increased majority from last year.

for the consideration of the States, as most worthy of the application of the fund which it will distribute among them-namely. Education, Internal Improvement, and Cologization of the Free Blacks. Liberty of election among the three, is reserved to the

It will be noticed that the Virginia Senators voted against the Land Bill: Why? Do they imagine that the colonization of the free blacks in Africa one of the purpososes to which V.rginia may choose to apply her dividend, is now popular in Eastern Western Virginia? | If so, they are widely mistaken. Mr. Tyler's motion to strike out that object, indicates some such objection.—Or perhaps they may conceive that the withdrawl of the proceeds of the Pub-Le Lands from the Treasury, may be seized as a pretext for keeping up a high Tariff? to meet the wants of Government, and as there is no probability of its being reduced lower within the five years to which the Land Bill's limited, that objection would scen myalid

We can see no reason why Virginia their taste. should not be satisfied with this bill, nav. well pleased with it; and not Virginia only, but all the Atlantic States at least. It will place \$200,000 per annum in her coffers, and makes disposition of a question which his for a long time perplexed the national souncils, and been a fruitful source of elecfoncering and demagogism.

From the Newbern Spectator.

The Rt Rev. Bishop of North Carolina s now holding his annual visitation in the trish of Christ Church, and we take this gion generally, and of the Episcopal comamon in particular, are daily fulfilling, in he happy resu ts of his ministrations. We rereamong those who hailed his election the Episcopate of the Diocese as an earis cheering to behold, so fir as he had ny opportunity of exercising the influence his sacred office, the effects of his deeted zeal and ardent labours in the service his divine Master. Strong are the claims r reverence presented from his apostolic stended by the favored people of his care, t in our opinion still stronger is the claim resteem and respect from the friends of of Gospel, which his personal qualities and inisterial gifts emphatically demand We ive listened with thrilling interest to his ne experience of emotions of no ordinary ind, which his happy and eloquent appeals behalf of the holy cause to which be has ven himself, have awakened. With so uch of devotedness: with so sublime ork before him: and with a spirit consented, as we believe, by the sanctifying reat and Triumphant Head in Heaven we ook to a rapid increase of his Church in umbers, godhness and piety.

We are pleased to hear that on Thursday the rite of confirmation was dispensed Kinston, Lenoir County, to nine persons, that in the town which for a short time nly has been a missionary station, the corstone of an Episcopal Church, to be lled Sr. MARY's, was laid by the Bishop. consequence of unexpected delays on the art of the workmen, the consecration of Thomas's Chapel, which is about ten onfirmation will be administered in Christ's thurch on Saturday night next.

The books are open for subscription to New State Bank, at the different pla-

ewhern and Cape Fear banks have nearly pired it is of the utmost importance that new institution go into operation as soon om the want of a circulating medium. le cannot perceive any plansible objecnk is established. The great influence Inch the State will have in its control and ion; but it cannot be deemed a very matead one; on the contrary, we think it will lave a very salutary effect in sustaining the redit of the institution, and inspiring conidence both at home and abroad. The ax of one per cent, is, we think, a very casenable and equitable provision; for we tinnot see the justice of taxing every other process of property and exempting banking

[N. C. Const.

We are sorry to say that the death of our esteemed fellow citizen, Henry Eckford, of the city of New Yerk acconfirmed beyond under date of the 20th November. The News was communicated to our squadron through a letter from Commodote Porter. tion: From personal knowledge of him that jury acted corruptly, and therefore, their other persons, who are not in reality what they out the saddle !" a part, and part from the information of verdict is null and void, so that I am not bound think they are.—Lowe! Journal.

tertained a very high opinion of his qualities as a man and of his usefulness, activi-It will be observed that Mr. Clay's Land ty, and enterprize, as a citizen. He has till has again passed the Senate, and by an suffered painfully during a part of his life under cruel misfortune and privations, but This bill is limited to five years, and is in was recovering from their effects, and we nature of an experiment If war occurs had hoped would have returned to his home. in the interval, it ceases to operate ipso to enjoy in tranquility, with the remnant of ficto, and the proceeds of the public lands his family, the competence which his skill are to be applied to the purposes of reve- in his profession (of a ship-builder) and his unweared industry-could not fail to The bill designates three great objects have secured to him-But it has been other-Wise decreed

Nat. Int.



WATCHMAN.

