TERMS.

he WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. Class of roug new subscribers who will in advance the whole sum at one payment, have the paper for one year at Two Dorseach, and as long as the same class shall inue thus to pay in advance the sum of ht Dollars the same terms shall continue, wise they will be charged as other subscri-

parihers who do not pay during the year be charged three Dollars in all cases. osubscription will be received for less than

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

All letters to the Editor must be post otherwise they will certainly not be at-

ans or ADVERTISING - Sixty two & a half ts per square for the first insertion, and 314 per square for each insertion afterwards advertisement will be inserted for less ONE DOLLAR.

ivertisements will be continued until orders eceived to stop them, where no directions previously given.

dvertisements by the year or six months will made at a Dollar per month for each squa'e he the privilege of changing the form every

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Beenwax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Aper gal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per 1b. (in 3 cts; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] Coffee per ib. 16 a 18 cts; Castings per a 5 cts; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 41 75 a 2 00 cts; Feathers per lb; 35 four pr bl \$8 84; Wheat pr bush. \$1 124 Oats or bushel 30 cts; Corn pr bush 55 cts; per lb 6 a cts; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts; lasses per gal. 75 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 Beef per lb 0 a 0 cts; Bacon per lb 121 Butter per lb 124 ets; Lard per lb 15 Salt per bushel \$1 25 1 50 cts; Steel, Ameriblister, per lb. 10 ets; English do. per lb ets; Cast do. per lb 25 a 30 ets; Sugar b. 121 a 15 ets ; Rum (Jamaica) per gal Yankee do. \$1; Wool (elean) per lb 30 Tallow per lb. 10 124 cts; Tow-linen pr yd. a 20 cts; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. \$1 50 . tagal do. \$1 50 a \$1 7 cts; Claret do gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (aweet) gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW.

fin market per lb 6 a 8 cts.; Bacon per 15 cts; Hams do. 00 00 cts ; Beeswax 20 a 22 cts; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 Bale rope per lb a 12 14 cta; Coffee pr. 144 a 16 cts; Cutton per 100 lbs \$13 16 00 r 00; Corn per bushel 90 a 95 cts; Flour n wagons per bri \$8 50 10, from stores per \$13 00 a 00; Iron per 100 be \$5 00 a 6 50; per lb 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do. per lb. 20 Purk per br! \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 00; Sugar per lb. 12 1-2 a 14 ets; Salt pr 43 3 25; Salt per bushel 874 \$1 cts; Steel A can blister pr lb 10 16 cts; Tallow per lb 10 ili cis: Tea Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 374 cis; son do. pr lb \$1 a 1 25 cts ; Tobacco manu tured per lb10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, peach 80a 90. Do. Apple, 60 a 65 seon pr lb 10 a 124; Cotton pr lb 9 a 114 ets fee pr lo 12/ a 14 ; Flour bbl. 881 - a 94 axseed pr bh \$1 25 a 000; Feathers pr lb 45 Corn pr ousl 90 a 95; Iron pr lb 54 a 6; Moses pr gal 38 a 42; Nails cut 74 a 8 ; Salt bish 60 a 90; Sugar pr lb 8 a 12; Tobacco; af 31 a 4; Wheat pr bush \$1 50; 0 Whiskey gal 55 57, Beeswax 25 a 00

ECEIVING & FORWARDING GOODS PRODUCE AT WILDINGTON & PAYETTEVILLE.

LL Goods consigned to us, at either of the above places will have due attention. At Fayetteville we have large & commodious ouses at the River, & up in Town, in thich Goods may be stored, at the choice of

ippers.

Being part owners in, and agents of, the Heneta Steam Boat Company, will be able to give patch to all goods consigned to our care. Charges on goods from New York, or elseere may be paid in this place.

HALL & JOHNSON. Fayetteville, March, 1837 .- 3135.

HEAVY CITY

AND FOREIGN HIDES.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, and ORK AND FOREIGN HIDES, well with the attention of 'l'anners in the interior,
which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and accommodating terms for cash or City ac-

Also, Leather of all kinds on hand, and finish worder at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK. Charleston, S. C. Feb. 4. 1837-5m 19

FOR SALE upwards of 100 ACRES OF LAND

ORIST & SAW MILL and in a good neigh-

ALSO

8 NEGROES.

il the penonal property attached to my hin, Furniture, Working Pools Scc. Scc. 11 the same at auction, on the premises on the th day of August next.

