

quote in its display. The existing tariff of duties will produce thereafter an immense annual revenue beyond the ordinary wants of the government, and the task of providing a system of measures which shall be adapted to this new and interesting condition of the fiscal concerns of the nation, will then devolve upon the next Congress. How propitious the moment for the establishment of the principles of free trade! An enterprising and intelligent people, possessing in abundance the sources of national wealth, and perfectly unshackled by debt, may add to their claims upon the gratitude of the world, for having successfully asserted the principles of *free government*, by being the first also to proclaim the principles of a free and unobscured commerce—that genuine "American System," which will remove from our borders every vestige of discontent, will give more value to the freedom, which was wrested from the grasp of oppression by the valour of our ancestors, and perpetuate those institutions which are destined, by the blessing of God, to secure the happiness of unborn millions. Adapted by the Convention.



The address of the Free Trade Convention to the People of the United States will be found, together with such of its proceedings as have come to hand, on the water form of our paper. The address, we understand, was written by Judge Berrien. It is an able and eloquent production, and confers additional lustre upon the distinguished reputation of its author. The evils of the misnamed "American System" are strongly depicted, whilst the advantages and permanent blessings which have ever flowed from a free and unrestricted intercourse between nations are painted in bright and glowing colors. So apt and cogent are the arguments—so apt and striking the illustrations—so moving and powerful is the appeal made to the justice, the magnanimity and the patriotism of the American people that it must be productive of durable and happy consequences.

It will be discovered upon examination of this address that the opinion, that the present system of impost duties is unconstitutional, as well as unjust and oppressive, is not confined to one particular class of individuals nor to one section of country, but pervades the whole people in the four quarters of our Empire. Fifteen States of the Union were represented in this respectable and enlightened body, the most imposing ever assembled in Philadelphia, and wholly unexampled in our annals—by men selected indiscriminately from the different portions of the several States. They unite in declaring that they "do not doubt—they utterly deny—the constitutional power of Congress" to enact impost laws which are intended to protect domestic manufactures and to prohibit importation.

This convention says that, "under the pretence of supplying a revenue Congress may raise money beyond the purposes to which it can legitimately be supplied, or may increase the duties to an amount which will be prohibitory of importation, and consequently destructive of all revenue to be derived from that source." Here then we are presented with the solemn declaration of an enlightened deliberate body, acting by and under the sanction and authority of the people of Fifteen States, that the present tariff of impost duties, though not so declared upon its face, is yet intended to protect domestic manufactures, whilst it pretends only to supply a revenue to meet the lawful demands of the government. The people can no longer close their eyes to this alarming truth. They must now believe that they have been cheated and imposed upon by a corrupt Congress. We will not undertake an analysis of the powerful and convincing arguments against the constitutional obligation of the tariff. We refer our readers to the address itself.

Passing from the broad ground which the Convention takes of the power under the constitution to lay prohibitory or protecting duties it comes to the equally solid and forcible objection of its entire impolicy, its dire inexpediency—its blighting influence upon the productive industry

of the country. Its tendency is evil, inasmuch as it is unequal in its operation, and "oppresses the many for the benefit of the few." The argument of the convention is sound that any, the slightest, interference with the commerce between ourselves and Foreign nations, farther than is warranted by our necessities, is fatally unwise. They hold, in full concert with the established and undeniable principles of political economy, that any act of a nation which draws the capital of the country from one pursuit to another is fatal and destructive to the prosperity of the one in proportion to the amount that is transferred to the other. In building up one class of industry you pull down others, and in that way the effect is injurious beyond computation to the general interests of the country. In yielding protection to domestic manufactures, for example, the capital embarked in the carrying trade, in agriculture, in the advancement of mechanics and the fine arts and every calling and profession which is dependent upon them, is rendered, in a great degree, totally unproductive.

The Convention meets the argument in favor of the existing protecting duties fully; and refutes by the clearest and most satisfactory evidence the ill-grounded opinion that the tariff cheapens the production of domestic cottons. They attribute the general fall of goods in value with greater reason and more probability, to the great and growing scarcity, and the increasing value, of the circulating medium with this additional reason that great improvements have been made in the modes of production whereby less labor is required, and that which is necessary much cheapened. Those are the true reasons why the productions in manufactures have fallen so much in price. "It is equally untrue" says the "Convention" that the protecting system gives greater employment to labor. Its operation is confined to the simple change of its application. Laws which protect by bounty any peculiar species of labor, cannot be said to encourage American industry—this is directed to various objects. These laws favor only a single class; and since the bounty is not supplied by the government, but taken from the pocket of the individual, the protection which is taken from one species of labor, is so given at the expense of every other. That course of legislation, which leaves American capital and labor to the unfettered discretion of those who possess the one and apply the other, can alone be denominated the "American System."

