

not manufacture they want the duty taken off because forsooth they can afford to consume them and they want to get them as cheap as they can. This is indeed a glorious concession and one which they think will satisfy the South. They are much mistaken. The friends of "Free Trade" in the north cannot consent yet to tax the poor and not the rich. They want the duties reduced on all articles but they would rather for them to stand as they are now than to reduce them on such articles as are consumed by the rich and not on those consumed by the poor. They want all to fare alike. If the people of the United States are to suffer by the Tariff, let the rich suffer as well as the poor and let not all the burthens of government be imposed upon the latter. We have now exposed the professed desire of the Northern States to reduce the Tariff, and we need not tell the friends of "Free Trade" in the south to be on their guard and not to be seduced from their duty to themselves, to their country and to mankind at large by any such "cunning devices," but to cry aloud and spare not. For "Free Trade and Farmer's Rights."

Such of our friends as wish to take our paper during the sitting of the State Legislature and Congress will please to notify us as early as convenient so that we may be prepared to furnish them with a copy. We get the mail now in two days from Raleigh, so that we will be able to have the proceedings of the legislature in our paper of almost as late a date, as the Raleigh papers. There is also a mail running directly from Washington City to this place three times a week, so that we will be able to get news from Washington in four days. Persons therefore who wish to have a regular report of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress can, by taking our paper, get it almost as soon as if they took the Raleigh and Washington papers and on the score of cheapness they will save more than half.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
"As a part of the history of these times, we may state what is understood to be a fact at Philadelphia, that Mr. Clay addressed a letter to a friend in that city, which was received only a day or two before the Convention met, stating his belief and we understand his wishes, that the Tariff System might be so altered by the next Congress, as to be better accommodated to the desires of the Southern politicians. When he begins to tatter, is it a time for us to despond?"

Remarks:—No, it is no time for us to despond, but this does not follow as a necessary consequence of the tattering of Henry Clay. Who does not see through the thin web which he has woven? He begins to find that the Nationals alone cannot elect him and he hopes, by this wonderful concession, to gain over to his side those of the South who are dissatisfied with Genl. Jackson. But the people of the South know Mr. Clay too well to place any faith in what he says. They would scarcely believe him were he a disinterested individual, much less will they when it is so much to his interest to be believed in what he says. They know that he is one who would stoop to any thing however low in order to satisfy his vaulting ambition. We say to all be not deceived by him. Look to what he was in 1812 and to what he was in 1825 and you will readily agree with us that there is no dependence to be placed upon him.

The citizens of the Northern States seem to know very little about those great constitutional questions which are a subject of such frequent discussion at the South. This arises from the fact that they have not been oppressed and consequently have not examined them. We have been ground to the dust by the constructions which have been placed upon the charter of our rights by an interested majority in Congress and we have in consequence examined that charter. The result of our examinations has been that we do not find any sanction for the exactions of our northern brethren in that instrument. They too would find it to be the case, if they would but examine and they would be lead, if not to abandon their present policy, at least, to treat our complaints less contumeliously than they are usually treated by the Northern Press.

Under the head "Politicks of the Day" the Editors of the National Intelligencer have marshalled "a host" of articles, (—from obscure Journals,—Journals not known even by some out of the neighborhood in which they are printed—) upon the Anti-Masonic nomination. They labor very assiduously to impress the public with the belief that, that nomination will not affect Mr. Clay's chances for the Presidency. But in this they will not succeed. The fact that Mr. Wirt is a man of fine sense & of some popularity, added to the fact that he was and still is a warm and zealous supporter of the principles of the Clay party, will prevent any one from coming to any other conclusion than that it will completely divide that party, and will seal the doom of Henry Clay forever.

What have the mild and courtly Editors of that print to say now about family quarrels? Do they relish them as well now as they did some six months ago? We rather opine not.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER.
"In the proceedings of many of the public meetings which have been held in the various towns and States, to appoint delegates to the New-York convention, we perceive a very general feeling in favor of a modification of the Tariff, and the reduction of such taxes on the Mechanics and Farmers (i. e. princely manufacturers) as do not involve the principle of protection."

Remarks: How is this? Is this your cue Martin? Do you stand uncommitted? Do you find your only hopes of success to be upon the good will of the manufacturers? Is this the way you intend to conciliate them? Has you won't touch "the principle of protection." That's right. Wait and see—which way the wind blows."

The Nationals are sorely troubled by the obstinacy of the Anti-Masons. In spite of the cozening of Jo Gales & Co. they will not drop Mr. Wirt, and take up Henry Clay. The placid and benignant Editor of the Intelligencer will lose his temper very shortly, if an article in that paper of the 20th ult. is any index of the inward workings of his Editor's mind. We pity him very sincerely. Anger would sit so badly upon his sweetly smiling countenance.

