



THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Saturday, December 15, 1854.

We make our acknowledgments to H. B. Moss, Shepley, & Spickett for copies of the President's Message, likewise to the Hon. Mr. R. M. Jones for several favors of the kind which we received during the recess.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give in this number, the whole of this document, and as it is a privilege universally conceded by the Editorial Corps to assume the chair of criticism on this annual occasion, no matter what may be the capacity or qualifications of this such self-created tribunal, we too, will take this paper under our adjudication, and without any ostentatiousness, and with diffidence or not, we proceed to say, first as to its literary merits, that it is plain good *another* English, not very badly spoiled, nor very much against the rules of Murray, except that in one case "those" is used for "they"; that the rhythm of this production is not, as after all, the secret of English prose as well as English poetry, is at least equal to that of Burns, MacCulloch, & ought to satisfy the greatest stinkers for smoothness of expression. In the potency of its judgment therefore, we declare it to be the work of a good belle-lettre scholar—and that is our first point.

Next, as to the subject matter, we say like-wise, that this is good, and except as heretofore excepted, we are proud of it as an American citizen; to take up the matter a little more gravely, we think this message shows more truly the points in which General Jackson's superiority consists, than any thing of the sort that has ever proceeded from him; the boldness with which he takes up the subject of the Tariff, and recommends its reduction—the brief and dignified manner of treating another delicate subject expected with that, are worthy of commendation. The firmness with which he adheres to his position, that the exercise of the power of making internal improvements of a local character, is dangerous to the peace of this Country, and the general recommendation for the Federal Government, to keep strictly within the sphere of its delegated powers, find their commentary in its details—we are satisfied that nothing but a Government of the simplest kind can suit the purposes of this widely dispersed and diversified people.

We are glad to see the liberal views taken of this message by the opposition prints in general, and in none more than by that most talented periodical, the *Lynchburg Virginian*, this agrees something like a disposition for fair play during the recess, and proves the necessity of continuing the duration of the Presidency in the same person to one term. Although in the main, we think this message an excellent performance, we can not approve of the President's views as to the public lands—if any division is to be made of these lands let it be made amongst all the states to whom they jointly belong, and it seems to us that it would be a violation of the rights of property in the very highest degree to give them to the new states exclusively. If the purposes for which the public domain was surrendered by the states of New York, Virginia and North Carolina, &c. had been answered as the President says, it would seem to us to be much more compatible with justice, that it should revert back to these states, than go to any other party, except the United States.

Nor do we sanction the ill feeling evinced in this message towards the U. S. Bank. No one can object to a strict examination into its affairs, the Bank itself we believe, would be as willing to this as any one else. If Congress shall believe that the accusations are sufficient to establish to raise a suspicion of its solvency, or of its misconduct, why, by all means let the examination be made. But what if misconduct be proven, is it reasonable that the Bank should be abolished? By no means, the Stock of this Bank belongs to individuals against whom as a class no impropriety is alleged, if its agents, the President, directors &c. have abused their trust, let them be tried out of office and punished. And let others be put in who will more faithfully discharge their office. We can see no justice in visiting the consequences of this misconduct on thousands of innocent people, some of whom are widows, some orphans, & very few of whom have had more to do with the operations of the Bank than the Editor of this paper—we cannot think with the President on these points and it is our intention to show our real sentiments, no matter who may gainsay them. On these points we believe, that a great majority of the President's friends in North Carolina will disagree with him, but it will not diminish their devotion to the general cause of the Administration, which they believe to be the cause of the *Liberty and the Union*.

"I wisdom take my seat" in the Government House.

We see it stated in the Raleigh Papers, that the Legislature by a vote of 75 to 32, had confirmed the right of Burton Craige to represent the town of Salisbury in that body—we are informed that the committee of Elections reported that the two candidates each, had received an equal number of constitutional votes, and as the Sheriff had written to them that if he had believed so, he would have voted for Craige, that Ergle, he did vote for him—His return was however, that there was not a tie, but that Craige was elected, of course he could not give his vote at all, he not having determined the previous point, which alone could entitle him to vote, to wit, that there was a tie—Did any set of wise men ever before imagine that the Sheriff could give his favorite candidate a double chance for his seat, only by receiving and putting into the Box opposite votes, and another by giving his own vote in the contingency of these votes being equal? Perhaps we may get a clue to the circumstance that led to this result from the fact that on Saturday night the news of this vote reached Salisbury, on Monday morning, a memorial was on foot in that place, which was approved to be presented by Mr. Craige, to the Genl. Assembly, praying that body to grant an appropriation to re-build the State House at Raleigh, and as far as we can understand, this memorial was only presented to the friends of Mr. Craige—comment is unnecessary!

