

TERMS.

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THE WATCHMAN. Salisbury, Saturday, March 9, 1833. Congress of the U. States. IN SENATE.

Monday, February 25.

Modification of the Tariff. The bill to modify the act of the 14th day of July, 1822, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, was read a third time, and the question being on its passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this question, on the call of Mr. King. Mr. Webster then rose, and gave his sentiments in opposition to the bill. He said, in the commencement, a tribute to the purity, zeal, and ability of the Senator from Kentucky, for whom he had so long entertained a high respect...

He said that he had long entertained a high respect for the Senator from Kentucky, for whom he had so long entertained a high respect, and to elevate whom to a situation where his talents might be still more beneficial to his country, he had zealously labored. He also complimented the talents and services of the Senator from South Carolina, with whom he had so often acted, and for whom he had always felt a sincere regard.

He then reviewed his own course, when the former bills on the subject of the tariff were under consideration, and the conviction which was forced on the East, and other portions of the country, that the protective system was to be settled policy of the Government. Now England had resented in the first instance, the establishment of a high protective policy; but when that was determined on, the Eastern States turned all their natural advantages, and their capital of wealth and industry, into the new channel this marked out for them.

The bill of 1826 was to carry out the promises made by the bill of 1824. He disliked the bill of 1829, yet he had voted for it on account of that feature in it which gave the woolens the protection which the government had pledged itself to give by the law of 1824. That bill decided the policy of the country, unless it was to be kept in a state of perpetual fluctuation and uncertainty.

After passing the law of last session, a law containing some features of concession and compromise, when the country was not prepared for any change, the present bill, professing to be a bill of peace, of arrangement, and of compromise is brought forward by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, who professes to have renounced none of his former opinions as to the constitutionality and expediency of protection. The bill is also supported by such opposite feelings, it was important to look into the provisions of the bill. He stated the various considerations which ought to weigh with those who, as friends of the protective system, voted for this bill.

He did not object to the prospective and biennial reductions made by the bill up to 1841, but he objected to the clauses which did, in effect, prohibit the repealing action of any subsequent Congress upon this bill, until 1842. He also objected to the provision in the fifth section, which was a restriction on the power of Congress. He put it to the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) who had introduced the clause, to say if he did not intend that it should show that Congress was to be considered as bound by the bill, so far as this Congress could bind the future legislation of the country.

The protected articles may, by this bill, be reduced below 20 per cent ad valorem, but cannot be raised above 30 per cent. He opposed the bill because it imposed a restriction on the future legislation of Congress. He also opposed it, because it seemed to yield the constitutional power of protection. Various arguments were advanced by him to show that the Southern politicians would, if this bill were passed, tell every one of their constituents, that they had gained some concession to the opinions of the South. He said that he approved the sagaciousness of the Southern gentlemen. They would not suffer themselves to be provoked by friend or enemy to speak before the time should come when they ought to speak. They were masters of the game, and they knew it. He commended their policy, but he wished them to see that he understood it. In giving up specific duties, and substituting ad valorem, the bill had abandoned the policy of all wise governments, and the policy of our own Government, and the policy always advocated by the Senator from Kentucky. He viewed the bill as a surrender of all the interests of the smaller capitalists, and a concession in favor of overgrown monopolies. He pointed out the effects of this surrender on our own condition, and the handle which it would give to strikers, and foreign writers, and the potent laureate of all the monarchies of Europe, to turn our institutions and our pretensions into ridicule. If this principle were carried into our navigation, he stated that it would immediately countervail by Great Britain. By limiting our countervailing power, and leaving the countervailing power of Europe free, we put in her hands weapons to destroy us, and cast our weapons of defence at her feet. Under a colonial system, our manufactures would not be more completely shackled than they will be by this bill.

