# from the Charleston Courjer EDUFFIE'S RICHMOND SPEECH.

Ve resume our remarks on this eloquent, b ate production ; and we select for cen arse and bitter epithets, thor applies to his fellow citizens of the North. Ir. M'Duffie habitually speaks of the Northern ariffites as " plunderers and robbers " attrib-ing to them mercenary motives and dishonest Did it never occur to him, even in atizing assumption of infallibility, that ng him to be right in his free trade views, dvocates of the protective system may ot be designing and sordid knaves, but at least jects of an honest delusion ? Has he ever heard of Southern mcn, and large cotton nters too, of unimpeachable character and triotism, who honestly believed that the tariff olicy was the true policy of the whole country, bouth as well as North! Does he not know hat the gifted and pure minded Grimke, that different the gifted and pure minded Grimke, the gifted and pure minded Grimke inted Judge Lee, that the sagacious and ady minded Thomas Lowndes, were firm be-vers in the constitutionality and expediency tective system ? Does he not know ndreds in the South and thousands in rinia, especially, share this belief? What ight then has he to assume the dishonesty of orthern Tariffites, and denounce them as spoilars and thieves ? Surely Mr. M'Duffie must now that the Tariff or protective policy is a not question, on which wise and honest and atriotic men and statesmen differ, in this and ther civilized country. If he, notwith standing his deep stake in cotton, can honestly for free trade, which as he thinks, will in ense the price of cotton and fill his own cofers, may not the Northern man honestly go for fariff of protection, although he may believe it will increase the price of his goods, or rather marge the market for their sale ? Is there less firtue, honesty, patriotism in the Northern than he Southern man ? Not a jot-not a jot Mr. I'Duffie-human nature is pretty nearly the ame every where, and we doubt not that North ed South stand on a footing of moral equality. dr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Rives, of Virgina, and other great and patriotic statesmen, now elieve that a protective tariff is both constituional and expedient; and Mr. Calhoun, our oracles of one party, and is in danger of own great Southerner, once believed the same infecting others by the contagion of exhing; and the pure and illustrious William Lowndes, he whose wisdom and integrity are mbaimed in a nation's unbought homage, believed the same thing, to the day of his lamented death? Is it not then manifest, sir, that you are pushing your rhetoric to a slanderous extremity, you are carrying byperbole to a malignant extent, when you prate of " the plunderers of the North," and "the robberies of the North," and assert that-" within these twenty years past, the pride and power and wealth of the South have been broken down, and an unnaturol and indolent [Heaven save the mark !] aris. tocracy of beggars and robbers, have grown up in the North !!!!" Sir, you have as little warrant for denouncing your Northern fellow-citizens (who are every whit as "good men and true" as you are) as " plunderers and robbers, because they hoist the banner of protection to nome industry-a banner, which all our Presi-Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, n, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, "and Tyler too," and even Mr. Polk -have all given to the breeze-as they have o denounce you as a sea-robber and a pirate ecause you hoist the banner of free trade, As for your charge that Northern spoliations have eggared the South, there is about as much ation for it, as for your absurd imputation of indolence to one of the most active and indusrious and enterprising set of men in our country. be in the world, and be assured, sir, you are drawing largely on your imagination when you pose that the "pride of the South has been broken down "---- it is at this moment as high and indomitable as ever, and we know nothing hat could more conclusively demonstrate the net than your own proud and contumelious sorn and hatred of Northern manufacturers and Northern men-thus carrying to a vicious excess that of noble pride, which is a virtue and source of virtue in the Southern character. We believe the South to be far from a beggard condition-we believe her on the contrary to a full of the elements of prosperity-and if she ins suffered and is suffering, it is due to the meral disasters which have befallen the land, o the evils of a deranged currency unduly tamered with by an unwise administration, to wild and extravagant speculation, to commercial reulsions, to destructive fires, and in the South Atlantic States especially, to worn out lands with the inexhaustible fertility of vored and fresher regions, to a mad pereverence in the cultivation of almost a single instead of diversifying our industrial pursuits, to absenteeism and to luxurious and exensive habits of living. These are the chief uses, general and local, of the depression of th; the sin lies more at our own door han at that of the "unnatural and indelent racy of beggars and robbers." But, sir, you have exaggerated greatly the poverty and wretchedness of the South. We firme that industry, good management and yield in the South, as well as at the North, the usual fruits of comfort and wealthu yourself, sir, in your large cotton intered with a success, it is said, almost ed, and yielding you a handsome for-nually (although "as God is your Judge, Simmons, of Rhode Island, derives a reater benefit from the cotton you send to market than you do yourself") are a living and sig-nal proof, that cotton planting judiciously manged, even in South Carolina, with all the dis-dvantages that surround her, is a pursuit that ends to opulence with some and competency with all. And as to the "power" of the South, ow can you call that "broken down," when be South now holds, as she has almost ever one, the high seats of power in the nation ?-Ithough the minority interest and the minority opulation of the Union, yet has the South had it out of the ten Presidents" that have filled 

