he had had a black silk handkerchief and lost it at the Iron Works.

Miss Polly Walker, deposed that she and her brother staid on Sunday night at a neighbor's house, that she had to return next morning by old Mrs. Lambert's, that very soon in the morning she came there and found the old lady sitting out in the yard by her things, which were scattered about; she said that the old woman was very much hurt—saw the doors broken, beds down, and three large stones on the bed as much as she (witness) could lift—saw the burning about the bed, and saw a puddle of blood on the floor near the outer post of the bedstead.—Witness said if Mrs. Lambert's head had been lying where she saw the blood she might have seen the goods out doors.

She deposed further, that she asked the old woman who had done that mischief, she replied she did not know—that she seemed in great misery and did not appear to wish to talk, that the morning was very cold: She and her brother took the old woman into her house, and having made her a fire, left her to go and get assistance. Witness returned with her mother and a neighbor woman, the old lady seem to take heart and talk more freely when her friends got around her. Mrs. Walker, the mother, asked her if she knew Charles Stokes, she replied she did, and "he was the very man that had served her so."

Cross Examined.—Said that Mrs. Lambert had not called prisoner's name until her mother asked her if she knew Charles Stokes.

Sterling Callahan, gave the witness, Mrs. Lambert a good character. That on the day following, the night on which the outrage was perpetrated, he went to the house of the prisoner with a party of men, that he was not there, they scoured the whole neighborhood for three or four days and could hear nothing of him—proved that old Mrs. Lambert and Stokes had once lived on the same plantation. He gave the old woman a very good character.

John Riggs, swore that after Stokes was captured, he went with seven others to where the witness Mrs. Lambert lives, and she immediately pointed out Stokes as the perpetrator of the outrage on her property and person.

Cross Examined.—Said that when they went to Mrs. Lambert's with the prisoner his arms were tied, but does not know whether she could see the rope.

Wilson Lafoon, swore that he had seen a pair of saddle bags belonging to the old woman before the commission of this offence, and believed those exhibited in court were the same he had seen.

Jacob A. M'Craw, was sent for by the prisoner shortly before he surrendered, he was in the woods near his father's house, he told the prisoner that the people would kill him if they got sight of him, and advised him to surrender—understood that he had been trailed in the snow for some time, and that he was surrounded on all sides.

NOTE.—Prisoner surrendered to the Sheriff of the County, who lived in this neighborhood shortly after the time spoken of by witness McCraw.

Testimony in behalf of the Prisoner.

Edward Dobson, testified, that about Christmas he sold prisoner a black silk handkerchief.

Richard Stokes, prisoner's father, swore that he saw his son the prisoner, about two hours in the night on the same night that the attack was made on Mrs. Lambert at one Larkin Stoughn's about eight miles from Mrs. Lambert's—that he, prisoner and his wife left Stoughn's about two hours in the night. Prisoner had on a black coat, light blue colored mixed pantaloons and white hat. Witness lived eight miles from where his son lived & twelve miles from Mrs. Lambert's. Prisoner lived about eight from Mrs. Lambert's.

Fanny Stokes, prisoner's mother, swore that prisoner came to her house about four hours in the night and slept there till morning; that he rose early, and she gave him a bite to eat, and said he was going beyond the mountain to work; that he had on a black coat and blue pantaloons; saw him with a bundle but there was nothing in it but a pair of pantaloons, for that she examined it.

Cross Examined.—Said her family and Mrs. Lambert had lived together about seven years before on the same plantation.

Jacob A. McCraw, re-examined, swore that at the time spoken of before, after they had left Charles Stokes and returned to the house, old Stokes, the father, in presence of his wife, declared his belief that Charles was guilty, for that he had slept on the night when the mischief was done in Joe Forkner's barn;—that Forkner's barn was about four or five miles from Mrs. Lambert's—that to this declaration of the old man, Fanny Stokes the mother offered no contradiction.

Cross Examined.—Stated that Mrs. Stokes was sitting at the time of the discourse spoken of, but thinks she heard it.