We publish in to-day's paper a Bill presented to the legislature of South Carolina, and which the *Calden Journal* says this has become the law of that State—we have heard weary of contemplating the progress of this disastrous and appalling measure—Are the people crazed, that they still follow after the men who originated this scheme of disunion? They have seen themselves do-or-dared at every step in the business of opposing the Tariff, two years ago it was only remem-

brance—general strong—respectful—monstrous—then it was indignation—remonstrance—then it was Nullification—but Nullification was a peaceful remedy—altogether peaceful—no force was at all necessary, nor was any thought of the people swallowed this too, and because if the mean time existed still more against the Tariff—Then comes Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet—they read a labored piece of spinners, and because they cannot answer it they think they believe it;—but the remedy is still peaceful—all to be done by building and shaking by the operation of the United States Courts. A tremendous effort is made to get a majority in the State Legislature—this is done—having got the power of the State in their hands by a small majority, they then for the first time, show what their real purpose is—they have a convention—that body in the most hurried manner denounces the Supreme Law of the land prepares for forcible resistance with armed men, and adjourns. The Legislature then meets, and their first act shows how they mean to proceed with the peaceful remedy—a remedy that requires an army of twelve thousand men to be raised in anticipation of its effects. For a further commentary on the aspect of this monstrous Doctrine of Nullification we invite the attention of our readers; to an article signed Leonidas, extracted from the Charleston Courier, which may be found in our present number.

The Legislature of the State of Virginia, commenced at Richmond, on Monday, 3rd instant. George C. Dringhouse, Esq. of Brunswick, was elected Speaker of the Senate, in place of the late Mr. Holt, deceased—Lynn Banks of Madison, was chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates. The message of Gov. Floyd was delivered, but has not been read. Since, however, he has been voted for as President, by the most sovereign State of the twenty-two, we must read it and that carefully, to see if we can discern any of those marks of Greatness that give him pretensions to an office so high. He fit for a President! and we his neighbor, and his acquaintances generally, should never have dreamed of such a thing were we not all so very dull sighted in matters of this kind.