and love, and syn State, is the Whig Candidate for the licy I Look at this truthful picture, sin oppressed, insulted, and broken down Sou if you dare, the rush, the reckles nast, the pride, the power, and the wealth of th South have been broken down, and an unnatur and indolent aristocracy of beggars and robbers have grown up in the North."

**Vir**EII

\*Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson

John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Har-

John Rutledge, Marshall, Taney. The others were

Jay and Ellsworth. o The following is the composition of President Tyler's Cabinet-John C. Calhonn, of South Carolina, Secretary of State ; George M Bibb, of Kentucky, Secretary of the

### From the National Intelligencer.

The political campaign, though hardly yet fairly open, is already advanced far enough to disclose a fearful proficiency within the last few years in the science of blackguardism; by which term, as the most appropriate, we designate the calumnious misrepresentation, slanderous imputation, wilful falsehood, detestable personality, sustained by ruffian precepts and corresponding propensities, which have been systematically reduced to practice in the party warfare of the present day. Individual cases of such propensities and practices have of course been heretofore occasionally observable, and, though reprobated by all persons of good sense and good taste, have found some few of bad passions and vulgar minds whose congenial souls delighted in such degradation of the freedom of speech and of the press But it was reserved for the present day, in this country, to find the principles above referred to embodied in a school of practice which includes many of the leaders and ample. We need not say which party we gard as being cursed with the greater proficiency in this detestable science, which has obtained so much vogue as to unblushingly display itself in public assemplages, even in that of the People's Representatives, in which the proceedings and debates have during the last session of Congress exhibited scenes more worthy of Pandemonium than of an assembly of well-bred gentlemen, or even of civilized Savages. Whoever has paid any attention to the debates and divisions upon votes, in the House, can have no doubt as to the party to which these censures attach. Greatly do we mistake the character of the American people, however, if falsehood and calumnies, imagined and disseminated for purposes thus revealed, need any refutation by the friends of those who are the objects of them. Nobler and holier themes demand the employment of their talents than the refutation of "stale and loathed calumnies," many years ago refuted and disproved, and now revived by unprincipled demagogues in mere desperation of the ability to meet and contend with their opponents on the fair and open grounds of political controversy. For our part, in transferring to our columns the annexed just rebuke of the reckless slanderers of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, we protest against admitting thereby the necessity, or even the propriety, of any such vindication; yielding our opinion, only in this instance, to that of our friends and fellow laborers at Baltimore and Kentucky, who have not thought the pursuit of such small game beneath the dignity of their vocation. Far from defending Mr. Clay in their columns against contemptible and despicable misrepresentations such as are alluded to in the articles which we copy from the Kentucky paper, our friends should flout them, spit a them, and hold their authors and utterers as fit subjects for scorn or ridicule. Seriously, upon the experience of near forty years' near and constant observation of the actions and motives of Mr Mr. Clay, we take upon ourselves to assure the younger friends of our profession, who have not enjoyed the same advantage that the man does not live who can truly allege any thing to impeach in the slightest degree the honor, the integrity, the manliness, or the disinterested patriotism of the great Statesman of the West. He is not a man to be defended against such twopenny inventions, as base natures only can conceive, and weak minds only give credit to. Such calumnies, unanswered fall harmles at his feet. He lives and breathes in an element above their level. is very countenance belies them: "For in those lofty looks is close implied Scorn of base things, disdain of foul dishonor."