Jonathan Roberts again called. Proved that old Stokes and his wife were very bad characters—that they were remarkable for lying and stealing.

General S. Graves, called as to character and confirmed the preceding statement.

The cause was argued by Wm. J. Alexander for the State—D. F. Caldwell and J. F. Hoke, Esquires, for the prisoner.

After a very clear statement of the facts in evidence and the law governing the case by his Honor, the Jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned a general verdict of *Guilty*.

On Saturday the prisoner was brought to the bar and sentenced to be hung on Friday 5th of April.

We perceive that the Nullifiers are endeavoring to take credit to themselves for the part they have acted in composing the strife that so lately threatened the country. We find them praising themselves extravagantly, for having been the means of procuring the late modification of the Tariff. We do not say that even their weak and criminal violence may not have had some effect in bringing about this result. The Tariff party in congress were induced to pause and enquire more minutely into the operation of measures that had such an unhappy effect, upon the temper and feelings of a set of men as to prevent them to become the dupes of their designing and ambitious leaders; and when they found that the whole of the Southern people, while they detested the folly and absurdities of Nullification, were nevertheless manly and unequivocal in their censure of the excessive provisions of the protecting Tariff, pressed, as also was the necessity of reducing the Revenue to that wants of the government by our excellent Chief Magistrate, it is not to be wondered at that our grievances have been in a measure redressed. It may be as had been predicted by the Nullifiers, as has been often asserted since, that some of our Legislators were driven from their policy by the dastardly motive of fear; but for the honor of the American name, we trust that there are few such instances; & were we permitted to hazard a conjecture, we would venture that they had taken counsel of their fears in this instance and in imposing the burthens of the Tariff on the South, listened only to the voice of Avarice; and to say that any material portion of an American Congress were controlled by feelings so low and grovelling is a gross slander on our nation. There is an unblushing impudence in the Nullifiers to boast that they have bullied congress out of its determination, and achieved by threats a reduction of the Tariff. They should remember the situation into which they had got. They had been denounced and condemned with bitterness almost every where; their doctrines had been proclaimed treason by the President, and they were threatened with the dreadful penalty of that law if they did not turn back from the purposes which they were then pursuing, the whole nation had said to the President, well done, we will go with you in the maintainance of our laws! they do turn back; their own boasted emanation of sovereignty—their ordinance is postponed by a less legitimate body than that which made it; and this in the face of a force that had come there for the purpose of compelling a submission to the laws of congress; the *ultimate day*, the awful 1st of February passes as quietly as any other in the calender; In this awkward and rediculous position, a compromise is proposed at which they grasp with eagerness altho' it expressly recognizes the oft denounced *principle of protection*. And the Senator that makes the proposal accompanies it with the declaration that it is done to SAVE SOUTH CAROLINA FROM DISGRACE. At the same time he lectures her for these errant courses as a master would a naughty school-boy. She receives the clup and is thankful.

But that this lenity and forbearance in our Government might not we mistaken for that craven spirit which the nullifiers now endeavored to attribute to the majority in congress a law is passed simultaneously with this act of compromise which repels all such inference and fixes the seal of reprobation on the conduct of South Carolina. It says to her if you nevertheless choose to go on in your mad career, this is the alternative you must encounter, you will have to answer for the guilt of Treason. Under these circumstances, that the Nullifiers should boast that they had compelled a reduction of the Tariff is truly *rediculous*! A good man that loves his country, would have been loth to acknowledge to himself such pusillanimnity in the highest councils of our nation; but thus falsely to make the allegation is impudent and shameful.

