

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1833.

NO. 13.

THE REGISTER

AS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

By Joseph Gales & Son,
Raleigh, North-Carolina.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in the same proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

PROSPECTS BEYOND THE RUBICON.

NO. II.

"Ambitious men, of inferior talents, finding they have no hope to be distinguished in the councils of the National Government, naturally wish to create the power and consequence of the State Governments, the theatres in which they expect to acquire distinction. It is not, therefore, a regard for the rights of the people, and a real apprehension that those rights are in danger, that have caused so much to be said on the subject of prerogative State sovereignties and a consolidated empire. It is the ambition of that class of politicians, who expect to figure only in the State Councils, and of those States who are too proud to acknowledge any superiority." "One of the People," written by Geo. McDuffie, Esq. and re-published, as containing EXPRESSIBLE TRUTHS, by Major Hamilton, late Ex-Governor of South-Carolina.

On the constitutionality of the Protecting System.

With regard to the construction of the Constitution on this subject, let it be stated, as has been often repeated, that where there is any difficulty in the exposition of an instrument, or any part of it, those who have, after the most mature consideration, concocted it, may be regarded as best calculated to fix its meaning, more especially immediately after its ratification, before a failure of memory can be supposed to interfere; that to set aside their exposition, would require strong and unanswerable objections; and finally and chiefly, that a construction that would defeat its end and object, is utterly inadmissible.

The Federal Constitution was signed by thirty-eight members. Sixteen of them, James Madison, Robert Morris, Fisher Ames, Thos. Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel Carroll, Pierce Butler, William Patterson, John Langdon, George Read, Richard Basset, W. S. Johnson, William Few, Abraham Baldwin, & Hugh Williamson, were members of the first Congress; all of whom voted for the Tariff of 1789, and the most conspicuous and enlightened of them advocated many of its details: for example, James Madison, Robert Morris, Fisher Ames, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons and Elbridge Gerry. Several of its details were likewise advocated by other members of Congress who had not belonged to the Federal Convention, among whom were Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Hartley, Mr. White, Mr. Bland of Va. Mr. Smith of S. Carolina, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Sinnickson. Not the least doubt of the constitutionality of the system was ever suggested.

Can we admit for a moment, that Gen. Washington, and the sixteen members of the Convention who had sat with him in that body; aided in the formation of the Constitution; were subsequently members of Congress, and voted for the Tariff of 1789, which distinctly announced, in its preamble, the sound idea, that it was necessary "that duties should be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported," among other objects, "FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES?"—Can we, I repeat, admit that these illustrious men, and the others who united with them in the vote on that subject, did not understand the metes and boundaries of the Constitution? or that, knowing them, they willfully and wickedly violated its provisions; thus laying "the guilt of perjury on their souls?" and that it remained for the superior illumination of Mr. Hayne, Mr. Ritchie, or Judge Cooper (who has lately claimed the parentage of the doctrine) to discover what had escaped so many illustrious men? Can we suppose that none of those who, for thirty years, opposed many of the details of the different Tariffs were able to develop its meaning, till the true light was shed upon it, by some one or other of the three citizens above named? Unless we admit all these most improbable things, we cannot deny the constitutionality of the system. The mind revolts at such a view of the affair; and but for the horrible consequences with which it is pregnant, it would be almost as ludicrous as any thing in the veritable history of Baron Munchausen, or the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor.

Besides the citizens above mentioned, the protection of Manufactures was recommended to Congress by four Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Calhoun, and Judge Cooper, of whom

the two latter are now among its most decided opposers.

General Washington's speech to Congress, of Jan. 11, 1790, declares that—

"The safety and interest of a free people require that Congress should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies."

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will, I trust, need no recommendation."

Again—His speech of December, 1796, explicitly holds out the same doctrine:—

"Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES. The object is of too much importance not to insure a continuance of these efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

Extract from the reply of the Senate:

"The necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful branches of manufactures, by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement (not to agriculture but to the creation of Boards (composed of intelligent individuals) to patronize this primary pursuit of society, are subjects which will readily engage our most serious attention."

