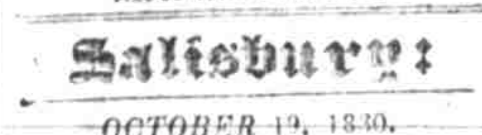


Amongst the individuals who accompanied the ex-King were observed the Duke of Ragusa, Duke Amade de Polignac, the Duke of Guiche, Madame de Houille, and some officers of the household. There are, in all, 63 persons of distinction. General Salva, who ordered their lodgings to be prepared, set out for Paris immediately after the embarkation.

The ships put to sea exactly at two o'clock. The pilot who carried the packet out of port returned about seven o'clock and reports that at the moment when the Princes saw the shores of France recede, they abandoned themselves to the most violent grief, and shed abundance of tears. Charles X. showed the most resignation of them all.

Names of the Ministers are said to be with the Royal Family. The countenance of the Dauphin was remarkable by the contrast it presented compared with the painful expression of the other members of the fallen family.



SALISBURY OCTOBER 19, 1830.

Hayne, Hamilton and McDuffie—The names of these three distinguished men of South Carolina are now endeared to the friends of civil liberty in the United States. When an indifference, almost universal throughout the Union, had prevailed so far as to suffer encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the States, to be made without resistance except of the most feeble and ineffective character, and when every other voice was quieted from diversified causes, we bear these men, with all the enthusiasm and ardor of eloquence natural to lovers of liberty inciting their fellow-countrymen to vigilance and circumspection.

The efforts of these three eminent men of the South to preserve the equality which is secured to the several States of the Union by the constitution have been untiring and without abatement. They have guarded with sleepless vigi-

lance the Palladium of our liberty and when those opposed to our free government offered the gift like unto the wooden horse, with enemies concealed in its bowels to steal away the protection of our freedom, they cried out with one voice,

"Timeo Danos et dona ferentes." When the mighty Daniel, who has been likened unto the prophet Daniel, with unblinking impudence and hardihood taunted and rebuked the South for harmlessly uttering complaints against the wrongful oppression of her people, and threw down the gauntlet of mental strife, General Hayne, the yellow light of the South, guided on his armor and entered the list against this mighty and gigantic combatant, at whose appearance all other minds took fright and stood aloof, fearful of a conflict. It was a glorious encounter for the South. Her fearful adversary was disarmed and humbled by the piercing genius of this son of S. Carolina. The enchanting and soul-stirring eloquence of Hamilton, awakened the citizens of his native state to a full sense of their dependence. He told their oppressors on the floor of Congress that they were tyrants, reckless of the constitution and knowing no other restraint in their legislation than their own avaricious and covetous will. He told them they had violated the compact of the Union of the States and that they would impoverish and drive the Southern members to beggary, if the usurper's hand were not relaxed. He had the independence of soul to do these things which others either saw not, or feared to do. Even later still has the great mind of McDuffie displayed the enormities of legislative tyranny. He has convinced all whose minds are open to conviction that the injustice practised upon the South, disguised and concealed by the Calypso powers of the American system are ruinous and destructive of Southern prosperity. But they had as well have addressed themselves to the birds which sweep the ambient air or to the rocks which turn under our feet, for the appeal would be alike inoperative on each. Is there any reason—is there any justice—in there any kindness—or is there any humanity in thus impugning the motives of three distinguished patriots who have labored with so much zeal, with so much enthusiasm, with so much devotion for the good of the Republic? It is cruel, it is any thing else but commendable and praiseworthy to return rude reproach as a recompense for such generous daring in defence of the Magna Charta of our freedom and independence.

With what eagerness do those rebels who countenanced and supported the designs of the Hartford convention, seize upon every little act of the State Right party and stamp it with the impress of treason? Do they hope by such management to annihilate the recollection of that insurrectionary body in the disgraceful attempt to sully the stain of sedition upon the recent struggle of the State Right party to impede the progress of unlawful legislation, and to retrieve the fallen condition of the Southern country, which is mainly attributable to the ravages and destructive tendency of the tariff? If so they are "wide off" from being rational in the holding of any such expectation. Patriotism can never be mistaken for rebellion, and a desire to perpetuate the union cannot be likened to a fixed determination to sever it unless a constitutional law was repealed. Where the necessity of drawing a parallel between two cases which will not admit of comparison? Our minds were not prepared to witness so much moral depravity in the Nation as a few months' public experience has revealed to us. We have too high an opinion of the good sense of the people to indulge the belief that one third of the conductors of presses really speak out their honest convictions with regard to the present attitude of the State Right party to the general government. Can they, without any kind of affectation, indulge the appealing belief that that party fosters designs hostile to the Union? Was not the inculcation of such a belief intended rather to detach some of the supporters and advocates of State Rights, thereby calculating to augment the numbers of those in the opposition? Was it not contemplated to cast a stigma upon the party and thereby prevent its future increase? For the life of us we cannot think favorably of this opposition which has been conducted in so illiberal a manner against the State Right party. The low, false and scandalous devices resorted to curtail its fair and legitimate influence, have impressed us most unfavorably of the good intentions of those who are arrayed against us, and the more we labour to throw it off the more indefinably does it seem imprinted upon our minds that every encouragement extended to such a juncture would endanger the peace and security of the Union. We have thrown out these suggestions not intending that they should reflect upon the political principles which influence the action of any man, but entirely as a rebuff to the iniquitous charge that in the dissemination of the doctrine of State Rights the supporters of that party had in contemplation revolutionary designs. In that we trust we have been successful.