The Convention harmonize in opinion both upon the illegality and impolicy of the Tariff. That body recommends in the strongest and most forcible language to the people of the United States the abandonment of the Restrictive System. We will conclude this article in the language of that body to the people. "As men and brethren we appeal to you then to unite your efforts with ours in the correction of this abuse. A system which is unequal in its operation, and therefore unjust—which is oppressive, because it burthens the many for the benefit of the few—grossly, fatally, unwise and impolitic, since it is subversive of the harmony of the Union—which is a violation of the principles of free government, &c."

The erudite, reconidite and redoubted Editor of the Newbern Spectator, our adversary in politics, asks, how it is that we, whose principles are democratic, can support Genl. Jackson's administration when the majority of his cabinet are Federalists?

We answer, we do not admit the promises; but to satisfy this scrupulous Editor whose political vision cannot reach beyond men, we will suppose that what he has stated is true; and answer him. In according our support to this or any other administration we look to principles first, and then to men. We care not if all the President's cabinet be Federalists so the President and the measures of his administration be republican. The President, being a republican, would not suffer himself to be controlled in his political opinions by men whose views are opposed to his own.

The Editor of the Spectator thinks that the Republican party have no merits to plead but their democracy. We ask no more. With honesty it is all political

merit. Democracy is a broad and comprehensive phrase and is dear to the American People. They boast of their democracy, and they envy no nation which is deprived of the glorious privileges and the national happiness it confers.

Whether our labors in this good cause have produced any fruit, others, besides the knowing Editor of the Spectator, have the privilege of deciding. We claim no credit save honesty and purity of motive. With all due submission to his enlightened judgement we do not think we could labor in a better cause, and it is only with the effects of our unpretending efforts that we are dissatisfied.

Col. M. J. Keith, the State Rights and Free Trade Candidate of Charleston has been elected over his rival, Mr. Roberson, the candidate of the Union party, by a majority of eight votes. The party to which Col. Keith belongs hails this as a glorious triumph.

Mr. Wirt has been nominated by the Anti-Masonics in convention at Baltimore, as their candidate for the Presidency. He has accepted the nomination.

Hamilton C. Jones is making great efforts to establish a Federal paper in this place. He is a half brother of James Martin, jr. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We are indebted to Dr. Holt, of Lexington, one of the members of the Free Trade Convention, from this State for the address of that body to the people of the United States.

We have received the first number of the Milton Spectator, conducted by Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. It promises to be edited with talent and moderation.

The Rev. Bishop Ives has appointed Sunday the 13th, day of November to deliver his first Sermon in this place.

It is now very certainly ascertained that Mr. Lumpkin is elected Governor of Georgia over his rival Mr. Gilmer, the late Gov. Mr. S. is said to be an Jackson-Calhoun man.

FOREIGN.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ships Hannibal, Capt. Hibbard, from London, and Pacific, Crocker, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 31st of Aug. The Hon. Jans Razowski, the late Minister to Russia, has arrived in the Hannibal.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.
If the statements and bulletins published in the German papers were entitled to full credit, there would scarcely be a hope left for Poland. Many of those papers are, however, notorious for the manufacture of news. The following comments of the Times, one of the most judicious of the journals of Europe, will tend to keep alive the hopes of the friends of Poland, until sure advices shall confirm or prove false the reports which it is painful to record. "We shall not, however, disguise our conviction, that if the accounts which we yesterday published should turn out to be correct, the cause of Poland is lost, and that, for a season, streams of noble blood have flowed in vain. The promotion of the two Generals above-mentioned to the head of the government and the army, would be both the evidence of a deadly schism in the state, and the immediate precursor of Polish subjugation. All those who have hitherto defended the good cause with their swords, or supported it with their counsels, would refuse to range themselves under men whom they deem unworthy of their confidence, and who would betray them into the hands of their enemies; a civil contest would thus arise with a foreign foe at the gate. "It is said that sympathy for Polish wrongs and sufferings, which has been for some time smouldering in Hungary, has at last broke out into a flame which, by its heat, must provoke the serious attention of the Austrian Government. An insurrection has taken place in some parts of that country, originally caused by the strict measures taken against the cholera, but which, taking its bent towards Poland, is said to have even forced some Hungarian regiments from their allegiance to the House of Austria. The poor Poles appear, by all accounts, to be fit objects for succour of all sorts, but they could not receive any countenance more substantially beneficial to their cause than a division upon the side of Galicia. It is to be hoped that the Hungarians, in whose national character there is so much firmness, will not content themselves with empty protests, but will adopt such a course as to make a sensible impression upon the policy of the despotic Court to which they belong. We have nothing fresh from Poland."

