# THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury.....Saturday, October, 20, 1832.


☞ We neglected to insert the name of Gen Thomas G. Polk, on the opposite side as a candidate for elector on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket for this District. The ticket is now filled up, with the exception of one name, which we are in daily expectation of receiving from the Mecklenburg District. We hope by Saturday next, to be enabled to give to our readers the names of all the Candidates.

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The eighth of next month is the day on which we are to measure our strength with the enemy, and although the Jackson party in this State, out numbers the opposition two to one at least—still it is necessary for us to use some little exertion to ensure the victory. It is well known to every person, and especially to the opposition, that our strength has been considerably weakened by the nomination of the Hon. P. P. Barbour to the Vice Presidency; and they the opposition, are making every effort within their power, to take advantage of this split in our ranks. Upon the day of Election, every Clay man will come forward and give in his vote, and those among them who before, on account of the hopelessness of his cause, were silently his friends will now, since they perceive that there is a chance of electing him; come forth and lend him their influence. It is evident that there is but one way of putting the vote of this State beyond all doubt. It is by uniting upon one or other of the Jackson tickets; and upon which, we would ask ought all true-hearted Jackson men to vote. Upon the Barbour ticket? Most assuredly not? There are many objections to this plan, the chief, among which is, that Mr. Barbour was not nominated by the whole party—and it is therefore, to be presumed, that he is not the strongest man in our ranks. Suppose that North Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi, should be given to Mr. Barbour, what would be the result? They would not elect him certainly—and the only effect which we can see arising from it is, the probability of electing Mr. Sergeant, the opposition candidate. The Jackson party will be rendered so weak by having its force divided, as to render it impossible to elect the Vice-President by the people, & in consequence the election will be carried up to the Senate, where it is well known, that the opposition is in the majority. There is another objection to Mr. Barbour. We doubt his being at heart a true Jackson man. We know that he is a warm admirer of the present Vice-President—and we feel it to be almost impossible for him, at the same time, to have any regard for Gen Jackson. Against Mr. Van Buren, none of these objections can be urged. He is for Jackson heart and hand, and he was nominated by a meeting held in Baltimore, composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, convened for the express purpose of choosing out of the Jackson ranks a man who was best calculated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Now we ask all candid Jackson men, which of these two candidates will you vote for? Will you throw away your vote upon Mr. Barbour? and thus do as much damage to the cause of Gen. Jackson as you can; or will you not unite upon Mr. Van Buren, and by so doing, give an eternal quietus to the new born hopes, which are now animating the Clay party in this State.

We think it necessary to state here, that these remarks are addressed only to those who are conscientiously Jackson men. We are aware that there are many men, who say to the world "We are for Jackson," whilst in their hearts they are his bitterest enemies. It is to these men that North Carolina is indebted for the Barbour ticket. They fearing for the sake of their popularity, to declare themselves openly opposed to the Administration—have taken this underhanded way of injuring the strength of the President, and of keeping themselves in favor with the people.

We cannot conclude this article, without begging, nay beseeching, every candid Jackson man who may have joined with the Barbourites, to ponder well upon what we have said, and if then he is not of the same opinion as ourselves, it will be because the prejudices which have been instilled into his mind, have taken too deep root for truth to eradicate.

## ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held in this county on the 2nd Thursday of November, (it being the 8th day of the month,) for the purpose of electing Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The polls will be opened at the following places, to wit:

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| Salisbury, | Neely's Mill, |
| Mocksville, | Thompson's Mill, |
| Hane's, | Morgan's and |
| Brickhouse's, | Pinkston's Store, |

Being the places appointed by the County Court for holding elections in said county.

