

bear a portion of the burthen, a part of his trade must be cut off and finally destroyed by the tax. For even at seventy five cents a pound no community will consume as much tea as they would consume at fifty, and in proportion as the consumption is diminished, in the same proportion will the trade be destroyed, and the capital and industry employed in it, be thrown out of employment. The final result would be, that all the persons engaged in this branch of trade, the exchange for tea, and the merchants and ship owners engaged in effecting the exchange, would have to content themselves with one or the other of the alternatives, of abandoning the business altogether, or carrying it on with smaller profits of capital and lower wages of labor. The latter, upon very obvious principles, would be the alternative adopted."

There is an article which is inserted indiscriminately throughout the United States, perhaps more generally than any other imported article. Here Mr. McDuffie very conclusively establishes his position that the heavier tax falls upon the producer, since the import duty diminishes the amount of the article consumed, and thereby operates as a burdensome tax upon the producer. Mr. McDuffie comes nearer home and takes the case of our own manufactures, the very subject of our present complaint. He assumes the fact upon documentary evidence that we import annually to the amount of eight millions of the same kind of goods which are manufactured in this country and which are protected by the present tariff. The import duty he sets down at thirty per cent which is considerably below the actual percentage. He assumes upon the same authority that we manufacture for sale in the United States to the amount of sixteen millions of cotton goods. The imported goods come into competition in the market with the domestic goods. The price of the domestic goods is regulated by the price of the imported goods. The importer pays, at a very moderate calculation, the 30 per cent duty which enhances to that amount the price of his goods, upon which in order to live he must have a profit. The manufacturer in this country is enabled by this duty to obtain the same price which the importer gets for his goods. Then we are forced under the existing tariff to pay thirty dollars more for every hundred dollars worth of cotton goods which we purchase than we would have to pay if the duty upon cotton goods were repealed. Who gets this thirty dollars upon every hundred? The government of the United States? Surely not—for there is no tax upon the sixteen millions of cotton goods manufactured in the United States. It is taken from our pockets and put into the pockets of the Manufacturers. Is not this robbery? Where is the fairness in the country who has a dollar in his hand, that does not purchase more than our hundred dollars worth of goods? Shall he then be compelled to pay the manufacturer thirty dollars for the privilege of purchasing imported cotton goods? Is it not on the contrary tyrannical and oppressive of the most hateful kind? Upon every hundred dollars of twenty-four millions we pay thirty dollars more than we ought to pay, and of the tax imposed upon this amount the government only gets the duty upon eight millions imported. The manufacturers are in the annual receipt of a tax imposed upon us of double the sum which is paid into the National Treasury. This is the tyrannical and oppressive! This is the much-battered equality of our taxation! We cultivate our lands to enrich the Northern manufacturers. But this is not all the evil growing out of this ruinous system of import taxation. The excessive duty laid upon British manufacturers has driven the English government to increase the duty upon our cotton and thereby has curtailed the price of our productions in almost the only market we have for it in the world. The price of cotton at present will not pay the planter for his trouble and expense in producing it. How can we exist under such a state of things? We must be reduced to beggary and ruin unless our grievances are redressed.

does not rule every thing in this country. It may well be said that the people have too much honesty—too much integrity and too great a contempt for bribery to be moulded in their opinions by the rich aristocrats of the land. It may still be said that the poor laboring classes of the United States can have their own opinions, and independence enough to express them. We find in a late number of the Richmond Enquirer the following: "We know not what some of Mr. Van Buren's friends in Albany may say, but this we do know, that many of the friends of the Administration in Virginia will not support him as Vice-President. We certainly shall not." Did the case, with which Mr. Gilmer obtained the requisite number of his subscribers alarm thee, friend Ritchie? Hast thou "amela n rat"? Hast thou found out that Van won't do in Virginia? Hast thou found out that his popularity is on the wane? Answer these queries, good Mr. Caneleon. We know not what Mr. Van Buren may say to the article of the Enquirer; but this much we do know that his friends are not the things he took them for. He begins, we opine, to see how the wind blows. He begins to see that the people do not place as much reliance upon his word, backed by that of the veritable James A. Hamilton as he expected. He begins to find that the gullibility of the people is not quite so great as he hoped it would be.—He begins to find, in a word, that the people are too honest to be imposed upon by his double-dealing. Go to England, dear Van; you may find there a thrice better fitted for your diversified talents than here.