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

FOR SALE

FIRST RATE JINNEY . warranted to be in foal.

Enquire at this Office. Dec. 17-192

BLANK DEEDS POR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

SARPEDON (IMPORTED.)

HIS splendid English Race Horse & Stallion, imported in 1834, will cover mures the present season, (which has now commenced.) at my stable, Granville county, N. C. on the main road leading from Oxford to Boydton, Virginia, at \$60 the season, payable before or on the first of July next, at which time it will expire, & \$100 incurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in fuel or transfer. red; with one dollar cash to the groom in every case. Care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents,but I will not be responsible for any that may happen: Servants boarded gratis; good pas turage for marus, and when fed, 334 cents per day, which charge must be paid before the mare will be allowed to leave the plantation-at the

discretion of the subsriber. SARPEDON is a rich brown horse, 16 hands righ, fealed in 1828, the property of General Gosvenor-is a horse of the greatest strength and power. His back and loine so remarkably strong, that he is thought to be master of 15 tone; and, as a race horse, he was equal, and generally as perior, to most horses of his day. as is proved by reference to his memoir in detail, which may be seen in the July (1834) number of the Turf Register -He is the only son of the famous 'Emilius,' known to be imported. Emilias, it will be remembered, is the sire of Plenipotentiary, Scipio, Priam, Kiddleaworth and many others, and covers at 50 gs. a

SARPEDON possesses more of the stout. Mam bring and Benningbrough blood, than any other horse in America, and is a direct cross upon any of our native mares. His performances at three and four years old, (until he was injured.) were of the first character-beating nearly all his competitors, giving some of them high odds in weight. (See Racing Calcudar and Sporting Magazine, as above.)

N. B -His stock (Colts) are remarkable large and racing-like.

PEDIGREE.

SARPEDON was got by that capital racer and inrivalled Stallion 'Emilies,' by the great 'Or rille,' who also covered at 50 gs., and was perhaps the best son of Benningbrough,out of a King Herod mare, &c.; his dam learne, by the Flyer, grand dam by Dick Andrews, equal to any horse his day, both as a racer and Stallion; May, by Benningbrough - Primrose, by Mambrino-Crick-et, by King Herod, the best Stallion of his day, & founder of the best stock in England - Sophia, by Blank - Deane, Lord Leigh's,) by Second - Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stangan's Arabian, out of Gipsey by King William's N tougued Baro—Makelesa, Royal Mare.

The Flyer was got by Vandike Junior-dam Azalia, by Benningbrough -- Gilliffower, by Highflyer-Goldfinder, sister to Grasshopper, Marske-Cullen Arabian-Regulus, &c., &c. The Flyer was a capital horse, and sire of Wings,' winner of the Oaks and other good

Vandike Junior was got by Walton, dan Dabchick, by the Pot8os-Drab, by Highflyer Hebe, by Chrysolite -- Proserpine, sister to

EDMUND TOWNES.

WILL make his last season in in Lexington, N. C., ending on SD the 4th of July The parity of his blood - his size - length - substance and pow er-his fine energetic action, I think will cross excellently well, with our common mares. He

will be six years old this Spring
In order to accommodate all the Farmers who are destrous to breed fine horses and at a rate within the means of all breeders. I am induced o put down the price of the season of Uwharte ower than that of any horse in the Union of equal blood and character. He will make his present sesson at \$10; insurance \$20 In ad dition to the yearling filly and two colts that I sold in 1834 at \$3,000, (out of Uwhage's dam) I refused last Fall for a yearing filly out of his dam and by imported Luzborough \$500, and for the old mare \$1,000.

For further particulars see hand bills. W. R. HOLT. March 25, 1837-8w36

State of North Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY. January Sessions, 1837.