F. SLATER, Sh'ff.

October 17th, 1832

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COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting held at the Court House, in Waynesville, on Thursday the 4th October, 1832, it being the Term of the Superior Court for said County, Col. Ninian Edmondston called the attention of the public at large, to meet at the Court House, on the adjournment of Court, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., and proclamation being made by the Sheriff of the county, requesting all the people attending Court, and others present, to give their attention at said meeting; When Col. N. Edmondston being called to the Chair, and William Johnston, Esq. appointed Secretary:—The following Letter from Col. Robert Love, was read to said meeting:

"*Waynesville, Haywood City. Oct.* 4, 1832.

Ninian Edmondston, Joseph Cathey, Esqrs. and others, who may compose a political Committee, to enquire into the nature of Nullification, which seems to be adhered to in our Sister State of South Carolina.

Gentlemen:—If I know any thing about the term of Nullification, I should say it is one which is opposed to the principles of our Federated Government; or in plain words one which is opposed openly to our present Constitution of the United States; or what I would call our *Political* Creed.

My friends, my political character is well known among you—I never attempted to smother from mankind my sentiments; but always, came out openly. I have examined with all the care, my weak capacity is capable of, the principles upon which our best of Governments is founded;—few men now in existence, have had the principles as fairly discussed before them as I have had;—I say but few men now in existence, have had the same opportunities of having the principles on which our Government is founded, discussed as I have had.

Forty-three years ago, in the next month, I had the honor of being in the Convention of this State, which adopted the present Constitution, or the Rule of guide for our State to be governed by. I was a strong States-right man, and am so still—so far as to prevent a consolidation in the General Government: But whilst in Convention above alluded to, I did then, and still do believe, that the 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, secures to the States, or individuals every right, that in my humble opinion is necessary or requisite. The immuneration of Powers granted to the general Government, I think are necessary and proper for a government to have; yet I am opposed to forced construction, but I mean the plain spirit and meaning of the powers delegated; and amongst those powers, we find that the general Government is vested with the right to "Lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States" and these are prohibited, forbidden to the States. This I take to be a strong guard in favor of the States individually.

We hear a great deal said about the word Tariff—now if I understand any thing about the meaning of the word, it is a phrase used in place of impost duties; but a great deal is said, that it operates severely on South Carolina, because she is a Cotton-growing State; and is a means of reducing its price—and on the other hand, that it is in favor of such of the Northern States as have established manufactures, by placing them in a situation to compete with the Foreign powers, who carry on commerce with us; this is necessary, but not to the extent, which has heretofore been, when it was necessary for us to raise money to pay our debts; but still I think it is necessary for the United States, to continue a judicious duty or tariff, as it is called, to counteract such duties as are laid on our commerce in foreign ports.

But let us enquire for a moment, what is the reason that South Carolina and all the Southern States do not adopt the same principles of establishing manufactures of different kinds amongst us? We have beautiful streams of water, plenty of timber, and iron ore in the greatest abundance; the reason why this is not as well practiced here as in the North, ought to be an enquiry amongst us; there must be some reason for the neglect. But to return to the meaning of Nullification—if I understand any thing about the meaning of it: It is intended as a severance from the Union, and is a species of treason, and if not nipt in the bud, it may amount to *treason* of the deepest dye—but I do trust and hope, that the great God, who made the Heavens and the Earth, (and as my belief is for the benefit of man,) will interfere in due season, and prevent any thing like civil war amongst us.

I am now in the 73d year of my age, I have combatted with every enemy which we had in our Revolutionary struggle, viz: the Indians, Tories, and lastly, the British, whilst in our State; and I would shoulder my musket again rather than our Government should be subverted and torn into factions and disorder.

My dear friends, study the nature of our Government—the like is not known amongst any other people on earth that I have any account of; it is we the people, who have a right to govern, and to govern these U. S. It is no despot who has sprung up amongst us, who came here from some other government. It is not an Aristocracy of Priests, or Nobles, that are riding over the people: No! my friends, we, every man, or the term people, who are the rulers of this, the best of Governments, and one which, I hope, the great Maker of Heaven and Earth, will long preserve for the benefit of the human species, to be one asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

These, and these only, are the political sentiments of your humble servant—and which I embraced at an early day, after due deliberation;—and one, whose desire is to be a real and not a fictitious friend to the human family. As from my arrangement I cannot attend. I am willing that my political sentiments should be spread at large amongst the people at this particular crisis.

