

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, November 21, 1835.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION
Is Ratified! We have good reason to believe. The majority for Ratification, in the Counties already heard from, is 5,233. Calculating the vote in the counties not heard from that was given for and against the call of the Convention to be given for and against the Amendments, there will be a majority of about 3,000 in favor of Ratification. The following are the counties heard from:

County	Ratification	Rejection
Iredell	1,209	15
Wilkes	1,800 majority	4
Surry	1,750	4
Davidson	1,934	33
Gaillard	971	217
Bladen	6	564
Edgecomb		1,300 maj.
Fernunimus	10	431
Wake	243	1,124
Orange	1,031	246
Franklin	85	617
Warren	46	580
Granville	130 majority	
Cumberland		50 maj.
Stokes	1,091	71
Richmond	499	100
Lincoln	1,887	42
Robeson	16	458
Caswell	393	102
Chowan	7	322
Hertford	7	516
Lenoir	54	320
Northampton	12	285
Washington	14	409
Rowan	1,576	21

State Legislature.—From the Register, of the 17th, we learn that this body met at the State House in Raleigh on the 16th instant, and organized as follows:—In the Senate, William D. Masey, Esq., of Lenoir, was re-elected Speaker without opposition; Gen. Cowan of Bladen and Col. Coleman of Cabarrus were re-elected Clerks, and Thomas B. Wheeler and Green Hill Door-keepers.

In the House of Commons, William H. Haywood, jr., was elected Speaker, by a majority of 16 votes, over William A. Graham of Hillsborough. The vote stood—for Haywood 68; Graham 51; Blank 1. Chas. Manly and Edmund B. Freeman, Esqs., of Raleigh, were re-elected Clerks without opposition, and Isaac Truitt and John Cooper Door-keepers.

These are all the proceedings we have as yet received.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

We have received an able letter, not intended, however, for publication, naming JOHN GILES, Esq., of this town, as a most suitable person to fill a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court. We know not whether Mr. Giles would accept the appointment if tendered to him; but we most fully concur in the opinion expressed by the writer, that—“the suavity and dignity of Mr. Giles' manners, his great moral worth, and extensive legal attainments, render him qualified in an eminent degree to adorn a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court and win for it the respect and affection of the people.” The writer further justly adds that “while Mr. Giles' opinions on the great Constitutional questions that have agitated our country, have been openly expressed and ably advocated, he has not descended to mingle in those little party squabbles which detract from the dignity of the gentleman, and sink the statesman into the narrow minded, illiberal, and prejudiced partisan.”—It would be a most excellent appointment.

Superior Court Judge.—A communication in the last Raleigh Standard, signed “Several Members of the Bar,” proposes Gen. Emanuel Shoher, of Salem, as a suitable person to fill one of the vacancies on our Superior Court Bench.

We omitted to mention in our last, that Gov. Swain passed through Salisbury on his way to the Seat of Government, on Friday the 13th instant.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The affairs of this country and France growing out of the late treaty are not yet settled, nor indeed does it appear that they are in the way to an amicable settlement. We expressed our decided censure of the menace contained in Gen. Jackson's Message, and we do not yet see any reason for changing the opinion we then gave. But on the other hand the sincerity and good faith of Louis Philippe and his government, throughout the whole affair very liable to suspicion, are hardly matter of doubt any longer. From the most careful consideration of the subject, we believe the French Government are ready to make the Treaty of 1831, a cause of war if delay and duplicity not to be barred, can effect this delay. To any one acquainted with France and the French character, it is obvious that the present state of that country is unnatural, false, and cannot last long. Louis Philippe is too sagacious not to be aware of this fact. The system regularly pursued by him and his ministry since the 13th March, 1831, is not likely to be retraced. An internal commotion which would hurl the King from his throne and bring back the Bourbons or substitute the form of a republic; or a foreign war seems inevitable. A war at once attacks their immense standing army of 420,000, and their large and well equipped navy to the King, besides a numerous portion of the civil classes. The increasing restrictions imposed on the Press since 1831 and its final muzzleing the present year, look to the same end. By giving to the Government entire control of the public ear, public feeling can be moulded at will. During war public attention would not be concentrated to remove the shackles from the Press provided it blew loud the trumpet of the nation's victories. It is well known that Louis Philippe has apprehended most danger to his throne from Russia, Austria, and Prussia. A war with the United States, the model of Free Institutions, at once conquies those powers and find vent for the restive and fiery spirits of his own subjects. But if Louis Philippe be really desirous to maintain peace with this country; he can easily do so by acting with good faith and causing the indemnity to be paid. It now is at his option to do so or to decline on frivolous pretence of waiting for further explanations. As to explanations, we trust Gen. Jackson will not so far forget what is due to the dignity of this country as to offer more. We should even prefer to see a duly authentic

ented receipt in full for the \$5,000,000 presented as a compliment to France.

