

# TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for Dallars and Fifty Cents per year: A Class of FOUR new subscribers who will advance the whole sum at one payment, have the paper for one year at Two Doiseach, and as long as the same class shall and thus to pay to advance the sur of Obliars the same terms shall continue. gise they will be charged as other subscri-

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Interinse nears by the year or six months will le its Dollar per month for each squa the privilege of changing the form every

# MARKE'TS. SALISBURY,

Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 ets.; Brandy, Ap-23 a 30 cis; Cotton per Hb (in 75 a 2 00 cts; Feathers per Ib; r ar pl. \$9; Wheat pr bush. \$1 124 bushel 20 cis: Corn pr bush 40 ciss 25:1315 6 1 cis; Lead per lb 8 a 10 cts : dronl, 75 cts ; Nails per lb 9 a 10 b 124 a 15 cts; Rom (Jamaica) per gal; common laborers in our streets. Where, Vankee do. \$1; Wool (clean) per 1b 30 Tallow per lb. 10 121 cts; Tow-linen pr yd. 20 cts ; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. \$1 50 ridial do. \$1 50 a \$1 7 cis ; Claret do rgal, \$1 3 a 1 75 cis; Malaga, (sweet) er gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 35 a 40 cts.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. EWING, (or OHIO.) On the resolution to expunge a part of the journal for the session of 1833-1834. Delivered January 16, 1837.

Mr President, every thing intrinsic & extransic-all that can catch the popular ear, or enlist one sulgar passion, no matter how low and base, is resorted to by gentlemen who ought to be, and who are, honorable, to sustain them in the commission of this act. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives.) could you credit it. sir, says that this Senate, which is one of the constitutional

departments of our Government, and with-PAll etters to the Editor must be post out which the form, as well as the essence. therwise they will certainly not be at- of our Government could not exist; that this Senate, of which he humself is a member, and which a common, but very homely, proverb might teach him he could not dishonor without self degradation; this Senate, he says, is essentially an aristocatic body.

riding upon the backs of the People. Do we hear that here, and from such a source, or was I deceived? Who are they that compose the aristocracy of this hody? Men elected by the States, to discharge, for a time, an important trust; and who, when that trust is discharged, and the period of their service ended, return again to the common mass from which they were taken. Aristocracy! Where is the danger, where is the possibility of an aristocratic order rising up in this Union? Look about you ev-

Collop bagging per y4. 16 [25] ery where: men who hold the highest staper ib. 16 a 18 cts; Castings per tions, and wield the greatest influence, and a Seis; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No even wealth, spring from the common ranks of the People. Their power and their influence they cannot transmit; and, as to their wealth, when the hand that gathered and the hands which holds it shall moul-Beet por 10 0 a-0 cts; Bacon per 1b 15 der in the dust, it is scattered to the four Batter per 10 121 cis; Lard per 1b 15 winds of heaven; it goes to build up and Salt per bushel \$1 25 50 cts; Steel, Ameri- enrich the son of the hard-banded yeoman; sister, per 10. 10 cts; English do. per lb and the children's children who counted do. per To 25 a 30 cis; Sugar his gold by millions become not beggars, but

no one at this day e or Raleigh the less for this outpouring of excuse us, for we are very much excited ; with General Jackson, as you will recol-Twysden (Justice) gave judgment in furore be, henceforth, justice and peace. and he adds, in his quiet manner, note reaprofession since ; and such will be the opinon a priori, of mankind, as to every judicial decision, and every act of a deliberauve body, which is the result of passion rather than reason and judgment.

