



FOR PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT PHILIP P. BARBOUR OF VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of Delegates of the friends of Jackson and Barbour, at Charlotte, at August Court, the Delegates from Cabarrus County, appointed the following persons a committee of vigilance and correspondence for that County: Maj. Iban Cannon, Maj. John Still, Col. Daniel Coleman, Col. George Barnhardt and Levi Hope, Esq.

THE CONTRAST. We have heard of the prosperity of the North, and we see the distresses of the South. We have seen the contrast drawn by able hands, but they were from the South; perhaps the picture drawn by a Northern man will be more acceptable to the Tariffites among us. They shall have it.

In the year 1818 a large Tariff meeting was held in Albany, New-York. MARTIN VAN BUREN attended it, and made a speech, in which he contrasted the condition of New York with that of the South:

"LOOK AT THIS PICTURE." In the course of his speech he said: "The attentive observer could witness throughout the State (New York) the smiles of prosperity and plenty. Is this, he asked, a picture of imagination, or is it reality? Gratiating, consolatory, heart-cheering reality. He put it to the knowledge and observation of every man, who heard him, whether there was any thing more certain than that there was no spot on God's earth more prosperous and happy than the State of New-York."

"NOW LOOK AT THIS." He continued: "If there was a citizen of a State, who doubted it, let him travel and witness the picture of the reverse. Let him pass through the Southern States, of which he has heard so much, and if he did not return satisfied with the superior prosperity of his own State, let (Mr. Van Buren) acknowledge his want of capacity to judge in this matter." It will be recollected, Mr. Van Buren, had been speaking; he had no great while before, travelled into Georgia, and seen at least four of the Southern States. It was after this journey, he made for the Tariff of 1816, to make the north more prosperous at the expense of the South. He was not content with his own State, and yet he voted for a measure to make it worse; and, now, we are respectfully invited to vote for him.

Federalism, a new Plan. The old Federal party are making the most indefatigable exertions to spread their pernicious doctrines. Having been detected in all their old ways, they have resorted to another plan. They know the great body of the people are opposed to the Tariff, and equally so to violent measures to be taken to enforce it. They are in favor of the Tariff, but in order to make their plan succeed, they too pretend to be opposed to it, but they take care at the same time to denounce all those who are in favor of taking a moderate stand against the system, as being in favor of violent measures. They hope in this way, to divide the people, while they can palm off upon them their old Federal notions. They have been at work in this county, and in several others that we know of. We have exposed some of them, and we fear, we will shortly be under the necessity of exposing others.

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER. The "Pendleton Messenger," of the 15th inst., contains a correspondence between Gov. Calhoun and Mr. Crittenden, on the subject of the relation between a State and the General Government. Mr. Calhoun's letter is very long, and, so far as we can judge from a hasty glance at it, written with very great ability. Gov. Hamilton, says of it, "that Mr. Calhoun has presented the subject in a light approaching nearly to demonstration as any subject which belongs to moral, and not mathematical reasoning, will permit."

As soon as we get through with publishing extracts of Congress, we propose laying this article before our readers, and if any answers appear to it, we will select the ablest and best written one, and also give it to our readers, that they may see both sides, and judge for themselves.

We have received letters from the counties of Burke, Rutherford and Rutherford, which speak in the most confident terms of the success of the Jackson and Barbour ticket, in those counties.

Jackson's loss. We understand that a collection of about 120 persons, recently, at Capt. Pitt's muster ground, in Cabarrus county, there were only about 3 men for Clay; all the rest were for Jackson.

We regret the determination of the Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, not to publish the Monthly Journal of Political Economy, as a work is a great desideratum, in this County. Political Economy is a subject, which is but little understood.

Friday the 21st ult., was the day fixed upon, for the call session of the Legislature of Tennessee, for the purpose of electing a Senator in place of Mr. Grundy whose term of service has expired. Mr. Grundy and the Hon. John H. Eaton were candidates. We have not heard the result.

The following is a copy of the Tariff, we copy from the Oxford Examiner for the especial benefit of some of our Tariff friends in the West. Since you "contend hypocritically," who are attempting to palm off your "summers" upon the people. They will understand you, mark it.