Seditious Publications.—A number of the "Liberator," a paper printed in Boston, came to the Post-office in this place last week, containing the most illiberal and cold-blooded allusions to the late supposed insurrection amongst our slaves. The paper found its way into the hands of the Attorney General, who submitted an indictment to the Grand Jury (who there then in session) against Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, the editor and the publisher of the paper, for its "circulation and publication" in this county, in contravention to the act of the last Gen-

eral Assembly. The Grand Jury, we learn, found it a "True Bill." By what suppose, the accused will be demanded by the Governor of this State; but whether they will be surrendered or not by the Executive of Massachusetts is a matter about which we are not prepared to hazard a conjecture. The act makes the offence Felony—whipping and imprisonment for the first offence, and death, without benefit of clergy, for the second. *Star*

Married.
MARRIED, in Anson County on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Grover, Mr. Jordan W. Morris to Miss Jane E. Fluke.

Land & Negroes, FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury on Thursday the 13th day of December next, the following property, viz:

Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon, Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash.
THOMAS L. COWAN, Trustee.
October, 20th 1831. 94tf

SCHUYLER'S Palace of Fortune.
New York, 11th October 1831.

THE unprecedented good fortune that has attended adventure, at my truly fortunate establishment is a common subject of remark in this City—Victory after Victory!!! Splendid realities and no show about it—In the Grand Mammoth Lottery drawn on the 21st inst. I had the extreme pleasure of selling the Capital Prize of \$20,000 and a citizen of No. Ca. was the fortunate owner of one half of the Ticket—viz: Mr. B. C. Eaton of Halifax, the other share was owned by Mr. James Gordon of Norfolk, Va. The cash was advanced for the same the day after the drawing. Again in the very last Lottery I sold a prize of \$5000 to Mr. L. Barber of Ulster County in this State—let it be remembered that Schuyler never publishes the names of the many fortunate owners of Capitals obtained at his office without particular consent—It is a fact that nearly all the high prizes of consequence are obtained at my office—The Capital Prize of \$50,000 in the Grand Mammoth Lottery was sent by the managers (Messrs Yates & McIntyre) to their agent in Pittsburgh Penn—a Captain Vender in this city has endeavored to deceive the people by puffing in such a manner as to convey the idea that he sold it—this is no such thing—he had nothing to do with it—but there are so many pretenders that some folks pretend any thing—a good class is drawing weekly in this city \$10 will always get a good chance in any of the Lotteries. On the 16 November next at first rate all prize scheme will be drawn in this city—60 No. Lottery Blanks are entitled to \$4 in this Lottery, and one Number \$10. Price of Tickets \$10 and shares in proportion. Please address as usual,
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.
4:97 New York.
Schuyler's Lottery Herald published every Wednesday, is sent Gratis to all his customers.—The Herald will be found useful and amusing.

To the Public.
J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.
Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.
Oct. 22nd 1831. J. SCOTT.
94tf } A. W. BRANDON.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by whole sale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods.
JNO. SCOTT.
October 22, 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO. SCOTT, Agent at Cheraw of H. W. CONNER & Co.

THE PLANTERS AND FARMER'S ALMANAC.
FOURTH YEAR OF OUR LORD 1832,
CALCULATED for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

Journeyman Cabinet-Maker WANTED.
A GOOD Cabinet-Maker of sober and moral habits will meet with constant employment and good wages by application to the subscriber.
396 WILLIAM G. HAINES.
Rockford, Surry County, N. C.