The majority of the Senate who are moving on. or, perhaps, more properly speaking, moved on, to the destruction of the ournals, ought to consider well the act support, requires that the Senate shall KEEP a journal of their proceedings; much useless learning was expended upon this word at the last session. We know its meaning without consulting our dictionaries; its popular sense is its true sense. The framers of the Constitution did not search books for the definition of the word, but understood it and used it in its plain and obvious sense; and they would have been astonished if it had been told them that that word could ever become the subject of cavil. That it has so, and that it is now the doctrine of the majority, that the destruction of the record is no infraction of the Constitution, which requires that it shall be kept. is a touchstone by which the value of their judgment against the former majority of the Senate may be tested. It is a matter that every man of plain common seuse can understand and decide as well as the most learned and most wise; and they can, from this specimen, determine how much weight is due to the opinions of men who hold that to erase, to blot out, to expunge, is not inconsistent with the command 'TO KEEP.' to which command we have all sworn obedience. I will not touch the miserable sophistry by which gentlemen attempt to evale

ms Coke the more | he somewhat harsh and unscrupulous, but | Jones, of the American Navy. Jones was |

rage, and toss, as foam from their crest, their shivalry of characters and superior inhim and those those who are now his trust tellectual endowments Of the first, the and his strength.

of him who has pressed forward these resolutions, against the opinions, feelings, and American Government." consciences of those whom he has found ings and motives which should direct the carry the American flac."

malignity. Edmund Saunders in the report but this is the last time we will do an act lect, when a very young officer, at New of one of his cases at haw, says that the of lawless violence against you ; all shall Orleans, in 1814, and acted a most distinguished part upon Lake Borgne, as com-I should be gratified to know that the mander of our gunboats upon that station. der, this judgment was clearly wrong; and Senator from Pennsylvania has that power He kept the British squadron at bay for apparently in good health, complained on Sonsuch has been the universal opinion; of the over the political elements he seems to two weeks, upon that lake, with his five day evening of a pain in her head, and aluise claim. in giving us this strong assurance of gunboats, and 180 men, at a most importheir future quiet. Would that we could tant crisis, immediately preceding the landrely opon his promise, or his prediction ; ing of the British army, on the 23d Debut no he is deceived. Those who have cember, 1814. He could not be approachabandoned the standard of the Constitution ed by the British in their frigates, and and the law cannot, when they choose, rear they hesitated to attack him in open boats. it again, and rally the hosts around it, and The attack was, however, finally made, in calm their fears, and re-animate their con- boats manned by 1.200 men, whom Jones fidence. They cannot lay their hands up- fought for two hours. With his 180 men which they are about to perform The Con- on the institutions of their country, and he killed and wounded 400 of the British. stitution, which we and they are sworn to pull down and destroy, until they them- The boat he commanded was 30 minutes selves shall be satisfied, and then bid the engaged in nearly close quarters, and but now he distinctly heard a groan proceed from work of mischief cease. When the ocean maintained her colors until he was shot the corpse. Seized with a pawe, he dropped is lashed into a rage, no matter who are down himself and nearly every man on his shorel and fled for assistance. - The collin the spirits of the storm, they cannot say to board was either killed or wounded. He it " thus far shalt thou go, and no farther ; was put under the hatches when taken, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed " where he was nearly suffocated with smoke, No, he is deceived ; there are other pow- and afterwards suffered greatly with his ers in motion below and around him which wounds on board the enemy's squadron. he wists not of, and whose might he can Such is the man the President has selectneither direct nor resist. I have stood up- ed, with a full knowledge of his character, on the borders of this mighty ocean, and to command this important expedition. noted the percursors of the coming storin. You know Capt. Jones and his whole race I have heard the moan of the waves in the in Virginia. He is the nephew of Mericaverns of the deep ; and seen the uphea- wether and Skelton Jones, formerly of ving of the billows, which will rise, and Richmond, Virginia-so well known for

> celebrated John Randolph said that the Mr. President. I envy not the triumph was at once the spear and shield of the republican party, in the darkest hour of the