....Saturday, February 16, 1933.

PLAIN TALK FOR PLAIN PEULLE. There has been so much high learning, and so many hard words made use of about the thing called Nullyication, that we think something But as the 'Cariff of 1916 will yield enough should be printed for the information of those who do not know the meaning of all these hard words -s. we give this for the benefit of plain people, if the high-flyers choose to read it they can do so, if not, they can take up something else that has enough of consolidation, constitutionality, capies in Withernam, &c. &c. to suit

> Our object in these remarks, is to explain the nature of the question that now is going on in a very plain language and in familiar style, so that every body may judge of the matter for themselves, and not have to run to the village great men to explain for them.

You all know that money is necessary to pay the expenses of our government-our Members of Congress, our President, our officers and sol diers, are to be paid in money, and fifteen millions is stated to be the sum necessary to pay all these demands this sum must be raised by the people, either by way of direct tax or by some other plan; -the plan fixed on is, for them that buy broad cloths, and sugar, and sike, and a great many other things to pay so much on evereasion of expressing our opinion, that ry yard of cloth, or pound of sugar, for the privihe high expectations of the friends of re- legent bringing these foreign golds and landing law, the most effectual is the vindicatory. For them in our country ;-this is called the Tariffit was a plan first started by Mr. Caiboun of South Carolina, in the year 1816, at the rate of sixteen cents in every dollar's worth of Foreign grounds brought into the country-almost all the Southern then in Congress voted for this tax. est of future benefit to his church; and the reasons given by Mr. Calboun, why tais law should pass, were the same that the Northern men now give, that is, to prevent foreign goods from selling so low as to undersell goos inase by our own people, and by this means, w protect Domestic Manufactures. The duty of 15 per cent was not sufficient to answer the purposses of the friends of that measure for the Engparacter, and willingly as this reverence is Lauman by reducing the wages of their work men in the factories, were stai able to afford the articles which we bought lower than we could n inschantry, so the duties on things made abriad were put higher by degrees, intil tal got be in many cases equal to the cost of the arti cle in the Foreign market-one wound have thought that this would have made the things nimated and excellent discourses, and in taxed very high, and this was no to bt, the calculation of the f.i nds of the Tarin, but some inw or other every thing got to be very cleanno one could explain how this should have hisppened; these changes in the times are we think sevend the depth of our statesmen, to most of us. they are like the wind that " Cometil where it listeth, and we hear the sound thereof, and cannot tell whence it cometh or whitlier it goeth : entiment of being an Amhassador of his out this tax or tariff became disagreeable to Southern Politicians, although they started the principle of protection, and what has been done is only to carry into effect the object which they proposed, yet they have whirled round and new say, that any tariff, no matter how small, laid twith purpose of protection is nuil and void, and any State has a right to resist it and refuse to pay any tax at all-they say that our national Gov. ernment is a more co partnership of States, and that any one of them, whenever it dislikes a particular law, has a right to back out from the Union and break up the co-partnership. Our President, General Jackson, has said, however that we are united together as a nation of people and that no one State has a right to withdraw iles from this place, has been postponed any more than a County would have a right . itil the next visit of the Diocesan. No withdraw from a State, or any person would ce has been given that the ordinance of have a right to live in a county and throw off its authority. His idea is, that the whole nation has to a certain extent, an interest in South Carofina, which was purchased by mutual and large amounts of treasure and blood, and that the people who now live upon her soil, have no right to say they will break up the nation by refusing to s designated in the Governor's proclama- obey the laws of the nation and set up for herself this view of our venerable and worthy As the charters of the Old State Bank, the President, has been thought the true one ever since this nation was formed, and a large majority of the States, nearly all but South Carolina .-We all thought this view was right when some of the Yankee States threatened during the last possible. Should the charters of the War to withdraw from the Union-those with banks be permitted to expire be- then proposed secession were pronounced borough has published a pamphlet, under the tiare the new one gets into operation, much traitors by almost every Southern man, and even the of " Maria Stella, or the criminal exchange istress may reasonably be apprehended to this day the persons who had a hand in get- of a young girl of the highest birth for a boy of