Mr. Jefferson, in his message of 1802, states, that

"To cultivate peace; to maintain commerce and navigation; to foster our fisheries, and PROTECT MANUFACTURES, adapted to our circumstances, &c. are the landmarks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations."

Extract from the message of Mr. Madison, Nov. 3, 1811.

"A portion of your deliberations cannot but be well bestowed on THE JUST AND SOUND POLICY OF SECURING TO OUR MANUFACTURES THE SUCCESS THEY HAVE ATTAINED, and are still attaining, under the influence of causes not permanent."

From the Message of President Monroe, Dec. 1819:

"IT IS DEEMED OF IMPORTANCE TO ENCOURAGE OUR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. In what manner the evils which we have adverted to, may be remedied, and how it may be practicable in other respects, to afford them further encouragement, paying due regard to the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress."

To these Presidential recommendations, let me add that of the Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. Crawford, Esq. from his Report, Dec. 1819:

"It is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording EFFICIENT PROTECTION to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation."

MR. CALHOUN.

"It becomes the duty of this House to resort, to a considerable extent, at least as far as proposed, to the only remedy, THE PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURES. To this it has been objected, that the country is not prepared."

He could not for a moment yield to the assertion. On the contrary, he firmly believed that the country is prepared, even to maturity, for the introduction of Manufactures."

From Mr. Calhoun's Speech in support of the minimum valuation of Cotton Goods.

"No country ought to be dependent on another for its means of defence; at least our musket and bayonet, our cannon and ball, ought to be domestic manufacture. What is more necessary to the defence of a country than its currency and finance? Circumstances as our country is, can these stand the shock of war? Behold the effect of the late war on them! When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they soon will, UNDER THE FOSTERING CARE OF GOVERNMENT, we will no longer experience those evils. The farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce; and, what is almost of equal consequence, a certain and cheap supply of all he wants."—Idem.

"MANUFACTURES PRODUCE AN INTEREST STRICTLY AMERICAN, AS MUCH SO AS AGRICULTURE. In this they have the decided advantage of commerce or navigation; and the country will derive from it much advantage. Again; it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely-spread Republic. It will greatly increase our mutual dependence and intercourse; and will, as a necessary consequence, EXCITE AN INCREASED ATTENTION TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, a subject every way so intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of national strength, and the perfection of our political institutions."—Idem.

Mr. Calhoun may, without much impropriety, claim the paternity of the protecting system, and the system of internal improvement on a grand scale;—for in the year 1816, he was one of their most zealous advocates. His speeches on both subjects display the talents and wisdom of an enlightened statesman, and reflect great honor on his head and heart. How he came to make so total a change in his views, and to discover oppression, injustice, and robbery, in the same system which in the former year he had placed on such a proud eminence as the foundation of national prosperity and happiness, is a mystery, in the solution of which I profess no skill. He ought to explain it to the public. It has been roundly asserted, that it has arisen from his ambition, which, to use the words of Mr. McDuffie, "naturally wishes to increase the power and consequence of the State Government, the theatre on which it expects to acquire distinction." On this point I pretend not to decide.

Specimen of Mr. Calhoun's Mystification in favor of Nullification.

"There is a deep and profound philosophy, which he, who best knows our nature, will the most highly appreciate, that would make the tenacity of the Union, if I may so express myself, inversely to the extent of territory, and the population of a country, and the diversity of its interests, geographical and political; and which would hold in deeper dread, the assumption of reserved rights, by the agent appointed to execute the delegated, than the resumption of the delegated, by the authority which granted the powers, and ordained the agent to administer them. There appears, indeed, to be a great pre-

vailing principle, that tends to place the delegated power in opposition to the delegating; or the created to the creating power—reaching far beyond man and his works, up to the universal source of all power."