Finly & Bouchelle) Original Attachmen Joseph Stanley Serviced upon defend-IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court. that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house an Wilkesborough, on the first monday after the fourth monday of April next to answer or reple vy, or judgment will be intered against him, and the Lands condemned to satisfy plaintiffs debt. Witness, Wm. Mastin, Clerk of our said court at office, the first monday after the fourth monday of January, 1887.

Teste-WM. MASTIN. c w c c warch 18-6w37-price \$3 ANOTHER WORK BY WRAXALL.

Anecdotes of Foreign Courts On Friday, March 18th, will be published in

Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, " Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden. Warsaw, and Vienna," This work has never been reprinted in America. From the London Monthly Review.

"The style is clear and polished, withou other ornament than what naturally occurs. We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, wheher his search be for information, or amuse-

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early no tice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five cop ies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodi cal now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE. 46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia. FOR THE WATCHMAN. ABOLITION.

The Lieutenant Governor Teling Governor) of Virginia, concludes the topic of Abolition with the following recommenda-

"Believing as I do, that this question, can come before the American people, is raught with the dearest calamities to the country-indeed, that on its wise and just determination hangs our destiny as a free, assed people, I respectfully submit to your consideration, the expediency of address-States, solemn memorial and remonstrance, exhibiting the high and inviolable character of the rights which are invaded, the evil effect of intermedling with them, both on the master and the slave-the peril into which ists for the adoption by them of the meapropriety, and esie-ci-lly disabusing the pubic mind of the fital error, that power is wanting in any Government to punish injuries inflieted by its citizens on those of another, and appealing to them in the name of justice, humanity, freedom, peace and an imperrilled Union to afford a protection indispensible to the South, and which it is their imperative duty to great When this shall have been done, we shall stand acquitted before the world, of the high responsibility we are under, to do all in our power eisin whose march is overviolated faith, the disregarded rights of the South-the wreck of the Union-and the prostrate cause of liberty itself "

(Raleigh Register 24ht Jan 1837.) I fully approbate the method submitted to the citizens of Virginia, by their Governor; it appears so patriotic and friendly, and evinces a sincere desire to preserve and continue the happiness of our northern friends, as well as the Southern people, by bringing to their view the propriety and neressity of looking before they leap, and deiberating before they resolve, and more fuly to discover the inevitable consequences objects and designs of the Creator mysteriof a rash proceedure of our Northern Brethern, who have always stood high in our estimation for many considerations, and parneularly for their usefulness to the Union by their mar.ufacturing, and the Southern terest and happiness, and have n ver interfered with their internal concerns, which makes their late conduct appear more strange in exciting ruinous insurrections among their Southern friends against the sacred compact voluntarily entered into, which must inevitably destroy the Union of these happy States and dreach the earth with the blood of the in Adam and Eve, they were created free, best P triots - I hope they will reflect on the but subject to fall, and they by disobering horrors of an internal War in which broth- the edicts of their Creator fell from their are more inveterate than strangers. Oh! are our northern brethern prepared to enter into such a conflict, or can they expect success by any other means in their peferious scheme. If they had seen as much blood 4 carnage as I saw in the Revolution, & had their blood spilt in the same manner, they would not be so easily drawn into such an unconstitutional, unjust, unlawful, unreasonable,unfriendly & unrightcons an enter prise, while they profess to take the Scrip tures for a rule and faith of their actions, and the Bible tolerates slavery, and not a word in that Holy Book in opposition to it, although we find therein so many accounts of servants of various denominations, and God himself in the commandments be delivered to Moses makes mention of man servants and maidservants, and gave no command for their e mancipation; but requires the masters of said servants to compell them to keep the of our first parents, and the rebellious idol sabbath day holy, he doth not command the servant to keep the sabbath day holy, but if he does not exercise his authority and enforce the obedience of the servant to his will; and our Saviour so emphatically commands servants, to be obedient to their masters; and I have no doubt but the slavery of servants, under Gospel dispensation, was as abject as the present slavery of the negroes in the U. States, as the word servant. and the word slave, are synonymous terms. I therefore do really believe that the Norhern Gentry, are not only acting against the true interest and happiness of the slaves, to the great injury of their masters, but against the decrees of Heaven and against their own individual interest, and to the injury of all the inhabitants of the United States : It is hard to conjecture what could excite against the confederacy or any part thereof, when we had been so long united under the best and the happiest and most prosperous Government that ever was formed, which all nations, & without over oppressing its citizens by taxation, has now such a redundancy of money that the greatest degree of sagacity is required in the appropriation of it.

