

ending freedom. If the people are intelligent and well informed, they will at once see the necessity of the Union of the states, and with its continuation will rest all the blessings of free government. The people should examine freely every political question for themselves and then they cannot be imposed upon. They will then have an opinion, of their own as to the propriety or policy of a particular measure and they will not then be dependent upon the dictum of a misguided demagogue.

The valedictory of Philip F. Barbour (who has accepted his appointment) to his old constituents, we have read with a deal of gratification, not only because it is well written, but by reason of the fervid and patriotic sentiments which it breathes in almost every line. His ardent attachment to the constitution has endeared him to the friends of civil republican liberty throughout the United States. The Union is proud of him—but how much more so ought Virginia to be. If Virginia knows his worth and can appreciate it, why has she turned a deaf ear to his calls upon her sons to rally round the standard of the constitution—the standard of civil and political liberty—the standard of our common country. Virginia is not what she used to be. She has deteriorated in her ardent and zealous attachment for constitutional liberty. There is not the same sensitiveness among her citizens. There is not the same abhorrence of tyranny which was a peculiar trait of character among her sons of the Revolution. Does not Virginia see the necessity of her adopting a more energetic course of conduct if she wishes to maintain her influence in the national councils? Her influence has been on the wane for some years past, but we were to hope that the recent events which have transpired in the State would have given fresh life and animation to her citizens and have opened their eyes to the necessity of a more vigorous and decided action in the expression of her political opinions. In the days of her Henry, her Jefferson, her Madison, and many others of the same stamp, she was always foremost in the expression of her political sentiments. Of late she appears to be wavering and undecided—to be vacillating between two opinions, as though her very existence depended upon her taking the strong side. Even upon the most trivial questions, so far as her immediate interests are concerned, she manifests a timidity, a backwardness and a cautious action which none but the most weak and imbecile ever observe and which is strongly calculated to impair the confidence which other States have reposed in her opinions, because of their early and fearless expression. We hope to see the Old Dominion retrieve her fallen condition in time. There are yet great men in Virginia and it is to them that we all look for the re-establishment of her political influence. May we not look in vain!

It is truly mortifying to see into what ridiculous extremes the spirit of party opposition will run men. A New York paper convicted some time ago of telling a wilful and deliberate falsehood of Mr. Randolph's conduct on the board of Concord has given circulation to another scurrilous account Mr. Randolph's acting in St. Petersburg, which is evidently false for many reasons. However great may be the odious and peculiarities of Mr. Randolph we are sure his ideas of propriety are too refined to permit him to suffer the dignity of the Nation he represents at that illustrious court to be affected in the slightest degree by any little improprieties which are deemed excusable in Mr. Randolph at home. We are pleased and delighted at his singularities at home. They afford us instruction as well as amusement. If what has been said of Mr. Randolph had been said of him whilst in the United States we should not have looked upon the misrepresentation in so heinous a light. As it is we look upon it as an attempt to degrade the National character. We do not believe that it is impossible to be true, but we are very much inclined to think it false and calumnious. At any rate, the account should have come from the most undoubted source, and directly from the persons whom it is said, heard his conversation and saw his actions. What has this country come to? The opposition snatch at every little thing and convert a mole hill into a mountain. Is there no corrective for this enormous malpractice? It is only to be stopped by frowning upon those guilty of the sins of misrepresentation and exaggeration.

P. S. We are happy to inform our readers that since the above article was indited, we have seen a complete refutation of this slander upon Mr. Randolph's conduct at St. Petersburg, which is from an officer of the Concord.

A DIARY.

The Hon. Mr. Huskisson was killed lately by a rail road Car which ran over him and fractured several of his limbs. His loss to the commercial population of England will be irreparable. He was an enlightened statesman, a profound lawyer and a polite scholar. He was the friend and adviser of Wellington and was justly dreaded by all political intriguers and demagogues. The parity of his character was proverbial. Long will England mourn his loss.

