TERMS.

De Watchman may bereafter be had for Dallars and Fifty Cents per year. Class of FOUR new subscribers who will distance the whole sum at one payment, has the paper for one year at Two Dor When, and as long as the same class shall paragraph advance the sum of pallars the same terms shall continue, state will be charged as other subscri-

stribers who do not pay during the year a scharged three Dallass in all cases. Solveription will be received for less than

will be discontinued but at the opwas the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid

Tres of Apventising - Sixty two & a half only per square for the first insertion, and 314 to personare for each insertion afterwards
No alrertisement will be inserted for less ONE DOLLAR.

Medisements by the year or six months will alleat a Dollar per month for each squa e privilege of changing the form every

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

beswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Ap-15 a 50 cts; Cotton per lb. (ii fee per ib. 16 a 18 cts; Castings per S Colton vara, from No. 6 to No 2 00 ets : Feathers per lb; 35 64 7; Wheat pribush, \$1 124 was ger gal. 75 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 deef per lb 0 a 0 ets; Bacon per lb 121 b 124 a 15 ets; Rum (Jamaica) pergal; Vankee do \$1; Wool (clean) per th 30 Tellow per lb. 10 124 cts; To Tinen pr yo 1 Dets; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. 51 50 hard do \$1 50 a \$1 7 cts ; Claret do whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW.

Befin market per lb 6 a 8 ets.; Bacon per Will cis; Hams do. 00 00 ets; Beeswax wh Ma 22 ets; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 fale rope per lb a 12 14 cts; Coffee or 16 cts; Cotton per 100 hs \$54 74 000 Mil Corn per bushel 90 95 a cts ; Flour handons per orl \$7. 8 0001, from stores per will 13; Iron per 100 the \$5 64 a 0; lass per gal 45 50 a cts; Nails cut assortder 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do. per lb. 20 s firk per br! \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 15 W/ Sugar per lb. 12 10 1-2 a ets; Salt pr wiff 5; Salt per bushel 871 31 cts; Steel Ahand per lo10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE

hidy, peach 75 a 80. Do, Apple, 60 a 70 ht prib 8 10 a 000; Cotton pr ib 6 a 8 rts br 12 a 131 : Flour bbl. \$5 a 6 med or bh \$1 00 a 000; Feathers pr lb 45 a Mom proust 1 a 000; troc prib 5 a 6; Mo-104 50 a 75; Sugar or fb 74 a 111 ; Tobacco; 13; Wheat or bush \$0 00; 0 Whiskey 1 52 55, Beeswax 20 a 00

Wanted Immediately WO or three Journeymen Shoe makers, of loor and steady hamis, to whom good wa-

pad constant employment will be given. H. EAKELS & SON. Immonsville, N. C. May 25 1837 3w45.

THE Co-partnership of Doctors Mitchell & Bychelle, is this day dissolved by con

Affersons indebted to the firm, are requested and settle their accounts. Those having ment them for settlements.

s judebted to Dr. Mitchell, previ Copartnership of Bouchelle & Mitch 1920th, 1837-1142

R. M. BOUCHELLE Ill continue the practice of Medicine, &c. in the Town of Salishhry, and its vicinity toms are at the end of the North East wing

Mansion Hotel. My 20th, 1837 .-- 1144

Notice.

HE Subscriber at February Court, obtained letters of administration on the estate of William C. Brandon, dec'd., and hereby plyment immediately; and all those bavetwithin the time prescribed by law, or this will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. RICHARD HARRIS, Adm'r. my 20,71837-5144

BE ROBERT STRANGE of the U. S. is to deliver the Annual Address before Lucrary Societies, at the commencedoor University.

NOTICE

Ooks are now open at the Office of the Walchman and at the Store of Geo. W. in the Town of Salisbury, for subscripthe capital stock of Favetteville and en Rail Road under the Acts of Assem-1833 and 1837

THE COMMISSIONERS.