gine will ever again atriotic State of Tennessee. Clay's private conduct and character so and public justice is certain." The ing his neighbour, having known him all innocence and his vindication ; and if tion about him prior to the commencewe can speak of him as witneses who signal services to his country. know and believe the truth of that to which they testify. Forty-one years ago, CALL AND EXAMINE Mr. Clay, without his knowledge, was brought forward by his friends and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. From that day to this, there is no office of trust or honor within the gift of the people of Lexington or Fayette county that they would not have readily bestowed on him if he desired it. And after he became known, as he did to the whole State by his professional fame, and his services in the Legislature, there is no office at the disposal of either the people or the Legislature of Kentucky which he might have sought that would not have been readily conferred on him. He never lost a popular election in this State when he was a candidate. The attachment of the people of Kentucky to Mr. Clay has not been one of cold personal respect, or mere admiration of his talents, but it has been warm, constant, and enthusiastic. They have borne towards him the affection of a friend and brother and father. There is not a more moral and enlight-

ened community in the world, to the extent of the population, than that of the city of Lexington and Fayette county. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Clay, if he were the immoral, dissolute, and debauched character which his bitter and malignant enemies represent him, could have lived in the midst of such a community for nearly fifty years, and enjoyed throughout that whole time, in an unexampled degree, its constant friendship and confidence? This confidence has been displayed in every variety of form. No man has ever been more attentive and punctual in his private engagements than Mr. Clay. He has suffered sometimes, as others have suffered, by responsibilities for his friends. He is not rich-his public service has prevented his becoming wealthy; but no man could ever repreach him for the violation of any pecuniary obligation or promise, Accordingly his credit has always stood, as it yet stands, at the highest point of elevation. And, by the way, we may remark, that millions of dollars passed through his hands as Speaker of the House of Representatives and as Secretary of State, and the tongue of malice has never dared to charge him with the misapplication of a single dollar. On one occasion, after settling his accounts as Speaker at the Treasury, which he invariably did at the termination of every session, it appeared that there stood to his credit in the bank where he transacted his business a sum of fifty thousand dollars. He stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that there must be some mistake, but he was confidently assured that there was none. He said that he was equally confident that he had no such amount of money, and requested a further and more careful examination, upon which the fact was discovered that the Treasury had neglected to charge him with a warrant of fifty thousand dollars. How admirably does this honorable and upright course contrast with the peculation, frauds, and delinquency which have characterized the conduct of so many public servants during the last fifteen and Splendid Assortment of Confectionaries and years! Perhaps no man ever lived who has been so often appointed an executor of deceased persons as Mr. Clay has been, and that by persons in various conditions of life ; and such has been the confidence, reposed in his judgment, honor, probity, and capacity for business, that the testators who appointed him almost always dispensed with surety which, without such dispensation, the law exacts. He has been charged with being addicted to gambling, and foul and opprobrious epithets have been applied to him. Mr. Clay, at no period of his life, ever so far forgot the respect due to himself as to associate with professional gamblers, or attend their public tables. For upwards of thirty years he has played at no game of hazard whatever. When fatigued and

rt is more affected by

able, eloquent, and a to relieve the distr d comepetitor (Gov. Jones) that he tirely silenced, and we hardly im-bitter, malignant and vindictive e bitter, malignant and vindictive e uch is the individual upon whose tate such a calumny in the gallant and are constantly pouring out torrents of vile abuse and calumny! But, to use his own But our present object relates to Mr. emphatic language, "truth is omnipotent indecently attempted by his enemies to versal shouts of his countrymen have a be exposed to the gaze of the world. Be- ready proclaimed in tones of thunder, hi our lives, and having received from those shall please God to spare his valuable life who are older than we are, full informa- a glorious triumph awaits him in Novem ber next, as honorable to their hearts a ment of our own knowledge of him, it is justly merited by long, faithful an

BEFORE YOU BUY !