Your friend, &c.

R. LOVE."

Whereupon, after a full and able discussion by said meeting, (composed of a large & respectable number of People) & an address delivered on the occasion, by William Roane, Esq. setting forth in a very clear and impressive manner, the object of the meeting: The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

We the people of the county of Haywood, having met at the Court-house in Waynesville, on the 4th of October, 1832, to take into consideration the doctrine of Nullification, as avowed by our sister State of South Carolina, and its adherents elsewhere, do adopt the following resolutions as containing our sentiments in the present situation of our Union, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That we do adhere to and depend upon our present Constitution, and the Laws made thereunder, and the faithful administration of the same, for the government of these United States as the chief anchor of our safety—and do view all those who resist the same, as enemies to our peace and safety in effect, if not intentionally.

2nd. *Resolved further*, That we view the doctrine of Nullification as advocated and advanced in our sister State of South Carolina, as totally subversive of and injurious to our present peace and prosperity, and tending to the destruction of the present constitution of these United States, and if the same be persisted in, as leading directly to blood shed and *Civil War*.

On motion of Col Joseph Cathey, seconded by Wm. Lilton, Esq. it was unanimously Resolved, that the foregoing proceedings and resolutions, together with the Letter of Col. Robert Love, be published in the public papers throughout the State.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

N. EDMONSTON, *Ch'm.*

Wm. Johnston, *Sec'ry.*

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## BOARD OF HEALTH

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1832.

It will be seen from the annual report of the board of health, that the cholera is rapidly disappearing in Richmond.

City Hospital, No. 2, Oct. 7, 1832

Two new cases since our last report—one white—one coloured—Two discharged, cured—no death—remaining, 4 white—7 colored.

October 8th, 1832.—Two new cases, since last report—one white—one colored—Remaining 5 white—8 black.

City Hospital, No. 1, Oct. 8, 1832.

Discharged cured, 1 white, 1 colored—Remaining, none.

JOSEPH TATE, President.

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Interments near the Poor House, for the 24 hours, ending this day, Oct, 8, at 12 o'clock.

White, 2; Colored—Total 6.

GEO. WOODFIN.

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The Board of Health have the satisfaction to state to their fellow citizens, that the cholera has so far abated that they hope in a few days to be able to say it has ceased entirely as an epidemic.

The Board would, however, strongly urge upon their fellow citizens and strangers visiting the city, to keep up strict abstemiousness in diet and drink, particularly in regard to vegetables & fruit.

JOSEPH TATE, President

Penitentiary, Oct. 8th, 1832,

1 o'clock, P. *M.*

Cases since report of Saturday, 1 P. *M.* 25. Of whom 9 were blacks, 7 of them with rice water evacuations; surface cold, and in several instances pulseless before they were known to be sick; all obstinately refusing to disclose their situation until that state—4 of the white prisoners who had previously had the disease and been discharged well.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discharged cured | 6 |
| Dead | 3 |

2 of them, cases reported previous to Saturday, 1 of whom was apparently well at the date of Saturday's report, suddenly became ill; rice water evacuations came on immediately, and he sunk at once. In his case, as in some previous ones, his relapses evidently arose from imprudence of some kind, believed to have arisen from drinking a large quantity of water. The third was the case reported on Saturday to have been admitted in the blue stage.

Only one death has happened in the last 34 hours.

JOHN JACOB.

Second Assistant Superintendant in charge.

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*Vote of South Carolina for the Presidency.*—This topic has been of late handled rather equivocally, with gloves on. So considerable indeed have been the doubts on this subject, in and out of the State, that the *Globe* of the 17th ult. put forth an indiscreet article with respect to it in which it was said that Gen. Green of the U. S. Telegraph, and Col. Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer, had made over the native State of Gen. Jackson to the opposition. It is gratifying to see the matter set right, at least so far as the influence and honor of the Vice President and Free Trade party are concerned—by the subjoined extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, dated the 23d, and published in the Camden Journal, of the 29th ult.