JOB PRINTING every description done AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS. For Sale at this Office

contemplation. But its reasoning is not, 'made but little progress since June. by ing - Nat. Int.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. The July Instalment of the Surplus Revenue :

OR. THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The Washington Globe, for some weeks past, has been making almost daily attacks upon the Bank of the United States, with the manifest design of casting upon that All letters to the Editor must be post institution the odium which is due alone to The harwise they will certainly not be at the financial policy of General Jackson. The Globe cannot but be sensible that 'the humble efforts to restore the constitutional currency,' made by the individual under whom to have served was 'glory enough' for his successor, have brought the country inprofisements will be continued until orders to its present distracted condition; and it ted to stop them, where no directions as also sensible that three months cannot elapse without a convulsion, which wil convince the most stubborn adherent of the party in power the entire failure of 'the experiment' from which such disastrons consequences have resulted. The convolsion to which I refer is the failure of the Government to pay over to the States the July instalment of the Surplus Revenue; or, what would be infinitely worse, a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the consequent substitution, of Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] depreciated paper money not convertible into com, for the mixed currency of com and convertible paper, which the country enjoyed when General Jackson came into power, and which it would have continue until this day to rojoy, had be not been flattered by court sycophints into the belie that he possessed, by intuition, a depth, of latter per lb 121 cts; Lard per lb 15 financial knowledge, which all others have sal ar hashel \$1 25 1 50 bis; Steel, Ameri- only been able to acquire by hard and latistes, per lo. 10 cts; English do per lo horious study. With such a prospect be-Cast do. per lb 25 a 30 cis; Sugar fore them, of a stoppage of payment by the Treasury on the one hand, and a rag currency on the other, it is not surprising that those who have brought about the dil- nm: should use the columns of the otheral pa gat \$1 3 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet) per to forestall public opinion, by attempting to prove that the disasters which ar now stalking over the land, and which wil soon knock at the doors of the Treasury have wholly resulted from the operations of the Bank of the United States. Vain and futile, however, must be their attempt. Party devotion, when the spoils of victory' are held out as a reward, becomes party hatred when poverty states one in the face; and to suppose that political leaders, when the have nothing to give as the price of servili ty, can maintain their influence with those they have ruined betrays a want of acquain tance with the principles which have held mentalister pr lb 10 to ets; l'attow per lb 10 the dominant party together since the crea-

has a happy knack of furnishing the very that no transfers from the West to the East arguments that overthrow its on positions have thus far been made; and the question Thus, in the paper of the 4th instant, in very naturally occurs, how can these Wesgal 40 a 00; Nails cut 74 a 8; Salt which it boasts of its own prophetic sagaci- tern and Southwestern banks collect and ty, by quoting an article first published in transmit eight and a half initions of dollars March 1835, in which it pronosticated the to the Atlantic cities in the present emdisasters which would result from a 'mon- barrassed condition of the money mirket? strous,' an 'unheard of 'expansion of twelve | Every body conversant with trade knows millions of dollars in four months, by the that there are but two modes in which re-Bank of the United States, it very simply mutances can be made from the West to the lets us into the secret, that this very bank, Eist-one in bills of exeninge, the other which had produced such tremendous con- in specie. As to bills, the supply through sequences, from an augmentation of its out the whole Western and Southwestern loans to the extent of twelve millions, (sub- country is extremely limited owing to the sequently increased to twenty.) had, between cessation of demand at the East for the pro-October, 1830, and April 1832 expanded itself to within a fraction of thirty millions of dollars, without having produced any disasters whatever, as every one may recollect who looks back to the period which preceded the removal of the deposites. But is it not singular, that whilst the Globe ascribes such mighty effects to an expansion of twenty inilions of dollars by the Bank of the United States it should never breathe a syliable of the effects produced by the expansion of General Jackson's new banks, which, during the year, 1835, alone, in conjunction with the others which existed before, increased their loans seven'y-two millions of dollars, besides the twenty? !!s silence upon the latter point is sufficient to convict it of intentional concealment of three-fourth parts of the evidence in the case, and the Public may therefore judge of the lairness of its statements, which is certainly not such as ought to be expected in an official journal.

displayed.