be pretended that the Southern people can do what they denied that the North could de, is for tanagement, has been urged as an object them to explain who advance that doctrine-it alite, travelled in Italy with the Dutchess de is what they never have yet explained. more good growing out of the Tariff for the Northern people than for us of the South, and it is therefore unequal-but that we must have the law repealed by Congress, else we cannot get rid of it that the Constitution of the United States, which we adopted as a people, and is just as much a part of our Government as our State right to Congress to lay and collect taxes, and there is nothing in that Constitution going to say how much shall be collected, or how it shall be collected, or on what articles it shall be faid-or that any one but the President of the United

others, we have for a number of years en. | to enforce it, although all the world, but the World, but the PHESER- Persa 1, & Louis XIV.-Had I leisure, I Judge and Governor, might think that the jury had acted corruptly, yet the sheriff would have to obey the law as pronounced on their verdict. Why not then call this high tariff an abuse of the power which Congress plainly has, then say they have it not? Why, the reason is that if they were to call the thing by its right name, there would be no room for the doctrine of Nullification to stand on-the Nulliflers say they have a right to resist the law, because they that made it had no power to make such a lawwhereas if they were to admit it to be an abuse of a granted power, the only remedy would be to punish the corrupt members by turning them out of office, and put in other better ones to repeal

We will ask our country men if they have ever had a doubt, but that we of North America were a nation, have we not cherished the idea, that we were one great and glorious Nation, ho nored and beloved by our citizens and respected by the world-who have ever thought of doubting the fact until this new light of Nullification sprang up amongst us. And what should we be if theirs was the true light? A mere league of twenty-four petty soverergnties that could do nothing unless every one agreed to it-which would last just so long as we might be able to keep all the States in a good humour, and which could be broken up root and branch-when even any me of these States, one of them not larger than Rowan County, should happen to get into the couts at something which she did not understand, and which she might fancy was simed at her interest or her dignity Surely, such a work as this is not what we have been thanking and praising our fore-fathers for as an effort of wisdom. Why such a Government could not in the nature of things last ten years, no one could either respect it or love it-and men would be foolish to think of risking their lives to preserve a thing so feeble and weak.

Has the Federal Government a right to use

force against a sovereign State? This question has been often asked and often answered. That clause of the Constitution of the United States, that says, the Constitution and laws and treaties made under it, shall be the Supreme law of the land-gives of itself the right to use force against every body and every thing, Foreign or Domestic, that opposes this Supreme law ;-for without the power of enforcing its decrees the law would not be Supremein fact, without the right and power to force obedience, it would not be a law at all, but a mere recommendation. "Sovereignty and Legislature" (vi law) says Bl Com. vol. 1st, p. 46-"are indeed, convertible terms; one cannot of the same Work, we read, " of all parts of a be got out the next day .- Gaz. it would be lost labor to say, do this or avoid that. unless we also declare that this shall be the consequence of your non-compliance." Would it not be ridiculous also, in an Authority to threaten so and so for non-compliance, and have no right or power to execute such threat. Yet such is the supremacy of the summum jus imperii of our Constitution, according to the views of the ultra States Rights party in the South. Such a sovereign the Frogs would not repeat.

The great Debate has begun, the reader will perceive, in the Senate. After a sharp skirmish in advance, the main action has come on upon the bill reported by the Judicary Committee, to provide for enforcing the collection of the Revinue and for preventing attempts to resist the execution of the Laws laying duties on imports. We are under an impression that this subject will now ecupy the attenuon of the Senate exclusively, after the expiration of the hour alloted to morn business, until it is finally acted upon. We shall endeavor, at this interesting crisis, to keep our readers from day to day, well informed of what is going on in both branches of Congress.

THE TARIFF BILL is at length fairly out of Committee of the whole, and now upon the table of the House of Representatives. Much more debate, we presume, need not be anticipated upon it. Questions will now be taken, in reference to it, by yeas and nays, and every vote will tell .- National

The First of February, the reader will recollect, was the day on which the South Carolina Ordinance was to take effect: We have no information from Charleston later than that day. From Columbia, the seat of government of the State, we have seen a evening, the College Students in that place and marched through the Main street, with of the slaughtered myrmidons of Federal Despo- b 274 a 331; Sugar pr lb 10 a 124; Rum, an effigy of General J on, with a label tiem' "Andrew the First" on its head; and the Executive Messages in its hand. They bore it to the front of 'The Hive" Office (a Union paper,) and there burnt and shot it. 'So ended with us Nullification the first day," says the writer .- Nat. Int.