dians to Bond or Free, so remote from them, or can they believe that they have any right to interfere with the domestic concerns of other people, even their nearest neighbors, their best friend or greatest foe out of the common course of law. The idea of establishing Governments, presupposes that every person ought to be obedient to the esnore than any that ever has come, or ever tablished Government, and the Constitution of the United States guarantees to its citizens the free enjoyment of their property, and is religiously bound to protect it from invasions or insurrections, and it is well known happy and united, or a distracted and hard that for a time immemorial slavery was tolerated in the thirteen British American Colonies, and the propriety of said toleraing, without delay, to the non-slaveholding tion had never been controverted until long since the adoption of said Constitution. And be it remembered, that at the commencement of the Revolution, the white inhabitants of the thirteen colonies, were but few and much divided between Whig t brings the Union -the necessity that ex- and Tory, and unprepared for war, having no suitable arms or a nonuntion, no money sures requested to be taken -their intrinsic or credit abroad, nor other munitions of war, and many tribes of Indians against us instigated, and assisted by British emmissaries, we entered into a war against that powerful and the most warlike nation on earth, we being only about one fourth or one fifth part their number ; but under a firm belief that our cause of liberty was just, we hoped for and depended on the aid of a supernatural power in the contest. which hope was clearly verified, and we were, brought victoriously through against that powerful nation, which had abolished to arrest, if possible, the career of Fanatta slavery and in other respects was a patron of morality and christianity, now is it reasonable to suppose that if such slavery was not in some degree tolerated by the Almighty that he would have brought us triumphantly through such an unequal contest:

Let him that thinks he standeth take beed lest he fall."

and let them that interfere with Governontal affairs inconsistent with Divine instructions, take heed lest they do more harm than good, even to their favorites, and thereby incur the displeasure of their Creator. The works of Creation are too sublime for the comprehension of man, and the various ous; but what we daily see of his works are sufficient to excite our amazement. It appears that the human race are created in the image of God, and placed here with dominica over all other created beings on people have greatly contributed to their in- this earth, by which it might be inferred that all were created for the use of man, be it so or not, we find it as absolutely necessary. for every Government, and even every private family, to have a head to conduct the business of said family, and the others should be under their control or a state of anarchy & confusion ensues; and as all were created er against brother, and father against son, primitive rectifude and brought trouble and distress on their progeny, and as there is variety of classes of human beings that have eminated from Adam and Eve, there is able wretches in the United States, and to eman ue doubt but those classes have been formed or permitted by their Creator in the plenitude of his wisdom, to answer some particular perpose, and each individual ought to try in the sphere in which they are placed, them, and by that incurs the promote happiness to answer the purpose for which they were created, as they are by their Greator placed here as free agents, in a state of probation. to try their fidelity, and are to be rewarded, or punished, according to the deeds done in the body, which was a great display of m. rey, justice and wisdom, in the Creator, as he is thereby not only adored by the hapwicked, who had slighted his mercies and admontions, and voluntarily brought destruction on themselves; and by the disobedience stry of their posterity, all the evils we suifer in this mortal life are brought upon us the charge is given to the master, which as individuals and as a nation; and as God makes him obnoxious to God's displeasure, is the Creator and Governor of the Universe, gy for the uncouth and incoherent manner in and the great arbiter of National events. and by sacred writ we are informed that, for the wickedness of the people, he has destroyed Cities with fire and brimstone, de luged the earth, destroyed its inhabitants by plague, pestilence and lamine, and by war, and permitted the prisoners taken to be made slaves, and the patriarchs and best of men were permitted to own servants, where can negroes: to take into view the curse of God on Cain, Ham and Ishmael, and man, of civil law. The first public exhibition hundreds of false prophets, and millions of of the returning days of ancient chivalry men slain in battles &c under the immedi. has been given in New Orleans. A duel ate control of God, as it not probable that be might be more compassionate on others and inflict a punishment of a lower degree; corded by the correspondent of the Couriour northern friends to take up the hatchet and as white, is the emblem of innocunce, and black, the emi lem of guilt, it is reasonable to believe that God (who alone had the power) did stamp the colour on those who committed the most flagrant transgreshas supported itself, extended its territorial sions as emblematical of their crimes, and ball room some weeks since, between the coolly received, and with no more honors. has supported their extended its territoria former and a brother of the latter. They than were due to a Mexican General. He internal improvements, is highly respected by perpetual slavery; and the situation, circumstances and conduct of the African people abundantly sustains that belief; but he has to be insulting. Some hostile motion bebountifully displayed his mercy and kindness towards the American slaves, by per- burg drew a sword cane, and ran it into What could stimulate any of the citizens of mitting their lots to be cast here in this the arm of Cuvillier; whereupon the latter this happy and prosperous Union, to meddle christian country, where their progeny are discharged two pistols at the former, withwith any such affair, so remote from them, in instructed in the way to everlasting happi- out effect. Here the matter rested for with any such and it, so remote from the money mess, instead of being brought up in a counsome days, save that Shamburg underwent ments reflection would bring totheir view, the try where the grossest ignorance and soper- a kind of trial, and was discharged. The Norte, where the army is now stationed, runous effect it must have on the Union. I stitious idolatry prevail; where parents sac-brother of the wounded Cuvillier took up and takes the command in conjunction