THE largest, handsomest, and we believe the CHEAPEST stock of new style, and fashionable Goods, ever brought to the western part of North Carolina, may now be seen at our establish isting in part of-

Superfine and low price, blue, wool dyed black, inv ble green, cadet mixed, and silver drab cloths ; black and fancy, English and French cassimeres; plaid and fancy striped do. very handsome and cheap fancy striped, and plain linen Drills and Gambroons plaid and plain Tweede Cassimers, 3-4 & 6-4; merino cassimeres, cashmaretts and drab de Ete ;-Kentucky jeans, sattinets and cotalines, (new article) marseilles, tancy silk and satin vestings, (great variety) black and fancy silk cravats and stocks, black and col'd alpacca lustres, and bombazines ; fancy striped and fig'd alpaccas and poplines ; gingham lawn, organdees, and muslin de syria, (ne rticles,)

wool and cotton balzorines, (new patterns,) French, English and American prints, at 6 1-4 & fin plaid and striped ginghams and printed lawns ; nansook, Swiss, bishop lawns and jaconet muslins lace striped and plaid muslins; gimp, Paris trimming, blk filet and chamlette veils ; Ashburton capes, collars, Victoria bands, edgings & lace; barage scarfs, ladies cravats and muslin caps; grass cloth, linen and silk hand'h'fis figured poul de soie and foulard silks ; under hand'fis, French flowers, bonnet & cap ribband Tailors trimmings of every variety, (best quality); plaid linen coat gingham and pantaloon stuffs; table and towel diaper and linen sheetings; Nankeen, chalucket drills, bed tick and apron check

Also-a very large assortment of SADDLERY & SADDLERS TRIMMINGS, Smith and carpenters tool, carriage trimmings of every

From the Whig Clarica BARGAIN AND COBRUPTION. The Whigs do not attempt to refute it "

A strenuous effort is now being made by the an opportunity of cornocratic leaders and their prostitute press make an issue with the Whigs, on the old sh ch have been expressed by others, as and abundantly refuted charge of " bargain, m to the opinions of Mr. Frelinghuysen on the subject of the power of the General Government, and the rights of the States, over the relation of Slavery as it exists in upon as pure a patriot as ever breathed. We several States of this Union. We do so should they? It is not believed by those we make it. It is not believed by the people. An by presenting to our readers the subjoined Whigs are not disposed to be wasting their an extracts from an article published by Mr. munition in refuting an exploded calumny. The Frelinghuysen in the year 1834, under his are not disposed to do what lawyers call a "van thing". They know, if these candid revilend own name, in the 'Literary and Theological Review, which appears to have been written in defence of the Colonization Sonot, that the charge was made originally by a enraged and disappointed man, who was intenested in sustaining it, and who in fact enjoyed ciety against the hostility of Political Ab-"It is universally agreed," says Mr. Fre-inghuysen, "that, by the principles of our misled by the boldness of the charge. The