He referred to the four powers by which the Senator from Kentucky had said that our protective system could be preserved. 1st, prohibition; 2dly, the free list; 3dly, incidental protection—all of which would be found inadequate;—and the 4th, discrimination of specific duties, and the only one which would avail. Discriminating and specific duties were the last resource, and if that were to be given up, there could be no longer any hope for the protective system, in war or in peace. He insisted, that not being owners of the property, but merely agents or administrators, we had no right to fetter a future Congress. He regarded this bill as the last will and testament of this Congress, which would be set aside by the people, but not on the ground of want of sanity in those principally engaged in making it, for he never saw gentlemen more fully in possession of that sagacity, nor on account of any undue influence, although he could not help thinking that panic had something to do with it, and that if the South Carolina ordinance and repeal law had not appeared, this bill would never have appeared in the Senate. In reference to the practical effect of the bill, he stated that he saw obstacles in the carrying this bill into effect, which appeared to him to be insurmountable. He thought that it would be difficult to ascertain the legal value of Cotton. He took a view of the different values attached to cotton, and of the professional constructions to which the clause concerning cotton would be subjected. In relation to iron, he thought that the difficulty of ascertaining the value would be such as to render the provision concerning that article impracticable. The duties upon iron having hitherto been assessed, no principle of valuation had been laid down. He considered that there was no legislative provision by which the value on iron could be assessed. The same remarks were applicable to sugar, and he stated a case to show the difficulty which exist in reaching a proper and fixed value as a basis for duty. He supposed the answer would be, that if difficulties arise, the Secretary must get through them as well as he can; and if he cannot, he must come to Congress. As a measure of finance, he had no idea that the bill would be an efficient measure. He had not heard the assertion that the bill would at all reduce the revenue. He denied that the reduction of duties on boots and shoes and clothing would reduce thousands of mechanics to ruin, and by this operation would increase the revenue. In this point, the bill aims a deadly blow on the poor, the young, the enterprising, on the labor and the ingenuity of the country. By the introduction of foreign alcohol, at a reduced rate of duty, the revenue would be increased; but he thought gentlemen should pause before they sanctioned this change. The entire breaking up of the printing establishments for printing calicoes would be one of the consequences of the passage of the bill; and in proof he read some extracts from a memorial of the Lowell manufacturers. These institutions might survive the three first reductions, but the fourth would be fatal to them. On the spinning and weaving, the effect, if not so disastrous, would scarcely be less objectionable. The large capitalists in that branch would be able to make money by breaking down all young and enterprising establishments. In reference to woolens, with a duty of 20 per cent. on woolens, and 30 per cent on wool, it is impossible that the first consequence, and the depreciation of credit the next, and by the surrender of their interests, long before this beneficent home valuation can come to their relief, their eyes will be sealed in death. As to iron, English iron or Wales costs 26 dollars a ton, and the supply is inexhaustible. Iron in Russia and Sweden costs 40 dollars a ton. English iron has been taxed 30 dollars, and Baltic iron 18 dollars a ton. The change from specific to ad valorem duty will work an injurious change. He believed that this surrender once made, we could never return to the present state of things, without such a struggle as would shake the country much more than any thing has yet shaken it. He might be wrong. There might be no pledge, no constitutional objection; but if so, why this bill? The People will not expect the passage of this bill. There was no expectation at the commencement of this short session that such a bill would be passed. The Senate had not had time to know the pleasure of their masters. No opportunity had been offered for obtaining a knowledge of either the course of public opinion, or the effect of this measure on the public interests. It was said the next Congress would pass this bill if it was not passed now. He did not fear the next Congress; but if that body should choose to undo what was now done, it would have the power to do so. If it was true, as the Senator from Kentucky believed, that the intention of South Carolina was merely to enter into a law suit with the United States, then there was no necessity for sacrifice of great interests. He believed that if this bill should become a law, there will be an action on the part of the People at the next session to overthrow it. It will not be all request and lullaby when this bill is passed. On the contrary, he believed there would be discord and discontent. He had already expressed his views as to reduction in his resolutions. He believed there ought to be a reduction to the point of necessary revenue; and that, as soon as that point could be ascertained, any Congress would be able to make a Tariff which would suit the country. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the point of revenue, vary materially from those of others, but if the true point could be ascertained, he thought Congress might at once proceed to an adjustment of the Tariff with a prospect of success. As he had commenced with doing justice to the motives of the gentleman on the other side, he asked, at equal justice might be done to him in the opposition which he was compelled to make to a measure which had been ushered in with so much profession of peace and harmony. He would do as much to satisfy South Carolina as any man. He would take this Tariff and cut it down to the bone; but he did not wish to rush into untried systems. He believed that his constituents would excuse him for surrendering their interests, but they would not forgive him for a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Clay replied to the Senator from Massachusetts. He paid a high tribute to the patriotism and purity of that gentleman, and said that he felt a deep and lasting regret that he had not to differ with him. He was happy, however, to find himself connected with his friend from Maine, with whom he had acted in the final adjustment of the Missouri question. He suggested that if the Senator from Massachusetts could not make some appeal to a future Congress for forbearance, he must be opposed to all compromise. He repudiated any share in bringing the existing evils on the country, and declared that when he saw the torch applied to a favorite system, he would rush to save it, and to restore security and peace. The honorable member had seen nothing within the last six months, calculated to show that the Tariff was not in danger. Had that gentleman not witnessed the results of the recent elections? Had he not heard the Message which had been received from the President? Did he not know that a majority of the friends of the Administration were opposed to the Tariff? He wished to put the system on a permanent foundation for nine or ten years, that the manufacturer may go to his pillow at night without a fear that the system would be overthrown before morning. If he should have been able to convert a set of politicians, who had heretofore been steadily opposed to the Protective System, into high Tariff men he should rejoice, that he had been so successful in making proselytes. He maintained that the act of 1834, resorted to by the policy of making a Tariff without regard to revenue. He (Mr. C.) wished to be clearly understood as to the points which he had referred to for the protection of the industry of the country. He had named, 1st, prohibition—2dly, the imposition of high duties without regard to the amount of revenue—3dly, a limitation of the revenue affording protection as far as he could—and 4thly, by encouraging the manufacturers by let-