We have often said, and we are more than ever convinced that Mr. Calhoun is the most factious and disorganizing man in America. The Nation is scarcely delivered from the horors of "Civil war and bloodshed," into which he and his co-workers had well nigh committed her, and which for their own personal safety they were glad to escape, than a new theme for dissension and irritation is given out: a new call for '98 politicians is made. The doctrines of Nullification and Secession have been put to rest, not so much by Congress as by an overwhelming denunciation of the People, the followers of that creed know that they are done for ever, unless they can in some way propagate their principles; but a new school of REPUBLICANISM is to be opened, and a new clamor is to ring throughout the land, and for what? Why to expunge a harmless statute from the records of Congress! We call it harmless, but it depends on those who may rencounter its provisions whether it will be so or otherwise. It will neither shoot, nor hang any one of them unless they make it do so. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, with a signature of "A Friend to State Rights" has already opened the cry.—He says "Resolve that you will labour with tongue and pen, and if need be, WITH THE SWORD, until this detested and disgraceful act is expunged from the statute Book"!! So then the cause of war is now to be, to force next Congress to repeal a law which they say can do no injury since the quietus of Nullification, and to mutilate the records of a previous Congress which they had a right to make, and which can only be authentic while they remain as they are without obliteration or erasure. We do wish that Mr. Calhoun and his partisans would let us enjoy a brief day of quiet after such a storm—"Jam satis terris nivis atque dirae"; but it seems they cannot, they have discovered the excitable temperament of the South on certain subjects; they have discovered likewise the influence which their talents gives them over their countrymen;—let the wheel move which way it may they cannot get lower, they are determined therefore, to give it an impulse at all hazzards, for "come weal or come woe" they are determined to rise.

CONGRESS.

The bill to enforce the collection of the Revenue, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority. Of the Members from North Carolina—Messrs A. H. Shepperd, W. B. Shepperd, McKay, Bethune, Barringer, Williams, Hawkins, and Speight, voted for it—Messrs Rencher, Conner, Carson, and Hall, voted against, and Mr. Branch was absent. We are glad to perceive, that the wishes of North Carolina have been a little better obeyed in this House, than they were in the Senate. Poor North Carolina has no *Representatives* in the Senate of the U. S.

Mr. Clay's Bill to reduce the Tariff every other year, until it shall come down to 20 per cent on the year 1842, also, has passed into a law.

Much clamor is made about a bargain between Messrs Clay and Calhoun in bringing about this measure—but as it comes nigh the thing that we of the South wanted, we care not to canvass the motives of its authors too narrowly—"we will not look a gift horse in the mouth."

Mr. Clay's land Bill has also, passed both Houses, and would have become a law, but President Jackson saw cause to put his veto on it. Until we see his reasons for doing so, we pause to give our unqualified opposition to the deed. We can but regret, however, that that Patriotic Functionary should have viewed this measure so different from what we had always considered it. That it would give new life and energy to North Carolina we are well assured, and that it would have done harm in any way, we are far from believing—we never can consent to see the public domain parcelled out to States where it happens to be; such a measure would be a direct pecuniary injury to the rest of the States, and especially to those, who, like North Carolina, have contributed so much of the territory. We regret to be compelled to disapprove of any of the acts of our President, whom we have sustained so long, and who has lately so much endeared himself to the friends of the Union; but our rule is to speak out manfully when we can not approve.

There is something peurile in the clamor of the Nullifiers against the Collection Law, which has just been passed in Congress, they curse and grumble at it most violently, and remind us of the spleen and jealousy of truant school boys, against the berchen twig of discipline, which their own refractory conduct made it necessary for their Preceptor to put up *in terrorem*. They ought to remember that they made it necessary to put up this emblem of authority and that it is only terrible to evil doers.

CHOICE PHRASEOLOGY.

Now is the winter of our discontent;
Made glorious summer by this sun of York:

It is a singular circumstance that nearly all the Nullifiers, from their Senators in Congress down to the two and six-penny-politicians of our village have expressed their joy and gratitude to Mr. Clay, for kindly saving them from a still deeper "*disgrace*" in the above notable couplet of one of the worst villians that ever dishonored human nature. They are the words which Shakespeare put into the mouth of the celebrated King Richard 3rd, a rebel and hypocrite, a monster, who waded to the Throne, through the blood of his murdered relatives. It is also worthy of remark, that the usurper used these words in mockery and bitterness towards the very summer which he was affecting to praise.

"WILD BEAST SHOW."