each state are left to its own exclusive They know that George Kremer, who first mak cognizance and regulation, and the Fed- it public, shrunk from the proof when dared eral Government of the United States Mr. Clay to produce it. They know that Ca cannot lawfully legislate on the subject ter Beverly, Esq., who reiterated the charge of slavery, as it exists in the several lived long enough to recant it. He could he of slavery, as it exists in the several go to his grave with this guilt upon his soul-states. Prior to the adoption of the federal Constitution, the thirteen states witness of Gen. Jackson, when called on denied were separate and independent Govern- it. They know that Mr. Clay denied it inde ments. There was no political bond to nantly at the time, and risked his life in defend which was given by concession, the power of his honor; and that some eighteen or twent of control. The state of Massachusetts, members of Congress, who must have been in for instance, possessed, no more right to the secret, and partaken of the guilt, soleman interfere with the relations of master and denied all participation, knowledge or belief slave in Carolina than it had to interfere the bargain. They know that Messrs. Benta with the relations of prince and serf in and Van Buren, and a large majority of honon Russia. When the constitution was fram- ble Senators, could not have believed it at the ed no such right was acquired or could be time, as they voted to ratify his nomination , obtained; and a subsequent provision was engrafted, which was merely declaratory of the necessary intendment of the instrument, that all "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." of his God, for the act ; that he might hope in The precise extent of these reserved rights the pardon of Heaven, but had no right to exped has, in many particulars, been the subject Mr. Clay's forgiveness. They know that the of grave debate; but that they include Secretaryship of State was a pitiful price the right of interfering in the relations of have offered to purchase the high honor of one master and slave, no one has had the hard- who had twice before declined the offer, your ihood to pretend. Such terms as the states | tarily made; once by Mr. Jefferson, and after respectively chose to insist upon must necessarily have been acceded to, or the whole compact remain inoperative; and at all events the slaves of the South, by its adoption, were placed in no worse situation than before, and in many respects, much better. Nothing of an unkind or uncharitable character is attributable, therefore to the constitution, to those who framed, or those who adopted it. Inter- est American Statesman then living, becaused ests were contemplated and protected, in was predicted by his enemies that he would h which our black population participated, made Secretary. They know that his friend and of which they are now reaping, slowly but surely the favorable fruits." In reference to the right of political ac tion claimed by the Abolitionists, Mr. F says: "What the political action is which the constitution prescribes for the removal of slavery, we are yet to learn; nor is it easy to imagine a federal principle adequate to Mr. Clay has succeeded in proving a negating that result, and at the same time compatible with the 'sovereignty of each state to legislate exclusivly' on the subject, and the disclaimer of any right of Congress, under the present national compact, to interfere with any of the slave states on this mo mentous subject." In contrasting the relative objects of the friends of the Colonization Society and the Abolitionists, Mr. F. remarks: "The question is at issue whether immediate emancipation shall be conferred upon a class of men incapable of selfgovernment, to the utter destruction of the lives and property of two and a half millions of white inhabitants; or whether the former shall await the march of events, and the progressive influences of philanthropy? But it is not two and a half mil lions of whites only whose interests and happiness are involved. Eight millions more, north and west of the Potomac, are not only affected by, but distinctly included in the result. Twenty four states, five sixths of whose inhabitants are white, and are knit together by a bond of political union, are threatened by this rash proposition to be driven back to a state of anarchy, commotion, and civil war. The very first overt act that shall be made in any of the Northern states to carry in-

rom the National Intelligencer.

olitionists.

for eight years the highest honors of the Goven Confederation, the internal concerns of have seen their error, and atoned for it long and Secretary of State. They know that Got. Branch, who made the only speech in secre session of the Senate against the nomination confessed himself in error, and asked Mr. Clari pardon for the injury he had done him. He tok Mr. Clay, with tears in his eyes, that he had wronged him, and begged his pardon and in wards by Mr. Madison. They know that a long previous life of purity, unstained and unsuspe ed-and twenty years since of honorable ser. vice to his country without a blot, furnish pres nant proof without any other, that the chan could not be true. They know that he accen. ed the Secretaryship with great reluctance, and only accepted it at the urgent solicitation of his friends, who were not willing that the coun should be deprived of the services of the great had intimations from those of Gen. Jackson that if Jackson was elected, Mr. Clay might have what he pleased. They know that ] spurned the approach of this go-between and tool with loathing and contempt, and did what he had long before told his friends he would de though he foresaw the storm, and prepared him self to " bide its pitiless peltings." They have that the charge had no proof to sustain it ; the viz : that it was not true ; that those who not revive the foul charge, know it to be untrue, and to have been proven to be foully false; that the mass of the people know it to be untrue : And knowing all this, the Whigs would be silly indeed, if they were to allow themselves to be drawn off to this idle discussion. They are a ware that the high honor of Henry Clay is beyond the reach of his puny antagonists. These strutting pigmies who have lately raked this en ploded calumny from the gutter, have only be fouled themselves. They do themselves a credit. They leave either their heads or their hearts exposed to bitter imputation. They have either black hearts or contemptible intellect They are allowed the liberty of taking the choice between the horns of the dilemma.

variety, and at reduced prices. BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS. 40 dozen Florence braid, willow, cypress, and lay bonnets; 11 do panama and leghorn hats; 110 doz plain and fancy palm leaf

43 do black and white fur do 6 do square and round crown sporting do 18 do blk and white wool 26 do men's and boy's cloth, velvet and glazed caps

BOOTS AND SHOES. 4 pr Robinson's fine kid and calf shoes and sl pers; 60 do men's goat and calf do;

8 cases fine and low price calf and mor boots; \$2 to \$6

600 pr men's lined and bound shoes, (cheap) 400 " women's pegged and sewed do 75 and 87 500 " negro shoes, (good)

5000 lbs oak and hemlock sole leather, (best article. GROCERIES.