" May success and fame attend the exmeans to compel to their support-resolu- ploring expedition of Capt. Jones. He is tions which he has urged on with passions, really a most gallant and meritorious offifierce, vindictive, furious. Still less do I cer-full of chivalry and enterprise, and envy the condition of those who are com- will do honor to his country and friends, pelled to go onward, against all those feel- in whatever quarter of the globe he may

actions of the legislator and the MAN. Why [The writer of the above extract might] do I see around me so many pale feautures as well have stated that Capt. Jones had has been enlisted in its support, by the mag and downcast eyes, unless it be that re- been designated by the late Administration unde and buldness of the enterprize and by the powerless but conscience-free, than to readers of the Enquirer, from the just sum wield the strength of an empire, on the of the gallant Captain's ments .- Nat, Int From the Bultimore Chronicle. But this scene is passing, and will soon We rejoice to learn that Mr. Clay has yielded to the pressing solicitations of his friends, and consents to continue longer in the Senate of the United States. The letter of Mr. Clay, in which he makes known his determination to remain at the post assigned him by the People and Legislature of his State is published in the Com mon wealth of the 25th instant. The following is an extract from Mr. Clay's letter of acceptsace.

## A WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.

The particulars of an occurrence were related to us yestenday, which we have every reason to ieve is an instance of the borrible effects of hasty burial .- An aged mulatte woulan, name Woods, who resided in Barley street, and was instantly fell lifeless. She was supposed to be dead, and preparations were immediately mad for her burial. On Monday alteruoin about 4 o'clock, not more than twenty hours after her supposed death, the body was conveyed to the burying ground in St. Mary's street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and cunsigned to the tomb. The mourners departed, & the grave digger, a white man, proceeded to his task of filling up the grave. He had thrown a few shovels tull of clay upon the coffin, when he thought he heard a noise within the grave, he listened awhile, then threw in a few more shovels fullwas after some time disinterred and the lid was found to be partly forced off. It was immediately unscrewed, and the corpse discovered nut in the position a which it had been placed, but turned round upon the side, and showing other evidence of having been alive while in the grave. It was taken min the chruch and kept there until yesterday morning, when no signs of life appearing it was again interred .- Philadelphia Ledger.

### From the Carolina Gazette. FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Every true friend of North Carolina most renice at the determination of the Legislature to give to this project such assistance as is contain ed in the act which we publish to day. The citizens of Favetteville and Salisbury relebrated the passage of the act by illuminations and the firing of cannons, and well may they rejuce, not only because of the benefits they themselves will receive, but because no measure is better calculated, to develope the resources and give character and influence to the State.

Whatever halo may have been thrown around the Charleston and Cincinnati Road by the genus and ialent and wealth aud character which prodigious amount of capital necessary for its completion, the advantages to be reaped by North Carolina from it, when compared to those which the Fayetteville and Western Road must mevitably secure toour State, are al nost tostguificant. The Charleston and Cincinnati - Road, will pass through a section of country, completely encompassed by mountains, having a market at home for almost the whole of its products, and containing scarcely a particle of mineral wealth .- The Favetteville Road will traverse the most tertile portion of the State, abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, and destitute of a home market. The former, unless located according to the pledges which were given before our State could be induced to pass the charter, and before our citizens would agree to contribute any thing from their stores towards ins construction-and we have but slight hopes that those pledges will be redeemed - will, if it effects us at all, bind us to South Carolina, place our funds at her control. and subject our interests to laws in whose passage we have no voice. The latter will build up our own State and be subject to our own laws. In the one case our funds will be expended in developing our own unknown resources, in building up cities and concentrating capital within s our own limits. In the other our very life blood . will be drawn to gratify the cupidity of those who have very tew feelings of sympathy with us, and who have not one particle of regard for our interests Can any one hesitate to decide to which of these projects he will give his sup; ort? Is not one the NORTH CABOLINA project? Is it not the duty of every good citizen to prefer the interests of his own State, his own country, to that of all others? For our own part we supported the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Read. of the North and West and build a commercial metropolis for our sister State, but also, because we thought that if located as we sup used from the declarations of one, and the professional opinion of an ther one of South Carolina's gifted sons, the enterprize of which we are now speaking would be promisted. We fear that we have been cheated in this matter. If we have, we have by the z al and laber which we promise to embar in support of the Paveit-ville & Western Rail Read, to compensate for the little evil-latie from our fortunate lack of influence-we have done in advocating liberal subscriptions to the Charleston and Cinculnate Rail Read. If, however. South Carolina will redeem her pleagesimplied if not express, if she will but exhibit one spark of liberality, both enterprizes that the so conducted as to render them mutually benefit cial to each other, and to unite the two States by the strongest ties of interest; and yet, strange to say, it is doubtful whether this end will be attained, although so easily reached Whatever course others may take, we shall lab r for the Interests of North Carolina first of all others : & we know of no method in which our labors are

# CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb 5 a 7 cts.; Bacon per 3 a 15 cis; Hams do. 00 00 cts ; Beeswax Bale tope per lb a 12 14 cts ; Cuffee pr. 121 a 16 cis; Colton per 100 lbs \$14 16 75 a 100; Com per bushel S0 a 90 ets ; Flour in rations per brl \$8 50 10, from stores pe 413 00 a 00; Iron per 100 lbs \$5.00 a 6 50 disses per gal 50 a 621 cts; Nails cut assort per lb S 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do, per lb. 20 Bork per br! \$8.9 : Rice per 100 lbs \$4 ack \$13 26; Salt per ous rel S71 \$1 ets; Steet Anemean dister or 15 10 16 cts; Tallow per 15 10 12) es Tes Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 371 cts; Iven la pr lb \$1 a 1 25 cts ; Tobacco manu actared per 1610 a 15 cis.

#### FAYETTEVILLE

Buildy, pearle 7 da 75. Do. Apple, 60 a 65. hen who 11 a 13; Cotton pr b 121 a 15 ets deeprilo 12 a 14; Flour bbl. \$84 - a 91 Cata proush S0 a 35; Iron prlb 51 a 6; Ming gal 43 a 47; Nails cut 74 a 8; Salt hish 60 a 90; Sugar pr lb 8 a 12 ; Tobacco; 131 a 4; Wheat pr bush \$1 50; 0 Whiskey Kal 5157, Beeswax 24 a 00

## FOR S.ILE upwards of MACRESOFLAND

miles from Sal shury, with a good ANT & S. IW MILL and in a good neighabout he custom. ALSO.

# 8 NEGROES

sonal property attached to my HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, muture, Working Tools &c. &c. property is not sold privately, I will sime at auction, on the premises on the and of August next.

JACOB TRAVIS Saldary Febuary, 4, 1837 -6m29.

**HEAVY CITY** AND FOREIGN HIDES. Subscriber has constantly on hand, and Serving daily. HEAVY CITY. NEW AND FOREIGN HIDES, well Reattention of l'anners in the interior, he offers for sale at the lowest prices and commodating terms for cash or City ac-

is. Leather of all kinds on hand, and finishr at the shortest notice. S. CRUIKSHANK.

then, is the danger of aristocracy in Amer-There is one source from which it ica? may flow in upon us, and one only. When our public offices become transmiserable by the will of the incumbent to his succes-

sor; when the men who hold station can direct the line through which the succession to that station shall descend, whether by with 20 a 22 cts; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 birth to the son, or by appointment to the favorite, we have, in substance, a monarchy, and we have an aristocracy, in the classic language of the Senator, 'riding on the backs of the People;' nay, we have worse, a shameful, corrupt, and corrupting oligarchy. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) says that the Senate is merely Surar per lb. 12 1 2 a 14 cis; Salt pr | called upon to rejudge its own justice; in other words, to determine whether the cpinion it expressed was correct or not. But is this true? Is that the act to which the majority of the Senate is now proceeding?