ting in articles free of duty. He might have added a fifth mode by regulating sales by auction, an important object which the manufacturers had solicited Congress to accomplish, but which had not yet been done.

He expressed his willingness to have the effect of his bill to be decided by the opinions of the manufacturers themselves, a large number of whom are now assembled in Washington, and whose almost unanimous voice would be in favor of his bill. He referred to correspondence to prove that the bill before the House would be ruinous to their interests, while the bill before the Senate would remove all fear of ruin. In reference to iron, he reminded the Senator from Massachusetts, that, by a new process called puddling iron would soon be manufactured in this country at as low a rate as in England. His whole objection to the argument of the Senator was, that he branded forward to 1842, and undertook to prophesy what would be the state of things at that period. He would as soon rely on the forecast of the Senator from Massachusetts as on any member of the Senate, or of the community; but he would not believe that the Senator could see results which would be found to be dependent on so many contingencies. An American statesman will look abroad upon all the interests of the country, and would comprehend in one view all its conditions. He was as insensible to fear as any one, and therefore the imputation that this measure was introduced under the influence of a panic, could not affect him. But he would not be insensible to the change which had taken place in the situation of things, even since the commencement of the session. At that time South Carolina stood alone; but since then, Virginia had sent a Commissioner, or a Minister, to South Carolina, to induce her to delay her operations of hostility. If South Carolina should accede to her request, will not Virginia go with her in her ulterior measures, in case her grievances should not be redressed? Civil war might be the result. He was not willing to apply the sword to reduce the South to obedience. Not that circumstances might not arise, which would render it necessary to resort to force. But in reference to a Foreign power, there was always a reluctance to engage in war, until every effort at negotiation had failed; and, if there was this unwillingness to engage in Foreign war, how much more reluctance ought there to be to engage in a war at home, in a contest in which he who commands in chief might not be willing to stop until he should have placed himself on a throne. He did not fear any construction of the pledge contained in the Bill; and he hoped that the manufacturers would go on and prosper, confident that the abandonment of protection was never intended, and looking to more favorable times for a renewal of a more efficient Tariff.