HISTORICAL MYSTERY. "To be or not be-that's the question." A most admirable discussion is now going on in European circles, on the question whether Louis Philippe, King of France, is Louis Phillippe The Baroness of Stemburg, formerly Lady Newting up the Hartford Convention, which it was the lowest condition;" in which she denies the lebelieved was got up for the purposes of Disunion gitunacy of Louis Phillippe, and asserts her own shall I knock one of them blossoms off are thought as little of, as the tories of the War claim to the throne of France. The facts alleged your hat?" ons to the principle upon which the new of the Revolution. How it can with any face by this lady, is abridged from the Caledonian Mercury, are, that in 1773 the Duke de Chartres; afterwards Duke de Orleans, alias Phillippe Eg-Chartres, under the name of Joinville; that during We, the friends of Union, admit that there is the Duchess's acconchment they staid at Modiolinia, where she was delivered of, a daughter; that Maria Stella, afterwards Lady Newborough and Baroness Seinberg, is that same person, and is accordingly Mademoiselle d'Orleans; that she was by her real inher, the Duke de Chartres, exchanged with the jailor, Chiapinia, for a boy, of whom Madame Chiapinia was delivered about the Constitution is that this Constitution gives the same time; that Louis Phillippe King of the French is that same boy, that the Duke de Chartres's motive for making the exchange was to secure his family a considerable property, which would have gone past him to another branch unless he had male issue; that the Dutchess de States can judge whether they have laid too Chartress had several daughters before this time. ninch or too little tax So we say any sax that and now despaired of ever having sons: that the doubt, by letters received in this city, from they may lay, no matter with what motives they Baroness Stembirg found her information respect officers of the Navy in the Mediterranean, may lay it is within their authority—if they ing her origin strongly confirmed by family like may lay it is within their authority if they ing her origin strongly confirmed by family likewere to lay a heavy tax with bail or partial mo- ness, and that she took the opinion of several em tives, it would be acting within their authority, ineat French lawyers on her cause and always but it would be an abuse of that authority-so if obtained one in her favors She inserts in her book, a jury was to pass a verdict against an innocent letters from several of the gentlemen of the robe, our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, to man from spite and malice, their verdict was set lir. Office, our Consul at Smyrna. He aside by the judge, or the man was to be pardon-died of a fever of about fifteen days' dura- ed by the Governor—the sheriff could not say that in the same predicament with a great many back?" "No!" "Then you may as well take

We are indebted to a friend in Baltimore for the following extract fruit a letter of "The American veteran," as General La Fayette de-lights to call himself. Let us hear and hearken to the warning voice of the friend of Liberty 10

LA GRANGE, Oct. 8. "The late collision in the United States, the breats of a separation, and the violent jealousies without entering into particulars, have given me inexpressible pain. I too much depend upon the general good sense of the American people to fear great danger from those partial quarrels, so far at least as concerns the maintenance of the Union, the unanimous and fond object of every one of us, who have fought and bled in the Reevent in Europe, advoitly handed by the adversaries of republican institutions, are very injurious to the popular cause, and lessen the conse-

The Crisis .- If a stranger were to read the neculations of our Journalists and the impassion ed harangues of our public orators, he would come to the conclusion that our nation was in a crisis - an awful crisis-for that is the load cry. There is no truth in it. The nation was never more prosperous and happy-Carolina and all. It is not the nation that is in a erisis-only some aspiring politicians.-Mr. Calhoun, it is true, is in a crisis; so is Gov. Hayne in a crisis-but as for our country and its constitution, and our liberty, they never stood stronger .- Salem Gaz.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6. Melancholy Wreck .- We learn from the Boston Centinel, that on the 30th January the schooner Mechenic, Capt. Holland, from Baltimore for Salem, went upon the rocks about a mile to the northward of Cohasset Rocks, near the salt works. It was blowing very fresh at the time from N. E. a thick snow storm. Soon after the vessel struck, five of the persons on board took the boat, intending to go on shore at Cohasset, but in consequence of the very heavy sea running. she sunk shortly after leaving the vessel, and four were drowned. The fifth, a young man from Baltimore, was washed ashore by the surf nearly exhausted-he is however, receiving every attention, and doing well. In the course of the day the schooner gut off the rocks and drifted into the cove, between Nicholl's house and the sain works, and on going on board another dead body was found in the cabin. The body of capt. Hol land drifted ashore next day, but the others had subsist without the other." Again, in page 57, not been seen. It was expected the cargo would