"Give to every one his own."—Since we have been in the Editorial business, we have endeavored, strictly to give credit to every article which we have extracted; but we do not pretend to say, we have done so in every instance—we are aware that it requires a good deal of care, and to make the paper or book from which an extract is taken, &c. &c. therefore, do not blame some of our fraternity with a serious offence, in sometimes omitting to give the Watchman his due in this respect. We are not able in this remote situation to give much that is worth copying—let us own candidly our faults in the effort, and when we do, we disinvite our neighbors to run away with their *falseness*.—We mention this matter, because we leave in several instances; we could mention, been rather indifferently treated in this particular. We note especially the article headed "A Veteran Patriot," giving an account of the memorial of Col. Martin. This has been re-published in a great many papers and with one or two exceptions, either without any credit or with a wrong one. We use no personalities, for, from the amiable characters of several of the Gentlemen to whom this applies, we are satisfied that this was an oversight; but the thing has become so common that we must ask our friends for a little more accuracy in these matters.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Editor—When a man is continually busy-ing himself in public affairs, and is always endeavoring to make others do just as he pleases, it is the privilege of the public and their duty to examine that man well, and find out whether what he is aiming at is for the public good, or for the gratification of himself merely. We understand that Mr. CHARLES FISHER is openly endeavoring to propagate the doctrine of Nullification in North Carolina, although he so solemnly denied it in a public speech to the Citizens of Rowan County, which speech is published, and in a last respect at least, contains the very words he uttered in public. The fact is now that he is continually at the corners of the streets and other public places in the town of Salisbury, earnestly defending the late dreadful proceedings of the State of South Carolina, and openly up-holding an act, the very title of which, is an act to NULLIFY the law of Congress. It is well known too, that Mr. Fisher is the real Editor of the *Western Carolinian*, and is endeavoring, through its columns to "imbue the public mind with this pernicious creed." I think the present therefore, a fit occasion to scrutinize the man, who has thus thrown himself before the public; and this I will do fearlessly, although I know he has a united pack of standers and persecutors in his keeping, who are ready to frust down any one that may hiss them upon.—Is Charles Fisher then the man, whom the people of this vicinity should permit to dictate to them in a matter that concerns the very existence of our Union? Has he not been "every thing by starts and nothing long?" Many of you remember, that he was once a tariff man; that he talked in favor of it—that he wrote a book in favor of adopting a system of Manufacturing in North Carolina—there was then nothing like the protection of the Tariff, and a self-will same how or other always mingle itself with Mr. Fisher's patriotism, he was about to establish sheep walks in Montgomery County on a large scale, and by the golden harvest which he was to reap, the immense advantages of the Protecting System were bestowed upon the people of the South.—But these walks never were established.—This golden harvest never was reaped, and the system, that was then so beautiful in his eyes—the now repudiated and derided as odious tyranny which we must get rid of at the expense of *life, fortune and honor*. If Mr. Fisher will still deny that he was once in favor of the Tariff, and will authorize Lemuel Bingham, Esq., one of the Editors of the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*, to publish certain letters of his on this subject, I pledge myself that they will prove the fact beyond even his hardi-ood to contradict it. But this is the only instance of inconsistency in the man, who wields you to believe in, and follow him, at this important crisis.—You all remember that he voted in the Legislature for the division of Rowan county, after having long and often voted against that measure. He voted in favor of electing the Sheriff by the people after having long and often voted against that measure.—He voted in favor of a bill to prosecute the Banks of the State of North Carolina, after having advocated them during the same Session, and after having been publicly attacked by the leader of the measure against these institutions.—He flouted at the proposition for the Rail Road from the Yadkin to the Cape Fear, in a letter, which was brought home to him in the General Assembly of North Carolina by a Commissioner from Rowan, and which he had not the face to deny, or the candor to admit—although he had himself once introduced that same measure in that same body. He declared against the power of the Genl. Gov-

ernment, to construct public improvements, although he had once voted in Salisbury, on the subject of a Rail Road from Washington City to New Orleans, and submitted a memorial, which in express words recognized this power. Those are all public acts, which are all mentioned by public documents and cannot be denied.—I could mention instances of like inconsistency in his course towards public men, but the facts are summed up in this, that there is scarcely a man of any notoriety west of Raleigh, to whom he is not a personal and bitter enemy.—Now my fellow-citizens, such is the man, that wishes to make you believe, that it is your interest to join the great men of South Carolina in their attempts to break up a Union, which our fathers fought and bled to establish, which we have heard so much praised by foreigners, and which has been so much admired and beloved by ninety-nine-hundredths of the American People. This man was once a taster, and has often been employed by you in different stations; can any one of his friends and understappers point to any one act of his that has resulted in the public good? I saw not more than a year ago, in the Raleigh Register great credit given to him because he had invited a member of broken rank—Mr. Mc-North-Carolina, to restore the Statue of Washington; but since that man has gone off with 25 hundred dollars of the public money, and left the Statue as it was, we dare say it will turn out, that some one else invited him. He can not build his glory on this broken foundation what then can be shown for Mr. Fisher of which his friends can boast, or he can point to as the proof of his patriotism or genius?—not one word of all his doing, that evinces the least of either.—The only tie, he is now that he believed himself to be of the body has found it out, but a few of his tools in the town of Salisbury—the sense of this, and a prostration of all his hopes, has rendered him a desperate man, and it is only in the turmoil of a bloody Revolution, that he can ever hope to figure, this he knows, and for this I verily believe, he wishes to break up the Union.—Is this the man that we are called on to follow? Fellow Citizens of the west, will you follow him to your country's Ruin?

