perform of this description had been of to keep him.
Signal service in disclosing plats, that if Mr. Cooper was decidedly opposed to was true, Mr. H. said, that the Slaves colour to vote on any terms. them to our interests.

ted greatly to vex and harrass them. Mr. FISHER offered his amendment, the tax.

the value of \$50.

Mr. Shonen said, he would prefer the Constitution. amendment of the gentleman from New-

was of a different opinion.

did not believe that the framers of the for a Son, or a Son, for his Father. Convention that framed that instrument, Supreme Court of this State. never been allowed to vote, and he hoped the Legislative enactment.

fied to exercise the privilege as those strike out \$100, and insert \$250. in possession of freeholds. He thought five years residence and a regular pay- and negatived 64 votes to 47. ment of taxes, he should prefer it.

not such as he precisely wished, but when he could not obtain all that he desired. rention would consent to give. The Convention has been in session five weeks .-This subject has received a full discussion, and it was time that a decision was come to upon it. The gentleman from Greene says, he would admit them all, or ex clude them altogether. He saw no reason in this. He thought persons of good standing in this class ought to be admitted to vote, and not forced into the class of Slaves. It would be bad policy to take such a course. We ought rather to open a door to such of them, as are respectable and worthy to be associated with freemen. And it was with this view, that he offered

Mr. M'Queen observed, that if freemen of colour had a right to vote, there was an end of the argument. It had been said by some, that they ought to have this right for their services during the Revo- to request its publication in the REGISlution. It was his opinion, however, TER. that they had no right, and that good policy requires that the privilege should be withheld from them. They have no distinct interest to protect, and their general interests will be protected by the general the station which I occupy, and which was confer-Representation of the State.

Mr. Carson, from Burke, did not believe the free negroe ever had, or ever was intended to have a vote for a Member of Assembly. They are not citizens; remissness on my part. As citizens of a country, and if they were, from their separate cast, whose Institutions were the fruit of much toil and they could not be respected as such.

Mr. Holmes said, a decision of the Supreme Court of this State had declared tain of a vessel had been indicted for car- | for which it was created; by making private prejurying away a slave, the property of a dices and sectional feelings subservient to the public free man of colour, and the question was good, and keeping constantly before our eyes that raised, whether the owner of the slave dom and sufferings of ages which have passed. was a citizen? And he understood that To him who delights in party strife, and rejoices in

the case had been decided in his favor.

Mr. Carson observed, that the Court might have decided that the owner of the slave was a free man, but he doubted whether they could have declared him to their decision was wrong. If freemen preservation. And, I know, I speak the sentiment of colour were citizens they would have a be desirous of every one present, when I say, that no one should be desirous of evading in the least, any responsibility right to go into any State they chose to reside. But what is the fact? They are not permitted to enter into any State without giving bond for their good beha-

Mr. H. warned the Convention against the situation of freemen and to be our be well regulated, it is not simply necessary, that following this example, which they would equals, why not admit our Slaves to the do to de/riving these people of vuting—a same equality? He would as soon admit right he etolore accorded to them, & would, his own Slave to equality as any of them. there throw them into the ranks of the No, exclaimed Mr. C. the Gul of Nature Slave. Mr. He referred to the cases has put his mark-upon the Negrouss a which he had before mentioned, in which separate cast, and in that cast he wished

could never succeed in any of their at. Mr. KEBLY declared it to be rank intempts to overcome the whites, but they justice and bad policy to refuse the free might nevertheless produce scenes of de coloured person the right of voting, when solation and distress to the country, which he possessed the same property and othmight probably be prevented, as we know er qualifications which were prescribed they had been, by treating kindly these for other citizens. He contended for the freemen of color, and thereby attaching broad principle that all men are entitled to equal rights and privileges; that no-Mr. H. enumerated the several Acts thing but arbitrary power can lorbid their which had been passed by our Legislas free exercise, and that it is contrary to ture bearing hardly upon this species of all the principles of free Government to our population, and which were calcular tax a man, and refuse him a right to vote for a member to the Legislature who lays

white men, 50 acres of land, in fee, of relation to the light in which freemen of colour were viewed by the framers of the

ever a man is convicted of perjury, forge-Gen. Spright observed, that if free ry, conspiracy or largeny, he ceases to be men of color have a right to vote, he tho't a freeman and loses the right of voting. they ought to be permitted to vote on the Such was not his conception of the law. same terms with white persons. But he When a man has been thus convicted, he ed against our peace, and concert of action will be is no longer a competent witness, but he Mr. Wilson said, that this discussion is still a freeman, and of course, has a was calculated to produce considerable right to vote. The gentleman had said excitement abroad. It will be seen that that the law had deprived the free negro there is a respectable portion of this Con- of the right of giving testimony. The law vention who think that free persons of had done no such thing. It had said color ought to have the privilege of vot- only, that they should not be permitted ing for members of the General Assem- to give evidence against a white man .bly. He was altogether opposed to al- On the same ground that the Civil Law lowing this privilege to men of color. He prohibits a Father from giving evidence