As regards our own government, we have so little confidence in those whose counsels now prevail, as to believe that they would willingly plunge this country into a war, were it necessary in order to secure the succession of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency and his drove of plunderers to the spoils of office and commissions.

The course of the Globe shows plainly that the prospects for an amicable arrangement are not considered the most flattering at Washington. It has commenced the publication of official documents on this subject in anticipation of its shortly occupying much of public attention.

We trust however that the National Honor is not yet so committed by mal-adroitness in negotiating for five millions of dollars, that we must embark in a war with no limit in prospect to the expenditure of treasure and the shedding of human blood.

O'CONNELL.

This bloated hypocrite, this insolent creature, fattened on the miseries of his deluded countrymen, has again been blurring out his foul but impotent calumnies on this country to a parcel of Weavers at Glasgow. We most heartily rejoice at the course pursued by O'Connell. An anomaly in any Government, not a little dangerous to our institutions, and deeply disgraceful to the country—the opinion of this corrupt foreign demagogue was infallible and his voice omnipotent with most of a numerous class of voters, the Irish emigrants in the United States. The confidence honestly reposed by his countrymen in America, in his integrity and capacity, O'Connell has himself destroyed by his indecent, gratuitous, outrageous attacks on our institutions. We repeat that we heartily rejoice at it. We want no dictator, and least of all a foreign one.—Hear him:

“The Americans, he said, “in their conduct towards the slaves, were traitors to the cause of human liberty, foul detractors of the democratic principle, and blasphemers of that great and sacred name which they pretended to revere. In reprobation of that disgraceful conduct his voice had been heard across the wide and deep Atlantic. Like the thunder storm in its strength, it had careered against the breeze, arms with the lightning of Christian truth. He would have the proud Americans know that all parties in this country united in condemnation of their present conduct.”

THE PRESIDENCY.

We call attention to the following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer. By this it will be seen how utterly incapable is Mr. Van Buren to command the support of the Jackson party, even in his own State. The men who supported Gen. Jackson did so from principle.—Mr. Van Buren has no fixed principles, and therefore can never receive their support.—But the main pith of Courier's article is contained in the two closing paragraphs. We regret very much to see a determination expressed by the friends of Mr. Webster, to continue him as a candidate for the Presidency, when there is not the remotest prospect of his success. Such a course can have no other effect than to divide the efforts of the Whigs, and eventually elect Mr. Van Buren. And, as regards the Courier's “Union,” or “Webster, Harrison, and White Ticket,” to be formed and supported in each State; we consider such a course utterly impracticable; a ticket with the name of Webster on it could never receive support in the South, although the people may believe him to be an honest politician. Besides, there must be a rallying point—the people will vote for no ticket upon contingencies. Does the Courier believe that if such a ticket had been formed in 1828, with Gen. Jackson's name upon it, that it would have received the immense majority which he alone received? Hardly.

After adverting to the great falling off from, and the splitting up of, the Van Buren party in that State, the Courier says:

“Why, we would ask, was not the Tammany party divided into three sections in 1828, '30, '32, and '34? Why but because Andrew Jackson was at its head and ‘hurra for old Hickory!’ its watchword! This was the band of Union which cemented them together, and placed at defiance the assaults of their opponents. But there is no such charm in the name of Mr. Martin Van Buren. It brings with it no recollections of services rendered to his country—of battles fought and victories won in defence of our firesides; it is surrounded with none of the captivating and seductive blandishments which are ever imparted by a gallant, bold, frank, and generous hero, but is allied to the most abject sycophancy and unprincipled intrigues. It is synonymous with low cunning and a time-serving disposition, and will hereafter be a bye-word of reproach to those who aspire to high places and seek to obtain them by the employment of sycophants and cringing dependents, alike the objects of scorn and contempt to every patriotic and virtuous mind. Such is believed to be the character of Martin Van Buren in other States, and such it is known to be here, where his whole course, from a cunning and aspiring youth to a successful but intriguing man, is familiar to an entire population. Where are his early political friends and associates! Where the ladders by which he rose to eminence! Harled down as soon as used—turned adrift as soon as the purposes for which he sought their friendship are accomplished! Can such a man unite the people in his support! Can such a politician rally about him those men, who when they first gave their adherence to Jacksonism, did so from the purest and most ennobling motives by which man can be swayed? Never did men act from purer principles of patriotism than did the people of this State when the great Clintonian party, led on by their chief, proclaimed their preference for the ‘Hero of New Orleans;’ and if at that time mortar could have arrested them from their determined purpose, it would have been the accession of Martin Van Buren to their ranks—a man who had persecuted and hunted the lamented Clinton with all the ferocity of a blood hound, and who had held up the name of Jackson to public scorn as a ‘licentious soldier,’ a cold-blooded ‘murderer,’ a ‘barbarous upon Democracy,’ and ‘a Tyrant, whose election would prove a curse to the country.’”