> HUSBANDS WANTED .- The Boston Free Press makes proclamation, that there are "Twentyfour thousand" fair ones up in the Eastern States for market. The Baltimore Morning Visiter in making the statement has the following eloquent and pathetic appeal :

Read this, ye who shiver over a cheerless hearth, unblessed with the smiles of the softer sex-ye whose very existence is made a burden to yourselves and others-Because ve will not! Hie ye down-east-and select from the numerous band of "angels." a comforter-a soother of the cares to which frail man is heir Retter wives we will venture to say, you will' meet with no where-industrious, pretty without ostentation, modest-blooming, accomplished wea, every thing that could make a woman excellent. Winter is a cheerless season for the single man-long evening, solitary chambers. and comfortless nights -Go to!!- Do your duty like men-get wives-and save your money; for 'faith! there is economy in marimo-

Grinning Extraordinary .- A Kentuckian. once offered to bet that he could grin a squirrel out of a tree. The bet was made, and off the parties posted to find a squirrel. At last one was announced; but the grinner declared it was a knot The other party said it was a squirrel. Well, says the grinner, I'll try. He grinned. but down came no squirrel. He again declared it was a knot, but the company insisted it was a Coffee pr lb 18 a 20; Castings pr lb 8 4-5 a lightning had struck it.

House of Delegates, in a recent speech, (highly praised by the newspapers,) in which he advocated nullification, concluded by saying-

that South Carolina shall perish in the bloody and unequal conflict, often do I fondly trust, that letter which states that, on the preceding she will gloriously perish, like Leondias and his gallant little Band in the camp of the Per formed a procession at about eight o'clock, sians, amidst thousands and thrice ten thousands blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr

> "I am glad," said a missionary to an Indian chief, "that you do not drink whiskey; but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it." "Ah yes," said the red man, and he fixed an impressive eye upon the preacher, which communicated the reproof before he uttered it, "we Indians use a great deal of whiskey but we do not

NULLIFICATION BLOSSOMS. A NULLY, with two cockades on his hat, passing by a little boy, who was trundling his hoop along the street the other day, was hailed with "Halloa, Mister;

Augusta Courier.

Plattsburg N. Y. Jan. 11. A singular case, and one which has produced no little excitement in the neighborhood of the parties, come before Judge Warford for examination, during the last week, in this village, in which two mothers claimed the same childthe one as her legitimate, the other as her illegitimate offspring. The examination occupied nearly two days, and was ably managed by counsel on both sides. The Judge awarded the childto the unmarried woman.

AN EMETIC. after examining his case recommended an emetic. "An emetic is it you say, doctor ?"-said the patient, 'och, that'll niver do-I took one of the same in ould Ireland, but the devil a bit would they stay down at all, at all."

Not Bad !- Judge L-, of this state, travelling in a Stage was somewhat annoyed by a saddle which occupied the bottom of the coach. After considerable crowding on the part of the saddle aforesaid, he summoned the stageman to

N. H, Telegraph.

might here pause to point but in a notable con-trast of ween Pete, the Great and Louis le Grand both creators of a new era, both associated with a vast change in the condition of two mighty emcontrast; the n'unt simplicity of Peter, the gor-geous magnificence of Louis; the stermess of a legislator for barbarians, the clausey of an idol of northers. One the victorious defender of his country-a victory solid, denable, and just; the other the conquering devastator of a neig bouring people-a victory glittering, evance ent, and dis honerable. The one, in peace, rejecta'g para. pomp; individual honors, and transforming a wilderness into au empire; the other involveo in ceremony, and throned in pomp, and exhausting the produce of millions to pamper the bloated vanvolution. But the very anticipations of such an ity of an individual. The one a fire that burns, without enlightening beyond a most narrow circle, and whose lustre is tracted by what it consumes; the other a luminary, whose light, not so use use the consequence of the United States with all parties."— ling in its rays, spreads over the world, and is noted, not for what it destroys, but for what it To be Drawn in Lynchburg,

Gen. Blair has been tried before the Circuit Court for the destrict of Columbia, and fined \$300 and cost, for his assault upon Gen. Green ; the latter of whom had so far recovered as to be able to plead his own cause

Indian Prisoners.—The Richmond Compiler states that Black Hawk, the prophet, & the other Indian prisoners taken by General Scutt, are expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe in a few days, to remain there as hostages for their tribe

The Steamer John Walker arrived at this place, on Monday, with the short passage from Fayetteville, of 13 hours 2 minutes. The distance, calculating the windings of the river, is about 140 miles. Of this time, 53 minutes were spent in taking in wood and passengers-Wilmington Adv

The Hartford Mercury states that the United States Troops, which have been stationed at Fort Trumbull, in the vicinity of New-London, have been ordered to Charleston.