"The way to oppose the Tariff." If an anti-tariff meeting be called, attend it, and kick up a row, pronounce those who participate in the proceedings to be nullifiers, disunionists and traitors. Take especial care to traduce and vilify every candidate for public favor, who declares himself in favor of State Rights and Southern principles. If you are referred to the principles avowed and practiced in '98-'99, call Jefferson a fool, Madison a knave, and set forth your own construction of Jefferson's resolutions and Madison's report.

If the name of a distinguished Southern patriot be presented to the people for the vacant office in their city, declare all his friends and opposers to Jackson, friendly to Calhoun and Clay, nullifiers and 'speckled politicians.' Hold frequent meetings to denounce Southern men and Southern measures. Do these things, and you will soon receive an anti-Tariff diploma, manufactured at Hartford, and ornamented with a black cockade.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS. The two Tariff papers in this place, came out last week, and seriously admonished the people against signing the memorial to Congress asking for a reduction of the Tariff taxes—in order, that our readers, out of the county may see, the memorial that is so much objected to by these men, we will here lay it before them. Our readers in the County will have an opportunity of seeing the memorial, and the address of the Committee of Ten, in the hands of the Committees of Five.—The memorial is in the following words, to wit:

The Memorial of the Freemen of Rowan County, in the State of N. Carolina, to the Honorable Congress of the U. S. most respectfully represents: That the constitutions of the U. S., and of our own State, secure to us the right to petition for redress of grievances, whenever we feel oppressed—in the exercise of this right, we present ourselves before your honorable body to complain of the unequal, and unjust operation of the acts of Congress, usually called the Tariff acts.

We believe that the sole object of government is to promote the happiness of the people under it,—not of a part, but of the whole people. To enable the government to do this, the people are always willing to contribute a portion of their earnings for its support; but when the government collects more taxes out of the pockets of the people, than what is reasonably necessary for its support, that instant it departs from its duty, it oversteps its limits, and becomes unjust, and oppressive.

If this principle be right, and we believe that no Republican, will deny it, then it must follow that Congress is acting unjust, in collecting off of the people, annually from twelve to fourteen millions of dollars more than what is wanted for the legitimate expenses of the government. It is now well understood, if our government is conducted with proper economy, that Ten millions of Dollars per year, is more than sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures. Why, then, will Congress, by a System of Tariff taxation, go on every year to collect from the hard earnings of the people, at the lowest estimate twenty two millions of dollars.—We think it unjust, and oppressive, and we therefore exercise the right of freeman to complain of it.

In the next place, we complain, that these taxes are unjust and oppressive, not only because they are not needed for the support of government, but likewise, because they fall unequally on different parts of the country. It is now evident, that the main burden of the Tariff system of taxation falls on the Southern or planting States.—According to a document furnished by order of your own Honorable body, it appears that the whole of the domestic exports from the country, per annum, amount to about 50 millions of Dollars.—Of this amount, the Southern States, furnish about 37 millions; and the rest of the States only about 13 millions; that is, the Southern States, comprising only about one third of the population of the Country, actually export to foreign countries, nearly three fourths of the whole amount of domestic growth and production, while the other States, comprising about two thirds of the population, only furnish about one fourth of the exports; and yet the South is going down hill, growing poorer and poorer, while the Tariff States, are increasing in property, and daily growing richer, and richer.

How is this to be accounted for? We answer, that it is in consequence of the "protective system," which enables the people of the Tariff States, to substitute themselves in place of the South, and to appropriate to their own uses, the fruits of Southern labor. This system forces the Southern people to buy Northern manufactures, in many instances, at prices double as high as the same articles could be had for, if the Tariff was down to a revenue point.—By cutting up our trade, it also forces the Southern people to take less prices for their staples, than could be had if trade was left free.

In the third place, we object to the present Tariff acts, because we believe them to be in violation of the Federal Constitution. That Congress have the right to lay taxes for the support of government, no one will deny, but we do deny that they have the power to impose taxes on one class of citizens, for the purpose of enriching another.

When the free people of the several sovereign States of this confederacy, adopted the Constitution, they never dreamt that they were giving power to Congress, to tax the farmers, mechanics, and other laborers, for the purpose of distributing bounties to the class of manufacturers.

Why should the manufacturers be more favored than the farmers and mechanics? Congress has nothing of its own:—all belongs to the people, and therefore, it is impossible for Congress to give bounties to one class of people, without taking the precise amount from other classes. We believe that Congress have no right under the Constitution to do this but that we all have equal rights and should receive equal protection.