“Let our friends abroad look at the elections in this city and the county of Kings, which adjoins us,—may, let our own citizens carefully peruse these ‘signs of the times,’ and they will find in their abundant evidence that in this State Mr. Martin Van Buren is, and ever will be, in a most miserable minority.

“What, then, does it become the Whigs to do as the friends of the Constitution and the Laws, the enemies of Executive usurpations, and the contemners of those who would obtain high places by degrading the institutions of our country, and the practice of the most debasing and abject sycophancy! A very large majority of them in this State (ourselves among the number) look upon Daniel Webster as the man of all others the most conspicuous for his able defence of the Constitution against Executive encroachments. We know him to be as estimable in private life as he is transcendently great in the Senate; and as devoted to the great cause of civil liberty as he is conspicuous for the unrivalled talent and judgement with which he has defended the sacred temple of our rights against the assaults of ruthless, unprincipled, and ambitious demagogues. Others, again, perceive in the great military services, the civil qualifications, and the admitted prudence and discretion of William Henry Harrison equal claims to confidence and support,—and a third party find in the purity of mind and quiet determined spirit of Hugh Lawson White what they deem proper and essential

requisites for filling the first office in the nation. Entertaining, as we all do, our preferences for particular individuals, and unable to unite upon any one, we yet can, and do, agree upon one great principle—we are equally opposed to Mr. Martin Van Buren, and the system by which he has obtained and seeks to increase his political power. What then, we again ask, are we called upon to do as the friends of the country? We confess, that with our feelings towards Mr. Webster, and an unalterable conviction that his claims to our support are incomparably greater than those of any other individual, we shall never willingly abandon him while he continues a candidate for the Presidency. At the same time, we have reason and liberality sufficient to perceive that others are equally fixed in their determination to adhere to their candidates; and as the result of this state of things is to render the election of Van Buren certain, and thus bring upon us the worst of evils, the opponents of Van Buren must meet upon a common ground, prepared to sacrifice all but honor in their efforts to rescue the country from disgrace and ruin. For General Harrison we entertain the very highest respect, and believe him every way qualified to fill the office of President with honor to himself and the country, or we should not have been the first to bring his name forward for the Vice-Presidency on the Whig ticket. Judge White is also an unexceptionable candidate, now that he has purged himself from his Jacksonism; and we conscientiously believe that more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the United States would prefer either of the above named candidates to Martin Van Buren.

“Such being the case, we beg leave respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the People the propriety of adopting the course which we first submitted to their consideration in February last. It is simple and just, and as feasible as it is just. Let there be nominated in any State in the Union, a ticket to be called the ‘UNION,’ or ‘WEBSTER, HARRISON, and WHITE TICKET.’ Let the Electors be pledged to either, and when elected, as they most unquestionably would, let them elect the two candidates who have the most friends in the Electoral College President and Vice-President of the United States. Such a course would not only meet the approbation of the great mass of the people, but what is of even far greater importance, it would save the institutions of the country from destruction and avert from us the indelible disgrace of having suffered the first office in the world to be sold to a worthless intriguer and bare-faced political aspirant.”

Glorious news!—The South may now repose in safety!—The North Carolina Standard, of the 12th instant, contains the following important item of intelligence. From the known veracity of that paper, we presume that the truth of the intelligence will not be doubted. Here it is—the gratifying intelligence we have tideliced:

“Here we have nullifying prints whose streams of abuse and slander against Mr. Van Buren, charging him with being the candidate of the Abolitionists and the friend of their designs, have scarcely yet ceased to flood the land—now that events have shown that HE, and his friends have SPURVED IN PUTTING DOWN THE ABOLITIONISTS, and in leaving out the fanatical agitators of the country from their strong holds, these consistent, brawling nullifiers turn round and charge Mr. Van Buren and his friends with persecuting the fanatics for ‘party effect.’”