Fall of U. S. Bank Stock .- 3505 shares of U. S. Bank Stock were sald at the New-York Stock and Exchange Board, on Friday last, at 101 1-2 a 102 1 2

By a latter inserted in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the Hon. Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery County, who formerly represented this District in Congress, is again a candidate for that station. No other candidate has yet declared himself. Fayetteville Observer.

The Washington correspondent of the New

York Courier and Enquirer speaks of eleven ginia money will only be received as the members of Congaess who are privately taking prizes are all payable in that kind of inchlessons in French to qualify themselve for foreign

GREAT LOSS.

On the 6th inst. Chevalie's Mills, near Richmond, (formerly Gallego's,) were consumed by fire. About \$94,000 were insured in the New York and other offices.

Lynchburg Virginian.

A HINT .- "Patrick" said a Hibernian to his neighbor; " If I had sixpence, how quick I would

ing of secession, said " that a State had no more right to secode from the Union, than a stave ha to secede from a cask." The simile is strikings and appropriate.

VIEW of the MARKET SALISBURY.

(Made out on advisement with every Merchant in town,) to be weekly corrected.

Beeswax pr. lb 162 a 18, Brandy, Apple pr gal. 35 a 40: do Peach, pr. gal. (none) Cotton pr lb 81 a 9; Cotton bagging pr yd. 17 a 191 squirrel; whereupon the grinner made another 44-5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, \$1 effort, and the bark flew from the knot as if 371 a 1 50; pr. bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 \$1 50 a 1 75; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr bl 3 50 a 4; Wheat pr bush 621 a 70 Mr. Jones, of Warwick, in the Virginia 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 124; Iron pr lb 3 4-5 a 54; Lead pr lb 9 a 11 ;- Leather, soal, 27 t, skirting pr "But, sir, should it be the decree of Heaven be 28, upper pr side \$1 25 a 2 50; Molasses pr children, her attention will be principally directed to Spelling and Reading; but to those suffi-Beef pr lb 21 a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; riogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork 34: ; Salt pr bush \$1 121 a 1 25! (Steel) American Jamaica pr gal \$2; yankee do \$1 ! Wool, clean pr lb 25 a 30; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 50; Tow-linen pr yd 16 a 20;— Wines—Teneriffe, pr gal \$2 a 2 50; Madeira (none); Port pr gal \$1 50 a 175; Claret 1 gal \$1 37 a 175; Malaga, sweet, (\$1 Whis key 25 a 30. CHERAW.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Mo asses 37 a 40; Bacon lb. 8 a 81-2 Butter bush 40 a Coffee, lb. 16 a 19; Cheese 10 Fresh 20; Cotton 91 a 101; 12 1-2 Candles, 18; Flour (from Wag bbl a \$4 1-2; Flaxseed bush. \$1 a 25; HIDES, dry lb. 10 green 5; Iron, (Sweeds) 5 1-2 6; Lime. (Cask) 3 a 3 1-2; Meal bush. 50 ; Oats 374; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75, in sacks of 4 bush.) \$2 75 a 3; Steel Germar 1h. 15 a 17, Blister 8; Bagging 16 a 17; Tobaco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-2, Manufactured 8 10; Ca vendish 50 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30;

Wheat bush. 75 Bacon pr lb 8 a 9; Cotton pr lb new 11;

Coffee pr lb a 16; Flour pr bbl \$4 a 5; Flax-seed pr bit 1 20 a1 30 Feathers pr lb 30 a 33; Corn pr bush 50 a ; Iron pr lb 4 a 5 ; Molasses pr gal 34 a 36; Nails cut 7 2-1 8; Salt pr bush 70 a 75; Sugar pr lb 84 a 16; Tobacc; gel. 32 a 33

BANK OF N. CAROLINA

THE Commissioners appointed by Governor Swain, have this day opened their Book of Subscription for Stock in the capital of said Bank, agreeably to the directions in his proclamation, at the Store of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. in this Town, where it will be kept open the time prescribed .- Persons wishing to subscribe for Stock in this Institution, are desired to call at said Store and enter their names.