"I have no doubt the editors of the N. York Courier and the Washington Globe, entertain the impression they state) in relation to the vote of South Carolina, but I cannot imagine the editor of the Telegraph labors under the same impression. I presume Gen. Green understands the disposition of *Mr.* Calhoun & his party better upon this subject. At all events it may not be amiss for me to state one or two facts which must put to rest all speculation and doubt as regards "the vote of South Carolina," and may, perhaps save Mr. Webb his 500 dollars.

The day before Mr. Calhoun left Washington, at the close of the last session, he said to me, distinctly, that he and his friends would make "no opposition to Gen. Jackson," and that he (General Jackson) would be sure of the vote of S. Carolina, at the ensuing election for President. I remarked to Mr. Calhoun at the moment that I was glad to find such was his temper in relation to the approaching Presidential election. In addition to this, the Nullifiers, at a meeting recently held in Camden, adopted resolutions pledging their support to the re-election of President Jackson.

After this, who can doubt that Gen. Jackson will receive the votes of his native Carolina? I conscientiously believe that whatever the feeling of some of the leading Nullifiers may be in relation to Gen. Jackson, the great body of that party is devoted to the old Hero. Mr. Calhoun is obliged to be aware of this fact, and I think it honorable to him that he does not endeavor to thwart the wishes of at least nineteen twentieths of the people of this State on this important subject. I feel confident all parties in South Carolina regard it as a "point settled" that her vote is to be cast in the coming canvass for General Jackson, and should the Representatives of the People disappoint them in their just expectations, in this respect, at the next session of our Legislature, an awful retribution awaits them.

JAMES BLAIR.

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## PUBLIC DINNER AT LEXINGTON.

According to arrangements, a public dinner, gotten up in backwoods style, was had at Fowler's Garden, one mile from Lexington, on Saturday the 30th ult. A prodigious number of persons assembled on the occasion, which would have been much greater but for the rain, which fell occasionally through the day. As it was, many assembled there who had rode from twenty to fifty miles in order to be present at that expression of public opinion on men and measures.

Col. John Speed addressed the company in a speech that would have done honor to any of our best public speakers. He most powerfully appealed to the heads as well as the hearts of his hearers. He forcibly painted the character of the leaders of the faction which is endeavoring to impede the wheels of Government, if it cannot seize the reins; and in the contrast, shewed the man and his measures, whose whole life is a living contradiction of the slanders of his enemies. He was followed by R. J. Ward, Esq. who gave one of his happiest efforts in a short address, which was received with great applause.

Col. John Fowler was chosen President, but we do not recollect the name of the Vice President. The Rev. Robert Cloud asked a blessing at the table, when the numerous guests proceeded to enjoy the refreshments which had been provided for them. The committee of arrangements for the dinner deserve great credit for the plain but excellent repast which they provided on the ocasion.

The following toasts were drank with great approbation. After which the company proceeded to the city to receive the President

The triumph we celebrate. That of principle and virtue over interest & corruption.

John Breathitt, Governor of Kentucky: He holds his station by the unbought suffrages of a free people.

Andrew Jackson; He seems to abound in vetoes. He put one upon Packenham at N. Orleans; and another on the unconstitutional charter of the United States Bank

The first and last Presidents of the United States George Washington and Andrew Jackson: Alike the first in war, the first in peace, and first in the affections of their countrymen.

Industry and economy: The Bank of "sound currency"—based on Domestic Capital.

The good of our country: In the heart of our president, and in the mouths of his enemies.

Lexington: A name first in the cause of liberty—may it be the last to denounce her defenders.

Our children May they scorn to enjoy the blessings of liberty when they learn to abuse its war-worn defender.

Kentucky: The Bank of the United States with its British influence. Not money enough to bribe her.