The ground upon which the inability of the Government to pay over the July instal ment of the Surplus revenue rests, is the known embarrassed condition of some of the deposite banks, and the general derangement of the pecuniary affairs of the

On the 26th of December last, the Secrectary of the Treasury made a report to the Senate in compliance with a resolution passed by that body on the 20th of the same month, calling for information relative to the transfers of public moneys, ordered since the 23d of June, for the purpose of executing the act of that date for regulating the deposites of the public money. In this report, the Secretary stated that nearly this sum will be was all the transfers, which had been ordered the Government, had reference to the removal of funds from bursements, I r some of the banks which had a larger sum ing from the on deposite than the law allowed, to other than adequate banks in the same place or in other States, formed but that the process of transfers for the ap- that the portionment of the deposites among the ary States in the prescribed proportions, so as

then deficient, and has not been thus cometed in a single case unless the State of 'Onto be considered an exception? Thereport also informs us that at that date sixteen be paid from other States, besides about two-thirds of the five millions to be reserv-'ed next month to defray current expendi-'tures.' That this process would be attended with difficulty is thus declared:

But, however difficult the apportionment among the States must be when it all goes

this amount \$11,597.504 was the propor- banks, statement G. tion falling to the eleven: Southwestern and Western States, namely, Alabama, Mississpi, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, and Michigan The amount of public money in the deposite banks of those States was, on or near the 1st of November last, as will hereafter appear, \$20,282.930; so that, after deducting the entire sum to which they would be entitled for their whole four instalments, they would be under the necessay of transferring \$8.655.456 between November, 1836, and October, 1837, to the Adantic cities ! That no part of this vast sum, or at least only a small part of it, can De have been up to this period transferred, is more than probable from the fact that, as Al there existed in the Atlantic cities a fund A adequate to pay the two first instalments in January and April, no immediate necessity xisted for the transfer. These deposite inks, as a whole, if the statements of the Goobe are correct, are not very prompt in [1] hell movements when money's to be paid. 3 linis manifestly appears from an article pubhabed in that paper of the 16th January, 1837, in which it was stated? upon official | Arkansas and Missouri-none. authority, that the loans and discounts of all the deposite banks were

In July and August, 1836, \$164.469.823 And in December, 1836. 166, 454, 785 Thus showing that these banks, instead of curtailing their loans & discounts so as to be This, Tea Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 372 cts; tion of the surplus revenue. All this, the prepared to meet the instalment as it become halo pr 15 \$1 a 1 25 cts ; Tobacco manu Globe well knows, and hence the despera- due, actually augmented them to the extent tion which its leading articles have latterly of near two millions of dollars, and by that means rendered it more difficult to meet With all its violence, however, that jour- the subsequent ones. I say, with such evinal renders the Public some service. It dence before us, it is more than probable

*Apportionment among the several States of the public money temaining in the Treasury on the 1st langary., 1837, excepting five millions of doil its

		-5. Y	emparrassme
States.	No. Elec-	Amount to be	apply to tho
	toral votes.	deposited dur	ses have alre
		ing the year	posite banks
		1837.	ble to obtain
Maine	. 10	\$1,274.451 02	another city
N. Hampshire	7	892,115 71	ter that drafts
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231.53	upon another
Rhode Island	4	509 780 41	non-payment
Vermont	7	897.115 71	draft upon a
Connecticut	. 8	1,019 560 81	honored.
New York	42	5.352.694 28	Under this
New Jersey	8	1,019.560 81	very natural
Pennsylvania	80	3,823,353 06	the Sectetar
Delaware	3	382,335 31	Has he the
Maryland	10	1.334 451 02	
Virginia	23	2.931.237 34	may be unal
North Carolina	15	1,911 676 53	in order to
South Carolina	11	1,401.896 12	contracts ?
Georgia	11	1.401,896 12	most certain
Alabama	7	893,115 71	specie payo
Mississippi	4	509.780 41	genuine rag
Louisiana	- 5	687.225.51	Jackson's le
Missouri	4	-509,780 41	Such an eve
Kentucky =	15	1.911.676 53	hazarde
Tennessee	15	1.911.676 53	prob
Ohio *	21	2,676,345 14	
Indiana .	9	1.147.005 92	
Illinois	5	637 225	
Arkansas	73	382,3	
Michigan -	3	9	
11 - 1 5 3% Toll 4894 - 1	B W Carlot	The state of the s	