Our Town has been lately entertained with the exhibition of an excellent Menagerie, consisting of an Elephant, a Rhinoceros, a Camel, Tiger, Bear, Panther, Catamount, &c. &c.—Also the immortal *Dandy Jack* and his poney, &c. &c. There was a complete squeeze in the ring, and perhaps as multifarious an assemblage as ever took place—there was every sort, size, condition and complexion, from "snowy white to sooty," jammed together

"For to see the wile beese show."

☞ A new Post Office callled Janes Town has been establishedat Thomas' and Patton's Store, in Rutherford County, in the heart of the Gold mining country.—Dr. Wm. F. Thomas is Post Master.

☞ We understand that a Post Office called Ophir, is also established in another part of the Gold mining region of Burke and Rutherford. We will thank our friends in that quarter to give us the exact situation of it and the name of the Post Master.

Fire at Salisbury N. C.—The Western Carolinian, printed at this place, says, under date of the 5th inst. "On Monday night last, all that part of Concord street between the Court-House and the Tavern of Mr. Mahan, was consumed by fire We have not as yet learned all the particulars of the fire.

[*Atkinson's Sat Ev. Post.*

Be it remembered that the aforesaid Town of Concord is in the county of Cabarrus, about 20 miles distant from Salisbury, which is in Rowan County. But it would savor of rusticity and coarseness, for a City Editor with such a formidable list of subscribers to know any thing of our small affairs "away here South". It would be accounted vulgar in the fashionable circles of the Beau City, to be acquainted with even the Geography of our Country. Be it remembered also, that it would be looked upon as a mark of ill breeding in a City Editor, to be so particular as to get the exact meaning of what is contained in a provincial paper, but to make a correct extract would be *barbarous*.

Extract of a letter to the Editor.—By this mornings mail I inform you that our friend & relation Dr. SAMUEL HENDERSON is no more. On Sunday evening about dark he returned home after going about town through the day; he shortly after took a chill, this passed off and he fell into a sleep, apparently a good deal better, so much so that his family retired to bed. About one or two o'clock in the morning Mrs. H awoke and discovered that he was in a fit of apoplexy; the family were alarmed, and medical assistance was immediately obtained, but alas too late! the vital spark was extinct; he died without speaking after he fell asleep.

In the death of this good man, his relations have lost a kind and benevolent friend, and society will mourn the loss of an esteemed member

DIED,

At Charlotte N. C. Eli Springs, a respectable merchant of that place, aged about 40.

New Jersey Senator.—Samuel L. Southard has been elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States for six years from the fourth inst., in the place of Mahlon Dickerson, whose term has expired.

Yesterday, March the Fourth, about the hour of 12, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, elected President of the United States for four years ensuing, and Martin Van Buren, elected Vice President of the United States for a like term, repaired to the Representatives' Hall, in the Capitol, and in the presence of a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, Foreign Ministers, Public Officers of the United States, and a great concourse of ladies and citizens, each took the oath of office, which was administered to them by the Chief Justice of the United States.

The President of the Unied State delivered an Address on the occasion, which will be found in the following collumn.

The Vice President did not make an address upon the occasion.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Joe Phillips and Jake Symonds!!!

LEGISLATIVE WIT.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, in the debate on Federal Relations, the following severe sparring took place between Mr. Moore of Rockbridge, and Mr. Dickerson of Caroline:

Mr. Moore, having concluded his second Speech—Mr. Dickerson of Caroline, rose and said: "that the gentlemen from Rockbridge (Mr. M) was mistaken, when he said that he, (M. D.) had boasted of having stabbed the member from Rockbridge under the fifth rib—It was a much greater Ox (Gen. Jackson) than him (Mr. M.) that he gored."

Mr. Moore in reply said, it was possible he might have been mistaken, but still he was strongly under the impression, that the gentleman had said something about stabbing the Delegate from Rockbridge under the fifth rib. However, that might be, he entertained no doubt but that the great Ox to which the gentleman, (Mr. D.) had just alluded, would be as little apprehensive as he (Mr. M.) was, of being gored by an animal more remarkable for its Ears than its Horns.