The New-York elections commenced on the 1st inst. and lasted three days. We have received partial returns which exhibit a large majority for the Republican ticket.

We find in a post-script to the last Courier and Enquirer that Belgium has been declared free and that the King of Holland has recognized her independence. Prussia has acknowledged Louis Philip, as King of France and declares that she will not meddle in the affairs of Belgium. Rome and Naples have also acknowledged the new state of affairs in France. Prince Paul of Wirtemberg has consented to become King of Greece.

The election for a member of Congress from Boston in place of Mr. Gorham, has resulted in favour of the tariff candidate by a bare majority over Mr. Lee the anti-tariff candidate. This must be gratifying to the friends of free trade when they reflect that Mr. Lee was opposed by Daniel Webster, Mr. Otis the mayor of Boston and other distinguished men—and that even then he was beaten by a bare majority.

In the last Raleigh Register we see a long account of the execution of Elijah W. Kimbrough and negro Carey which took place on Friday the 5th inst. The streets says the Register were literally filled with people. The number is estimated from 5 to 6,000 of which the females constituted the majority! Mr. Editor quit politics and commence lecturing on female delicacy and refinement.

Bolivar has been called from his retirement and re-appointed President of Colombia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The work of Revolution still goes bravely on!!!

Recent accounts from Europe are highly interesting. The whole continent appears to be in a state of general fermentation, and no one part of much importance in a political point of view has escaped the Revolutionary epidemic which has spread so rapidly of late among the European kingdoms. It appears some doubts are still entertained of the durability of the present French government. Several factions yet exist in France, both of which the entertaining different political views, concur in opposing the present government, the existence of which must frustrate their designs. They have not however, as yet, proceeded to extremities. Matters are still in an unsettled state in Spain. The following extract gives some account of a reported insurrection in Russia. It appears, that even the cold blood of the Russians has been warmed by the injustice of a tyrant. Its truth however is doubted.

The account of a military insurrection at St. Petersburg has been spread on the faith of a letter from Frankfort, of the 15th inst.; but no date is given of this extraordinary event which, if well founded, cannot have taken place till subsequent to the 4th of September, the date of the last letters received at Paris.

The insurrection is said to have broken out amongst the troops who were engaged in the war of Turkey, and in consequence of a discontent which manifested itself amongst them respecting the refusal of the rewards that had been promised to them. It is added that 20,000 men had been killed or wounded during this insurrection—a number which evidently bears the mark of exaggeration; but nothing is said of its political effects, or of the person of the Emperor.

This account is probably a forged one. However, it is to be remarked, nevertheless, that at the time of the insurrection breaking out after the death of the Emperor Alexander, the first notice of that commotion arrived by way of Frankfort, and with great celerity.

The Revolution in Saxony and abdication of King Maximilian is positive and certain. The two extracts following will give the reader all the desired information:

REVOLUTION IN SAXONY, AND ABDICATION OF KING MAXIMILIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Private letters from Leipsic of the 10th inst., that accounts had been received there of serious disturbances at Dresden. The Sovereign of Saxony is another exceedingly fitting inmate for the Royal retreat of Lulworth. He took it into his head lately, to abjure the faith of which his family had been such gallant and zealous defenders, and to turn Roman Catholic; and not content with his own conversion, he must needs prevail on his people to be converted also. Such conduct in the year 1830, is more deserving of pity than of censure. The people of Leipsic spurned the foolish and impudent attempt to deprive them of the noblest liberty that man can own; but the inhabitants of Dresden, it seems, were not content with merely repelling the efforts of the royal bigot—they attacked the Guards on which he relied, and cast them and him out of their Protestant city. The hotel of the first Minister, who is looked on every where as the instigator to mischief, was burnt to the ground in the struggle.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The latest news from Dresden states that on the 13th M. de Gablentz, Commandant of the National Guards, published a proclamation, in which the King of Saxony announces that Prince Frederick is appointed co-Regent, and that Prince Maximilian, father of Prince Frederick, has renounced his rights of succession to the crown, in favor of the latter. This proclamation, accompanied with the dismissal of Count Einsiedel, the prime minister, was received with enthusiasm by the people of Dresden; and on the 14th the King made his

entry into the town, accompanied by the New Regent, amidst enthusiastic acclamations. Prince Frederick is the representative of all enlightened ideas of the country. Known as the friend of the reforms claimed by the majority of the Saxons, his appointment to the Regency, which is a real accession to a throne occupied by an old man 75 years of age, is a sure pledge that numerous reforms will be successfully introduced into the political and administrative system of Saxony.