We confess judgment upon the charge of injustice brought against us by the Editor of the Camden Journal in misquoting the prices current of the Camden Market. But we lay all the blame to our "devil's charge" which is a favorite phrase with the Editor—we hope however he will pardon us for the plagiarism. We promise to attend more strictly hereafter to our "devil's doings."

Our readers will find by reference to an extra from the office of the United States Telegraph, to be found in another column of our paper, that the news of the opening of the West India Trade is official, and that the President was to issue his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress, passed during the last session in contemplation of a pacific settlement of that question by our present Minister, Mr. McLan, to whom the gratitude of the American people is due for his unwearied assiduity in thus prosecuting the interests of his nation abroad. It is no doubt gratifying intelligence to a vast majority of the good people of the Union, but many there are who deny its utility to the commerce of the United States, and strenuously contend that it cannot benefit our trade. Those, our readers must know, are only the few who are the sycophantick admirers and blind followers of Henry Clay and his American system principles, and who are opposed to free trade. Their indifference about the opening of that valuable trade, which even under the heavy restrictions of the British policy has been nevertheless valuable to our shipping interest, grows out of obstinate and wounded pride which leads them to detract from every thing they could not originate themselves, or having originated could not conduct to a final and favorable issue. If it was a matter of no consequence, which is boldly asserted by the Adams and Clay party, why should they, when in power, have urged its importance at the Court of St. James? But they asked for the observance of a principle on the part of the British Nation which they disregarded, and did not even acknowledge at home. How contradictory was the policy of the late administration, or more correctly speaking, how much was it like no policy at all? They urged the wisdom of the policy of free trade before the British Court, but denied it in the Cabinet and legislative councils at home. They asked the British government to take off the restrictions upon the West India trade with this country, and were at the same time daily imposing them upon the British trade with this country. See the efforts of a liberal policy towards that government. They immediately reciprocated the manifestations of friendship and unrestricted intercourse on the part of the present administration towards the English government. What better evidence can we ask of the advantages of free trade? More conclusive and convincing could not be adduced.

The Superior Court of Law and Equity commenced its session in this place on Monday week last, and closed on Saturday. Two criminals were tried and convicted. The first was negro Sam, charged with an attempt to commit a rape upon Mrs. Swink. He was arraigned and after the examination of evidence and argument of counsel the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial upon the ground that two of the Jury were nearly related to the prosecutrix Mrs. Swink, which was refused by the Court. The prisoner's counsel then moved in arrest of judgment upon the ground of legal defect in the indictment, which was likewise refused by the Court. The Court then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the convict. His day of execution was fixed for Friday the 12th day of November next. The prisoner's counsel then prayed an appeal from the decision of the Court upon the alleged defect in the indictment which was granted.

The second, Absalom Gayler, charged with Forgery, was arraigned and convicted and sentence passed upon him. He appears to be an unfortunate, but a well educated and intelligent man. We have in our possession a brief statement of his case sent to the Judge, which is feelingly and elegantly expressed. His mind is certainly above the ordinary cast. This is the second time, the same individual but under a different name, has been tried and convicted of the same offence. We will publish his statement next week.

The Hon. Hugh S. Legare of Charleston, S. C. passed through this place on Thursday last on his return to that City. The Hon. Abraham Kencher, arrived in this Town last week.

A DIARY.

The Courier Francaise says that the new King of France had already demanded of the King of England the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, to be deposited in the column of the Place Vendome. A statement in the English Journals says that Prince Paul of Wurtemberg has accepted the Crown of Greece. It is said that John Quincy Adams will be a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, in Massachusetts. It is said that bets are making in London that the present Government of France will not stand three months. These bets, we presume, are based upon the report that the British Government will not recognize the new King. This would increase the ferment in Europe and something serious may grow out of it. The Hon. Mr. Everett, a representative from the state of Vermont, has been posted by the Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, as a Har. Mrs. Monroe, the wife of the Venerable Ex-President, died lately at Oak Hill, his seat in Loudoun county, Virginia. Her virtues were those of the most estimable of her sex, and her memory will be embalmed in the affections of her relations, friends and acquaintances.

The President of the U. S. returned to Washington City, from his visit to the West, on the 23th ult., in good health.

Judge Hay, of the Federal Court, and a Son-in-law of Col. Monroe, died lately at Charlottesville, Virginia. Judge Hay was distinguished Lawyer whilst engaged in the practise of his profession. He was a sound and able politician, and a good writer. He wrote under the signature of "Hortensius." He wrote likewise the life of the distinguished John Thompson, that precocious genius who wrote the letters of Curious of memorable note among the political essays of former days.