The farmers in this section of country are busily engaged in taking in their crops, and in sewing their small grain. They have reaped a plentiful harvest, but from present prices we fear they will obtain but little for their years labor. Corn is selling at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel and wheat from 45 to 50 cents. This will scarcely repay them for the trouble of gathering it. This should open their eyes to the necessity of having some cheap and expeditious way of conveying their produce to a good market.

Matthew Carey of Philadelphia has favored us with No. 2 of his review of the address of the Free Trade Convention. We have out of courtesy read the old gentleman's egotistical nonsense but will not trespass upon the readers attention, by a notice of its contents.

EXECUTION.—Negro Sam the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, convicted of an attempt to commit a Rape upon the body of Mrs. Livinia Swink, at Oct. Term 1830 of Rowan Superior Court, was executed agreeably to the sentence of the Court, on Friday last. He persisted in declaring his innocence until the last.

We have endeavored this week to give our readers a greater variety of diseases than usual. We hope there will be something to suit the taste of every one.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.
At a meeting of a number of gentlemen at Mr. Slaughter's Long Room, on Thursday evening the 3rd inst. for the purpose of consulting together upon the present difficulties under which the people of this State labor for the want of some means of intercommunication between the different parts of it, and for devising some remedy for the same, Thomas L. Cowan was called to the chair and Burton Craige appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained by Charles Fisher, Esq. in a brief and pertinent address, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a public meeting of the Farmers and other cultivators of Rowan, be called, to be held in Salisbury on Thursday the 24th instant, and that notice of the same be given in both the Newspapers published in this place.

Also, That a committee of three persons be appointed to address a circular letter to different parts of the county, explaining the objects of the meeting and inviting the people to attend.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it will greatly promote the cause of Internal Improvements, to organize Societies in the several counties of this State, whose object shall be to enlighten the public mind, and stir up public feeling upon every branch of this important subject.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution, for such a society, and laid before the meeting to be held, on the 24th instant, and that said committee, also, open a correspondence with persons in other counties, recommending that similar societies be established there.

Resolved, That said committee, also, prepare a memorial to the next legislature, praying that body to cause a survey to be made, for a Rail Road, and estimating the cost of the same, from Beaufort through the centre of the State, up to the Western counties, and that the same be laid before the meeting to be held, on the 24th instant.

The following persons were then appointed the committee under the 1st resolution, viz: Dr. Isaac Burns, Thomas G. Polk and Burton Craige, and the following gentlemen a committee under the 3rd resolution, viz: John Giles, Charles Fisher and William Chambliss.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and sent to the Editors of both the papers in this place, for publication.

The meeting, then, adjourned to the 24th instant.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.
BURTON CRAIGE, Sec'y.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September. The editors of the American are indebted to Mr. Neilson, of the exchange Rooms, for the London Morning Herald of the 12 and the Liverpool Times of the 13th, from which they make the annexed interesting extracts:

POLAND.

The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Polzk.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquility had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city holds out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the expression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to proceed in his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is therefore superfluous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September. The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies, was the indisposition of the latter, and that his Majesty was fully aware of the fact.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Times urges the adoption of renewed efforts to further the passage of the Reform Bill. The following paragraph from the London Spectator, indicates the probability of its passage through the House of Lords:

"From certain never failing symptoms, it is now conjectured, even by those who for a long time were the least sanguine, that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Lords; not perhaps without some furious opposition, but without that of numbers which alone could render such opposition formidable. A very considerable movement has recently taken place in the proxies; several that has given into the Anti-Reformers, have changed hands; and many Peers, who had hung back, are at length declaring their acquiescence in the Great Measure. We state these facts, not to lull, but to stimulate the vigilance and activity of the people. We call on them to labor heartily and actively in the cause that is their own inasmuch as their labor is not without assured hope of a full and deserved success."

AUSTRIA.
The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several have been tried by Courts martial, and shot. Italy is, for the moment, tranquil.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

We obtain the following additional foreign news from the New York Courier. The most important part of it is the afflicting intelligence of the destructive progress of the Cholera, and the apprehended change in the French Ministry. By the arrival of the ship Extio, Urquhart, from Havre, we have received French papers to the 12th September, for which we beg to express our acknowledgements to Captain Urquhart.

Disturbances amongst the populace of Paris appear to have broken out, and to have continued for some days. The account we give of them we have extracted from the Havre Journal. They do not seem to have been serious. A change in the Ministry is spoken of. It is said that M. Decazes, who was a Minister of Louis XVIII., will take the place of M. Perrier.

The cholera seems to have made an alarming progress. It is stated with much confidence that it has broken out at Vienna, at Berlin, besides committing dreadful ravages in Hungary. One account from Paris says—"We begin here to familiarize ourselves with the idea of seeing this scourge soon reach us; considerably diminished, however, in its most dangerous characteristics, and we rely a good deal on the skill of our physicians."