PUBLIUS.
Raleigh, Dec. 10, 1854.
Extracts from the Editor's Correspondence.
Dear Sir—Governor Swain took the oath of office on Thursday last, and gave to the two Houses a short speech. He declared himself no Union man, but did not distinctly express any opinion upon the all absorbing subject, which now agitates the South. He relies upon the firmness, intelligence and patriotism of the President, Congress and the Nation to correct the evil, and preserve the integrity of the Union.
The vacancy created by his promotion to the Government of the State, has given rise to much conjecture, as to his successor. Mr. Carson of Rutherford, Mr. Nash of Hillsborough, Mr. Settle of Rockingham, and an old acquaintance of the Legislature, Mr. Henry Seawell, are spoken of. It is generally believed that three, if not the whole, will be in competition.
On Saturday last, a Bill, amendatory to the Act, creating the Supreme Court, passed its first reading in the House of Commons, giving to two Judges, the power of holding Court and of deciding causes where they concur in opinion.

Raleigh, December 7th, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—The contested election from Salisbury has resulted as I had expected for some time, it is extremely difficult to expect with success, the seat of a sitting member. The Bill to elect the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts by the free white people, has become the law of the land, it passed the Senate by a vote of 45 to 17, the act requires the Clerks to be elected at the August elections, and for four years. I think we shall establish a Bank, but there seems to be considerable difficulty amongst the friends as to the details; probably the plan by which the State and individual stockholders are equally interested may succeed. Anti-nullification resolutions have been introduced into both branches of the Legislature, those in the Senate have been postponed until Friday next; it is understood that the representatives from the Union party in South Carolina will be here on Thursday next, and I suppose the thing has been so arranged out of courtesy to them. Nullification was at a law ebb here before the S. C. Ordinance was known, but its votaries have been lessened since. Any vote that may be had on Nullification in the Legislature, cannot be considered a fair test of its strength; many friends of the Union here are opposed to the Legislature's going on political resolutions under any state of things; many think it can have no good effect, so that you may not be surprised at the apparent result, when the vote may be taken on the resolutions. The Nullies will of course use their influence, and vote against them.

I think we have made the best possible selection for the Governor at this important crisis in our affairs; Judge Swain is firm, able and independent he is strong against nullification, he was inaugurated on Thursday, his address gave great satisfaction. He said he was a friend to the Union and the administration, but that he was no partisan.
We have the strongest assurances and hopes that the question of convention, will be satisfactorily arranged at this session, we have concluded to submit the following propositions directly to the people, for them to vote on them directly, (by the concurrence of the Legislature) That taxation and population (free white) shall be combined & form the basis of representation. That the Senate shall consist of 40 members, and the House of Commons of 80 members, upon said basis. The legislature to meet every two years unless called together by the Governor. The Governor to be elected directly by the people every two years, and that part of the 5th section, that requires all persons to be excluded from office unless they believe in the protestant religion to be expunged—these are the substance of the contemplated amendments, some wish to submit the proposition as to the removal of the Capitol but from what I can see and hear I think it more than probable, that the appropriation Bill, (as it is generally called) will pass.

FAMILY PIECE.

During the memorable contest between Mr. Fox and Sir Cecil Wray for a Seat in Parliament for Westminster Mr. Fox called on a Butcher, and solicited his vote, this bluff knight of the meat-axe, who was very determinedly in favor of his adversary, immediately stepped out and brought in a halter, which he offered to Mr. F. as an acknowledgement of the kindness of his visit. "By no means replied the ever ready Charles—I cannot think of depriving you of a family piece."
The following is from Bissets History of England, and evinces the warmth of feeling with which Mr. Fox, with all his frailties was beloved by his friends—no man ever existed who more effectually
"Drove a fever from the hearts of many"
A day of very high rank, still more eminent for beauty than for condition, one of our lovely countrywomen, who demonstrate that, in color-

ing a Venus or a Helen, poets do not exceed nature and experience, warmly interested himself in the election of Mr. Fox, with a success far beyond the hopes of the favoured candidate. Animated by personal friendship, and inspired with an ardent zeal for what she conceived to be a public benefit, this gallant woman undertook a personal canvass in favor of the leading candidate, and was not to be deterred by any inconveniences of the pursuit, or by the strictness of the opposite party, upon active efforts—which were successful towards the attainment of the object. Many voters indeed, though far from approving Mr. Fox's political principles and conduct, could not withstand the fascinating eloquence of so impressive an advocate, they might have resisted the utmost efforts of the brilliant genius of an Erskine or a Sheridan, but could not withstand the brilliant eyes of the Dutchesse: these two great masters of the pulpit might have vainly attempted to canvass for their brother orator; persuasion sat on the lips and dimpled in the smiles of the beautiful Devonshire, pleading for her brother whig.