The affairs of the Netherlands are fast drawing to a crisis. The measures of the government appear to have been peculiarly obnoxious. The attempt to introduce military force into Brussels excited the populace to insurrection. The proclamation of Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, was burnt in the streets. Since the arrival which brought this intelligence, one more recent has just been announced which brings more important news. There has been a bloody conflict at Brussels between the King's Troops and the populace. The former have been discomfited and driven out of the City. In several other places they have experienced the same fate. For the want of room we must defer a detailed account of this transaction till next week. We have received some account of a Revolution in Bogota of which we will take some notice in our next number. We make the following extracts from the accounts of the recent occurrences in the Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, September 18.—The city is again plunged in alarm by the sudden return of the Deputies from the Assembly of the States General at the Hague. The greatest confusion prevails. It is expected the King's troops will occupy Brussels either this evening or tomorrow morning; their presence is heartily desired. Agitation is, at its height, and the Belgian party are said to wish now a return to order. We dread a starving and infuriate mob.

BRUSSELS, September 21.—For the last hour the drums have been beating to arms, and the tocsin sounding. The advanced posts of the Royal troops are at our gates, and a smart fire of musketry has commenced. The disorder is frightful. The people's minds are exasperated. Six hundred of the Burgher Guard have been disarmed by the populace. Part of these guards have joined the people. Every body is hiding his valuables. The women and children are leaving the city, which is unpeopled and barricaded. How will all this end?

LIXES, September 18.—The greatest tranquility has prevailed here during the night. The City Guard continues to do duty with unabated zeal. Gen. Van Geen has issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the city, in which he informs them that he hoped to spare the peaceable citizens the inconveniences of the measure which he had long been authorized to take, but had delayed—viz. declaring the place in a state of siege, but that he had just received orders from the War office to delay it no longer.

The Hague Courant of September 22, says:—According to private letters, there was a sharp engagement on Sunday evening at Mons, between the troops and part of the inhabitants, which is said to have lasted three hours. An attack made by the populace on the house of the Governor is said to have been the first cause of the conflict. The Governor was obliged to fire grape shot upon the people, and in the end remained master. According to the last accounts, the insurrection was put down; one of the superior officers is said to be severely wounded.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, Sept. 16.

“Events in Germany have, within the last few weeks, assumed a very serious character. Hitherto the disturbances have arisen only from distinct grievances, each State acting only for itself, without any general combination. But now a general and well founded cause of complaint appears to have united forty of the States in one movement, without which, success would have been impossible.—The great part of Germany has risen against the system pursued by the Directors of the Customs, which has deprived the country of that freedom of trade so necessary for the expansion of its resources. The following intelligence will be truly surprising, and which you will not find in the Austrian Observers, or any other of the German papers.—The people of Vienna have revolted against the Customs, 8,000 men have collected in order to release some smugglers who have dared to act in opposition to the will of Prince Metternich. Discontent has begun to show itself at Frankfort. The dearth of bread is the cause, or rather the pretext. One of our Burgomasters was hung in effigy this morning, before the Hotel de Ville. May all these events terminate to the advantage of the country, without a repetition of those excesses which attended the first symptoms of insurrection in Germany.”

Taken Up

BY JOHN BLOUNT, and entered on the estray books of Mecklenburg County, a small sorrel Horse, five years old, fourteen hands high, the right hind foot white, and valued at 27 dollars. HUGH J. McCAIN, Ranger. *Waltham, Mecklenburg, N. C.* November, 5 1830.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Nov. 13.—Cotton (in seed, 82, clean 85, corn 82 1/2 to 63, flour 84 to 84 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.