He saw no difficulty in putting an estimate on the value of cotton. Congress lay down the principle, and it will remain for the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, to carry the law into effect. The rule is prescribed, and he could not anticipate any difficulty in acting upon it. He went somewhat at large into statements and arguments to sustain his position in reference to cotton. In the worst form of construction which could be put on the law by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Cotton interest would enjoy a sufficient protection until the year 1841. He shewed what would be his own construction, which would leave that interest in a still better condition. It would be competent, however, for Congress, who would again be in session before this law could go into effect, to correct any errors which might be made. In reference to the powers of the Secretary to cause a proper appraisement to be made, he quoted from the Act of 1832; but repeated that any difficulty in this matter could be obviated by Congress at its next session. He referred to the reductions which would be effected by this bill in the article of Silks, and in other items. But even if the reductions should be down to the revenue point, there was a reservation to augment or diminish the revenue as circumstances might require. He stated that the last series of gradations in 1841 would leave the duties on woolens at 38 per cent. There were, he said, two classes of manufacturers, the political and the business manufacturers. The political manufacturers were unwilling to give up anything; but there was not a business manufacturer within his knowledge who was not satisfied with the present Bill. He explained his bill as going on the broad principle of looking to the interests of all, and enforcing the safety and security of all, and the conciliation of the country. He asked if the Senator from Massachusetts was not willing that interests should unite for the purpose of bringing about harmony and good feeling? The South had given up her constitutional objections, and had also yielded the home valuation, and it could not be said, therefore, that there had been no sacrifice of her interests. There had been, therefore, no abandonment of principle, but all parts of this great family had come together prepared to make mutual concessions for the purpose of restoring harmony.

(It being near 4 o'clock, a motion was made by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Ewing, in succession, to take a recess for two hours, but on some opposition made by Mr. Calhoun and others, Mr. Clay said he was willing to baffle on, and the motion was withdrawn.) Mr. Clay then resumed, and stated that the manufacturers of iron would more readily be satisfied by this bill than any other proposition which had been offered. There were some who had said, that the Tariff go down, if the next Congress chooses, there will be a reaction afterwards, but he thought that these gentlemen took counsel of passions above which it was the duty of statesmen to elevate themselves. He was for encountering no certain danger for the purpose of providing some uncertain good. He wished to compromise all interests, and it was with this view, he said, that he had proposed the great measure, which he had twice received the sanction of a majority of the Senate. He would not acquiesce in the views of those who relied on reaction. Similar was the expectation, at the last Session, but there had been no beneficial result. He was for conciliating all interests, let whosoever might fail, and whosoever might succeed. He suggested that the Bill, in Select Committee, had been injured by striking out the clause making cotton free, and stated that this was not done by his vote, or by that of his friend from Delaware. Still it was a measure calculated to promote the great object for which it was introduced. He was not disposed to throw himself forward to 1842, but he did not think that there was any cause for apprehension as to the provisions which look to that period. The opponents of the Bill would send out a flaming sword, accompanied by the olive branch. The gentleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to say that he (Mr.

Clay) would have voted for the Revenue Collection Bill. It was true he would have voted for it, but he felt no new born zeal prompting him to make speeches on the subject. He thought of the Administration as he always had thought and he had determined to leave it to the friends of the Executive to bear themselves out in defence of the bill. He would have voted for it, but it would have been with reluctance because of the consequences which may result from the measure. He stated that, with some exceptions, as to the high-toned doctrines which were to be found in the document, he approved of the general tone of the Proclamation of the President, and of his Message to the Senate on the subject of South Carolina.