The American System, Mr Clay's 39 articles of Church and State. It means, no matter what your principles or creed, vote for him, and you are of the party.

The right of suffrage: We can exercise it safely and advantageously, without consulting beardless boys or intriguing demagogues.

Henry Clay: He pronounced his own condemnation, when he declared "Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain."

The first Monday in November: Vox pupuli, vox Dei So mote it be.

The United States of America: "The Union must and shall be preseved."

The Charter of U. S. Bank: Its feed lawyers say it is constitutional. Robert Burns says—"Where self the wavering balance shakes, it rarely right adjusts."

The Georgia Indians: crocodile tears shed for them should have been reserved for the Black Hawk.

Martin Van Buren. Hated and feared by jealous rivals; his rejection, by a motely band of Senatorial factionists, fixed it more firmly in the confidence of the people

The Memory of Jefferson: In these days of corruption, let us often recur to that code of pure Republicanism of which he was the advocate and founder, for direction and guidance.

The Clay Convention, driven to the necessity of hiring lawyers to advocate their cause: Too late, gentlemen—the people have demurred to your declaration, and the High court of Democracy have heard the argument, and will decide the question in November Decision, per curiam. Demurrer sustained.

Green Webb and Simpson: A zealous trio, worthy of the party which hugs them to its bosom

Our Fellow Citizen, William T. Barry, Postmaster General. He has moved many clogs that obstructed the transportion of the mail. He will do his duty.

The American Fair, our beauty;—New Orleans fare, foreigner's booty,

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*Cheerly, Cheerly,' Sister Maine!*—The Jackson party in this state have just elected their Governor, by plurality of more than *Four Thousand Votes.* They have elected 15 out of 25 Senators, and nearly or quite two thirds of the House of Representatives. And more than this: the Jackson vote is about 4,000 stronger than it was last year. He who, in view of such facts, says that Maine is in favor of Henry Clay, must be infatuated indeed.

*Saco (Me.) Den.*

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## THE GENEROUS MASK

A beautiful lady of Bordeaux, mourned with the sincerest grief for her husband, as she heard by report he had perished by shipwreck. A numerous crowd of suitors attracted by her youthful charms, only awaited the confirmation of this rumor to solicit her hand. She behaved towards them with the utmost decency and propriety, yet, as she wished to make a return for the politeness they showed her, she made a splendid entertainment for them, on one of the concluding days of carnival, While the company were engaged in play, a stranger, habited as a genius, entered down to play with the lady. He lost—demanded revenge, and lost again. This adverse fortune attended him ten or twelve times successively, because he adroitly managed the dice in such a manner that the chance was continually against him. Other of the players then wished to try their luck with him, but the experiment did not return to their advantage. The lady again resumed her place, and won an immense sum, which the mask lost with a good humor and gaiety that absolutely astonished the spectators. Some person observed, loud enough to be heard that this was not playing but lavishly throwing away one's money; on which, raising his voice, he said, "he was the Daemon of Riches, which he valued not, except so far as it was in his power to bestow them on that lady, and immediately to prove the truth of his words, he produced several bags of gold, and others filled with diamonds and of other precious stones, offering to stake them, on one single throw against any thing of the most trivial value she might please to propose.—The lady startled, and embarrassed by this declaration, now refused to play any more, and the company knew not what to think of this extraordinary occurence, when an old lady present, observed to the person next her that he must certainly be the devil; and that his riches, his appearance, his dexterity of play, all sufficiently showed that he was. The stranger overhearing this, profited by the hint. He assumed the air of a magician, alluded to various circumstances which he could be known only to the lady, spoke several foreign languages, performing thirty incredible tricks, and concluded by declaring that he had come to demand a certain person in the company, who had given herself to him and who he protested, belonging to him; asserting at the same time, that he would take her to himself and never leave her more, in defiance of every thing.