Constitution ever intended this class of Judge G. remarked, that, as whatever persons to enjoy the right. The Consti- is said in this Convention, may find its tution was formed in the year 1776, and way into the public papers, it might be in the year following, when it is probable well that he should say a few words in the General Assembly was composed, in relation to a decision which had been part, of gentlemen who had been in the mentioned as having been made in the

we find a law passed, placing these per- By an Act of the Legislature of this sons on the same ground on which white State, it is made felony without benefit of famous crime; they are declared income any of our ports, a slave, the property of petent to give testimony against a white any citizen of North Carolina. A person ty of allowing to a man, who was de- secreted and carried out a Slave, the clared to be incompetent to be a witness, property of a citizen. An objection was the right of voting for a Representative taken that the Slave was not the property to form the laws by which the country of a citizen, being owned by a free pershould be governed. In his part of the son of colour. The Court decided that country. Mr. W. said, free negroes had the act done, came within the purview of

Mr. Dockery thought the qualification Judge Seawell observed, that the a- of land to the value of \$100 was too small. mendment of the gentleman from Rowan | There are thousands of acres of vacant land confined the privilege of voting to such as to be had in his county, and it would be an hold 50 acres of land in fee. This he easy matter to get fifty acres of this land of other sections of the Union ? Is there less need said would exclude a number of men who hand put a cabin on it, and declare it to might be as respectable and as well qual- be worth \$100. He would propose to

A division of the question was called if the qualification had reference to four or | for and it was first taken on striking out,

The question was then taken on Mr. Mr. FISHER said, his amendment was Fisher's amendment, and negatived 59

The question being stated to be on Judge he was willing to receive what the Con- | Gaston's amendment, Governor Branch moved to strike out of it " or personal or both," as he wished to exclude personal property from the qualification.

This motion was put and negatived. The question was then taken on Judge Gaston's amendment, and negatived 64 votes to 55. The Yeas and Nays on which question have been published.

For the Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you oblige a friend by the publication of the following excellent Address, delivered at the General Review in this City, on the 2d inst. by Col. Joshua G. Jones. A number of his brother Officers, who derived much gratification from hearing it, made application to him for a copy of it, and hav. ing succeeded, constituted me their organ

Brother Officers and Fellow Soldiers :

I hope I shall be pardoned for desiring to address you briefly, on some of your duties as Citizen-Soldiers, when it is remembered that red on me when I could boast of no qualifications neglecting to use every means which may present even an appearance of benefit to those who will have to bear a portion of the blame to be attached to any

the benefits, and shares in the honor of that Gov-

Was is a science, and like every other science, it cannot be learned without care and observation .-Practice is necessary for the attainment of perfection, and though one may imagine that it is an easy task to apply that knowledge which has been gathed in the closet, yet he will find it beyond his ability,

when called into the active bustle of the field. That is no place to begin the application of principles. cried into effect, would have been pro- all the amendments which had been men of the Republic desired them to be it is necessary active of great distress to the country. To make the Militia of our country, what the fathers of the Republic desired them to be it is necessary that each Officer should feel the weight of the retent with learning; he should be ready and willing to teach; should be always at his post, in due preparation for the execution of the commands of his Superiors. But little can be accomplished however, without the co-operation of the great body of the in favor of equal privileges. Whilst he private Soldiers. The requisitions of the law may compel one to perform his duty to a degree which may save him from censure, but a perfect Soldier was never made by coercion. The dignity of his occupation forbids the idea of force constantly applied. He must be stimulated by a noble pride, - a companions and the gratulations of his country. To feel that the honors of the Camp are not to he won without toil, and that on the skill and valor displayed by him, depends, in a great degree, the protecwhich proposed to admit to vote such free Judge Gaston wished permission to tion of the homes and liberties of all, is the thought persons of color as shall possess, over and make a single remark on what had fallen which should animate the bosom and inspire the above the qualifications, required from from the gentleman from Perquimons, in confidence of each. It is impossible for us to say, when our services may be required in the capacity in which we now are. A crisis may be approaching, which will try all our patriotism and call forth The gentleman has stated, that where- all our skill. The peculiar situation of the Southwill demand wisdom and vigilance. For a cause which we had no part in creating, and which will require time to remedy, the opposition of the rest of the world seems to be arrayed against us. All the instruments of fanaticism and bigotry are directrequired to counteract their effect. It behooves you then, as Officers and Privates, to shrink from no be proud of such a son. duty however arduous-to be ready for every emergency, however immediate the call.