state of starvation, which often causes them | be given for combat. The result was that less exposed than the free inhabitants of

our own children. I cannot conceive what object or interest the leaders of the Faction, or the Fanities bully, can have in view, in exciting such extremely injurious insurrections, whether they hope to immortalize themselves by getting the name of benevolence and philanthropy ascribed to themselves, or whether they have been disappointed in their aspiring views, and wish to seek re venge, by the destruction of the Government, or has the happiness of their situation induced them to display a trait in homan nature, ' that the happier a man's situation is, the more re-kless and aspiring he will be.' The name of slavery seems disgusting to those that are rightfully free; but those that have forfeited their free dom by wickedness ought not to be disgusted, but ought to be thankful for all the favors they receive from a mercifel God, whose works are all just and right : and although we have no nutbeatic account of the cause, the object or intention of the Creatur, in stamping the culur on some of the offspring of Adam, we see that is done, and all will agree that nothing but a divine Omnipotent power could do it, and it must have been for a mark of distinction, and the construction, herein before menti med of his object is most reasonable. Slavery has been tolerated for a time immemorial, and the slavery in Ame rica, has never in one instance appeared to me to be inconsistent with the will and pleasure of the Creatur The abolition incendiaries a few years ago, caused many slaves to lease their lives, and make it necessary for the owners of slaves to keep them under more strict subordination, particularly to prevent their assemblages, &c.

The Scripture says " Blessed are the peace makers," which indicates a curse on the peace breakers. I have no doubt but the Abilitionists generally are actuated by pure motives, but may of them being unacquainted with national or Governmental affairs or of the great and increasing pollution of the people, they are misled by false reports and the exagerations of talented men, whose elequence often overpowers the reason of the credulous and best of citizens. have travelled through the Southern States, and from my own observations and the best information, I do really believe that the slaves generally, are the happiest people therein. By experience I find that the fatigue of mind and its concomi tant cares and perplexities, are much more arduous than the fatigue of body, and while the slave has nothing to do but to follow such directions as are given by the owner, who is occasionally obliged to be exposed by night and day, be the weather good or had, to procure a subsistance for his family, to pay his taxes, to support the poor and the Government, and when necessary, to turn out as a soldier in its defence, at the risk of life and every thing near and dear to him; while the slaves are snug at home well provided for and only required to do reasonable labour, which will best preserve their bealth and increase their pleasures of life, by causing them to say heartier and sleep better and will invigorate their minds and improve their constitutions.

If any man would take a retrospective must be convinced that they are the most misercipate the Southern slaves would be the greatest curse that could be inflicted on them. Perhaps hose that have such boundless love for the slaves as to sacrifice all their best interests for to procure their emancipation, would like to marry of one in a thousand; but if that vice should in crease, what a horrid set of mongrels will dis

grace this earth.