All eyes were now on the lady, who knew not what to think of this adventure: the women trembled, the men smiled, and the genius still continued to excite the perplexity and admiration of the company The extraordinary scene lasted so long, that some grave personage at last arrived who interrogated the demon and were on the point of exorcising him.

The Mask however turned every thing into redicule with so much wit, that he had the laughter on his side. At length, when he found no longer time for raillery, he took off his mask which immediately, on the denouncement of his extraordinary entertainment excited an exclamation from the mistress of the house. In the gentleman stranger she immediately recognized her husband, who having been in Spain, had gone from thence to Peru, where had made an immense fortune and returned laden with riches. He had learned on his arrival, that his lady was going to give an entertainment and masked ball to some particular friends. An opportunity so favorable to disguise, inspired him with a wish to introduce himself without being known, and he had chosen the most extravagant dress he could meet with. The whole company, in a great measure consisted of his relations and friends, congratulated him on his return, and willingly resigned to him his admirable lady whom he had justly claimed as his own.

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## THE VENTRILOQUIST.

Mons. Rossignolle was the most wonderful of all the species which, in my experience, have flooded the stage. His ability lies not in simply imitating the human voice, (the common province of human ventriloquists, and the most attainable,) but those of all birds and beasts, and all noises, whether natural or mechanical. It was difficult to say which was the most admired in his organ—its astounding power, or its minute liquidity; for he could give you as correct an idea of the sawing of a huge piece of timber, as of the song of a linaet, His entertainment was divided into three parts, with two appropriate scenes, which he carried with him; the first represented an aviary and managerie, in which he personated the keeper, and as he approached, every animal or bird gave its distinct growl or whistle: the next was the interior of a work-shop, in which he pretended to be making boxes, and imitated the sounds of all the various implements employed. These were rendered characteristic by his dress, and somewhat humorous, by his broken English exclamations, But the Third & perhaps most extraordinary scene, was his performance on a violin without strings, of a variety of difficult music. Here illusion exceeds conjecture; and what, too, was the most delightful, all Paymouth came to partake in it.

Rossignolle was a fellow of very humorous ideas, he had met with adventures in all quarters of Europe, which it was his sole amusement to recount. Among the number, one that occurred to him on the road from Exeter to Plymouth was not the least whimsical.

He had taken his place in the night coach, but by a mistake or connivance was expelled to the outside. The night was very dark, and soon after the coach set off, it began to rain, which, in regard to Devonshire, is to say, the water came down like a cataract. Being neither provided with a great coat nor umbrella, he naturally envied the situation of those who sat under him. To desire that comfort, was but another throb with him to endeavor to obtain it; in the depth of his roguery, therefore, as well as distress, he resolved upon the following expedient. He was the only passenger outside, and his location being the dicky, the coachman at the other extremity of the vehicle was incapable of "peeping through the blanket of the dark" upon his doings.

He pretended to hug and hush a child in his arms, whose fretful whine he commenced, and increased till it cut the drums of the other passengers ears like a razor. Two of these passengers happened to be females, one of whom was a mother, and the other expected to be. They instantly exclaimed, "Dear me! there is a poor child on the roof in the rain; let us take it in" The males, as gentlemen and christians, were compelled to acquiesce: so down went a sash, and out went a lady's head and shoulders, to address Rossignolle. "Here my good woman, give me the child." "No, no," said the latter, mimicking the voice of a female, "mine dear little Adolphine shall not go from her mamma;" and then he commenced another series of *soprano* notes, (interspersed with an abundance of hused hush-a byes,) more intolerable than the former. "Good heaven!" said the humane female, to her companion, "its a barbarous French woman! She'll kill the poor little thing."

Then leaning out of the window again, "Give me the child good woman, will you? it will catch its death! Here coachman, stop! stop!" Stop, ma'am!" said Jehu, "bless your soul! did you ever hear of such a thing, in such a rain as this? And if I did stop the young'un on the dickey would frighten the cattle."

Rossignolle now pretended to get mad with the child, and scold it; at which the woman opened upon him, the gentlemen swore, and between the squalling, growling, screaming, and threatening, a delightful tumult ensued.