It so, it were but an expression of opinion adverse to opinions heretofore expressed by a former majority, and entirely consistent with gentlemanly intercourse and feeling. But no such thing No, it is placed, and it tardpr bh \$1 30 a 1 50; Feathers pr lb 45 a is pressed, as a vote of censure and opprobrain upon the former majority. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, it seems, once intended it should assume a form consistent with the courtesy and propriety of legislative bodies. ile promised the striking out of the obnoxious word 'expunge,' and so the resolution was to have passed; and what strong motive, or strong offence, could have induced the Senator to abandon his concilitory course, and again poison the resulution with insult and reproach? What, think you, could have so driven him from his propriety? Why, truly a Senator from Massachusetts, some two years since, moved to lay the expanging resolution, when so a mended, on the table; that was the insult: a motion to lay a resolution on the table is the mighty insult which swells the hearts of gentlemen almost to bursting with patriotic indignation, & which justifies all this harsh and ruthless violence. Hence the word 'expunge' in the body of the resolution. Hence a recital charged with as harsh and injurious imputation as gentlemen can use towards each other, if not more harsh and more injurious. The Senator from Pennsylvania says he wished to be saved the necessity of compelling the Senate to vote this stigma upon themselves, Who, I ask, gave, him, & those with whom he acts, power. and who gave them impunity, to fix stigmas or compel stigmus, upon men, in all things honorable, their equals at least? Who cares

> for their stigma or their censure? I, for one, cast them to the winds. | despise, | trample upon them. Sit, since it has been But the Senator from Pennsylvania has

the meaning, and wrest the sense of this provision of the Constitution; it does not merit a reply

The Constitution of Pennsylvania is sub-

stantially copied in this particular from the Constitution of the United States; like that, it contains a provision that both Houses shall keep a journal. 'The Senator from Pennsylvania, many years ago, while a member of one branch of the Legislature. moved a resolution declaring that it was a violation of the Constitution to expunge any thing from the journal once entered there. He is of the same opinion still; and he proposes to be consistent, and yet vote for expanging what is entered on the journals of this body, under a precisely similar, constitutional provision. Could any man who had not heard him conjecture how this could be done? The word expunge has, he says, a literal, and it has also a metaphorical meaning, and the records of the Senate are to be expunged metaphorically. What a firm, if its alrecity would permit us to look upon it as a subject of ridicule ! But who could avoid smiling, even in the midst of bitterness to see the array of authorities which the erudite Senator adduced to show that the word 'expunge' is used metaphorically in cases where it cannot have a literal application? He has shown us examples in which good writers speak of expunging forms of government, systems of religion. & the vices of men-dl clearly metaphorical & known at once to bo so, because they are not susceptible of the literal & physical application of the term You cannot draw a black line over nor can you draw black lines around, a form of government,' for you cannot touch it or bancle it, though yo may marits symmetry and destoy its strength; nor can you take physical, tangible hold o systems of religion or of human vices; hence the terms you apply to them are necessarily metaphorical, whether you expunge, uproot, or demolish them But if you expunge a writing which is on paper, or uproot a tree or shrub, or demolish a building, the words then have their literal meaning, capable only of literal, physical application; and he who pretends to use it under such circumstances metaphorically, rests the world from its true use, and gives it a false application. Expunge metaphorically ! The disquisition of the learned gentleman reminds me of the death of two doughty heroes in a fatal battle commemorated in the Ripe of the Lock'-

"One died in metaphor, and one in song."

It will be seen at once that the thought is much better in a burlesque poem, than in grave debate on the floor of the Senate.

pentance and remorse go hand in-hand for the service to which he was appointed with the perpetration of the deed ? I had by the present. Perhaps, however, he rather stand with the minority; yes, I may have thought that that fact would would rather, a thousand times, stand alone, have detracted, in the estimation of the

hard conditions on which it is placed in their hands.

have passed not to be re-called\_the deed is to be done, and you and we must subinit our acts to an enlightened Public, whose judgment will be a foretaste of the judgment of posterity. To these I bow with submission and hope, but not with unwavering confidence of the future. The fame of those who have joined in this struggle for the Constitution depends upon the final success of constitutional government. If that prevail and endure ; if the clouds that overshadow its prospects pass away, and it he restored to what it once was, in all its freshness and beauty, every thing that we could desire for ourselves and our country is attained. But if we still move on in the downward course ; if the cataract to which we have been tending, and are never to return, these struggles will be referred to hereafter as scenes in which the country was disturbed by violent and factious spirits, and the names of those who stood for the Constitution amid these storcensure and reproach. So it has been in times past. When the last spark of Roman liberty was extinguished, and a monarch's court and council occupied the forum and the Senate chamber ; when no voice but that of Augustus was heard, and no power but his was known, the venal flatterer of his court vied with each other in heaping praise on him, and censure and reproach on those firm spirits who stood for their country to the last, and were at last buried in its ruins. Cæsar, by his power and clemency, had subjugated a world ; all In an event such as this, (which heaven avert) let the little band to which it is my pride to belong, share in the reproach as they share in the spirit of the last of the Romans-that spirit which scorns to how before any earthly power, save that of their country and its laws