The opponents of this bill rely on force; its friends cry out force and affection. One side cries out—power! power! power! The other side cries out—power! but desires to see it restrained and tempered by discretion and mercy, and not to create a conflagration from one end of the Union to the other. He believed the gentlemen who opposed the bill did not wish for civil war, but the defeat of the bill would lead to consequences to be deplored. And he would not wish to see sacked cities, desolated fields, and streams of American blood shed by American citizens.

He had been accused of ambition in introducing this measure. He despised the grovelling spirits from which the charge came, and dismissed the accusation to the winds. If Congress would pass this bill, he would willingly retire to his home, to the grove of Ashland, where he could find a fidelity and an affection which he had not always found in public life.

Mr. Smith said this bill did not reduce the revenue one dollar. There will be no reduction, but the importations would be restricted. After speaking for a few minutes, Mr. Smith gave way at half past 4, and Mr. Silbes moved that the Senate take a recess till 6 o'clock—ayes 17, noes 19.

So the motion was negatived. Mr. Smith then resumed, and went into a review of the various sections of the bill. He agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts that this bill repeals the whole of the ground on which our revenue system was built.

Mr. Robins then moved that the Senate take a recess till 6 o'clock—ayes 17, noes 17. The Chair voting in the affirmative, it was ordered that the Senate take a recess till six o'clock.

UNITED STATES & SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FEBRUARY 8, 1833.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following REPORT.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President, with the accompanying documents, relative to the controversy between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina, have bestowed on the subject that anxious consideration which its importance so imperiously demands, and now report a bill, as the result of their best reflections.

In preparing this bill, no provision has been made for clothing the Executive with any power in addition to that which it already has for the purpose of executing the laws. In no view which the committee have been able to take of the subject, can they reconcile it to themselves to provide for the employment of military force. They are aware that, in suggesting the propriety of providing these extraordinary means, the President did not contemplate a resort to them only when the laws are "obstructed by unlawful combinations, rendering the collection of duties impracticable," or when their execution is opposed by the actual employment of military force by the authority of a State. Yet it is respectfully considered, that the existence of this combination, and its unlawfulness, as well as the inadequacy of the means provided by the existing laws to overcome it, should be first ascertained and established by the action of our courts.

As to the employment of military force by South Carolina, the most positive assurances are given that nothing of this kind is intended, upon its repelling an attack from the Federal Government. By delaying, then, any measures which could indicate such an intention, we avoid all provocation, and furnish no pretext to South Carolina to prepare for such an exigency.

The committee are fully sensible that the attitude assumed by South Carolina may seriously embarrass the operations of this Government; yet they maintain, that if, in a controversy between the Federal Government and one of the States, a resort to the military and naval power of the Union can ever be justified, that resort should only be made in the last extremity, and after every other mode of adjustment has failed. While we can never forget that the constitution was founded on the free and voluntary consent of the people of the several States, and that it was the result of compromise, we are equally conscious that it can only be preserved by a spirit of conciliation and forbearance. What would be the consequences of employing force for the purpose of terminating the present unhappy controversy, it is impossible to foresee. The interest in the question from which it has originated is not limited to a single State, but extends to an entire section of the country; and, among the unhappy results of the application of force, there is reason to fear that, from a controversy between the Federal Government and a single State, it would extend to a conflict between the two great sections of the country, and might terminate in the destruction of the Union itself. But independent of the danger thus apprehended, and even admitting that the dreaded calamity referred to might not result from the employment of force as contemplated, still it would produce, throughout the southern country, a state of feeling towards the Government, and deep and settled hostility against the other section of the Union, which every patriot would deplore, and which every statesman should earnestly endeavor to prevent. Influenced by these considerations, and anxious to avoid, if possible, even the hazard of civil war or bloodshed, your committee, in the bill which they herewith submit, propose to enlarge the powers and give additional strength to the process of the United States courts, in the hope that the energies of the Government, acting through its judicial tribunals, may prove abundantly competent to the emergency.