Columbia, Nov. 4.—Cotton 10 to 11, Flour 8 1/2 to 9, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 35 to 45.

Fayetteville, October 27.—Cotton 10 a 10 1/2; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 55, flaxseed 81 a 1.05, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 27 a 30, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 37 1/2, wheat 80 a 85.

Charleston, November 1.—Cotton 10 a 12 flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, whiskey 27 a 34, bacon 7 a 8 hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 14 to 23, salt 44 a 50, corn 65 a 68, coffee 10 1/2 a 11 1/2. North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Camden, Nov. 6.—Cotton 9 1/2 a 10 1/2, flour 87 a 74, out of the wagon, Camden Mills. 87 a 8, wheat 81 1/2-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62 1/2, whiskey 30 a 62 1/2, bacon 10 to 12 1/2.

Town Ordinances.

WHEREAS encroachments have been made from time to time, on the Public Streets of the town of Salisbury, by the erection of Fences, Piazzas, Porches, Platforms and other Buildings, by which the citizens have been incommoded; and whereas the subject was brought before the Town Commissioners at their last meeting: It was thereupon unanimously Ordered, that all fences and other encroachments, wherever found to exist, shall be removed by the first day of February next, in cases of neglect, all persons so offending will be immediately proceeded against as the law directs. It was further Ordered, that no person shall be permitted to place any Boxes, Hhds Barrels, Benches or other articles, by which the passages of the citizens may be obstructed, in the streets or walks, under the penalty of \$2, for each and every such offence. It was further Ordered, that the law respecting mad dogs, passed July the 9th last, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed and of no further force. It was further Ordered, by the Board, that the above Ordinances be published in the Western Carolinian and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, 4 weeks in succession.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, CTR.

Salisbury, Nov. 6th, 1830. 4748

NEW STORE AND Wagon Yard BY DAVID CLAYTON.

THE subscriber offers to his friends and the public, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, Black, Brown and Drab Cloths, Casimeres and Casinetts, Fine London Duffel Blankets and coarse blankets for Negroes and Saddles, Red and White Flannels, Camblet and Plaid Cloaks, 3-4 to 6-4, Unbleached Homespun and bleached Sheeting, Book Muslin and Cotton Cambric, Calicoes.

A good assortment of high and low priced Linens, Ladies Stockings, Also, gentlemen's whole and half Stockings, A large assortment of Domestic and Silks, Cotton Bagging, Bail Rope and Twine, Cloths for Wagon Covers, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, A large assortment of Hats from 2 to \$5, Fine Fur Caps for gentlemen, Writing paper and patent Medicines, Hard Ware Crockery and Glass Ware, Hoos, Axes and plough Moles, Nails, Black smith's tools, Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Leaf Sugar, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey and Wine, Mackerell, No. 1 and 2, Flour by the barrel.

The Stock of Goods together with a great many articles too numerous to mention are offered low for cash or country produce. I assure my friends in the country that the goods are all fresh and of good quality, my best endeavours shall be to please and serve all who may favour me with their custom. My North Carolina friends and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality of my goods and their prices. I will buy Cotton and other produce and will give the Market price at all times. I will also keep ready made Cloths on hand of every description, and will make up cloth to order at a short notice and in a neat and fashionable style.

My Store and Dwelling is two doors above Mr. T. W. Johnson's Store and Wagon Yard, King Street. My Wagon Yard is a few doors above my Store, in the centre of the Cotton business, corner of King and Cannon Streets, Mr. Flower's old stand. The Yard is in fine order in every respect, having undergone complete repair. The Yard is high, dry and large, with a range of sheds 165 feet long with troughs and racks; a pump of water; a new house which is enclosed with a substantial fence. Mr. Wiengs will keep the house open for any who may wish to have their diet prepared for them. Corn, Oats and Hay kept on the premises.