-----We recur always with pleasure to the past services and chivalrous deeds which ny of our deserving officers during the late war. What was familiar to every one in those days is now, after the lapse of more than twenty years, known to but few. This gallant band is rapidly passing off the stage of life-Decatur, Perry, McDonough, and other noble spirits who conquered or bled in their country's cause, have already been gathered to their fathers. The few who still remain on the theatre of useful action should be yet the more cherished. Such reminiscences as we find in the extract below, published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 19th, ult. freshly revive in our minds the memory of times gone by, when the daily news of the events of the war was of the most thrilling inter-

#### Washington, Jan. 19, 1837.

Much the largest portion of a life now not short, has been spent in the service of the State and the Union. It is upwards of thirty years since I was first honored by an election to the Senate of the United States. During that perod with short intervals. I have seen in the councils of the General Government. I have thought that my long public service gave me some title to repase, of which I feel most sensionly be passed, and we are to glide on in July great need. It also appeared to me not unthe smooth but rapid current into the gulf, reasonable to dedicate some time to the care of my private interests and duties, which hereto ore nave had so little of my attention.

If, therefore, I were to consult exclusively my personal wishes and inclination, 1 should not hesitate a moment in declining to accept the appointment. But when I reflect upon the great and numerous obligations which I ain under to not solely because it would identify the interests my scenes will be mentioned only with the People of Kontucky, and the command inplied in my recent election, of the General Asably, to remain at the post assigned to me. ei that there is no sacrifice which I ought not to make. I should have a less reluctance in renonneing or, at least, postponing, the gratificanon of my private wishes. If I did not fear that, constituted as the Schate now is, and is likely, ube. I can render no public services corresponding with the expectations of the General As sembly, or with inv own anxious desire. All that I date promise, then, is, that the same z - I and fidelity which have bereiotore actuated me shall continue to be exerted in advancing the honor and wella e of our common country.

I have the honor to be, with the highest rebut the dark and unbending soul of Cato. speci, the General Assembly's obedient servant. H. CLAY.

#### From the New York Evening Post. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Among the passengers in the ship Quebec, from London, whose arrival we noticed in our paper, is Lieutenant WILKES, of the Navy. This gentleman was despatched in August last like to be of more avail than by urging our cuiby the Department for the purpose of procuring | zens to put forth their utmost energies in support instruments for the exploring expedition, and of of Cape Fear and Western Rail Road. so conspicuously marked the career of ma- collecting such other information as might be of value in promoting the objects of that interesting undertaking. We are much gratified in being le to inform our readers that this mission is successful. Lieut Wilkes has brought with him a collection of instruments more complete and extensive than any Government has hitherto furnished to its scientific expeditions, and the scale on which this department will be fitted out will fully equal that of the squadron now collected at Norfolk for the purpose. In fulfilling the objects of his mission, Lieut Wilkes has received facilities and assistance of every possible description from those who, from station or scientific attainments, had it most in their power to be servicable to him. Among those in England, who have thus shown a supe riority to all national jealousy, in promoting the success of an expedition, of which, although the U. States will reap the glory, the whole ci il z d world will partake the benefits, we especially mention Earl Minto, the first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Sir Francis Buly, the President of the Astronomical Soceity. Without the powerful aid of these two distinguished perons, the object of the mission could have been neither as well nor as speedily accomplished, & they have thus earned a claim to our gratitude

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 4. 1837-5m.9

#### Cash FOR COTTON. \* hich. I am willing to pay the Fayetteville and if those who think proper to sell me botton think the price is not high enough addivery, they may draw the meney in part, at it the rotion lie at my own risk and bide the price any time between now and pext

HENRY HUMPHREYS. Greensborough, N. C: Jan. 31, 1887-3w29

Ratest of British

# GOODS. ENCH SILKS AND SWISS MUS-LINS,

Offer them for sale by the piece or package, er Store at the corner of Frazier wharf and Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, oa al terms for approved paper.