The earliest pages of sacred history, record the rebellion of the archangels against the high authority of Heaven itself; and ancient mythology, the War of the Titans, against Jupiter, which according to its narrative, menaced the universe with destruction!!!

When it is objected to Nullification, that it is opposed to the principle, that a majority ought to govern, he who makes the objection must mean the absolute, as distinguished from the concurring. It is only in the sense of the former, the objection can be applied. In that of the concurring, it would be absurd; as the concurring assent of all the parts (with us, the States) is of the very essence of such a majority. Again—it is manifest, that in the sense it would be good against Nullification, it would be good against the Constitution itself; for, in whatever light that instrument may be regarded, it is clearly not the work of the absolute, but of the concurring majority. It was formed and ratified by the concurring assent of all the States, and not by the majority of the whole taken in the aggregate, as has been already stated. Thus the acknowledged right of each State in reference to the Constitution, is unquestionably the same right which Nullification attributes to each, in reference to the constitutional acts of the Government; and, if the latter be opposed to the right of a majority to govern, the former is equally so."

What does this mass of words mean? Who can tell?

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1822.

FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The result of the recent Presidential Election dissolved the party who acted together as the friends of Mr. Clay. It did not dissolve the National Republican Party—that still exists, and has been strengthened by the recent accession of the President himself, and a host of his friends and followers. It is known, however, that some of the friends of Mr. Clay have not adopted the creed of the National Republicans—we ourselves profess to hold different opinions on several points connected with the policy of the country. As far, however, as the recent course of South-Carolina is involved, there has been a union, with very few exceptions, in opposition to what we consider to be the unfounded claims and pretensions of that State, and the friends of Mr. Clay have magnanimously surrendered party feelings as a peace-offering upon the altar of their country. Among the most prominent of the exceptions to which we have referred in reference to our relations with South-Carolina, is the editor of the Richmond Whig. His course has drawn forth an eloquent letter from Charles J. Faulkner, Esq. of Berkeley, now a member of the House of Delegates, from which we make the following extract, approving its sentiments and language.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig.

SIR—I have seen with pain some reflections in your paper of this evening, upon the course which has been pursued by those whom you are pleased to term "Clay party," in reference to those important questions which have for some weeks engrossed the attention of the House of Delegates. Not content, yourself, with abandoning the high ground upon which that party has ever reared its claims to the favorable consideration of the wise and virtuous of the country, you have not been sparing in your denunciation of the motives of those who have not thought proper to pursue with you the same eccentric course. And is it possible, sir, because we cannot concur with you in believing that a State may lawfully paralyze the Constitutional action of the Federal Government, and at its pleasure dissolve the Political Compact, that, therefore, we have "become impregnated with the Vicar of Bray spirit of the times?" Is it in truth, your opinion, "that we have become absorbed" in that polluted mass who idolize at the shrine of Power, for the "spoils" which power can bestow? Or do you believe that we are less pure and less patriotic in our present course than when we had your gifted and spirited co-operation in sustaining the broad pendant of our glorious Union? Surely it does not become one who has enjoyed the opportunities which you have had of appreciating the moral worth and patriotic principles of that party—its devotion to principle—to the permanent glory and imperishable interests of the nation—its disinterestedness—its abhorrence of personal idolatry—its scorn of office—"of knaves in office," and of the "spoils of office," to indulge in reflections as harsh as you must know them to be unmerited.