† If it be objected to

The following Essay was evidently writed to be gradually and seasonably ready for duce of the former, upon which alone bills this money, contracts, engagements, and jist so fast and no faster—that (says he) is what ten before the suspension of specie pay payment to each State the next month, and can be drawn; and of that limited supply, the enterprises to a large amount have been ments by the Banks was immediately in quarterly thereafter during the year; has apprehension of a similar fate to that which entered into. Pennsylvania, by a prudent has already attended many millions of dol- foresight of her Executive, has escaped on this account, the less clear and convinc- means of transfers to the several States lars draws upon New York and Pailadel- from the disappointment, which must be phia, must produce a general distrust. If. severely felt by some of her sister States, indeed, it was the deposite banks alone that having made no disposition of her share, required bills the demand might possibly and will therefore be able to meet the cribe met; but this is not the case. The States were deficient of their proportions chants who are indebted tens of millions ees. Perhaps party devotion in some in sums varying from \$150,000 to \$160, of dollars to the Eastern cities for goods, States may smother the ebullitions of an-.000 each, and requiring in the whole, to the banks which are not deposite banks,but ger, which cannot fail to be excited against 'produce an equality, \$11,000 000 more, to which are indebted to Eastern correspon- the ' pet' institutions, and perhaps against dents, and Eastern stockholders of South- the Secretary, for not making them fulfil western banks who desire to make sale of their obligations, but in others a clamor their stocks on the spot, are all competitors will-be raised against all the aiders and ain the bill market, and their united demand bettors of the experiment, for having so must far exceed the supply. But have the grossly deceived the Public with their deposite banks the ability to purchase bills quack financiering. of exchange, even if they could be procur- And now let us inquire what influence into final effect, merely for the collection ed? Can they compel payment from their this measure would have upon the state of and paying over such immense sums into debtors who have nothing to pay with but the money market, and how far it would new hands, and however widely, and with lands? Every body will agree that, to a go towards relieving the existing pressure? what embarrassment some of the money very great extent, this must be impossible. I answer that, if the deposite banks should must, in the end, depart from the usual Can they extend their issues, so as to pur- default in their payments to the Governchannels of commerce and of our fiscal chase bills with their notes, without render- ment, and be thereby relieved from the neoperations, the directions of the act in this ing their situation most precarious? This cessity of a rapid reduction of their loans, respect, as stated in my annual report, could will hardly be pretended by any one who without which no payment can be made not with propriety be neglected by the De- reads the following table made up from the on the 1st of July, the indulgence would partment, and are in the course of comple- official statement of their condition, as it be immediately felt by their debtors and tion at the proper periods within the ensu- stood on or near the 1st of November last, by the community. That portion of them, as given in the appendix to the journal of The total amount to be distributed a- the select committee of the House of Remong the States was \$37.468.859 * Of presentatives on the agency of the deposite

DEPOSITES TO THE CREDITS OF

Dep	site	Banks	. Cir'lation.	U. S Treasurer.
Alabama	1	Bank.	\$2.052,515	\$1,335,553
Mississippi	2	do.	2,843,529	1,958,307
Louisiana,	2	do.	1,989,759	4,705,455
Tomassee,	2	do.	4,602,307	777.391
K hacky,	7	do.	2 422 955	1,399,942
Ohio.	8	do.	2,600,026	5.130,875
Indiana,	3	do.	2.239,875	2,257.895
Idinois,	1	do.	71.967	72,320
Michigan,	3	do.	940,198	1,616,118
	29		\$19,163,131	\$19.253.856

epos	ite	Bank	officers.	Other Depo-	
a.	1	Bank	\$284,680	\$130ries	hand \$282,915
ISS.	2	do.	24,407	1,690,934	860,218
н.	2	do	138,310	1,245,514	696,030
enn.	2	do.	46,258	694,302	241,504
n.	7	do.	100.360	633.970	930 638
110	8	do.	189,779	1,106,585	1,379.775
1.	3	de.	18,815	399,800	1,121.950
No.	1	do.		19.161	36,185
ch.	3	do.	231,495	683,468	378.751