SHACKELFORD, BOAG & CO. 6x 29

determined that a resolution in any form in-1834, should pass; and since there is at last

strong, it would, by virtue of the names better accords with the kindness which he

spread cheering prospects before us; a consistent with the resolution of March, bright vista, opening amid the surrounding gloom to delight our vision. This, he Wish to purchase 700 Bales of Cotton for a majority in the Senate ready to obey the save is the last exciting subject that is to mandate, I am glad once again that it con- agitate our councils ; we are to have a haltains substance, and has assumed a form, evon season ; all is to be, henceforth, which will forever destroy it as authority quiet, and kindness, and peace. But he for the future; and when it comes to an is- has not told us how these things are to sue such as this, veracity, and honor, and be brought to pass ; whether this is the character brought into collision, I fear not last act of violence that is to be perpetrathe issue of the contest, and I care not with ted by the majority against the constituwhat weapons it is waged. All at last re- tion of their country, and the rights of this suits in an appeal to the country, and to fu- body; or whether he supposes that, by THE Subscribers having imported direct ture times. And if this resolution had been this, the spirit of liberty is to be crushed, them the manufactories in Europe, a large couched in language of decent sobriety; if it and we are to be awed to silence and subhad been in its terms calm & dispassionate. & mission. I will suppose the first, as it est :

which support it, have carried with it much still entertains for those whose rights and weight and authority, but now there is no feelings he has most outraged ; and if so, danger of this; the resolution itself and the his language may be rendered into brief, speeches with which it is ushered in, show plain English, thus : Gentlemen, be quiet the spirit by which it is moved. Sir Ed- and be calm ; meet us with no arguments. ward Coke, at a time when he was himself and cast on us no reproaches ; the Presia sycophant, called Sir Walter Raleigh a dent must be gratified because he is imma- out the world.' You are aware that the spider of hell,' because Raleigh was un- culate; and you must be stigmatized, be- President has selected to command this exhappily out of lavor with his sovereign; yet, | cause you have offended him. We may pedition Captain Thomas Ap Catesby

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Jan. 6, 1837.

" The 'exploring and surveying expedition to the Pacific ocean and south Seas, authorized by an act of Congress of the last session, will be interesting to the cause of literature, commerce, and science through-

JOBPRINTING Of every description done ute proposed Fork. This plan would, if carried AT THIS OFFICE.

as a nation.

RAIL ROAD.

Mr. E. J. Hale: I feel willing to advert to the cause of Rail Roading, at least so far as to write thee on the subject of its location, which in my view, is a matter of the greatest magnitude have heretofore remained a silent observer of the subject of the Rail Road from Fayetteville westward, but it has been my expectation that there would be an examination made of all the different routes, and choice made of the best. I therefore take the liberty to suggest the following route for examination ; that is, from Fay-lieville to Little river, at or near Mo roe's Bridge, 12 miles, thence on the ridge dividing the waters of upper and lower little river to Tysus's Bridge on Deep river or near it. 29 miles ; thence to the Buffalue Ford on Deep river, 23 miles; thenes to Ashboro'. 11 miles ; thence on the ridge dividing the waters of Cape Fear and P.+ D+e to New Market, 11 miles; thence to or near Hun's Store, on the said ridge, 9 miles ;- (a distance of 94 miles agreeable to my estimate, and I have endeavored to make it as correct as possible.) thence to + alend in a right and left wing, say the let & Lexington, Salisbury, Beattie's Ford, &c ; & e ... ght o such point as n ight be decined m a ad usable. The above route would pass through Moore, a past of Chatham, Raadalph & Gultierd,

into effect, draw the produce of the Western