The news under our foreign head to-day, which is later by seven days than that contained in our last, will give our readers little else than an account of the continued success of the gallant Poles. We believe that the words of the Poet will be verified—that they will "yet be free." At a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, held in pursuance of a public request, at the Court House on Tuesday the 7th day of June 1831, for the purpose of extending relief to the unhappy sufferers by the late awful and destructive fire in Fayetteville. Dan Meenan Esq. Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and Ezra Allemon Esq. appointed Secy. On motion of D. F. Caldwell Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the citizens of Salisbury feel a deep sympathy for their suffering brethren of Fayetteville, and respectfully recommend that a subscription be immediately put in circulation for their relief. Resolved, That the subscription paper be presented to the citizens of this town as soon as possible, and that the following Gentlemen aid the Magistrate of Police in procuring contributions, viz: Maxwell Chambers, Samuel Lemly, Doct. L. Mitchell, Lemuel Bingham, Doct. Alex. Long, Col. Robert Macnamara, Michael Brown, R. M. Clayland, and A. Mathieu. Resolved, That such sums as may be collected in Salisbury, by the Magistrate of Police and those Gentlemen appointed to aid him, be transmitted, as soon as possible to the commissioners of Fayetteville, to be appropriated to such purposes as to them shall seem proper and necessary. Resolved, That our fellow-citizens residing in the different towns and villages in the western part of the state be, and they are hereby respectfully invited to join in giving aid to our afflicted and suffering brethren of Fayetteville. DANL. MEENAN, Chm. E. ALLEMON, Secy.

Resolved, That about \$300 have already been subscribed and that the committee are likely to get more. MEETING IN CONCORD. Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Concord met at the Court House on the 3d inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the next 4th of July. Dr. Kiah P. Harris, was called to the chair, and J. W. Hamilton was appointed Secretary. When the following proceedings were had. Gen. Paul Barringer appointed President of the day, and Gen. J. N. Phifer Vice President. Benjamin F. Sadler, William F. Phifer and David Storke, appointed a committee of contracts. George W. Spears, M. Hunt, J. W. Hilton, Robert S. Means, Caleb Phifer, Thomas A. Hogue, David Storke, Charles J. Harris, Moses W. Moore, James G. Spears and E. Cress, were appointed committee of arrangements. Isaac Cannon was appointed Marshal and W. C. Means assistant Marshal of the day. J. W. Hamilton, D. M. Barringer, Charles W. Harris, W. F. Phifer & K. P. Harris, were appointed a committee to prepare Toasts. The committee of arrangements are instructed to invite the Revolutionary Soldiers of this county to be present on the occasion. Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals. The meeting then adjourned. KIAH P. HARRIS, Chm. J. W. HAMILTON, Secy

Philadelphia May 23. The following letter from Mr. Ingham to a friend has been handed to us for publication. The intense curiosity which prevails to ascertain the causes which produced the breaking up of the late Cabinet renders all authentic matters connected with it of general interest. Mr. Ingham it seems distinctly repudiates the existence of any want of official harmony among the heads of departments. Washington, 6th May, 1831. Dear Sir—I learn with some surprise from your enquiries, as well as those of others, that an impression has been made on the public mind to a considerable extent, that the Cabinet was so much embarrassed by the dissensions of its members as to render it incapable of transacting the public business. You may be assured, that there is not the slightest truth in such a rumor. The official intercourse of the Heads of Departments with each other—and with the President has never, to my knowledge, been interrupted for a moment, nor has any difference of opinion as to the government divided the cabinet in a single instance, so far as I recollect, according to the line of separation now so generally ascribed in the public papers. I am, very respectfully, yours, S. D. INGHAM. MARRIAGE in Lincoln by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow on Tuesday 7th June. Abel Hoyle to Miss Nancy Henning Virginia daughter of the late Samuel Henning Esq.

THE MARKETS. Salisbury, June 11. Cotton clean, 86 a 64, flour 84 to 44, corn 75, beef 24 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 30, lard 8, salt 1.75, sugar 9 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, yellow 8 to 10, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18, soap 3 to 4, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box—8 to 10, 50 feet 85, iron 8, butter 16. South Carolina Bank bills 14 cts. do. Georgia do 3. Camden, June 4. Cotton 5 a 5, flour 5 a 6, out of the waggon—Camden mills, 87 30, wheat 81 18, corn 85, a 93, oats 50, salt 62 a 75, whiskey 49 a 62, bacon 84 a 10. Cheraw, May 25. Cotton 74 a 83, flour 44 a 5, corn 62, brandy peach 47 a 50, do. apple 50.