A d Mr. Van Buren has actually out to rest the abolitionists and agitators of the country! Should not the people of the South sing praises to his name for this act of unsurpassed and loving kindness! Surely they cannot now refuse their votes to him and his amalgamation companion, Col. Johnson. Mr. Van Buren must be a mighty powerful man, thus to crush, at a single blow, (we suppose it must have been done at a single blow, as this is the only one that we have known of his striking against the abolitionists.) a powerful party at the north, to resist which it was expected to require the strength talents, and bravery of the whole South. We should like to hear the particulars of the slaying of a few of the ring-leaders; for “sure it must have been a bloody field on which Lord Arthur fell, by the hand of Van Buren!”

It is a bad rule that will not work both ways.

Defeat the Van Burens by pluralities or majorities and they will still claim the victory! When Ritner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania over the two Van Buren candidates, though not receiving quite so many votes as both of them, the party prints yelled victory to the ends of the earth. A case of precisely the same nature has just taken place in the City of New York, at an election for a member to Congress. The Van Burens run one candidate, Mr. Lee, while their opponents run two, Messrs. Ferris and Morgan; Lee was elected by a small plurality, and the same party prints yell this as a victory also! We think the Whigs have a right to complain of their supple adversaries in the language of the Indian—“Why, you never say victory to us once.”

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRANCH MINT.

We shall soon know who is to fill the office of Superintendent of the Branch Mint. When the offices at the disposal of the Legislature are filled—when the appointments to vacancies on the Circuit Court bench shall be made, if one gentleman be not provided for, we shall see the reason why the Branch Mint appointment at Charlotte has been held by a temporary superintendent. We have more to say on this subject anon.

CANDOR AND HONESTY OF VAN BURENISM.

The Washington Van Buren Globe of the 11th inst. copies from the last BRITISH ALMANAC the statement that the failure of ninety-six Banks in the United States is among the remarkable events related as having occurred in April 1834; which with a liberality and regard for truth characteristic of the official is denominated “OPPOSITION BANK HISTORY.” We have been long aware that every evil befalling this country or existing in the haunted imaginations of the Kitchen Cabinet is attributed to the opposition and the Bank; but it is quite a piece of news to us to be informed that the opposition are printers of BRITISH ALMANACS. Why did not the Globe add with its usual veracity that it was printed by Bank Attorneys, on Bank Presses, and at the Emperor Nicholas' Expence!

Lucky we—Another mammoth BEET!—We were again presented, the other day, with another mammoth BEET, which measured 23 inches in length, and upwards of 23 inches in circumference, and weighed 9 pounds. It grew in the garden of Mr. Benson of this place. There were nine others of about the same size raised in the same bed.

The Bethania Palladium is a little 7-by-9 weekly, published at Bethania, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by one Reuben Chambers, a Quaker Abolitionist. He abuses and ridicules all the advocates for keeping holy the Sabbath day, of Sabbath Schools, and all benevolent Societies, and avers that “Methodist Camp-meetings are about upon a par with Card-tables, Lotteries, Race-grounds, Grog-shops, and Theatres,” and expresses the hope that they will be presented, at the next Court for Lancaster county, as a “public nuisance!”—Reuben, thou art requested not to send any more of thy papers to this office. Multum in parvo.

Texas.—The latest accounts from Texas, state that some two or three battles had been fought between the Texanian and Mexican forces, in which the former were victorious against an odds of five to one, capturing many prisoners, and taking large quantities of money and ammunition and several stands of arms. The Texanians were daily receiving reinforcements of men and ammunition from America. Public meetings have been held in New Orleans, Natchitoches, Mobile, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, at which efforts were made to raise Volunteers to go in aid of their brethren in Texas; and numerous volunteers have already gone over from New Orleans. Ex-Governor Samuel Houston, of Tennessee, is Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army.

The Crisis.—The length of this able and interesting document, and our desire to give it all at once, has induced us this week to omit much other matter of less importance. We solicit for it an attentive perusal.

James Bruce, who for some time past has been confined in prison at Raleigh for Robbing the Milton Post-Office, was last week pardoned by the President of the United States and set at liberty. This is the third criminal, convicted and imprisoned by the United States Court at Raleigh, who has been pardoned by the President within a month or two past.

Captain Wolcott Chauncey, brother to Commodore Chauncey, died a Pensacola, Florida, on the 14th ult. while in command of that naval station. By an order of Mr. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, the usual marks of respect on such occasions will be observed by the Officers and Vessels of the Navy in honor of the memory of Capt. Chauncey.

The Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman, for several years a resident, and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of this place, died in Washington, N. Carolina, on the 2nd instant, in the 64th year of his age.

Upwards of \$100,000 per month have been received lately at the Land Offices of Chicago and Quincy, in Illinois, at \$1 25 per acre.