W. F. CALDWELL, MAXWELL CHAMBERS. THOS. L. COWAN, MICHAEL BROWN. R. H. ALEXANDER,

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1833-tf30

BLANK Warrants for male at this office.

LOOK AT THIS

Is now in Salusbury, for the purpose of teaching his new system of Pomanship, to Gentlemen and Ladies. By this method the pupil can indeed be taught to write a decent hand writing in three days. This is the small business hand Certificates to prove the fact can be seen at the Watchman Office, or at my Room at the Man-sion Hotel—Persons wishing to take lessons shall be punctually attended to, and at a very moderate price. Enquire as directed above.

A. D. SMITH. February 15th, 1833 .- 30.

The Lexington

Virginia, on Wednesday. FEBRUARY 20th, 1832.

BRILLIANT SCHEME

			CATAIL.	L	•
20	prizes	of	\$1000	Ìs	\$20,000
20	prizes	of	500	18	10,000
20	prizes	of	400	is	8,000
	prizes		300	is	6,000
	prizes		200	-	7,600
	prizes		100		4,000
40	prizes	of		is	2,000
80	prizes	of	40	13000 11	3,200
	prizes			is	2,400
	prizes			TÉ	4,800
02	prizes	of	10	6	4,020
2.	-			1	The state of the s

1,000 PRIZES ____ Amounting to \$72,020 Price of Tickets \$4; Halves

\$2; Quarters \$1. Tickets Shares and Packages to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

PALMER & JONES' Office, Danville, Va.

Jan. 26, 1833-28-tdd P. S. We have also Tickets in the WESTERN VIRGINIA LOTTERY-Scheme shortly to appear.

P. & J.

A few tickets in the above lettery may be had at the office of the WATCHMAN. by making early application. U.S. or Vir-

A FIRST RATE JACK.

VAVILL Stand the approaching Season at Concord- and such other places in that Vicinity, as may hereafter be found

HE is an Animal of uncommon size and fine appearance; and recommendations from Gentlemen, of the first respectability Secession .- A Cooper in New-York in speak- o. his qualities as a foal-getter will be pro-THOSE who wish to raise Mules from

> part of the country, will do well to embrace this opportunity. THE other Stands, and further partice]

> one of the best Jacks ever exhibited in this

lars will be made known ... d tame. L.D. DAVIS.

Feb. 9th-No. 29 -1 .- 1833.

MRS. BAKER, TAKES this method of informing the inhabi-,

L tants of Salisbury, that she intends opening a School for small children, on the first Monday in February, at the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Thomas Wright.

Having been for many years accustomed to the business of leaching, she confidently expects to give entire eatisfaction, to those persons who may confide their children to her care. As the School is expected to consist chiefly of young ted to Spelling and Reading; but to those sufficiently advanced, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, will be taught also.

TERMS-\$3 per quarter, or where two or

three are sent from one family, something less will be charged. Persons who find it inconvenient to pay Cash, may make payment in any of those articles, which are commonly requisite in the consumption of a family. January 26-3w27

20 DOLLARS Bewaru.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber in June

HARRY,

aged about forty years he is upwards of six feet high, strait and well formed—His com plexion is a light black, his face is rather long and his features very prominent, he is a very intelligent man and may have procured a certificate of freedom. It is believed that this fellow is making his way leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 90 a 95; Whiskey pr. for Charleston-I will give the above reward of twenty dollars to any one who will deliver the said negro at the Mines in Burke county or to Dr. Samuel Henderson, at Charlotte N. C. and a reasonable reward to any one who will lodge him in any Jail and give me immediate actice there-

WM. D. HENDERSON.

Brindletowa, lurke county,) February 2, 1833.

MISSING.

ST Vol. of the History of England, by Hume;

aiso, Brydone's Travels and Cooper's Spy and the Pilot, are masing from my Library, and have been for two or three years. I am very anxious to recover these Books, the first in particular, and will thank any one, to inform me where they are.

Jan. 5, 1833,

II. C. JUNES