From Poland there is nothing definitive, of which dependence can be placed. The Moniteur of the 9th closes an interesting article on the late events in Warsaw, with the following statement of the actual situation of the two armies at the latest dates from the seat of war.

"The head quarters of the Poles are established at one of the gates of Warsaw, and the different corps of the army are concentrated at a short distance. Frontiers of Poland, August 27.—All the members of the National Government have given in their resignations. Koakowiecki is nominated President. The following are the powers entrusted to him:

- 1st. To appoint the Chief of the army or depose him. (Dobinski is provisionally Chief.)
- 2d. To nominate a substitute. (Niemolski is designated for this office.)
- 3d. To declare war or make peace, convoking the Diet at the same time.
- 4th. To nominate six members, one of which shall counter-sign his orders. (Until now Wielopolski for foreign affairs is only mentioned.)

The new head of the government has closed all the clubs, and those will be considered as rebels who attempt to form new ones.

The last troubles have not been exaggerated. The populace murdered the Generals implicated in the late conspiracy. The account given by the Russians of these massacres must, however, be received with mistrust.

Marshal Paskewitch who has been joined by a part of the division of General Rudiger, is encamped at a distance of one or two leagues. Nevertheless it is not believed that he will attack. Until now there has been nothing but skirmishes of no importance.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Wilkes county N. C. the Rev. William Gilliam, on the 17th of August 1831, aged 74 years, of a disease called the dyspepsia. He had been labouring under this disease for six months, and confined to his bed for three months, which he bore with christian fortitude and a common resignation to the will of God. He had been a professor of religion in the Baptist order for forty years, and a Preacher of the same faith for twenty years. The early part of his life was devoted to the cause of his country, he served 3 or 3 terms as a Volunteer in the cause of his Country's independence, with credit himself and country. He died in his perfect

senesc, bidding his wife and children farewell, and brethren that surround him, he exhorted them to prepare for death, and to continue steadfast in Christ, and the apostles doctrine; it was the only consolation and sure stake of the soul in death that he was going home to a home not made with hands eternal in the Heaven; and that angels were then waiting to convey his soul to the realms of glory and to God who gave it. He then requested one of his brethren that was present to lay him on his back and lower his head which he did, he then bid him farewell and crast his hands on his breast, and died without a gasp or groan. He is gone to the embraces of his God, to enjoy a happy immortality. He has left a disconsolate widow and seven children to honour his loss. He was a kind indulgent husband, an affectionate parent and an honest man.

[Communicated.]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24th 1831.
MARRIED, in Iredell County, on the 25th ult, by Joseph W. Murdock, Esq. Mr. John Slavin to Miss. Martha Looney, all of Iredell and all for JACKSON.

New & Desirable,
Fall & Winter Goods.
HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Pennsylvania and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves.
November, 3d 1831. 561

SELLING OFF!
COME & BUY
BARAINS.

THE subscribers, surviving partners of the firm of Kyle & McLean, have determined to SELL OFF their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.
MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS. The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them (except those whose limit of credit is not yet expired) should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.
ROBT. KYLE, } Surviving partners
HAZEL KYLE, } of the firm of
K & M.
Salisbury, Nov. 24th 1831. 439

Thompsonian System.

DOCTORS
LEA & SMITH.
I HAVE recently located myself, on the South Yaddin, in Iredell County N. C. and in the neighborhood of Glasscock's Mills and Griffin's store, on the place, formerly owned by Wm. Dyson, where they intend practicing MEDICINE upon the above system. They may at all times be found at their residence, except when professionally engaged. They are aware of the prejudice of some people against this system; it being new and unestablished; but upon a fair trial both acute and chronic diseases, such as Fevers, Spasms, Lockjaw, Bite of a Mad Dog, Fits, Poison, Meetic, Dropsy, Consumption, &c. together with Surgery and Obstetrics, they flatter themselves that these prejudices will be removed. No poison either Mineral or Vegetable is used as a medicine. Every due attention will be paid to those who patronise them with charges very accommodating to suit the times.

3198 Nov. 18th 1831

ESTATE SALE.
Extensive Sale and hiring of Negroes!
THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 31st of December next, about forty likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Doct. S. C. Farand; consisting of Men, Women, Children, Boys, and Girls.

The object of the sale being to pay off claims against the Estate, Cash, Negotiable paper at the Salisbury Bank, or any legal demands against the Estate, will be taken in Payment.
And on Monday the 2nd January next will be hired, at the Court House a foreman, for one year, on the usual terms, or sixty negroes, of the above description, belonging to the said Estate.
R. MACNAMARA admr.
Nov. 22nd County N. C. Oct. 24th 1831