565 bags rio coffice, 7 1-2 to 9 cts., very best ; 22 hhds Orleans and Porto Rico sugar 6 1 to 10 cents per pound

1500 lbs Woolsey and Woolsey loai sugar 2 barrels crushed

27 hhds sugar house and West India molasses 42 kegs rifle powder, \$4 50 to \$6 50; 280 lbs best indigo ; 58 boxes 8 10 and 10 12 glass

5700 lbs best white lead, (warranted) 6 barrels tanners oil, (best quality) 225 lbs quicksilver, castor oil, salts and quinine 3 tops English and Swede tyre iron ; 140 keg nails; 50 pr eliptic springs; 200 pr trace chains; 14 bellows; 18 anvils & vices 900 lbs manilla rope, suited to mining ; 395 dozen cups and saucers ;

The above goods were bought exclusively for cash after a decline of from 10 to 15 per cent from Spring prices ; and are now offered for cash at wholesale or retail unusually low. The citizens and public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine and hear prices .-country merchants and pediars will find it to their interest to examine the above stock before purchasing, as we are determined to give the best of bargains

JENKINS & BILES. Salisbury, June 15, 1844 3m7



**GROCERIES** 1

CUCH as fine English Cheese, Soda Biscuit and Water crackers, almonds, English walnuts, raisins, prunes, lemons, fine Spanish cigars, candies of all sorts, and of the best quality ; very fine China toys, French cordial assorted, such as Anis seed, rose do., cinnamon do., gold do., perfect love do., peppermint do., and several other kinds; also, Fish, such as sardines, salman, and herring, superfine Olive Oil and tip top shoe Blacking ! I have also the finest of

#### WINES AND LIQUORS.

such as French brandy, Holland gin, Jamaica rum ; Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Champaigne, Muscat Malaga and domestic wines. Also, some splendid

Porter, Scotch Ale and Albany Ale,

New Ark eider, lime juice, lemon syrup, &c. ; I have also, a good supply of superior mustard, seidlitz powders, essence of peppermint and cinnamon, Scotch and Macaboy snuff, and a large assortment of fancy snuff boxes, fish hooks and lines, fiddle strings, sperm and tallow candles; and above all, a splendid lot of

#### TRACON UTADOS.

and a great variety of other articles in my line of busines oppressed by care and business, if he has too tedious to mention ; and which I will sell as low as they can be sold for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

# SPECIMENS OF LOCOFOCOISM.

With consummate and unparalleled inudence, (says the United States Gazette, he Danville Republican puts forth the following:

"TRUE TO INSTINCT .- Not one Whig paper have en which does Gov. Polk the justice to correct the nisrepresentation of his views in relation to a Tanif " Will they have the honesty to proclaim that he al favor of precisely such a tariff as Mr. Clay ? Such a

the fact. The best reply to this is the followin reason given by the New York Evenin Post for supporting Mr. Polk, notwith standing the editors of that paper an deeply opposed to the annexation of Tex as, which Mr. Polk and the Southern de mocracy are as decidedly in favor ofsult in a separation of the Union. The The Post says: political fabric erected with so much care,

and at the expense of so many lives and so much treasure, will be prostrated in the UST TARIFF, though the Whigs declare their dem on or maintaining it as it is, with all its opp

Probably the editor of the Republication

and abominations." r

From the Kentucky Reporter, of June 5. MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

detraction and calumny of such persever- knowledge. ing, rancorous, and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr. Clay during the last twenty years. They arose out of the fact that he did not deem it his duty, acting either upon his own judgment or in conformity On the memorable occasion last fall of the

or whist, which of late years, he more rarely than ever indulges in. He has resided a period of upwards of thirty-five years at Ashland, and we have it from the most undoubted sources that a game of cards was never played, and a pack of There is no example in the records of cards was never in his house; with his

sought any recreation, it has been at chess.