From the foregoing statement it will appear that the cash liabilities of those twenty nine

banks were as follows: \$19,163,131 Circulation,

Public deposites, - \$19,253,856 1,029 104

Other depositors,

Making a total of \$46,574,362 To meet which they jointly held a stock of specie equal to less than six millions of dollars, being in proportion of one metallie dollar to seven dollars and three quarters of paper. From this view of the case it must be evident that the ability of these banks to purchase bills by fresh emissions of paper credits will be impossible, withont the hazard of being brought to a stoppage of specie payments. That they cannot pay eght and a half millions, or any misiderable portion of that sum, in specie,

without the same hazard, is equally evi-

lent; and it may therefore be fairly as-

simed that the transfers cannot be made.

But, it is to be noted, that the defalcation in he transmission of funds from West to the East is not the only difficulty that will be experienced by the Western and Southwestern deposite banks. The settling of balances between those of different States, & even between those of the same State, must be attended with great embarrassment. The same remark will apply to those of the Atlantic cities. Cases have already occurred in which the deposite banks of one city have not been able to obtain the balances due by those of another city; and it is known to the writer that drafts drawn by one deposite bank ago as September, 1833, now nearly four years 30,340,340 francs, and of 1836. 48.968 805 upon another have been protested from ago. 11 non-payment, and that already a Treasury 71 draft upon a deposite bank has been dis-

Under this condition of things, it may very naturally be asked, what course will the Sectetary of the Treasury pursue ?-31 Has he the power, and if he has, will he and the Major thus writes: 02 bring suit against the deposite banks who 34 may be unable to pay, and their sureties 53 in order to coerce the fulfilment of 12 contracts ! Should he' do this. 12 most certainly bring about specie payments, which genuine rag currency Jackson's long

mer sis without any derangement of her finan-

therefore, whose pecuniary embarrassments were of a nature to be cured by a reasonable extension of time would have the chance of being saved from ruin. But there would be great danger that the banks might be imprudent, and extend their is- therefore a grist was sent to mill; on the resues, in which case a suspension of specie turn of the flour, the family prepared some of it payments would most assuredly follow, and bring with it a train of disasters even worse than those under which we are now writhing.

The greatest evil that could befall this were only affected with singular or uncommon country, not only as regards her prosperi- feelings. By the aid of medicines, principalty at home, but her honor and character a- ly active emetics, the poison was removed. One broad, would be general suspension of spe- or two of the cases seemed to require all the aid cie payments by the banks. In the that medicine could afford, and then threatened prevention of such a catastrophe, the Govrnments of the Union and the States, as sons on their guard against this vegetable, (comwell as the whole People, have a deep and monly called gympson,) and to remind them of lasting interest; and it is for that reason the necessity, in cases of the kind, to apply as that I assume it as certain that the Gener- speedily as possible that kind of medicine that al Government would pursue the course which I have above indicated It is indeed probable that the Secretary of the Treasury, judging from his official notice of the 1st instantain which he intimates the possibility of a diminished revenue,* might, if he had the power, voluntarily a quantity of the seed sofficient to baffle the aid withhold from the States one or both of the instalments yet to be paid, upon the ground that the wants of the Treasury to meet appropriations demanded such a course. But he possesses no such power. The money must be paid, if it can be obtained, and after being once paid, can only be recalled by gentle instalments, not exceeding two hundred and forty thousand dollars in any one year from the State receiving the largest share, and from the other States in the same proportion.

AN EXAMINER.

* The words of the Distribution Law of 23d June, 1836, are these;

" Provided, further, That when said ed by the Secretary to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for, in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days for the effects of arsenic, and, from appearances, every additional sum of \$20,000 which at any time may be required."

TIMES PAST AND TIMES PRESENT.

From the New York Evening Star.