The principles of our party, as I conceive them applicable to the existing state of affairs, whether they are so regarded by their illustrious author I have no authority for saying, have been admirably expressed by HENRY CLAY himself, in his brief and eloquent address to the Convention which assembled at Washington in May 1832:

"Our greatest interest in this world," observed Mr. Clay, "is our LIBERTY. Derived from our ancestors, by whose valor and blood it was established, it depends upon the vigilance, virtue and intelligence of the present generation, whether it shall be preserved and transmitted to posterity as the most precious of all earthly possessions. Next to that in importance is our Union indissolubly connected with it, also derived from the fa-

thers of our country. But what we want is a practical, efficient and powerful Union—one that shall impartially enforce the laws towards all, whether individuals or communities, who are justly subject to their authority; a Union, which if it shall ever be deemed necessary to chide one member of the Confederacy for rash and intemperate expressions, threatening its disturbance, will with equal dignity and firmness, rebuke the violated laws from the feet of another member. Should I be called by the people of the United States to the administration of their Executive Government, it shall be my earnest endeavor to fulfill their expectations, to maintain with firmness and dignity their interests and honor abroad; to eradicate every abuse and corruption at home; and to uphold with vigor and equality and justice, the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws."

With us, the preservation of the Union, in its just supremacy and power, has ever been a cardinal and fundamental principle; and while we would at all times confine the federal Government strictly within its limited and prescribed sphere of action, and uphold in their proper vigor the rights, liberties and sovereignty of the States, we can never give encouragement to a proceeding, come from what source and disguised under what pretext it may be, whose tendency is to cripple the Government; to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link

together the States.

Red do. Golden Sugar do.
Large Cut. do. Golden Hotspur do.
Large Orange do. Large June do.
Large Mustard do. Golden Sweet do.
Winter do. Golden Sioux do. (very early.)

Raleigh, Dec. 15.

STAGE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has established an Accommodation Office for COACHES, from

Warrenton, N. C. via Winton, to Raleigh, Va.

There are some doctrines in the late Proclamation which do not meet my approbation—which are at war with all my previous conceptions of the structure and character of our Government—but they are errors of reasoning only—which cannot justify us in refusing to sustain its results, which are wise, virtuous and patriotic. I believe there are few very few of the late "Clay party" in this country—you stand forward yourself the most eminent exception—who do not respond to that glowing and patriotic sentiment which has recently emanated from the cradle of American Liberty, and found a cordial reception in the bosom of every true and genuine friend of American Union: "Whenever the standard of my country is raised and waves over my head—that standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, God forbid that I should enquire whom the people have commissioned to unfurl and bear it up. I only ask in what manner, as an humble individual, I can best discharge my duty in defending it."

We have made this extract from Mr. Faulkner's letter, as an act of justice to the friends of Mr. Clay, and a triumphant vindication of their course, not only in the present crisis, but generally, whenever they have been called to act in the consideration of questions of importance. It will be seen here what our principles have been, and what they are—that we have contended not for the "spoils of victory," but for the good of our country, and that we are prepared to support that country, no matter by whom the government is administered. Justice will at last be done to those who supported Mr. Clay, even by some who have heretofore been most open-mouthed in their denunciations. What party in this country ever acted more magnanimously—more disinterestedly? What party ever proved that it had higher claims to the gratitude of the republic? We ask candid men of all parties, now that there is nothing to prevent dispassionate reflection, to ask themselves if we are not correct in what we say.

STEAM.

We have noticed noticing of late (says the Newbern Spectator) the progress of Steam among us. This powerful agent furnishes incontrovertible proof, wherever it abounds, of the prosperity and enterprise of a place. Already the shores of the Trent echo to the whistling hum of the Eagle Steam Mill, which has of late gone into operation, bidding fair to realize the best hopes of its spirited proprietors;—while the shores of the Neuse are vocal with the same music. At Union Point we find two powerful Dredging Boats, which we are assured in one season more will give us nine feet water to the ocean, and by a more direct route—an event long and anxiously looked for. Many who had hitherto considered the project as impracticable and visionary, admit now that their doubts are yielding to the certainty of success. The clearing out of the Neuse is another important scheme which begins