He has the highest respect and greatest deference for religion and its ministers : and we believe that there is not a clergyman who knows him that does not cherish towards him cordial esteem and regard.

twaet is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. B. B. ROBERTS, Lesingtop, June 9th, 1844 tf Jailor.

All the above fine articles will be found at the Salisbury Confectionary and Bakery, opposite J. & W. Murphy's store, or at the Salisbury Grocery and Confectionary. F. R. ROUECHE.

Salisbury, June 8, 1844 tf6&26 N. B. All those that have old accounts standing since last year, would do well to settle either by cash or note by August court, as longer indulgence cannot be given. and as they will have to pay cost after the that time. June 8. F. R. ROUECHE.

**DURSUANT** to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, at spring term, 1844, the clerk and master will expose to public sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on monday of next County Court, (the 5th day of August.) a tract of Land containing

# BIS ACRES,

on the waters of Grants creek, adjoining the lands of Radford Bailey and others, on both sides of the public road toward Mocksville, and 3 miles north of Sali belonging to the heirs of John Coughenour, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given, and the purchas-er required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

July 15, 1844-5w10 Prs. bill \$5 00

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Davidson county, N. C., on the 20th May last, a negro girl who says her name is MARY, and that she belongs to Thomas Cue, near Cam-den, S. C. Said girl is some 18 or 20 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, black and stout. She says she was pur-chased by M. Madlock, a trader, from Mr. Skiner, of Perquimons county, N. C., and sold to Mr. Cue. The

dust. The institutions under which we have become a great and happy people. will be subverted, and disaffection and hostility assume their place." "When, therefore, we are urged to the

to effect the plans of those who oppose the

Colonization enterprise will probably re-

immediate abolition of slavery, the answer is very conclusive, that duty has no ""We wish it borne in mind that the oppressive it claims where both the right and the pow-er to exercise it are wanting. The door is shut upon us here: nor could we open it but hy a wielence destruction of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democration and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. The its provisions are VIEWED WITH ABHORRENCE BY GOV. POLK, and all his friends, we need not reit but by a violence destructive of public peat." harmony, and probably fatal to our Na- Nor could he have read the declaration

tional Union. benevolence may expand in her broadest desires; and the Colonization Society presents it. Here the South and the North meet in kindred sympathy and cordial cooperation. We have seen with what lib-

had never read the following paragraph from the Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's or gan in Tennessee. We commend it 10 his notice :

of the Charleston Mercury, the leadin "But there is a vantage ground, where paper at the South, in favor of Polk, Tex as, and ultra Free Trade, that-

" Mr. Polk's views on the tariff, the bank, and the all absorbing question of Texas, ARE SOUTHERN TO THE BACKBONE."

erality most of the Southern states con- zette furnishes the details of an action be tribute to the treasury of the Society. It tween Col. Hays and a large body of la is an unfounded aspersion to ascribe their dians near Gonzales. The Texians we patronage to the sordid calculations of av- only fifteen in number, opposed to seve arice, and the design of more firmly rivet- ty-five Indians. The combat was man ing the chains of slavery. To repel this tained with great obstinacy for some time, ungracious imputation upon a generous those engaged in it on both sides exhibit people, we need only learn the fact that ing coolness and determined courage. the great majority of the colonists are The chief of the savages was at lengu emancipated slaves, liberated by Southern shot, when his band gave way and sca owners. Some have been guilty of great tered in every direction. Twenty-three injustice in the feelings they have cherish-ed towards the South, and have declaimed eral wounded, but none killed. eral wounded, but none killed. against slavery as if really all Christian feeling, principle, and duty ranged on the north of the Delaware. There was never a greater or more humiliating mistake." The Texian journals are nearly barren of news. The Presidential contest rages almost as fiercely in Texas as among the