The returns from the election grounds in Maryland, as far as received, give a majority of twenty six against the present administration. A different result was not anticipated by those friendly to the present administration.

A fire broke out in New-York last week. Eighteen or twenty buildings were destroyed and several lives lost. The amount of property destroyed is not estimated.

It is reported that John Haro Powell and family (the great agriculturist) of Philadelphia were among the passengers and crew of the packet ship, Monongahela, which sailed for Liverpool in August last, and was lost at sea.

The Hon. P. P. Barbour has been appointed by the President of the U. S. Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, dec'd. It is not known whether Mr. Barbour will accept the appointment.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 16.—Cotton [in seed, 52, clean 58, corn 62 1/2 to 63, flour 54 to 54 1/2, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 11 to 12, coffee 12 1/2 to 16.

Wholesale and Retail STORE, AT CHERAW, S. C. J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON, HAVE formed a Partnership for the purchase of MERCHANDISE...

Merchants from any part of the country convenient, can be supplied with any article of Merchandise which they may wish to buy, or order. In the Grocery line—such as Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea, Spices foreign & Domestic, Molasses, Bagging, Ropeing, Fish, Hats, Shoes, Saddles, &c. &c.

in the Hardware line—such articles as Mill-Saws, Crosscut-Saws, Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammers with every other article that can be mentioned, in addition to which they have a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS,

handselected, all of which they pledge themselves to sell low upon very accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail—546 SOUTH & BRANDON. Clerm, October 13th, 1830.

Head Quarters, SALISBURY, N. C. OCTOBER 15, 1830. HAVING appointed Mr. BERTON CHASE, Adjutant and Mr. WILLIAM LOCKS, Deputy Quarter-Master of the 6th Regiment of the N. Carolina Militia, the Officers will respect and obey them accordingly. E. YARBROUGH, Col. Com'd.

OFFICERS YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on the 30th of October, 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms, for the purpose of having an Election, for Field Officers, By order of 2142 E. YARBROUGH, Col. Com'd. B. CHASE, Adjutant.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of Oct. 1830. Henssice John K Aarg, Serrant of Doct. King Roswell R. W. Thomas L Legback Louis Lavender R Wm M Moon Frederick Murphy W Wm McWrath P Jos Morris John 2 Moody Charles P Patton James Potut John R Richards William S Spaacks Benjamin Swann B. John Sorrels William Singleton S. Thos. S. O. PETERSON, P. M.

Humphreys & Stockton, ARE now receiving and opening in Statesville at the corner house South West of the Court-House, well known as James Irwin's old stand, and at their old stand a general assortment of FALL GOODS,

comprising almost every article in the dry Good line, a large supply of Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Saddlery, Hardware, and Cutlery, Cloves and Queens ware, Stood ware, Paints, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. 4000 lbs. Coffee, 4 Horse-hoofs, Brown Sugar, 300 lbs. Leaf Sugar, 6 Boxes Bunch Raisins, 2 Boxes Almonds, 2 Boxes Chocolate, Best Imperial & Young Hyson Tea, Cheese, Cochen and Nails assorted, &c. &c. &c.

The citizens of Iredell and the adjoining counties, are invited to call and examine their assortment, as every inducement in the way of variety, and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them. They hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of that patronage for which they feel so much indebted to a liberal and discerning community. Statesville, Oct. 15, 1830. 343

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED, CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate TIN PLATE Workman of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines. DANIEL H. CRESS, Salisbury, October, 1830. 417

Five Dollars Reward. Lost on Friday evening the 15th inst. on the main road between Stokes's ferry and Salisbury, a roll containing forty-five one dollar bills, one containing five one dollar bills, one containing five five dollar bills, and the balance five and four dollar bills and perhaps some small change. Also one note on Christian's Bank for twenty-five dollars; one on Stephen's Bank for five dollars; one on Abraham Lee's for one or two dollars, and one receipt from Lawrence Brinkle for about twelve or fifteen dollars. The paper that it is rolled in is first in a white piece and then rolled in a coarse piece of yellow wrapping paper. Any persons finding the above roll and delivering it to the subscriber shall receive the above reward. 343 JOEL KIMBALL, October, 16th, 1830.

ALE. 144 BOTTLES of Philadelphia Ale, just received and for sale by AUSTIN & BURNS.

Hampton & Palmer, HAVE formed a partnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business in all its various branches in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Main street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House. They will carefully repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; and are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar-Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions. A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash. JAMES B. HAMPTON, JOHN C. PALMER. Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner, N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangements makes it necessary old scores should be settled up. No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE, April 17th, 1830. 15

Notice. THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES WISEMAN, SAM'L. HARGRAVE, & Co'rs. August 13th, 1830. 337

Cotton Gin Making. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country. All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGAMON. Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21