Colonization:—A bill appropriating 18,000 dollars for the removal of free persons of colour from the State of Virginia, has passed the House of Delegates 68 votes to 51. By a rider to the bill, it is provided "that no part of the appropriation shall be paid for the trasportation of any other persons of colour than those who are *now free*, and born and residing within that Commonwealth, or their decendants."

We are pleased to hear, that the citizens of Wilmington are about to erect a free Bridge across the North-East Branch of Cape-Fear River, below Hilton.

Ral. Reg.

The amount appropriated at the late session of Congress for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, on Westward, is nearly Half a Million of Dollars.

The Baltimore Republican, says, "It is reported that Mr. Clay intends, at the expiration of the present session, to resign his seat in the Senate and retire to private life. This report is corroborated by the concluding remarks of his last speech, in which he says that—"If Congress will pass this bill, he would willingly retire to his home, to the groves of Ashland, *where he could find a fidelity and an affection which he had not always found in public life.*"

The Rev. JOHN H. NORMENT, of this State, has excepted a call to St. JOHN'S Church, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Rail Road Meeting.—The Oxford Examiner states; that a large meeting has just been held in that place, to take into consideration the practicability and propriety of constructing a Rail-Road from Oxford to Weldon, at which a commendable spirit was manifested, and a Committee was appointed to report to an adjourned Meeting.

SUMMARY VOTES ON *Mr. CLAY'S TARIFF BILL*

States	*Ayes*	*Noes*	*Absent*	*Total*
Maine	6	1	0	7
New Hampshire	4	1		6
Massachusetts	0	13	0	13
Rhode Island	0	2	0	2
Vermont	0	5	0	5
Connecticut	0	6	0	6
New York	11	19	4	34
New Jersey	0	6	0	6
Pennsylvania	4	21	1	26
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Maryland	9	0	0	9
Virginia	20	1	0*	21
North Carolina	13	0	0	13
South Carolina	9	0	0	9
Georgia	6	0	1	7
Kentucky	12	0	0	12
Tennessee	9	0	0	9
Ohio	7	6	1	14
Louisania	3	0	0	3
Indiana	2	1	0	3
Illinois	1	0	0	1
Missouri	0	1	0	1
Alabama	3	0	0	3
Mississippi	1	0	0	1
	120	84	8	212

*Add Speaker, who did not vote, of course.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in the town of Petersburg, Va. on the 27th ult. where Bishops Hedding and Emory were present and presided. There were in attendance upwards of one hundred travelling and several local preachers. The various churches of the different denominations of christians of the place were offered to the Methodist ministers, and their pulpits occupied by them during the session of the Conference.

On the Sabath, Bishop Emory preached at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church, and Bishop Hedding ordained twenty-one Deacons.—At 3 o'clock Rev. Thomas Crowder preached and Bishop Emory ordained eight Elders.

Late on Thursday evening, the following appointments of the preachers were announced by Bishop Hedding, after which the Conference adjourned.

Richmond District.—Moses Brock, P. E. Richmond City. Trinity, Jos. Carson, Henry Alley, supernumerary. Shockoe Hill, James McDonald. Williamsburg, George Mahood, Hampton, Frank Stanley. Gloucester, Stph. D. Winburn, John T. Sinclair. Caroline, G. W. Nolley. Hanover, Thomas R. Brame. Culpeper, William H. Starr. Columbia, Richard R. Corbin. Rapid Ann, Abram Penn.

Lynchburg District.—L. Skidmore, P. E. Charlottsville and Scottsville, James Jameison, Lyncburg, David S. Doggett. Albemarle, A. G. Burton, John R. Bennett. Amherst, Isaac Soule, Benjamin Watson. Buckingham, Robert I. Carson. Prince Edward, John H. Watson, James A. Riddick, Campbell, Henry A. Rives, William W. Jordan. Bedford, Jesse Powers, Rufus Ledbetter. Charlotte, Samuel T. Moorman.