As citizens of North Carolina, I would speak to you in behalf of our common Mother. You cannot be callous to the aspect of affairs in your own State -- where all you hold dear is concentrated-where the heart first felt the force of those ties which bind it to earth, where youthful remembrances and the more settled attractions of after years, are calling for regard and exertion. Can you, will you, hesi- Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday, 9th, tate to perform the duties of the patriot, to cherish the devotions of the generous bosom ? to increase int liigence and improve virtue, should be your first

No people were ever happy, who suffered their mental and physical resources to remain unimproved and consequently unexerted. The progress of degeneracy may be slow, but it is not the less certain on that account. And, like the flakes of snow in every step of that progress. Can you witness e improvements which are going on abroad, withpersons stand who have committed an in- Clergy to secrete in any vessel, leaving out compunction for the appearance which is presented at your own home? Houses deserted-lands unimproved, or impoverished through neglect or person. Mr. W. argued the improprie- was indicted under this Act for having want of agricultural skill-useful citizens daily deserting their native homes, bursting asunder all the cords of affection, to go where brighter hopes and fairer prospects may await them. Can such things be without sorrow ! Can North-Carolina be satisfied with mediocrity? Shall all her recorded honors be forgotten, and the exploits of her ancient patriots stimulate no heart to toil and suffer in her behalf? That which is past may remain, but what credit will there be to us, if we suffer the present opportunities to escape without doing something to elevate the character and strengthen the resources of our and our natural resources less developed than those for such? Can it be, that we have not the means and the power, if we had the inclination, to act worthy of Posterity? When then, my Fellow Soldiers, you depart from this place to your respective homes, remember the call which is made on you by all those feelings which ennoble our nature and elevate one people above another. In a short time, those who established our institutions and purchased our privileges at the price of their blood, will have passed wholly from amongst us .- But few even now remain .- The legacy which they will leave us is too valuable to be neglected,-too precious, not to be

vigilantly guarded. In those eventful trials which may be in store for our Country, and which elicit all the powers of the stoutest hearts, prove yourselves worthy of your ancestors, worthy of the holy cause in which they toiled, and worthy of men who are ready, whether in the Council or the field, to do their duty to their Country. And if, in the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, the fairest prospects which ever dawned upon a people are to be blasted, and stout hearts and generous bosoms are to be prostrated by the Arm which they have contributed to nerve, let there be some consolation in the reflection, that the same spirit of Patriotism and Valour which guarded the cradle of our liberties, will be found manfully con-

Messrs. Editors :- Allow me to call vour attention to the patriotic Speech of Col. McLeod, at the Lenoir Dinner. It is replete with sentiments which ought to have a place in every American bosom, and the exercise of which alone can bring back the administration of the Government to the form and purity, intended by the framers of the Constitution. He exposes with adinable felicity the practices and for its correct discharge, precludes any apology for doctrines of the "Spoils party," and their corrupt presses, and holds them up in the most unenviable light imaginable, and the character he has drawn of their bloodshed, we all have our respective duties to perform. The humblest individual here participates in life. The Whigs of the Newbern District ernment, which was established by the valor and have reason to be proud of Col. McLeod, tide of his popularity. But the truth free coloured persons to be citizens.— wisdom of our ancestors; and which can be perpetuated only, by a steady regard for all the great ends in a incumbent, and I cannot but believe ing incumbent, and I cannot but believe that his Speech will turn many from the verror of their way" and gain for himself White will have made such vrapid adan enviable fame. All that is necessary to put down Van Burenism, is the dissemination of sentiments and arguments such as are advanced in the Address of Col. M. The people will believe, that they are whether they could have declared him to be a citizen of the United States. If they did so declare him, he would say however wide, to deter them from rushing to their country, when they see the fact so clearly and ably established. A WHIG.