We have had occasion frequently to recur to the writings and savings of various individuals. who wrote and spoke of events that were to follow in the elent of such and such courses being adopted as were urged at the period when they thus wrote or spoke. But we have rarely met with any production that seems to cover so much ground, in the shape of prophecy, as the following extract of a letter written by Major Jack Downing to his old friend, 'the Gineral,' as long

The Major, it seems, had come on to New York from Washington to ascertain for 'the Gineral,' how things would work in case the deposites were taken away from the United States Bank, and given among sundry State banks. He fell in with his old friend Zekel Big elow, and they together entered into the inquiry, naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has

'Zekel save there is jist about so much hard

I call the klicker, and if it warn't for that you would see trouble in it right off, and I'll show you; but I know it will send the old watch all to smash. However, he twitched out the klicker or balance wheel, and the old watch did whiz for a spell, I tell you. Some of them little wheels went so fast you could'at see nothin on ea for a spell. One at last keeled up, and agothe its teeth knocked out. She sinp'd a spell, t splinters flew, and by & by the hull scrape on sin stop'd. Zekel slick'd his kew down, and look d at me, and says he, 'Major, we have spilt the watch, but I dont vally the loss on it an atom. seeing that you have got a notion by it. And with that he scraped it altogether and wrapped it up in the Washington Globe. There! says he, Major, you send that to the Government and tell the Gineral there is more than soon folks think on who want to meddle with backs and money-matters without knowing all about 'em; and with that we took a glass a switch and went to bed."

POISON BY JAMESTOWN WEED

WEST UNION, (Ohio,) May 5 During the past week, Mr. James McGoveny of this village, had several of his family partially poisoned with Jamestown seed. The circumstances were as follows: Mr. McGoveny had raised a crop of buckwheat, amongst which this poisonous vegetable grew to some extent, and was moved and threshed with the wheat. Apprehensions were entertained in regard to the safety of using it. However after passing the grain several times through a patent wheat fan, and also through a cockle seive, it was deemed clean, or sufficiently so to venture its use; for the table. Five or six of the family ate of it, and were in a short time alarmed by symptoms of poison; such of the family as had used freely of the bread were seized with delirium or crazy fits; such as had eaten but little of it

will operate quickest in cleansing or unloading This is the fourth or fifth instance of poison by Jameston or Jamestown seed which has come to our knowledge; one of the cases having proved fatal. This was a little box seven or eight years old, who had chewed and swallowed of medicine. It occurred in Belbrook, Greene county, Ohio, about sixtween years ago. - Free

> Philadelphia, May 12, DEATH BY POISON.

A Coroner's inquest was held, on Tuesday afternoon, on the body of a person named James Thompson, aged apparently about thirty five vears, he had left his lodgings and walked out to the neighborhood of Frirmount, where he was taken sick; and, being obser ed by some persons passing, they assisted to remove him to the Robert Morris Hotel, where a physician was called, and the gentlemanly proprietor caused every attention to be paid to him; he however continued to get worse, and e entually died in much agorty. Previous to his death, he stated that he had purchased, the evening previous, at money, or any part thereof, shall be want- a drug store, what he supposed three couls worth of cream of tartar, which he had taken in the morning as medicine.

The jury was not satisfied as to the exact cause of his death, and would not render a verdict until an examination should be had by physicians; accordingly, Drs. Lukens, Rhoades, and Pennock, were called in, and after a post mortem examination, pronounced that the death of the above-named individual has been caused by he must have swallowed near half an ounce. The verdict of the jury was, that his death was caused by taking arsente by mistake for cream of

U. S. Gazette.

Among the passengers in the ship Montreal, which sailed from New York for London on Thursday, is the veteran Commodre Rodgers, of the Navy .- Nat Int.

Manufacture of Beet Sugar in France. -The French Minister of Finances states this to be, for 1835, 668.936,762 lbs. and for 1836. 1,012,710,580 lbs. The value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835 was francs. There are 542 manufactories at work, and 39 are being erected.

The Express Mail of yesterday afternoon, from the South, brings information that Commodore Dallas, commander of our thought it his duty, on examining tato the