In the next place, we object to this system because, by its great injustice, it has a tendency to weaken the attachment of the people to the Union. We yield to none in our sincere, and ardent attachment to the Union of these States. We would consider the dissolution of this Union, as one of the greatest evils that could befall us—next to the loss of our liberties, and we deprecate every encroachment; whether on the part of Congress, or of the States, that goes to weaken the Union.

take of the Union, of justice, and of equal rights, most respectfully ask your honorable body to take these matters under your deliberate consideration, and so to reduce the Tariff taxes, as to only raise what sums may be necessary, and necessary for the support of Government,—and that you will not change the objects of taxation, so to make the taxes light on the necessities of life, such as salt, sugar, iron, nails, cotton and woollen goods of course and spinning qualities, these being articles mostly used by the great mass of the people,—and that in far as may be needed for revenue, to impose the duties on such articles as wines, silks, and cottons, justly and generally, the burdens of life: these being articles that no person is compelled to use; and wherever-use them will do so voluntarily; and therefore have no cause to complain.

With our most fervent wishes for the general happiness and prosperity of our Country, and for the perpetuation of our Union; we, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c.

The following remarks, from "the Banner of the Constitution," of the 19th Sept. published in Philadelphia, will show that there are yet some men at the North, who have an idea of "constitutional restraint." [EDITOR W. CAR. FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION. The Coercive Power of the Federal Government. The extreme ignorance which prevails, North of the Potomac, in reference to the principles of our Constitution, is shown in nothing more palpably than in the common conversations of the day, which relate to the course which the Executive Government should pursue, in fulfillment of that injunction which declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," in case South Carolina should pronounce the Protective Tariff Laws null and void within her limits. There are some people who suppose that the President could send an army or navy against that State, upon his own responsibility, or call out the militia, without the authority of Congress. But let us hear what the Constitution says on this subject:

"Congress shall have power—To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Here it is manifest that Congress alone has power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and that, consequently, the President could not move in the matter, without the authority of that body. It would seem, also, that no species of military force could be employed, to execute the laws, but that of the militia. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, offered, on the 15th June, 1787, a set of propositions as to the formation and powers of the new Government, amongst which was one in the following words: "And if any State, or any body of men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution of such acts or treaties, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the Confederate States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel an obedience to such acts, or an observance of such treaties."

These propositions were referred, on the same day, to a Committee of the Whole, the Chairman of which, on the 19th of June, reported: "That the Committee, having spent some time in the consideration of the propositions submitted to the House by the Hon. Mr. Patterson, and of the resolutions heretofore reported from a Committee of the Whole, on the 15th of June, which had been to them referred, were prepared to report thereon, and had directed him to report to the House; that the Committee do not agree to the propositions offered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson; and that they again submit the resolutions heretofore reported to the consideration of the House."

Amongst the resolutions thus reported, there was none recommending the employment of force to carry into execution the laws of the Federal Government; nor does there appear, in the Constitution, any reference whatever to any other military power than that of the militia. Let us now suppose the case of a calling out of the militia to execute the laws in South Carolina. By the Constitution it is declared that the right of appointment of the officers. Now, if it is clear that they would not obey, we are equally clear that the same result would happen if the militia was called out in any State, South of Massachusetts, and Drown's line. There must be, amongst all the States possessing a similar internal organization, a fellowship of feeling, which would compel them, unless solemnly, to make a common cause upon such an occasion.

Suppose Pennsylvania were called upon, would she obey? Her paltry interest in a few iron mines would certainly not be worth the sacrifices she would experience by a war.—But suppose she obeyed. Would her militia be permitted to march through Virginia and North Carolina? We apprehend not. They might go by water; but could they land? Not very easily, we think; but even if they could, Pennsylvania would not undertake this crusade alone. She would want help. Would the militia of New England obey? Unquestionably not.—They found constitutional authority sufficient to satisfy them, during the last war with England, that the Federal Government had no power to order the militia beyond the limits of the State, to repel the invasion of a foreign enemy; and surely they would not risk their fair fame before all the world, by marching against their brethren, for exercising the same right of strictly constraining the Constitution, which they on that occasion displayed. Upon the whole, there are difficulties in the way of proceeding in such a business, which are not easily to be surmounted; and we would, therefore, recommend the Consolidation Party to look well before they leap. One false step may place affairs in such a posture as to render a retrograde movement impossible. That man must have lived to little purpose, who does not perceive that a Confederation of States can only be held together by the ties of friendship and mutual interest. An union founded on force is an impossible thing on this side of the Atlantic. To be sure, such a little State as Delaware might be swallowed up at a breakfast, by her overgrown neighbors; but so long as great empires are co-existent to a number of contiguous States, it need never to be expected that they will permit themselves to be kept down as colonies or vassals. It is proper to think of it. The grand preservative principle of our Union was the reverence with which it has been so long regarded. It is too palpable to be denied, that had reverence been of late years, been greatly lessened all through the Southern country; and we are fully of opinion that nothing can restore it, but a return of the Government to the plain and just import of the Constitution, which guarantees to every citizen the freedom of employment, as much as it does the freedom of speech.