Ours is essentially a government of laws; and their enforcement must mainly depend on enlightened public opinion. So long, then, as these laws are mild and just in their character, and equal and impartial in their operation, we need no other guarantee for their execution than the virtue and intelligence of the people. When, therefore, a law is made by the Government so oppressive and destructive to the interests of the

people of one of these States as to determine them to resist it of every kind, it is evidence of the justice of their complaints, which should not be disregarded; and it is the bounden duty of the Legislature, instead of devising rigorous means to enforce it, to modify the obnoxious law. Such is now the case with South Carolina; and, in addition to the unanimous testimony of her own people, and of a very large portion of the people of the southern States, as to the injustice and oppression of the tariff laws, she is sustained by a great number of our fellow citizens throughout the Union. The President, too, in his message, at the commencement of the present session, earnestly impressed on Congress the justice and importance of altering and modifying the laws in question; and your committee have no doubt that, if the recommendations of the Chief Magistrate are carried out by the passage of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, it will tend more effectually to allay the excited feeling of the South, to avert the crises with which we are threatened, and to restore harmony to our once happy Union, than any provisions which can be adopted for the removal of custom-houses, clothing the courts with additional powers, or invasion by fleets and armies. But, should Congress still refuse to yield to the complaints and remonstrances of the South; should that feeling of kindness and conciliation so indispensable to the preservation of this great confederacy cease to exert its influence; and should the laws now in force, together with the provisions contained in the bill herewith reported, be evaded, or successfully resisted, by the State of South Carolina, then, and not till then, in the opinion of your committee, will it be time for the Representatives of the American people to consider and decide that most delicate and deeply interesting question—the right of the Federal Government to reduce one of the sovereign members of this Union to obedience to its laws by military force;—a power, let it be remembered, that was several times proposed to be given in the formation of the Federal constitution, but never conferred.

The committee have made no provision for the removal of custom-houses, and exaction of cash duties, as suggested by the President. Such regulations, especially the latter, they conceive would be in violation of those clauses of the constitution which declare that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." To require the duties on goods brought into the ports of one State to be paid in cash, and to allow a credit upon those imported into the others, would be entirely at variance with that uniformity thus required by the constitution, and must give a decided advantage to those ports where the credit system prevails, over those where cash payments are enforced. It would do more; it would be virtually denying to citizens of one State privileges which are enjoyed by those of another. The merchant at Charleston must pay the custom house duties on receiving his goods, while the merchant at Savannah is allowed a credit from three to twelve months. Is this uniformity? Do these merchants enjoy equal privileges?

This objection is attempted to be obviated by allowing a deduction of the interest, when the duties are required to be paid in cash. But where is the merchant who would be willing to such an arrangement? Where is the man engaged in trade who is content with a profit of six per cent. on his capital? If there be indeed no difference between the present system of credits, and cash payments with a deduction of six per cent, why does not Congress at once abolish their former, and avoid not only the expense and trouble and litigation occasioned by the non-payment of custom-house bonds, but secure the Government against the immense losses annually, almost daily, occurring by the failure of importing merchants and sureties? The committee doubt whether the importing merchants would consent to pay cash duties, if they were offered a deduction of double the legal interest. Indeed, there can be very little doubt that many of the merchants even of Charleston, would land their goods at Savannah, and incur the expense, inconvenience and additional hazard of re-shipping them, rather than be subjected to the payment of the duties in cash. Assuredly the merchants of the interior would not hesitate as to which of these ports they would, under these circumstances, order their goods. Is it not perfectly obvious then, that by this "regulation of revenue," Congress would present strong inducements for the landing of goods at Savannah in preference to Charleston, and thus give a decided advantage to the one port over the other? And can any one believe that, if such a regulation were established and long maintained, it would not, as effectively ruin the trade of Charleston as though that port were blockaded, and the entrance of merchant vessels entirely prohibited?