[Col. MacLeod's Speech deserves al that is said of it. We do not like to abridge it, and therefore conclude to defer
its publication until our columns are relieved of the Convention Debute who is without giving bond for their good behaviour, and some of the States (Ohio for instance) have forbidden their entrance altogether. If they are to be placed in a large Standing Army. But that this Militia should lits a publication until our columns are lieved of the Convention Debate, we will publish it entire. This, we stated in another part of the paper, a large Standing Army. But that this Militia should be the case next week.—Editors:

DOMESTIC

Judge Gaston's Speech .- We have read with unmingled satisfaction the able, elo quent and powerful speech by Judge Gas ton in the North Carolina State Convention, which recently met to revise the Constitution of that State, on the proposition to abolish that provision which prevented any persons other than Protestants from holding any office of trust or honour under the State Government. Without yielding our assent to the religious opinions of the gifted orator, we were yet irresistibly hurried to all his conclusions drawn therefrom, manfully defended his own creed, he cast no injurious imputations upon the belief of others; but showing from his own sentiments and actions that Catholics deserved to be which already crowd upon and thicken around his name. North Carolica may well

Alexandria Gazette.

Salisbury. October 10. The Great Election!!- The Election that is to fix the fate of North Carolina for at least fifty years to come :- The E lection between the Constitution as i is, and as amended, will take place on 10th & 11th days of next month (November.) A vote given on either of these days will be good. It is certainly the most important election ever held in North Carolina, and we urge-we begwe implore our fellow citizens not to hang Watchman. back from it !-

The last "Oxford Examiner" publishes a letter from a distinguished gentleman in condition more to be pitied," said the Tennessee to his friend in Granville. We Vizier, " and it is that of him who has

copy the concluding paragraph: "You say that all Judge White's friends in N C. wish to know is that " he should continue firm in his determination not to quit the field" Now, Sir, suffer me to assure you once for all, that there does not exist on this earth any power which can offer a reward, or hold up a terror, sufficient to shake the firmness of that old Roman. He is in the hands of the American people, and there he will continue, just so long, and no longer, as they choose to use his name. He will be sustained by the Legislature of Tennessee, in a manner worthy of his own honor and the character of the State. He will be re-elected nominated as a Candidate for the Presidency, by an overwhelming majority, early in the session, which will convene on the 5th of October. This will no look like withdrawing him. His friends here are more and more sanguine of his ultimate success and let his fate be what it may, they are resolved to shew themselves worthy of the cause in which the have embarked. It is the cause of constitutional li berty-it is the cause of the people against the Baltimore Convention. But Sir, I have not time to say more. The White flag is nailed to the mast, and must be torn down by the enemy if it is destined to

In order that our readers may see how anxiously the Van Buren papers abroad are laboring to misrepresent the true sit uation of things in Tennessee, we clip the following paragraph from the North Carolina Standard, one of the most faith ful followers, and closest imitators of the

Tennessee .- Although Col. Cannon, the Whig candidate, has succeeded over Gov. Carroll, the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Tennessee, yet the | sight speckelder than the butter is.' cause of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, is making such rapid advances in that State, that we should not be surprised were her Electoral vote to be given to Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson in 1836.

The cause of the nominees of the Bal timore Convention making rapid strides in Tennessee! Where is the evidence of it? We should like to be pointed to it. Is it in the election of 85 or 90 out of 100 members of the Legislature? Is it in the election of Col. Cannon, a White man, as Governor, over one of the most popular men we have ever had, who is an adherent of Mr. Van Buren! Where, again we ask, is the evidence of the truth of the assertion made by the Standard?

Our fellow citizens may have an idea, from the above extract, how much the truth is kept from the people by the Van Buren organs. They are loth to admit that Judge White will get the vote even of Tennessee, and they hope by misienresenting his strength at Jome to stay the lars. - N. Y. Com. Adv. will out-their exertions will all fail. They may jeer, and boast, and flout as much as they will, the people are arousing themselves, and, by 1836, Judge vances," that we should not be at all "surprised" if a large majority of the "electoral votes" of the whole Union should be given for him.

Nashville Republican.

