUIRER.
The Springs, &c.—The season of visiting the Springs, Niagara, and other places of resort, has now come down upon us. The whole fashionable material of the country is verging to one point. New-York is the centre of attraction. From the hills and valleys of Virginia they are flocking towards the steeples of the emporium with delight and anticipation. The rice plantations and the sea islands of Georgia and Carolina pour forth their parting inhabitants. Every ship is crowded with pilgrims to the Springs, and every steam boat and stage coach full of bounding bosoms and eager desires—There is no place on the continent equal to New York. We have the largest cities, the largest canals, the loftiest mountains, the finest springs, the earliest novels, the coolest, the keenest rogues, the most innocent, the fairest and the most beautiful in short New York is an epitome of human nature. For months to come, the North river will be as crowded with boats, barges and travellers as Broadway is at two o'clock. The whole nation have to make a pilgrimage here to drink champagne, see the opera dancers, walk Broadway, and swallow Congress-water by the barrel. [But Salisbury has the best asparagus.]

The Gardiner Chronicle strongly urges the farmers of Maine to commence the cultivation of Hemp on a great scale, as the Tariff Bill has passed.

THE MARKETS.
Fayetteville, July 2.—Cotton, 10 to 10-50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 a 30.....United States bank notes, 6 1/2 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per c't. pre.
Charleston, July 5.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 32 to 33 cents; bees-wax, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 73 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 14 to 15 per cent. ditto.
Camden, July 4.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 1/2 to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.
Cheraw, June 27.—Cotton, 8 to 10 1/2; bacon 7 a 8; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 30 to 35; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

At his residence, in Jersey Settlement, in this county, on Friday last, the 11th inst. Dr. Robert Moore, aged about 50 years. Dr. Moore was a highly respectable and useful man. An active and enterprising mind, liberally improved, and an affable and conciliatory disposition, combined to render him eminently useful in all laudable public undertakings; and constituted him the perfect gentleman in his intercourse with the world. His death is a public loss, and an afflictive bereavement to his interesting family and highly respectable relatives.
In Camden, S. C. on the 27th ult. Mrs. Rebecca Levy, wife of Col. Chapman Levy, aged 19 years.

TO THE PUBLIC.
ALTHOUGH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtruding myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology. In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this county, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General wanted to be satisfied that the jailor had wanted against the guard, (appointed by the judge in Raleigh) the jailor and his official return in At last Superior Court, I, as well as the Jailor, was acquitted of the charge by a jury of my country. This is, no doubt, sufficiently satisfactory to my friends and all acquainted with the progress and issue of the prosecution; but as Weir had, by his numerous offences, acquired great notoriety in the western part of the state, the news of his escape was widely spread, and the circumstance by which it was effected being involved in doubt, created suspicion prejudicial to my character, which was, I fear, spread more widely than that of my acquittal. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, I thought it advisable to submit to Weir, on the morning of the day on which he was executed, and in the presence of the reverend gentlemen who were administering to him spiritual consolation, and Capt. Coleman, the officer on duty, at a period when every earthly consideration must have ceased to have any hold on his feelings, the following questions, which, with his answers and confession under the gallows, are respectfully submitted to the public, with the consciousness that as this justification is due to that public, from whose favorable opinion the subscriber has hitherto received the most honorable and flattering support,—their justice will confirm the verdict on oath of twelve of his fellow-citizens.
Yours, &c. JOHN SLOAN.
June 26, 1828. Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

Questions proposed by Col. J. Sloan to Jos. Weir, and answers returned.
Q. Mr. Weir, my reputation has been assailed in consequence of your escape from Mecklenburg Jail—Do you believe I knew any thing about your escape at the time it was effected?
A. I know you did not.
Q. Who questioned you about those supposed to have assisted you in making your escape?
A. Joseph Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander and Dr. Johnson.
Q. Did any other person in Mecklenburg county examine you concerning your escape?
A. No.
Q. Is Baldwin innocent?
A. He is innocent, and so is the negro that attended on the jail.
Q. Are you willing to disclose who let you out?
A. I cannot answer that question.
Q. Were you let out by a false key, or were you let out by the key of the jail?
A. I expect partly by a false key.
Q. Is my brother innocent?
A. He is.
Q. Was there any other person in Mecklenburg, of respectability, implicated in your escape, to your knowledge?
A. No.
Q. Do you really believe it was a false key by which you effected your escape?
A. I think it was—it had been tried some nights before.
Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

I, Joseph Weir, do hereby certify the above answers to have been given to the foregoing questions proposed to me by Col. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and that the same are true.
signed, JOS. WEIR.
Test: Danl. Coleman, Jas. Robinson, Jesse Rankin.
State of North Carolina, } May 30, 1828.
Cabarrus County, }

Mr. J. Woodworth, Dyer, RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place may be short.
July 12th, 1828. 23

TO GOLD MINERS.
100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 19

At his residence, in Jersey Settlement, in this county, on Friday last, the 11th inst. Dr. Robert Moore, aged about 50 years. Dr. Moore was a highly respectable and useful man. An active and enterprising mind, liberally improved, and an affable and conciliatory disposition, combined to render him eminently useful in all laudable public undertakings; and constituted him the perfect gentleman in his intercourse with the world. His death is a public loss, and an afflictive bereavement to his interesting family and highly respectable relatives.
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