Petersburg District.—Hezekiah G. Leigh, P. E. Petersburg, Henry B. Cowles. Chesterfield, William B. Rowzie Bennett Maxey. Cumberland, Robert Scott. Amelia, James Morrison, R. O. Burton. Brunswick, David Fisher, Wm Pell. Mecklenburg, Joshua Leigh. Greenville, Wilson Bareliff, C. M. Schroffe. Sussex, Anthony Dibrell, Wm. W. Albea.

Norfolk District.—Thomas Crowder, P. E. Norfolk, James Boyd. Portsmouth, Caleb Leach. Princess Anne, Vernon Eskridge. Murfreesborough, Samuel S. Bryant. Elizabeth City, Leroy M. Lee. Bertie, Benjamin Devany, J. T Owen. Smithfield, S. W. Jones, Henry Alspaugh. Gates, John D Holstead. Edenton, George W. Langhorne. Suffolk, David Wood. Camden, Joseph Goodman, Jonathan Williams, sup.

Roanoke District.—B. T. Blake P. E.—Tar River, George M. Gregory, James M Darden. Roanoke. George A. Bain, J. B. Alford. Plymouth and Williamston, Edward Wadsworth. Tarborough, John I. Carter. Washington, Thales McDonald. Currituck, Miles Foy. Mattamuskeet, Henry T. Weatherly. Albemarle Sound, Daniel Culbreth. Neuse, James M. Boatrigh. Portsmouth and Ocracocke, Benj. M. Burns. Banks and Islands, William Closs, Rufus Wiley, sup.

Newbern District.—James Reid, P. E.—Raleigh City, John Kerr. Raleigh Circuit, John A. Miller. Duplin, Joseph P Davidson. Topsail Inlet, Henning W. Kelly. Trent, Rowland G. Bass. Beaufort, Thompson Garrard. Straits, Robert H. Hill. Newbern, Irvin Atkinson. Snow Hill, Thomas Jones, Curtis Hooks, sup. Pittsborough, John W. White. Haw River, Isaac Haines.

Danville District.—James McAdean, P. E.—Granville, Benjamin Kidd. Person, David B. Nicholson. Banister, Absalom H. Kennedy. Franklin, William M. Schoolfield, Augustus B. Pearse. Pittsylvania, Peter Doub Caswell, George W. Dye. Orange, Henry Speck. Chatham, William Andeason.

Yadkin District.—John W. Childs, P. E Guilford, Joshua Bethel. Patrick, Thomas S Campbell. Stokes, Joseph A. Brown. Surry, Henry D, Wood. Wilks, James Purvis Iredell, John J. Hicks, John Lewis. Rowan. Charles P. Moorman, J. S. Thompson. Davidson. Thomas Barnum. Randolph, Alfred Norman.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent.

John Early and William A. Smith, Agents of Randolph Macon College.

Stephen Olin, President of Randolph Macon College.

Martin P. Parks, Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon.

Edward D. Sims, Professor of Ancient Languages in Randolph Macon.

Lorenzo D. Lea, Principal of the Preparatory Department of Randolph Macon.

Melville B. Cox, Missionary to Africa.

The next Conference is to be held in the City of Raleigh, N. C. to commence Feb. 12, 1834.

Case of Tobias Watkins.—The Chief Justice announced yesterday, that the Court being divided on the application for a Habeas Corpus in the case *ex-parte* Watkins, the motion was therefore refused. The point or points upon which the difference of opinion occurred, were not intimated from the Bench, so that we do not know what further is to be done in the case. We learn, that it is probable that some further steps will be taken in the case by the Counsel of Dr. Watkins.—*Nat. Int.*

RAIL-ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore American of Thursday states, on the authority of a gentleman from Annapolis, that a bill authorising the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to make a rail road from Baltimore to Washington, passed the House of Delegates on the preceding day, by a vote of 15 to 15. The bill provides, among other matters, for a subscription of $500,000 on the part of the State.

Source of Intelligence. An intelligent man says: I have travelled much; uniformly observed, that where a farmer's house is stored with books and newspapers, his children are sure to be intelligent. We wish every farmer knew this; and knew at the same time, how much depended upon the intelligence of his children!