DAVID CLAYTON.

Charleston, O. 27th, 1830. 4148

North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

Stray, Entered BY Jonathan Mason and H. Cone. A sorrel mare 8 or 12 years old, 15 hands 2 inches high; both hind legs white, and spotted on the back and old shoes on before, with a star. Appraised by Jeremiah Geather and Greenbury Geather to \$18.

2146 J. OLIPHANT, County Ranger.

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC, FOR 1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price, per dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents. *New-Path, 1830.*

House and Lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, roomy and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary out-houses, such as stables, barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Clinganon, Esq. of this place or to Col. Durstett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury.

WM. P. STOCKTON.

November 13th, 1830. 4311

Writing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, that he proposes giving a course of lessons in Penmanship in this place upon a system which has been taught in the Northern Cities and more recently at Raleigh and Chapel Hill with unprecedented success. The course of exercises is calculated, during the term (16 lessons) to give any one, with application, a free, elegant, and masterly business hand, combining legibility, compactness and facility of execution. Testimonials of character and success as a teacher of the art may be seen by application. Persons interested are solicited to call at Mr. Slaughter's Tavern and examine his specimens. A suitable room will be procured as soon as a class can be formed. Ladies will be taught an elegant Fancy hand or any of the Ornamental hands. Terms, \$5. Stationary extra.

A. MACLAURIN.

Salisbury Nov 13th 1830. 1w

Notice.

I will hire several valuable Negroes and rent a valuable Plantation lying on the Yadkin River, the former residence of Wm. C. Love, dec'd., on the 24th of December next; the hiring will take place on the premises. It is desirable to hire and rent to the same person in order that the Negroes may be kept together. The plantation in question, besides the uplands, already cleared, contains a large body of bottom land in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are valuable and sufficient to work it to advantage. Messrs William Chambers and William S. Macey will attend to the business as my agents.

D. F. CALDWELL, Guardian.

November 16th, 1830. 5149

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell his Plantation, situated in the county of Mecklenburg, one mile south-east from Charlotte, containing about Seven hundred Acres of LAND, generally of good quality. A Gold Mine has recently been discovered upon the premises. For further particulars, apply to Dr. Samuel Henderson living on the plantation.

THOMAS I. POLK,

Sumter Dist. S. C.

Nov. 5, 1830. 6160

ROBERT R. BURTON, Esq.

Collector of the Catawba Navigation Company. DEAR SIR: In pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company calling on the Stockholders in said Company for the fourth and fifth instalments on each and every share, you are hereby required to apply to the Stockholders for the name. ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

October 21st, 1830. 4143

Ten Dollar's Reward.

REWARD from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named J. D. who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a scare long ways her rest. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.

Nov. 8th, 1830. 4311

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the Will of the late Dr. James Hall, I will sell three shares of Stock in the Branch of the State Bank in Salisbury—Two of these shares are bequeathed to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the support of Missionaries under the direction of said Assembly—These two shares the Trustees have given me a letter of Attorney—to recover or transfer—the other share is a bequeathment to the Concord Bible Society which I propose for sale as an Executor of Dr. Hall for the use of that institution.

SAML. KING,

Attorney for the Trustees and Ex'r. of the late Dr. Hall.

November 8th, 1830.

Tailoring.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Rowan and the adjoining counties that he has commenced the above business at the residence of his father, old John Beaver, eleven miles South of Salisbury and one and a quarter miles from Chim Grove Post Office. As he has been for a long time engaged in the business, and as he cuts out garments by Ward's Patent he trusts he will be enabled to cut and make garments as well and cheaper than any tailor in this part of the country as the following list will show, viz:

For making fine coats from 2.50 to 3.00.
do do coarse do do 1.00 to 1.50.
do do fine pantaloons do 62 1/2 to 75.
do do fine vests do 62 1/2 to 75.

DANIEL BEAVER.

Rowan Co. Nov. 10th, 1830. 4145