The newspapers will make themselves merry at every body's expense. Witness the following from the New York

lieved of the Convention Debate, when Mr. John S. Horner," lately appointed we will publish it entire. This, we have Secretary and acting Governor of Michistated in another part of the paper, will gate. A Maryland paper seems particube the case next week. —EDITOAS:] larly beclouded, and asks with considera-

ble earnestness-'did any body ever hear of John S. Horner before?" and the Editor adds, that Horner's neighbors in the county of Culpeper were as much astonished at the appointment, as if the Wolverines of Michigan had descended upon their tobacco parches. We freely acknowledge our own ignorance as to the biography of the new functionary, but our early reading enables us to recollect a

passage that may possibly throw some light on the subject. The acting Covernor may, for aught we know, be the

"Little Jacky Horner who sat in the corner, Eating his Christmas pye; Who put in his thumb and hauled out a plum,

Saying what a great man am I." Extraordinary presence of Mind. - As trusted and honoured as much as Protes- Mr. John Coombs was engaged in repairconstant aspiration for honor, and an incessant love tants, called upon the State to do justice to ing the apex of the conical spire of a church for duty, before he can deserve the confidence of his itself, to the cause of religious liberty, and in this village, Mr. Z.A. Slocumb, havthe principles of true republicanism, in a- ing a curiosity to view the town from so bolishing the odious distinction that had elevated a position, obtained permission been set up in times of prejudice and bad from Mr. C. to ascend the steeple for feeling. Some portions of the speech to that purpose, and while carelessly gazing which we refer are highly oratorical, others around upon the beautiful prospect before purely argumentative; but, throughout him, the plank upon which he stood tilted the whole, the entire production is distin- - he lost his balance - and, in the act of guished for that sterling good sense charac- falling, had presence of mind to draw from teristic of its author. There is about it, too, his side pocket a large Spanish clasp knife. much of that old fashioned frankness, can- which when about one-third of the way dor and honesty, which must strongly re- down, he struck into the steeple with such commend it to every mind imbued with a violence and skill that he was enabled to love for these virtues. In this effort, Judge hang dangling in the air for the space of Gaston has added another honor to those nearly twenty minutes, before any assistance could be rendered him. We are happy to add that the only injury sustain; ed by Mr. S. was a small confusion on the leg, and a slight injury to the muscles of the arm. Probably not one in a thousand Tog ther with a general assortment of Brandies, under similar circumstances, would have had the presence of mind to resort to the expedient by which he was enabled to escape from threatened annihilation, almost uninjured .- Cleaveland Observer.

> The most Unhappy. - Cosros, King of Persia, in conversation with two philosophers and his Vizier, asked " What situation of man is most deplorable?" One of the philosophers maintained, that it was old age, accompanied with extreme poverty; The other that it was to have the body afflicted by infirmities, the mind orn out, and the heart broken by a heavy series of misfortunes. "I know a passed through life without doing good: and who unexpectedly surprised by death, is sent to appear before the sovereign Judge."-Miscellany of Eastern Learning.

A Poser. - The Reverend Doctor N. S. S. Beman, of Troy, N. Y. is among the loudest declaimers against slave holders, and the most strenuous preachers of immediate abolition-having anathematized slave holders for " selling the image of Jesus, and pocketing the price of human flesh and blood !" In reply to his furious denunciations of slave holders, the Albany Evening Journal very provokingly published two bills of sale executed by the same Rev. Doctor, when he lived in Georgia, by which he sold "the image of Jesus," and 'pocketed the price of human flesh and blood."

'Do you want to buy a rale prime lot of botter?' said a Yankee notion dealer. who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a-Boston merchant. "What kind of butter is it ?' said the

'The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two

But what makes it of so many different colors?' said the buyer.

Darnation, hear that now. I guess you would'nt ax that question if you had seen my cows, for they are a darn'd

To Destroy Briars. - We are assured by a respectable and intelligent farmer. that from the repeated experiments of himself and his neighbors, he is able to state with confidence that briars both the Blackbury and Dewbury, will be effectually destroyed by cutting them down or ploughing them up when they are in full bloom, which is ordinarily in the month

Sale of Holl's Hotel .- At 12 o'clock this day that extensive Establishment, known as Holt's hotel, was sold at auction by Franklin & Jenkins, for one hundred and sevenly five thousand dollars, including all the furniture, which was valued at \$59.300. The purchaser was Mr. Levi Disbrow. We understand that the property thus sold, cost Mr. Holt upwards of three hundred thousand dol-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NTOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State aforesaid, has issued his Proclamation for Polls to be opened in each County on the 2d Monday in November ensuing (to be kept open for three days) for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people on the question of Ratification or Rejection of the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State by the Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh, in June

Be it therefore known, that Polls will be opened at the several Election Districts in this county, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of November, for the purpose above designated. All persons qualified to vote for Members of the TION : those of a contrary opinion ' REJEC TION.

P. B. BURT, Sheriff. October 12, 1835. 49 3w T Star and Standard also,

all and Winter Goods.