seriously to engage public attention. This work is of easy accomplishment, and perfectly within our means. Let this river, then, made navigable, communicate with the mountains, by rail roads, or good turnpike roads, and the wealth of the west will float in this direction, enriching the State, and imparting energy and enterprise to its citizens. The great central rail road must be abandoned as too gigantic an undertaking. The present scheme will answer every purpose, and is preferable on many accounts. A steam boat drawing 9 or 12 inches water, for towing batteaux, barges, &c. will give the Neuse all the advantages promised from the rail road; while the expense of preparing it, and keeping it in repair, will be comparatively trifling. We must not omit mentioning, also, that the time is at hand when we have reason to expect a steam boat from the Chesapeake to ply between this place and Elizabeth City, for the accommodation of travellers. This arrangement would make a saving of 24 hours at least to the traveller, to say nothing of its superior comforts, novelty and cheapness.

Notwithstanding the effects of the Tariff, the prospects of the mercantile community in this town are not only improving, but actually improved. The farmers, too, have just cause to be satisfied with the ready markets and fair prices which they obtain for the products of their labor, and, as a necessary consequence, those who depend on these classes of society for employment, are immediately benefited by their prosperity. Our wharves present a cheering appearance, when compared with the disheartening stillness and apathy which characterized them this time last year. In short, our Federal Government has proved itself worthy of the high trust which we have reposed in it;—we have passed the crisis of commercial depression, and the brightening prospects of returning prosperity have restored a tone of confidence and hope. We have heard much said in favor of the advantages which Wilmington offers to merchants engaged in the West-India trade, and of its superiority, as a shipping port, over the other seaports of the State; but we think that assertions of this nature are not warranted by the facts of the case. The saw-mill lumber of that place is said to be generally very good, and the same may, with equal truth, be said of ours. From the difference of price, however, and from the vicissitudes of the Cape Fear, we understand that notwithstanding the expense of lightening a portion of the cargoes of large vessels over the Swash, a considerable saving will accrue to the shipper, on each cargo, by purchasing at our mills.

Deferred Articles.

South-Carolina.—The Columbia Times of the 11th instant, says:—

"From the seaboard to the mountains, South-Carolina is now one school of military discipline. The veterans of the Union and the Constitution of these United States, are every where preparing for the contest which Andrew Jackson and the Manufacturers are attempting to curtail this land with. On the first day of February 12,000 Carolinians will be ready to serve their Commander-in-Chief. A company of mounted minute men will be ready in each district to move at the summons, to the scene of action, wherever it may be. Although the Legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, North-Carolina, and Virginia, may have passed resolutions denouncing Nullification, thousands of volunteers from these States are ready even now to come to our aid."

And with such warlike preparations, they would persuade us that Nullification is a peaceable remedy. Infatuated men! They regard the rest of the Union as their enemies, when, we verily believe, there never was a period when greater sacrifices would have been made to satisfy their wishes. The same paper that gives us this information, has also the following paragraph:

"Reports have been in circulation, that the commercial business of Columbia is in a state of stagnation, arising from the aspect of political affairs. Perhaps such reports have taken wing from the noted advertisement of D. & J. Ewart. We are pleased at being able to state that business of all kinds is flowing on in the usual channels. The banks are discounting freely, the merchants have plenty of money to purchase country produce, and cotton is bearing a good price. We make this statement, that planters of the upper country may be correctly informed upon a subject in which they are so deeply interested."

Where, then, is the "intolerable oppression" under which South-Carolina labors? With such abundance and prosperity as is here described, what excuse can be given for the unhalloved design about to be put into execution? Surely we live in times when "madness rules the hour."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Judge Cranch, of Washington, D. C. has lately read before the Columbian Institute, a paper in which he has stated the doctrine of allegiance in a lucid manner. In this paper he has advanced an argument against the South-Carolina doctrine, which considers our Union as a confederation of sovereign States, which decisively overthrows that doctrine. It is an argument which we believe, has not been before advanced by the advocates of our Constitution. The argument is this:—If our Union is merely a league or confederacy of independent or sovereign States, no act of treason can be committed against that confederacy. Treason can be com-

mitted only against a nation—or only individual sovereignty. If England, France and Spain were united by treaties of alliance, no act of treason could be committed against that confederacy.