The following is a table of the contents of the September number of the Sporting Magazine, the receipt of which, at this office, we mentioned in our last: Memoir of Carolinian; Horses of olden times.—Lee Bop—Performances of Florist; Chorister's dala; American Wild Horses; Match against time; A Visit to a Taylor; Letter from

Belmonte at Cannons to his son King Fergus in Yorkshire; Veterinary—Turkish cure for four feet in horses; Cure of Lockjaw in horses; Sketch of a true sportsman; Anecdotes of quarter Racing; Foxhounds; Detonating or Perfusion Lock system; Prognostics of the weather; Poetry—Song, Washington Colt Club, sung at their anniversary dinner; Great Leap; Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs, Va.; Raza avis in terms; Tran to catch vermin. (with a cut) Change of plumage in game fowls; SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. List of winning horses, for 1831 and 2. Chalenge—Bertrand, Jr. and Little York, against Andrew and Bonnets of Blue; A fish in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all; Races in England—scale of betting, for: Sales of blooded stock; Broadrock races—corrected Vallahasee Jockey club, Officers, &c.; Fall races over Central Course—notice of; Racing Calendar—Races at Georgetown, Ken.; Turf Register; American speed, bottom and blood, none better; Pedigree—of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution; Of domestic the Revolution; Of distinguished imported mares; Of Medley and Shark, in full; Of Diomed and Citizen, in full; Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry, in full; Of the most distinguished of Sir Archy's get; Of American Eclipse in full; Of Sir Charles, in full; Of their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1826, with their prices; of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

EMBRILLISHMENT—Portrait of CAROLINIAN, engraved by Bannerman from an original painting. Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified, by calling at our office. Death of Brant.—The Western Mercury contains the following brief obituary notice: Died, at the Mohawk village near Brentford, John Brant, Esq. Chief of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, and son of the gallant Chief, who distinguished himself so nobly in the revolutionary and late wars. Mr. Brant was an accomplished gentleman, and died sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances of the first respectability.

CIRCUS. MR. HARRINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rowan County, that his company of Equestrian Performers will be in Salisbury, during the week of the next Superior Court. They will perform every day of the Court. Particulars will be made known in hand bills. They will also perform at Mocksville, on the day of the General Muster, (5th Oct.) 2147

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY. THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at \$7 per month. The price of tuition per session (five months), is \$10 50, Drawing and Painting, \$10 Music \$20, paid in advance. BENJ. COTTRELL August 11th, 1832. 4144

REMOVAL. HUTE & GADE, RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have moved their STOCK of GOODS to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call, and price Goods as bargains will be given, the usual credit will be given to punctual dealers. Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, tow Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for Goods. Our friends will find a convenient place for hitching their Horses in a lot between our store and the shoe store of Mr. Thos. Moll jr. which is next door. 321f

NEW BINDERY. WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOK-BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line. Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms. 55f J. GALES & SON. Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

BUTCHERING!! John L. Shaver WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers. Any person having beefes for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. L. SHAVER. June 16th 1832. 281f

COTTON GIN MAKING BUSINESS. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the Gin making business in all its various branches, a few doors South of the Court-House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business on the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.—His work shall be done substantially and in a work-man-like manner. As he has a good supply of the best materials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve years, with the exception of the last three, he feels no delicacy in pronouncing his work as good as any in the State. He now has and will continue to have a good supply of work on hand, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly. Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1832. SAMUEL FRALEY. Short Notice. He will also repair Gins on short notice and all distant orders will be punctually attended to. 381f S. F.