ODB Undersigned having established them. Is lves at the Store-House recently occupied by Me I DECAL & McKIMMON, on Payetteville St. under he firm of

Laywood & Little.

Are beeiving and opening an extensive lot of Dry Boods, Groceries, Shoes. Hats. Ha alware, Crockery, Queensware and Cutlery-

Em racing, in part, the following articles : (theassians and Challiettes I rench and English Merinos Figured and plain colored Silks tack Mattioni and Gros de Nans French worked Capes and Collars English, French and American plain Prints do. do. Thite and Black English, French and Ger. man 8 lk Hose

mbroidered and open work do. termo Worsted and Lambs Wool do. White and Black Co ton aster, English, Kid and Silk Gloves 'lain and Figured Musling Jamask, Plaid and Striped adies' Parisian and Blonde Cravats sidies' Plaid Silk do. latin Gauze, Thibet and Merino Hokis. ancy Handkerchiefs

ferino, Cashmere, Raw-silk and Thibet latin and Velvet Ribbons Sarcelona and Spitalfield Hdkfs. plain and twilled rish Linen, warranted best fabric Jam isk Table Cloths Tussia and Berdseye Diaper

Mue, Black, Brown, Claret, Green & Drab Irab, Black, Blue and Striped Cassimeres Juncy Sumped and Mixed Sattinetts Mersailles and Silk Vesting ; Vines, Spanish and American Cigars.

Bleached and Brown Domestics

A hore particular description of which, they deer unnecessary. T above Articles having been judiciously sele ed, they offer them for sale upon accommod sing terms.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, GEO. LITTLE. R eigh, Oct. 12, 1835.



F esh Drugs, Medicines, &c.

W. LLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. Are now receiving

rom NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, Their Fall Supply of

I ugs, Medicines and Chemicals, I ints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

I itters' Materials, &c. &c. All Twhich may be relied upon as being of the

mos- pure and genuine qualities. Their Cutmic & consist in part of the following : A etate Morphiæ Hydridate Potiss Nitrate Silver

S' lphate do. . Ant mony Quinine French Kreosote Black Oxyde Mercu-S ychnine P serine Blue Mass (London) Ic line V ratrine Oil Copaiva E ditine Cubebs

" Croton P josphorus Castic Potass Extr. Kahinca " Thorydace 1 thromate Potass . Sars parilla I a ounce of the last named Article, add-die one Quart of water instantly forms the compound

dec Stion of Sarsaparilla, of the London Plat-I by have also received, a supply of superist TR SES, and Suspensa y BANDAGES, (in

Dr. Oldridge's

I ALM OF COLUMBIA e best and cheapest preparation for the

to produce WHISKERS and EYE BROWS in ver sho t time, though there were none on the fact before, and has been found to excel every aut de that has been sold as a Curling fluid. Indian Vegetable Cerate,

Kephalia,

At 1 a general assortment of pure French Ge man, and American Colognes-Laten er, Hungary, Horey, Hermitage Es tra t, Eau de Portugal, and Florida Wa

ter with a variety of Fancy Soaps. Ivory Tooth Brushes, } London make Imitation do Chlorine Tooth Powder and Wash, Queen Adelaides do

rio prticle) Carbonic Tooth Powder, Dr. D. C. Amule'rs do

is their assurtment is more complete than as ever been, they feel confident that general sat faction will be given to all who may favod the h with a call. They also return their thant le Public for the very liberal share of patte nar I which has been extended to them, and for quelt a continuance of the same.

sthey have purch sed their goods print pa y with Cash, they would invite County Mi chants and Physicians, to call and exame for hemselves; as they are determined to se lot for the Cash, or to punctual customerbtober 17, 1835.

Superior Chewing Tobacco

Spanish Segacs.

IST received, a supply of BROWN'S RICH MOND TOBACCO-Also, a lot of SPA SEGARS. For sale by WHILIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. etober 17, 1835.

LAND AGENCY.

oster

ckso

spe:

WILLIAM CONNER, General Land Agent and Surveyor. Brownsville, Haywood County, Tennens

ILL attend to the selling, surveying, ing, &c. of all Lands encrusted to his se counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyet Gr son. Reference to John C. McLemer iz es B. Furgerson, of Nashville, William H. Leving, Doctor Jose Id es Smith, Charles Guyger, David Hay ies Smith, Charles Guyger, David Hay iert Shepherd, Brownsville, George M. Skley, Covington or William Stodart, Jan 15, 1814.