But our Constitution expressly admits that the treason may be committed against the United States, defining the crime and the punishment. The fact proves, that our Union is not a confederacy of sovereign States—but that, to all purposes of a general nature, specified in the instrument, that Union constitutes the United States, one nation.

New Haven (Conn.) Journal.

The Georgia Anti-nullification papers rejoice heartily, and we have no doubt sincerely, in the withdrawal by the Missionaries of their appeal to the Supreme Court, considering it as removing the only obstacle, which the actual position of Georgia in relation to the Supreme Judicial authority interposed to prevent a cordial support of the authority of the United States against the South-Carolina doctrine of Nullification. The Georgia Courier holds the following language on the subject:

"Those evil spirits who hoped their own designs would be favored by our position, have seen these hopes blasted. Rebellion must now look for comfort in its own dark bosom, and defence from its own daring arm. The clouds of darkness under which it plotted the downfall of this happy Union, are scattering to the winds, and the remaining gloom is ever and anon enlightened by the indignant flash of public spirit, which points it to the Traitor's doom. Every State in the Union, with the most unexampled unanimity, have alike denounced the plot and the plotters. See the accounts we publish today from North-Carolina and Alabama, besides what we have before given. South-Carolina stands alone in the infancy of rebellion; & we wish to blow this happy Union to atoms, ere she will abate one jot of her arbitrary dictation. We shall see, if our country is a bubble, that any willful child, tired of its prismatic beauty, may at any moment explode at its will."

The term "sovereign," as applied to an individual State, is a gross solecism. The States are sovereign only in matters of which their local Legislature may take cognizance. In all the essentials which constitute national sovereignty, they are entirely deficient, having voluntarily surrendered them without the reservation of right to resume them at will. We have the authority of Dr. David Ramsey, a name dear to South-Carolina herself for saying (2d vol. Ramsey's History, p. 174.) that "the Act of independence did not hold out to the world thirteen sovereign States, but a common sovereignty of the whole in their united capacity."

Lynchburg, Virginia.

Gen. Dix has been appointed Secretary of the State of New-York; an appointment which, though made by King Caucus, seems to meet with general approbation. The Albany Daily Advertiser decidedly hostile to the Spoils of Government, liberally characterizes the new Secretary of State as a scholar, a gallant soldier, an orator, and a writer of the first order.—*Nat. Int.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

My Wife Sabry, and two of my Children—My boys of the age of 13 and 11 years—having absconded, without cause, I hereby give notice, that I will not be answerable for any debt which any of them may contract. But if they will return to me, they will be kindly received, and every accommodation given them which my circumstances will afford.

Witness, JAMES GILBERT.

Wake county, Jan. 21, 1833. 13 54

NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 23d of February next, will be sold, at the Dwelling-house of Henry Revel, in Wayne county, N. Carolina, in obedience to an order of Court, the Negroes belonging to the Estate of Ezekiel Holloman, dec'd, for distribution. They consist of Five young Men, one Boy and two Women. Six months credit will be given, by purchasers giving bond with approved security before the property is removed or the title changed.

WM. SMITH, Adm'r. 13 34

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 88 Water-Street, New-York, are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns. Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low rates.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market; and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers—88 Water St. New-York. New York, January 18, 1833. 11

The following papers are requested to publish this Advertisement as often as three dollars will pay for, and send their accounts to the Editors of the Register, viz. the Star and Constitutionalists, of this City; the Observer at Fayetteville; the Wilmington Advertiser; the Newbern Spectator; the Tarboro' Free Press; the Hillsboro' Recorder; the Oxford Examiner; the Milton Spectator; the Halifax Advocate; the Greensboro' Patriot; the Charlotte Journal; the Catawba Journal; and the Kutherford Spectator.