Since we have introduced our favourite amongst all the British Statesmen, we will give the following which is in a note to the preceding.
The writer was one day present at this celebrated election, and being recently come to London, was forcibly struck with the free and easy terms in which some of the lower adherents of Mr. Fox, especially a party of butchers, accosted a member of the nobility, who was so distinguished by talents from any rank; that those persons of the very humblest address, terms of fond comrades—of a footing of perfect equality. "Charles, my sweet boy; God bless your black face! do not be afraid, my lad, we are your friends!"

Mr. Van Buren's sentiments concerning Gen. Jackson, delivered at a dinner lately in New York.
"Permit me to occupy your attention for a moment, by an observation or two, in reference to the personal character of the President, upon a point, in respect to which, no one perhaps has had better opportunities for judging him, myself—of which I have been long desirous of speaking, under circumstances adapted to the propagation of truth, and for which no better opportunity than this will probably present itself. The idea of Gen. Jackson's incapacity for the performance of civil duties, has been most sensibly, and I have almost feared, for the cause of truth, too successfully propagated. Whilst the world has been ready and willing to yield a full share of its approbation to his military talents it has appeared to me, that his friends even, excepting almost those of them who have been much about his person, have never done full justice to his capacities as a statesman. If so much business could enter into the mind of man as to induce him to withhold a deserved measure of approbation from a veteran public servant like General Jackson, who, without a single blot on his fame left overflowing, whose only personal and temporal desire is rest—and who, without a single earthly inducement to attach him to public life, save the well known wishes of his constituents, and the hope to be useful to his country, still consents to wear out the brief remnant of his days in the public service, it might possibly be apprehended from one, who, like myself, has had the good fortune to enjoy his unreserved confidence, to participate in his administration of the Government, whose share of credit in its proud results might be the more proportionately increased. I thank my God that it has not been permitted to me to entertain any such unworthy sentiment; and I take great pleasure in repeating thus publicly an opinion which I have frequently expressed in private conversation, that General Jackson not now, and has not had since his elevation to the Presidency, amongst his constitutional advisers, a single individual as well qualified to direct the conduct of public affairs as himself. There are undoubtedly those who excel him in particular and separate qualifications for that high office, but it is my deliberate opinion—that having I suppose to his knowledge of mankind, the promptitude and clearness of his perception—the strength and correctness of his judgment—his exemption from any thing of that vanity and self-conceit so often the besetting vice of genius—his disposition to listen with patience and liberality to the views of all who have a right to be heard by him, or whose opinions he has a right to ask—the unvarying uprightness and singleness of his purposes—the care and deliberation with which he forms his decisions—the inflexible firmness with which he executes them, and above all that extraordinary degree of moral courage which enables him under all circumstances, to do what he feels to be right, and thinks to be his duty, without bestowing a thought upon the personal effect it may have upon himself—there is no other man in the country who would have been so likely as Gen. Jackson to be successful in the administration of the Government, or whose services would be more valuable to the country in its present or prospective condition. It is, I trust, quite unnecessary that I should say, that in expressing this opinion, it is not my intention to arrogate to myself any superior capacity for judging in the matter, or to challenge for it any peculiar respect beyond what is due to the many opportunities for correct observation, which I have enjoyed, and the sincerity with which it is entertained; much less to do any injustice to the highly gifted gentlemen who are now associated with him in the Government, or to any who have heretofore stood in that relation to him. Of the weight that ought to be attached to this declaration, you will judge, and I doubt not, fairly. It is now impossible that Gen. Jackson can ever again be a candidate for public favor. Those who are capable of softening the asperities of the past, and disposed to do so and are influenced by a sincere desire to arrive at the truth, will I doubt not give to the views I have expressed, all the consideration to which they are entitled; and it is to me at all events morally certain that they do not anticipate a sentiment in which at no very distant day the American people will all concur."

VIEW OF THE MARKET.