Vacancy Election.—Monday next, the 23rd inst. has been selected as the day on which to hold an election in Orange county, for a Commoner to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Forrest.

We have received the first No. of the Cheraw Gazette, Edited with spirit, and Published, neatly, on an imperial sheet with fair type, by M. MACLEAN, at Cheraw, S. C. The Gazette is rather a neutral in politics. We hope that friend Maclean may not experience the ill success of his predecessors.

We have been favored with a copy of the address of the Rev. Alva Wood, President of the University of Alabama. The following beautiful extract is taken from it:—“Your patriotism and your philanthropy will combine to induce you to extend your fostering care to every good literary institution among us, that it may triumph over the prejudices of ignorance and bigotry; and that under the enlightening and liberalizing influence of such institutions, the great experiment of self-government now making in these United States, may be conducted to a happy issue; and may result in the establishment of free governments and of pure religion, throughout the world. Is there one of you who does not feel some portion of that vast responsibility which rests upon the American Republic, to sustain the great doctrine of liberal principles, in opposition to the divine right of Kings and the hereditary claims of despots? Is there one of you, who will not add a stone to the great pyramid of American liberty, which shall transmit, for thousands of years to come, unimpaired by the ravages of time, the true model of a popular government? On this altar let me swear you to an eternal hatred of all tyranny, political and ecclesiastical; and to an eternal fidelity to the cause of knowledge, of christian virtue, and of rational freedom. Go forth, then, my dear young friends, to the high duties to which your country calls you; and may God Almighty protect and bless you.”

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Iredell county, on the 27th ultimo, by A. Howard, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM N. HOWARD, to Miss SARAH C. ALBEA.

In this county, on the 29th ultimo, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JACOB REDWINE to Miss ELIZA REED.

In Cabarrus county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Henry Gebler, Mr. DAVID LENTZ, of Rowan, to Miss EVELINE MOYER.

In Raleigh, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Michael Osborne, JESSE BROWN, Esq., formerly of Rowan county, but now Toller of the Bank of the State in that city, to Miss LAVINA M. McPHEETERS, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William McPheeters, of that city.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

Bacon	9 a 11 Nails and Brads	74
Beeswax	18 Sugar, brown	10 a 12
Coffee	14 a 17 do. lump	14 a 16
Cotton	13 a 14 do. low	16 a 17
Corn	65 a 75 Salt, per sack	0 a 300
Flax-seed	100 a 120 do. bushel	65 a 75
Flour, country	750 a 900 Cotton Bagging	25 a 30
do. northern	800 a 900 Bale Rope	10 a 12
Feathers	35 a 36 Wheat	115
Iron	41 a 5 Wool	16 a 18
Molasses	40 a 45 Whiskey	40 a 47

\$100 LOST!

A ONE Hundred Dollar Bill, payable at the Patriotic Bank, at Washington city, dated 1819, No. not recollected, was lost by the subscriber between Morganton and Salisbury, on the main stage road, between the 11th and 16th inst. A reward of \$20 will be given to any person finding and delivering said note to R. C. Pearson, Esq., at Morganton, N. C.

F. A. MOORE.
P. S. I think it probable that there were some two or three small bills lost at the same time as above.
F. A. M.

CORN and PORK Wanted!

Ten thousand lbs. of PORK, and twelve hundred bushels of CORN wanted at the Conrad Gold Mine; for which the Cash will be paid, on contract, delivered at the Mine, in Davidson county, North Carolina.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Agents.
JESSE SHELLY,
November 14, 1835. —p3—

To Merchants, and others.
A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAP- PING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at Oct. 10.—f THIS OFFICE.

Latest Improvement.
DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,
For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of
HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated Improved Patent Metallic Truss, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is especially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.
The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay

ASHBEL SMITH,
November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

Public Sale!

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises of the late Samuel Upright, deceased, on the 10th day of December next,

Two Negro Men,
Belonging to the estate of said Upright, together with a small quantity of Corn, Wheat, and Hay. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS SMITH, Administrator.
November 17, 1835. —p3—

DOCTOR J. M. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself in
STATESVILLE, North-Carolina,
And occupies the stand formerly owned by Doct. Carson.
N. B. Calls left at Mr. Welch's Hotel will be promptly attended to. [Nov. 14, 1835.]

DAVID L. POOL,
GLOSS & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.
His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as
Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Watch Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

MORSE'S NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, &c.
Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, do. do. Duplex, } Watches
Ladies' Gold Lever and do. Plain English and Swiss
Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Caneave Razors;
" Pocket Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Comb-Boxes;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.
He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.
Watches and Clocks repaired well, and Warranted for Twelve Months. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.
JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—f