The dialogue, as he described it, then ran in the following manner.

Child squalling.—Ya, ya, ya!

Rossignolle—Hush, hush, child!

Woman within,—Don't use it so good woman.

Child.—Ya, ya, ya! (a cresendo.)

Rossignolle.—You von little devel; you cry so much; wat you want?

Woman.—There's a brute, Mr. Wiggins!

Gentlemen,—All owing to the French revolution.

Child.—Ya, ya, ya, !

Coachman—Steady, Betty, steady!

Rossignolle.—You are one little dam child!

Woman—Only hear the French monster!

Rossignolle.—I will trow you into the mud!

Woman.—What does she say? hark!

Child,—Ya, ya, ya!

Rossignolle.—Wont you be hush, you little rascal? I trow you away,

Woman.—Oh you wicked wretch!

Child,—Pa, ya, ya, y——a!

Rossignolle.—Dere, den, cot dam! he is in de puddle!

Here, then, suiting the action to the word, he made a noise as if he had actually deposited the infant in the ditch, the cries of which grew fainter as the coach passed on. The uproar that now ensued would have done credit to a St. Giles' watch-house, on St. Patrick's day. The women yelled, and the men thumped the roof with chair sticks, and swore out of the windows. Stop coachman, stop! murder! murder! murder! murderation! she's killed the child! she's thrown it into the ditch! will you stop coachman? "In three minutes." "marm, he replied, "a change horse." "Change horses! a child lying on the road!" "I'll send some one from the inn, to pick it up, marm; I mean time between the stages."

The torrent of abuse was now turned on the coachman, and one of the passengers, who was a lawyer, swore that if the child died, he would prosecute the former for man-slaughter, and the mother for murder.

On arriving at the inn, Rossignolle jumped down and ran into the kitchen to dry himself, the house was thrown instantly into confusion, the French woman was ordered to be seized; lanterns lighted and a party set off to retrace the road, headed by the humane lawyer. No infant, however, was to be found, and after groping about till they were all thoroughly drenched, they returned to the inn. The lawyer was then told the French woman had made her escape, and that another gentleman had taken her place in the coach, which was now out of sight.

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*Novel expedient.*—A story is related of an eccentric member of our Legislature, who was greatly addicted to drowsiness, especially when any discussion was going on. To remedy this, he resorted to the singular expedient of having his queue twisted so tight behind that it drew the skin from his forehead, and thus enabled him to keep his eyes open, while his ears were sucking in the stores of wisdom that fell from the lips of his fellow legislators.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

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## VIEW of the MARKET, SALISBURY.

*(Made out on advisement with every Merchant in town,) to be weekly corrected.*

Beeswax pr. lb 19½ a 18, Brandy, Apple pr gal. 35 a 40; do Peach, pr. gal. (none) Cotton pr lb 7 a 8; Cotton bagging pr yd. 17½ a 19½ Coffee pr lb 16 a 18½; Castings pr lb 3 4-5 a 4 4-5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, $1 37½ a 1 50; pr. bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 $1 50 a 1 75; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr bl 3½ a 3½; Wheat pr bush 62½ a 75; Rye pr bush 50; Oats pr bush 20 a 25; Corn pr bush 36½ a 45; —Hides—Green pr lb 3 a 4; dry pr lb 10 a 12½; Iron pr lb 3 4-5 a 5½; Lead pr lb 9 a 11;—Leather, sole, 27½, skirting pr lb 28, upper pr side $1 25 a 2 50; Molasses pr gal 46 a 57½; Nails pr lb 9 a 10—Provisions; Beef pr lb 2½ a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork (none); Salt pr bush $1 12½ a 1 25; (Steel) American blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27½ a 33½; Sugar pr lb 8½ a 10 4-5; Rum, Jamaica pr gal $2; yankee do $1; Wool, clean pr lb 25 a 30; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 50; Tow-linen pr yd 16 a 20;—Wines—Teneriffe, pr gal $2 a 2 50; Madeira, (none); Port pr gal $1 50 a 175; Claret pr gal $1 37 a 175; Malaga, sweet, ($1; Whiskey 27½ a 30.