SALISBURY.
(Made out on an admeasurement every Merchant in town.) to be weekly corrected.
Beeswax pr lb 161 a 18, Brandy, Apple pr gal. 35 a 40; do Peach, pr gal. (none) Cotton pr lb 81 a 9; Cotton baling pr yd. 17 a 194 Coffee pr lb 18 a 20; Castings pr lb 3 a 4 4-4; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, 61 374 a 150; pr bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 \$1 50 a 175; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr lb 35 a 4; Wheat pr bush 62 a 70; Rye pr bush 40; Oats pr bush 20 a 25; Corn pr bush 30 a 35; Hides—Green pr lb 5 a 64; dry pr lb 10 a 14; Iron pr lb 3 a 4 5 a 6; Lead pr lb 9 a 11—Leather, sole, 37 a; skirting pr lb 28, upper side \$1 25 a 2 50; Molasses pr lb 46 a 57; Nails pr lb 9 a 10—Provisions; Beef pr lb 23 a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork (none); Salt pr bush \$1 12 a 1 25; (Steel) American blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27 a 33; Sugar pr lb 10 a 12 a; Rums, Jamaica pr gal 92; Yalocco do \$1; Wool, clean pr lb 25 a 50; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 50; Tow-line pr yd 16 a 20; Wines—Teneriffe, pr gal 62 a 2 50; Madeira (none); Port pr gal \$1 50 a 175; Claret pr gal 37 a 175; Malaga, sweet, \$1 White key 25 a 30.
Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Mo. ass 37 a 40; Bacon lb. 8 a 8 1-2 Butter fresh 29; Cotton 104 a 10 3-4; Corn per bush 50 a 62; Coffee, lb. 16 a 18; Cheese 10 12 1-2 Candles, 18; Flour (from Wagg) 61 50 a 65 1-2; Flaxseed bush. \$1 a 25; pr lb 10; Iron, (Swedish) 5 1-2 a 6; Lard, (Cask) 3 a 3 1-2; Meal bush 62; Oats 37; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75; in sacks of 4 bush, 92 75 a 8; Steel German lb. 15 a 17; Blister 8; Bagging 30 a 37; Tobacco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-3; Manufactured 8 25; Ca. veudish 50 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30; Wheat bush. 75.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 8 a 9; Cotton pr lb new 11; Coffee pr lb 16; Flour pr bbl 44 a 5; Flax-seed pr bbl 20 a 30 Feathers pr lb 30 a 33; Corn pr bush 50 a 5; Iron pr lb 4 a 5; Molasses pr gal 34 a 36; Nails cut 7 a 8; Salt pr bush 70 a 75; Sugar pr lb 9 a 10; Tobacco leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 90 a 95; Whiskey pr gal. 32 a 33.

CHERRY LAKE.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Mo. ass 37 a 40; Bacon lb. 8 a 8 1-2 Butter fresh 29; Cotton 104 a 10 3-4; Corn per bush 50 a 62; Coffee, lb. 16 a 18; Cheese 10 12 1-2 Candles, 18; Flour (from Wagg) 61 50 a 65 1-2; Flaxseed bush. \$1 a 25; pr lb 10; Iron, (Swedish) 5 1-2 a 6; Lard, (Cask) 3 a 3 1-2; Meal bush 62; Oats 37; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75; in sacks of 4 bush, 92 75 a 8; Steel German lb. 15 a 17; Blister 8; Bagging 30 a 37; Tobacco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-3; Manufactured 8 25; Ca. veudish 50 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30; Wheat bush. 75.

STARTED.

In Charlotte, on Thursday the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Dr. Green W. Caldwell, to Miss Jane K. McCann, daughter of Maj. Samuel McCann.

DIED.

In Cabarrus county, on the 19th ultimo, of the scarlet fever, Susanna H., daughter of Mr. Edward Cress.

Died in this County a few days since, Parker a Negro slave belonging to the estate of Ruffin Gillespie, deceased, aged upwards of one hundred years. He had been for nearly fifty years; Secretary of Thiatira Church, in this county and as such was extensively known. He never was known to be sick and died suddenly without any apparent cause.—(Communicated.)

FOR RENT.

THE excellent Store Room, on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles and Meenan. For terms, apply to ANDRE MATTHIBU. Salisbury, Dec 15—491

Look at This!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 1, FOR 1853.
To be Drawn in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday, JANUARY 30th, 1853.
CAPITAL PRIZE, 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is	3,000
3 prizes of	2,000 is	6,000
25 prizes of	1,000 is	25,000
26 prizes of	500 is	13,000
33 prizes of	400 is	13,200
50 prizes of	300 is	15,000
82 prizes of	200 is	16,400
200 prizes of	100 is	20,000
589 prizes of	50 is	29,450

1012 PRIZES, \$180,000
SMALLEST PRIZE \$50.
Price of Tickets \$6; Halves \$3; Quarters \$1 50.

MODE OF DRAWING.