W. J. JONES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House October 8th 1831. 92tf

A LIST OF LETTERS.
REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., October 1st 1831.
Succy Airy
Lock Atwell
Robert Bradshaw
James H. Bowman
Moses Bass
William Butner 2
James Blue
Levina Baggaly
David Harringer
Rouben Ballard
George Baker
Jeremiah Brown
Geo. Ino. Billups
Wm. P. Cook
Call Campbell
John B. Coles 2
Major Carvan
Nathan Chaffin
John Camp
George Grider
Daniel Corl
Blender Cowan
James Craige
Wm. Cowan
Willie Coals
John Duke
Townsend Dickerson
Henry Doland
Mrs. N. N. Dobbins 2
Daniel Egner
Rich'd Emerson
John Elliott
Ann Fort
James Farrow
David Frailey
Edm. Gyson
Wm. Grant
Burgess Garner
Geo. Gibbons
Charles Griffith 2
Geo. H. Ghew
Madison Harris
John Hembree
Wm. Haden
John Hert
Henry Hill
Chesley Hanes
Jno. J. Hammond
John Henly
Jesse Hodgens
Doct. Wm. T. Hendon
Jno. Houston
Wm. A. Hicks
Matthew Howard
Wm. Judkins
Sand Josey
Alex. W. Jennings
A. Jones Esq.
Jno. Johnston
Robert Johnston
Peter Hoon
Samuel Kerns
Elizabeth Kridler
Henry C. Lippard
Catharine Loppasser
Rev. A. Y. Lockridge
Charlotte Reymon
John Locke 2
Daniel Lyrely
Jacob Lingle
George Lingle
Fulton Lodge
David F. McRay
Saml. Miller
Rachel Murphy
A. Morrison
John B. Mungy
James H. Moulloch 2
Samson McPhalen
George Mealis
James McRacken
George Miller 3
R. E. Martin
Jno. F. M'Corele
Jacob Michael
Jane Miller
James Neenan
James Norton
John I. Oliver
James Owens
Parker Newman or Wm. Otridge.
Elizabeth Porter
Priscilla Paier
John Pool
Matthew Porter
Joseph Pasmyer
Sarah Pence
William Rainey
Sarah Rush
Jacob Rickett
H. N. Rountree
Felix Roberts
Wm. Robertson
Wm. Rough
Saml. Rudder
George Key
Sterling Sauer
Thos. Stork
A. C. Swink
Henry Stoner
Z. W. Simpson
Peter Stoner
Smith Sailingier
John Seehler
Rich'd. Singleton
Henry Sloan
James Smith
Willie Smith
Jane Short
Polly Sank
Charles Stork
Willie Swink
Susanna Farr
F. W. Thompson
Jacob Trout
Riley Thompson
John Thomson
Harry Watson
Henry C. Windsor
Peter Whitman
Alx. Wallace
Wm. Winter
Fanny Winders
Peter Walter
Catharine Wade
Hugh Welch
Charles Willie
Mumford S. Walton
Phillip Yost
Priscilla Yalbro
SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS.
REMAINING in the Post office in Lincoln ton N. C. on the 1st, of October, 1831.
John D. Abernathy
James Long
Moses Abernathy
John Linfelt
John Anderson
F. J. Lahman
Peter Beam
Absalom Linch
Peter Hess
George P. Lauchanabe
William Bandy
Moses Martin 2
Absalom Brown
John Murrel
Robert Brown
Vardey McFee 2
Abraham Bolinger
Spies Murphey
James Bridges
James Morrison
Thomas C. Blechly
George W. Moty
James Carrol
Daniel McDaniel
Daniel Conrad
John McCall
William Clippard
William Nisbit
Septian Clark
Erasto H. Peck 2
William Gates
Alfred Ramsour
John Gager
William Rutledge
Philip Karp Jr.
Isaac Robinson
Edward Ganung
Jacob Reinhardt
John Gordon
Dennis Ryan
Elias Garret
Solomon Ramsour
Michael Harmon 2
Henry Sommerow
Joseph Henry 2
Solomon Stroup 3
Daniel Hoke
George Steams
Jacob Hill
John Sims
Greenberry Harrison
William Shethy
James Hauill
David Strough
Henry Haue
Adam Seagle
John Howis
John Sore.
Stephen Homesby
Margret Vanlike
John Huse
Nancy Weston
John Kensly
James Witherspoon 2
Henry Killian
Nicholas W. cough
Peter Keiser
Catharine Wienant
A. H. Lorety
Spreen Woodford
James Lindsey
Pelham Yarbough
James Lervis
394
C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

JOB PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STANDARD WITH NEATNESS BY DISPATCH, AT THE OFFICE.