STILLS AND TIN WARE. THE subscriber continues the manufacture of STILLS & TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of Stills and Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and get their supply. ICP Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax and Wool taken in exchange. WANTED, two first-rate journeymen Tin plate workers, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL H. CREW. Sep. 7th. 1832. 6007

BOOKS. THOSE Gentlemen, who have books belonging to my Office are respectfully requested to return them, particularly Walker's large Dictionary and the 2, vol. of Murphy's reports, in which book is written the name of A. R. Ruffin Esq. 331f JOHN GILES.

MARKETS. SALISBURY Sept. 29, 1832. Bacon 8 to 9 Beef 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 Cotton in seed 2 00 Do. clean 8,50 to 9,00 Corn 35 Oats 20 Sugar 9 to 11 Coffee 15 to 18 Salt 51.12 Iron 4 to 5 Molasses 16 to 18 Beeswax 8 to 10 Tallow 53,80 Brandy 40 Whiskey 25 to 30 Nash 4 to 10 Leaf Sugar 18 to 20 Lead 8 to 10 Wheat 35 South Carolina money discount 1 to 14 Georgia do. 2 to 3 1/2

PAYETTEVILLE, Sep. 18. Brandy, Apple per gal. 50 to 55 Do Peach, 55 to 60 Bacon 8 to 8 1/2 Corn 50 to 60 Cotton, 100lbs 48 to 49 Flour 24,25 to 25, 40 to 75 Salt 4 30 to 4 50 Iron 84 to 91 Sugar, brown 34 to 36 Coffee 34 to 36 Molasses 34 to 36 Flaxseed \$1,00 to 1,10 Wheat 28 to 32 Whiskey

CHERAW Sep. 22, 1832. Brandy, Peach gal. 40 to 45 Apple 8 to 8 1/2 Cotton lb. 8 to 8 1/2 Corn bush. 65 to 70 Coffee lb. 16 to 18 Flour (from Wag.) bbl. 55 to 58 1-2 Molasses gal. 37 to 40 Salt (in bulk) bush. 8 to 10 Sugar bush. 30 to 35 Whiskey gal. 28 to 30 Wheat bush. 75

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. HACKETT & LEWIS ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of Superfine Blue and Black cloths Do. Brown & Green olive do. Do. invisible Green do. Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets & Black listings, Merino do's, Broadcloths and circassians, Brown do's, Mixed Erminette, Yellow Nankeen and linen checks, French and plaid Drillings, Mexican mixture, Grass linen, English cassinetta, German & Irish linens, Linen Table and towel Diaper, &c. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Marcellas, and Valencia Vestings, A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY Prints, Gingham and Muslins, Tickings, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Furniture dimit and Cotton fringes, Black Italian Silk, Scotch & Erminette do. Blue black silk cambrics, Chas. gros de Naples, Milanese and de Romanic Gausse, Fongee, Bag and bandana Handkerchiefs, Crimson Fongee do. Fancy Gausse and Crepe do. Scarfs, silk satin, and rich figured vestings, Silk and cotton Hosiery. A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons, silk aprons, Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c. Diamond Straw Bonnets, Polish do. do. Belgian do. do. Palm leaf hats, Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do. A GREAT VARIETY OF Latin and Greek School Books, Shoes, Morocco skins, Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made up by Carpenters in this part of the Country, Sattler's Trimmings, Plated, Brass Japan, and Prince's metal, Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace, A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c. ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy. H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 211f Salisbury, April 29th 1832.

TO JOURNEMEN TAILORS. WANTED TWO or three Journeymen Tailors of steady habits and good workmen Apply to SQUIRE LOWERY, 343

DOCT. MILO A. GILES ESTATE. AT August Sessions 1832 of Rowan County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration on the goods and chatties, rights and credits of Doct. Milo A. Giles was granted to the Subscriber. Those who have claims against the Estate, will present them, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment; such as are indebted by account, and who may find it not convenient to make immediate payment, are desired to close the account by note. The Books and Medicine, the subscriber would prefer to sell at private sale; the Books are valuable and the Medicine was forwarded by a gentleman of Philadelphia, of high character. Any gentleman who may wish to purchase, will find the terms to suit his convenience. In my absence Mr. J. H. Hardie will attend to the business. 544 JNO. GILES. September. 1st, 1832.

BUTCHERING. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound. He would remind those who have beefes to sell that they will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mocksville Jonesville and Wilkesboro. Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 331f PETER J. SWINK. Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.— Fayetteville. 4th. 1st 1832

BLANK DEEDS, OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office. JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.