On the day of drawing, the whole of the numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the Prizes into another. The numbers & Prizes will be drawn alternately, first the number and next the prize, until all the prizes are drawn. Prizes payable in cash sixty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. Tickets and Shares to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at PALMER & JONES' Office, Danville, Va.
Dec. 15—3w21

MILLINERY.

MRS. S. D. PENDELTON,
GIVES notice that she has located herself in the Town of Salisbury, next door to the Office of the Watchman, where she is ready to execute all orders in the above line of business. Having learned this business, in the fashionable Town of Lynchburg and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia—Mrs. P. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses.—She will likewise, keep on hand a few Caps, Turbans, and Fashionable Dress Bonnets.

FARMERS' ACADEMY.

THIS lately erected Institution is situated about twelve miles North-West from Salem, near the Rev. Michael Douglass. We have succeeded in employing Mr. Wm. W. Burch, to take charge of our Academy, which will go into operation on the first of January next. The said Burch has had considerable experience in teaching, and is most cordially recommended by the President of our University. Board, including fire-wood, lodging, candles, washing, &c. can be obtained in respectable families, at the reduced price of \$23 (perhaps for less) a Session, which will consist of five months and a half. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the water is very good. Under the direction of Mr. Burch, students will be prepared for College; Tuition is low. From the favorable situation of our Institution, being away from the dangerous temptations, to which students are exposed about our little villages: the cheapness of board, the morality of the neighborhood; and the reputation of our teacher, &c., we confidently hope to receive the patronage of at least of our own, and some of the adjoining counties. MICHAEL DOUB, JOSEPH DOUB, HENRY DOUB, DANIEL SPAINHOUR, JACOB SPAINHOUR, Trustees.
Dec. 16—2w21

FEMALE Seminary in Statesville.

IN consequence of Mr. Caldwell's death, the exercises of the Female Seminary in Statesville, will be suspended until the first Monday in January.

TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

Instruction on the Piano Forte, by Miss F. J. Baker, &c. Some difficulty has always been found in procuring boarding for so large a number of young Ladies as attend this School, consequently it would be highly gratifying to the Teachers, if some Gentleman of strict morality would open a private Boarding-House for their accommodation.—It is probable a commodious House could be obtained for that purpose this Fall.
M. A. CALDWELL, E. J. BAKER, Teachers.
Statesville, Nov. 14—478

FOR RENT.

THE excellent Store Room, on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles and Meenan. For terms, apply to ANDRE MATTHIBU. Salisbury, Dec 15—491

FOR RENT.

THE excellent Store Room, on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles and Meenan. For terms, apply to ANDRE MATTHIBU. Salisbury, Dec 15—491

Look at This!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 1, FOR 1853.
To be Drawn in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday, JANUARY 30th, 1853.
CAPITAL PRIZE, 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is	3,000
3 prizes of	2,000 is	6,000
25 prizes of	1,000 is	25,000
26 prizes of	500 is	13,000
33 prizes of	400 is	13,200
50 prizes of	300 is	15,000
82 prizes of	200 is	16,400
200 prizes of	100 is	20,000
589 prizes of	50 is	29,450

1012 PRIZES, \$180,000
SMALLEST PRIZE \$50.
Price of Tickets \$6; Halves \$3; Quarters \$1 50.

MODE OF DRAWING.

On the day of drawing, the whole of the numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the Prizes into another. The numbers & Prizes will be drawn alternately, first the number and next the prize, until all the prizes are drawn. Prizes payable in cash sixty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. Tickets and Shares to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at PALMER & JONES' Office, Danville, Va.
Dec. 15—3w21

MILLINERY.

MRS. S. D. PENDELTON,
GIVES notice that she has located herself in the Town of Salisbury, next door to the Office of the Watchman, where she is ready to execute all orders in the above line of business. Having learned this business, in the fashionable Town of Lynchburg and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia—Mrs. P. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses.—She will likewise, keep on hand a few Caps, Turbans, and Fashionable Dress Bonnets.

FARMERS' ACADEMY.