G. PATRIOT.

Another Warning.—Nancy Hines, an unfortunate woman of this place, who, sacrificed oftener to Bacchus than to the graces, fell a victim to the Bottle on Monday last, while in a state of intoxication, she incautiously approached the fire, which communicated with her clothes, and before assistance arrived she was so badly burned that she expired in a few hours after.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Power of Beauty.—Laws were never made for pretty women. A youthful female adorned with grace and loveliness like the Sovereigns of Europe can do no wrong. The New York Courier and Enquirer states that a fashionable dressed female, only twenty years of age was lately examined by the sitting magistrate on the charge of stealing a *worked cap* from the door of a dry good store. The theft was fully proved. But her *beauty and a flood of tears* procured her release.

Interesting from Mexico.—We have it now in our power to state, on the authority of private letters from the most respectable sources, written at Vera Cruz on the 26th of January, that the only remaining opponents to the new order of things have now quietly submitted. Generals Bravo & Alvarez, with their troops in the South, have recognized the government of Pedraza, and the South is all quiet;

Santa Anna was to retire immediately to his estate near Verra Cruz. Every thing promised tranquillity to the Republic. The convoy was expected to leave Mexico early in the month.

Effects of Temperance.—A letter from Copenhagen states, that since the foundation of temperance societies in Sweden, the importation, of coffee into Stockholm has been incressed between the months of January and August last, by a million and a half of pounds.

VIEW of the MARKET.
SALISBURY.

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

Beeswax pr. lb 16 a 17, Brandy, Apple pr gal. 35 a 40; do Peach, pr gal. (none) Cotton pr lb 8 a 8½, Cotton bagging pr yd. 18 a 21 Coffee pr lb 18 a 20; Castings pr lb 3 4-5 a 4 4-5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, $1 37½ a 1 50; pr. bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 $1 50 a 1 75; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr bbl 3 50 a 4; Wheat pr bush 62½ a 70; Rye pr bush 40; Oats pr bush 20 a 25; Corn pr bush 30 a 35;—Hides—Green pr lb 5 a 6½; dry pr lb 10 a 12½; Iron pr lb 3 4-5 a 5½; Lead pr lb 9 a 11;—Leather, soal, 27½, skirting pr lb 28, upper pr side $1 25 a 2 50; Molasses pr gal 40 a 50; Nails pr lb 8 a 10—Provisions; Beef pr lb 2½ a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork 3$: ; Salt pr bush $1 12½ a 1 25: (Steel) American blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27½ a 33½; Sugar pr lb 10 a 12½; Rum, 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 pr gal $1 37 a 175; Malaga, sweet, ($1 Whiskey 25 a 30.

CHERAW.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Molasses 37 a 40; Bacon lb. 8 a 8 1-2 Butter Fresh 20; Cotton 9½ a 10½; Corn per bush 40 a Coffee, lb. 16 a 18; Cheese 10 12 1-2 Candles, 18; Flour (from Wagon) 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 37½; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75, in sacks of 4 bush.) $2 75 a 3; Steel German lb. 15 a 17, Blister 8; Bagging 16 a 17; Tobacco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-2, Manufactured 8 10; Cavendish 50 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30; Wheat bush. 75

FAYETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 7 a 7½; Cotton pr lb new 8 a 10; Coffee pr lb 15 a 16; Flour pr bbl $4 a 4 75; Flax-seed pr bh 1 50 a 1 60 Feathers pr lb 32 a 35; Corn pr bush 55 a 60; Iron pr lb 4½ a 5; Molasses pr gal 32 a 35; Nails cut 6½ a 6¾; Salt pr bush 70 a 75; Sugar pr lb 9½ a 10; Tobacco leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 85 a 90; Whiskey pr gal. 32 a 33

Camden Commercial Record.