But it may be said that these regulations are general; that no particular State is named; that if they apply to S. Carolina, it is in consequence of her own act, and that they will be equally applicable to any other State which shall assume the same attitude. The plain answer to this argument is, that the constitution has not given to Congress the power to make such distinctions under such circumstances, or under any circumstances; the provisions of the constitution are broad, general and unqualified.

Admitting, however, for a moment, the power in question to exist, the committee are of opinion that the exercise of it, in the manner proposed, would operate with peculiar injustice. There are, it is well understood, a number of merchants of Charleston, who, notwithstanding the ordinance of South Carolina, will continue to import their goods into that port, give their bonds, and pay them as heretofore. Now, would it not be contrary to the very spirit and genius of our Government, on account of the acts of the State authorities, or even of the great body of the State, individuals should be deprived of privileges secured to the citizens of the other States?

These considerations are, with your committee, conclusive against the proposition for the exaction of cash duties; and, as the removal of the custom-houses seems to have been chiefly intended to render that measure the more effectual, the committee consider it entirely unnecessary to provide for such removals.

The committee have not deemed it necessary to enter into many of the important questions presented by the documents which have been referred to them. They have confined themselves more particularly to the suggestions of the President as to the alterations and modifications necessary for more effectually securing the collection of the revenue; and they have considered it due to themselves and to the people, as well as to the high sources from which these suggestions proceed, to state the considerations by which they have been governed in reporting the bill which is herewith submitted.

JEWELRY WORK, AND WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

JOHN C. PALMER carries on the above business in his various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above Murphy's store; he is confident by his long experience, that he has acquired a practical knowledge of his trade, and thinks that his work will be done as well, as by any Mechanic in the State. He has on hand a small assortment of Jewelry and Silver ware, which he will sell cheap. He is thankful for past custom and still solicits a share of the custom of those who have use for his trade. He will warrant his work to do well for twelve months; if it fails no charge will be made. Salisbury, Feb. 1833.—28—51.

Entertainment

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his OLD CUSTOMERS and the Public generally, that he continues to keep that LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUILDING, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE, AND DIRECTLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILLAGE, where he will, at all times, be happy to receive company. His TABLE and BAR are as good as the Market affords. His ROOMS and BEDDING, inferior to none. His STABLES, large and convenient; well supplied with Provender, and every attention paid to horses. Newspapers from different parts of the United States, are taken at this ESTABLISHMENT, for the use of the Public; and no exertions will be spared by the Proprietor to render his guests comfortable. Wadesboro, N. C. Oct. 1832. T. WADDILL, Jr. Persons travelling through this place, in either of the Stages, will find at this House, prompt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges. J. W. Jr. 14—41

LINCOLNTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have succeeded in renewing 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. McBECK, D. HOKE, C. E. REINHARDT, J. RAMSOUR, C. LEONARD, P. SUMNEY, J. D. HOKE. October—4112

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers, in the town of Morganton, Burke County, in the Mercantile business, is dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims due the said firm, are transferred to Robert C. Pearson—with whom it is desirable that the same should be liquidated and settled, either by payment or note as soon as practicable. JOHN CALDWELL, R. C. PEARSON.

Robert C. Pearson, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the business in Morganton, that he has just received, and is receiving, a general assortment in every branch of his line of Business, and by his unremitting attention to his business, and cheapness of his Goods, he hopes to ensure the continuance of a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Dec. 22—4123

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—HAYWOOD COUNTY—Superior Court of Law October Term, A. D. 1832.

William Green vs. Petition for Divorce. Keriah Green. In this case having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Keriah Green, resides without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law can not be served on her.—It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman," and in the "North-Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser," for the term of three months, notifying the defendant to and appear at a Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Haywood at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the next Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demurr to the petition of the petitioner, otherwise judgement pro confesso, will be entered against her, and decree made accordingly. And, it is further ordered, that the Editors of the said papers, be requested to forward their papers to this office during the said three months. Test, JOHN B. LOVE, Clk.