## CHERAW.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Bagging yd. 16 a 17; Bacon lb. 7 1-2 a 8 1-2 Butter Fresh 20; Cotton 9 1-2 a 10 1-8; Corn pr bush 65; Coffee, lb. 16 a 18; Cheese 10 12 1-2 Candles, 15; Flour (from Wag) bbl $4 a 4 1-4; Flaxseed bush. $1 a 25; HIDES, dry lb. 10 green 6; Iron, (Sweeds) 5 1-2 6; Lime, (Cask) 3 a 3 1-2; Meal bush. 65; Oats 40; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75, in sacks of 4 bush.) $2 75 a 3; Steel German lb. 15 a 17, Blister 8; Bagging 30 a 37; Tobacco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-2, Manufactured 8 25; Cavendish 50 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30; Wheat bush. 75

## FAYETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 8 a 8½; Cotton pr lb 8½ a 9½; Coffee pr lb 13½ a 15; Flour pr bbl $4 a 4 75; Flax-seed pr bush 80; Feathers pr lb 30 a 33; Corn pr bush 60 a 62½; Iron pr lb 4½ a 5; Molasses pr gal 30 a 32; Nails cut 7½ a 8; Salt pr bush 65 a 70; Sugar pr lb 7½ a 9½; Tobacco, leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 75; Whiskey pr gal. 28 a 33.

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## DIED,

At his residence in the neighborhood of this Town, Mr. John Pool, in the 55th year of his age.

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## WANTED.

A LAD fifteen or sixteen years of age, active and intelligent, of moral habits and good disposition, will find a suitable situation as an Apprentice to the printing business, if application be made soon at this Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 13, 1832.

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## A CAMP MEETING.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CAMP MEETING, will be held on the 19th of October next, on the road leading from the Shallow Ford, to the Island Ford: At the Snow Creek Camp-Ground; ten miles north of Statesville.

The Preachers and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

*Statesville, September* 21, 1832.

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## LINCOLNTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have succeeded in engaging their engagement with Miss Amelia Thompson to take charge of this Institution. The School will go into operation again on the 15th October.

The branches taught in this Academy, are the rudiments of English, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Chronology, Philosophy, Moral and Physical, Rhetoric, Needle Work, Drawing Painting, Music and the French Language.

V. McBEE,
D. HOKE,
C. E. REINHARDT,
J. RAMSOUR,
C. LEONARD,
P. SUMMEY,
J. D. HOKE.

October 13—tf12

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## Leaksville MILLS.

**20,000 *Bushels Wheat,***
**5,000 *do. Flax-Seed.***

WE wish to purchase with Cash, Groceries or Dry Goods, the above quantity of Wheat and Flax-Seed, to be delivered at our Mills at Leaksville.—Our Grist and Saw Mills, Carding Machines, Cotton Gin, Oil Mill, &c. will soon be in complete operation, and customers will meet with prompt attention.

Such persons as may prefer having their Wheat manufactured, can have it done *immediately and at any time*, as our water power is immense—the best in the State, and our mills equal to any in the Southern country. There is an excellent water communication from the Mills to Norfolk, and Batteaux running from that place to Weldon; Flour and other produce can be sent down the river at any time.

To the Western parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Eastern parts of Tennessee, this is the nearest point of navigation with the Atlantic—and the completion of the Rail Road next fall, from Weldon to Petersburg, and the water communication already from Norfolk, must render Leaksville, at the head of a *permanent* navigation at the junction of Dan and Smith's Rivers, a very important point to all that region of country, and will make it in a few years one of the first inland markets in the State.

*BARNETT & MOREHEAD.*

October 13—tf12

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## BLANK Warrants,

Of an approved form for sale at this Office.