CHINA & GLASS WARE. JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscriber 6 Sets Lustre China, 6. do. Imitation do. Glass Stand do. Bowls, Glass Plates & Dishes, do. Cup Plates, assl. JOHN MURPHY. June 8th, 1831. 2176

To the Public. THE subscriber having purchased the house and lot in the Town of Wadesboro recently owned by Mr. Asa Hubbard Junr. has opened the same under the superintendance and control of Mr. Thomas Waddle Junr. for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. He solicits Public Patronage and will endeavour to give general satisfaction. 7517 JAMES H. MARTIN. Anson County, June 2d 1831

Estate of Almond Hall Dec'd. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Almond Hall, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 678 JAS C. M. CONNAUGHEY, Adm'r.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS. J. MURPHY I am receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest Importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extremeness of price will be presented to them. J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 3m79 April 16th, 1831.

SADDLERY. HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given. Feb. 17th, 1831. 594f

To the Public. KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Samuel Thomson, of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have authorized and empowered, and do by these presents fully authorize and empower, Horton Howard, of the county of Franklin, and state of Ohio, to collect and receive for the sole benefit and use of the said Howard, all debts, claims, dues and demands whatsoever, which are due and owing to the said Howard, or to the said Howard and Thomson, or to the said Thomson, from the sale and disposition of Rights and Books made by said Howard as agent, and his agents, under a Patent granted to said Thomson, by the President of the United States, dated January 28th A. D. 1825, and which said sales and dispositions were made by said Howard, and by said sub-agents, under and by virtue of letters of attorney from said Thomson to said Howard: And I, the said Thomson, do hereby further authorize and empower the said Howard and for his sole use and benefit, to sell or otherwise dispose of all Rights and Books, now in possession of any and all sub-agents of said Howard wheresoever they may be; the said last mentioned Rights and Books to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, by said Howard, wheresoever and wheresoever said Howard may choose. And I, the said Thomson, do hereby make the powers hereby granted to said Howard irrevocable forever: It being expressly understood, that every act, matter and thing, to be done by virtue of the powers hereby conferred, are to be done at the own proper expense of the said Howard. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and seal, this 7th Aug. 1830. Test, SAML. THOMSON, [L. S.] J. W. WAIN. B. B. WILCOX. 1w Feb. 5th, 1831

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY. May Session, 1831. GAITHER JONES and wife Mary, Godfrey Clement and wife Elizabeth, and Ann Brown vs Sarah Heller, Thomas Brown, Daniel Brown a minor and Jesse Brown: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Jesse Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead answer or demurr, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles, Clerk of our said court at office the 3d Monday in May 1831. 6180 JNO GILES, c. c.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY. May Session, 1831. PRESLEY D. GLASSCOCK vs John Sain and wife Margaret, and Joseph Garrawood: petition for partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Garrawood is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead answer or demurr, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Jno. Giles, clerk of our said court at office the 3d Monday in May 1831. 6180 JNO. GILES, c. c.

Beef Accounts Again!! ALL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same as the Co-partnership has been dissolved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 687f CHARLES L. BOWERS. Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

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. 2

NEW YORK, WHOLESALE CLOAK, Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED. THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT, No. 131, Pearl St. New York. TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 3 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 12179 New York, April 16th, 1831.

TAILORING BUSINESS. Benjamin Fraley. HAVING received the latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warrantable to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of Cutting, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY. 6mt585.

COWLEY & HAGUE, TAILORS. THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention. Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application. Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58 f

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 450 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER. April 1st, 1831. 651f

FOR SALE. THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public ENTERTAINMENT. The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation. Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee. MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'ca. Camden April 16. 8175

The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills. S. J. McA.

To the Public. KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Samuel Thomson, of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have authorized and empowered, and do by these presents fully authorize and empower, Horton Howard, of the county of Franklin, and state of Ohio, to collect and receive for the sole benefit and use of the said Howard, all debts, claims, dues and demands whatsoever, which are due and owing to the said Howard, or to the said Howard and Thomson, or to the said Thomson, from the sale and disposition of Rights and Books made by said Howard as agent, and his agents, under a Patent granted to said Thomson, by the President of the United States, dated January 28th A. D. 1825, and which said sales and dispositions were made by said Howard, and by said sub-agents, under and by virtue of letters of attorney from said Thomson to said Howard: And I, the said Thomson, do hereby further authorize and empower the said Howard and for his sole use and benefit, to sell or otherwise dispose of all Rights and Books, now in possession of any and all sub-agents of said Howard wheresoever they may be; the said last mentioned Rights and Books to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, by said Howard, wheresoever and wheresoever said Howard may choose. And I, the said Thomson, do hereby make the powers hereby granted to said Howard irrevocable forever: It being expressly understood, that every act, matter and thing, to be done by virtue of the powers hereby conferred, are to be done at the own proper expense of the said Howard. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and seal, this 7th Aug. 1830. Test, SAML. THOMSON, [L. S.] J. W. WAIN. B. B. WILCOX. 1w Feb. 5th, 1831