Revised and Corrected Weekly.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		Cts.		$	cts.
Cotton : : : : : :		8	a	9	50
Corn, per bushel, : : :			a		50
Wheat, : : : : : :		80	a		87
Flour, Camden Mills, bbl.	6	50	a	7	
" Country, : : :	4	50	a	4	75
Bacon, per lb. : : : :	7		a		10
Whiskey, per gal. : :		35	a		40
Brandy, Apple, per gal.		35	a		35
" Peach, : : : :		40	a		62

WANTED

TWO or three Journeymen in the Cabinet-making business to whom permanent employment and liberal wages will be given,

BUIS & ROSSZEE.

Salisbury, March 15th, 1833.—34—ta.

NEW CONFECTIONARY.

Mrs. Adelaide Rosszee,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Salisbury that she has opened

A CONFECTIONARY,

In the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hilton and Oakes, a few doors East of the Court House.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of

Candies, Cordials, Cakes,

and all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind.

Salisbury, March 9—5w33

THE LEXINGTON Lottery.

Fifth Class for 1833.

TO be drawn at Danville, Va. on Tuesday 26th March, 1833—Capital $72,000 divided into medium prizes:

$1000 HIGHEST PRIZE—LOWEST PRIZE $20

VIEW OF THE SCHEME.

30 PRIZES OF $1000	IS	$30,000
20 PRIZES OF 500	IS	10,000
20 PRIZES OF 300	IS	6,000
20 PRIZES OF 200	IS	4,000
20 PRIZES OF 100	IS	2,000
30 PRIZES OF 60	IS	1,800
30 PRIZES OF 50	IS	1,500
60 PRIZES OF 40	IS	2,400
150 PRIZES OF 30	SI	4,500
490 PRIZES OF 20	IS	9,800

870 PRIZES—AMOUNTING TO $72,000

PLAN OF DRAWING.

At the time and place of drawing the whole number of tickets having been previously counted into one wheel and the prizes into another by the Commissioners, they are drawn alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are out, so that all the drawn numbers are prizes, and all the undrawn numbers blanks.—Prizes payable in 40 days after the drawing.

Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1.

Tickets, Shares and Packages to be had in the greatest variety at

PALMER & JONES'
Office, Danville Va.

March 1st.—1833—32.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Office of the Watchman. U. S. Va. or N. C money will be received.

SHENANDOAH FREE BRIDGE Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 1, FOR 1833.

To be Drawn in Winchester, Virginia, on Monday,
APRIL 15th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	20 prizes of	$500
1 prize of	8,000	20 prizes of	300
1 prize of	5,000	50 prizes of	200
1 prize of	3,000	60 prizes of	150
2 prizes of	2,000	150 prizes of	100
18 prizes of	1,000	200 prizes of	50
"	"	280 prizes of	25

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.

Feb'y. 23, 1833—31—tdd.

*** A few tickets in the above lottery, may be had at the office of the WATCHMAN, in few days from now.

Union Hotel,

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Salisbury, N.C.

Next to the Office of the Carolina Watchman.

JAMES HULL

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a House of Public

Entertainment

On Main Street, South East side of the Court House in the town of Salisbury: where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He assures them that every possible exertion shall be used to render comfortable and agreeable the situation of every individual who may favor him with their company.

He also confidently announces, that his house shall be so conducted as to gratify the admirers of order, decency and good conduct.

His TABLE shall be exceeded by none—it will be furnished with *plenty of the best* that the country affords. His BAR shall be constantly supplied with a variety of refreshing beverages suitable for the pallate of the weary traveller.

His STABLE is always abundantly supplied with sound Corn, Fodder, &c. together with attentive and faithful Ostlers, which, he hopes, will induce his friends to call on him again, and strangers to give him a trial.

Feb 23-31 tf

ELECTION.

WILL be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 8th day of April next (being Easter Monday) to elect seven suitable persons to serve as Wardens of the Poor in Rowan County, for the next three years ensuing.—All persons are entitled to vote who are qualified voters for commoners to the Legislature of N. C. in said county.

F. SLATER, *Shff.*

Salisbury, March 11th, 1833.—34.

BLANK

Warants for sale at this OFFICE

CASA BONDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.