As I have been requested to give my opinion on the recommendation of the Governor of Virginia, on the tupic of Abelition, and believing as do, that every citizen owes a duty to this best d Governments, and more especially those who have suffered so much in the cause of Liberty as py. but giorified by just punishment of the I have done, and also believing as I do, that said Government is now in jeopardy, not only by the asurpation of the prevailing party under Execuive patronage, but also by the deluded Abolition Canaties, whose zeal is much greater than their sagacity; and according to said request, I have given my views on this all important subject, nd my well known state of superanuation at the age of eighty six years, is a sufficient apolowhich it is expressed.

WM. LENOIR.

Durl in New Orleans .- The days of Don Quixotte have come back again. Knights on their high mettled chargers will soon be scouring the country seeking to avenge the wrongs of some faded beauty. Tournaments will ere long be the pastime slavery was as abject as that of the Ameri- of gala days, and the wager of battle take the place of the slow and tedious process took place in some public place in that city on the 27th ult. which is thus re-

er and Enquirer. [Baltimore Chronicle. 'Yes'erday a duel was fought in this city between Capt. Shamburg and Mr. Cuvillier. The quarrel originated in a passed on the Levee next day, Cuvillier accosted Shamburg in a manner he believed ing mutually made by the parties, Shamknow that many false reports and misrepre- rifice their children to idols, and to supply the quarrel of the wounded brother and with Bravo. sentations have been published respecting the the calls of nature, sell their children as challenged Shamburg, and the meeting Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruztrestment and situation of slaves, and others kidnap their neighbours took place yesterday, with broad swords, addressed the People, and assured them all those reports weretrue, is there any thing and sell them for the same purpose, having on horseback.—They paraded at the propall those resorts were true, is the looking to bribe in the principles of our Government, in the no law to suppress such inhuman practices, er hour, on fine looking geldings, armed ry, or to any thing derogatory to the Mex-

to commit suicide; while the American after some close cutting and thrusting, slaves are here in peace and happier than Shamburg had his hat cleft in twain, and their masters and his neighbours, and dress his horse killed under him; and Cavillier ed much finer than the first rate gentlemen had a division made of his clothing across and ladies dressed in this frontier part of his whole front, leaving, it is said a slight the country sixty years ago, and are well flesh wound; and here the affair terminasupplied with every thing necessary, and are ted. While the high mettle of southern blood keeps up, I do not see how duelling the country generally are, and treated with is to be prevented. The duel was at a pubhumanity, and less severity. than we treat lie place, and from the mode of fighting, a large number of persons were drawn to the spot to witness the combat."

> Cost of Greatness .- The expense of being President are not by no means met by the salary that the incumbent of that office receives, and with which he has to entertsin so many thousands .- Mr. Adams, by his rigid system of economy; was able to live upon his salary, through with difficulty. The foreign functionsries at our court, the members of both houses of Congress, heads of departments and bureaus, and strangers and citizens of distinction, throng the portals of the palace and consume more than the \$25,000 per annum will pay for or purchase. The salary ought to be raised, as the following will prove. The Globe of Monday states that when General Jackson came from the Hermitage to the Presidency, he took an outfit from his private means of five thousand dollars. This he expended, and lost a large additional amount by his eight vears absence from his estate in Tenneesee, and the burning of his house and furniture. On squaring his account in the city, he had scarcely as much money left of his eight years salary as would pay his expenses to Tennessee

New York Times.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Office of American, V. Orleans, March 7.

We are fallen on singular and anomaous times. In the midst of unexampled prosperity, when all the avenues of trace are open, when money is abundant for the ordinary operations of commerce, we are called upon to record several extensive failures involving an amount alarming to the general credit. On Saturday, one of our largest and most influential houses failed for SEVEN MILLIONS, carrying with it full five millions more. When and where this is to stop we know not. The rage for speculation has been so great that there is no estimating the amount of responsibilities incurred. It does not appear to have been confined to real estate.

OFFICE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN, NEW ORLEANS MARCH. 8, 1837

In the morning, the sun bruke out for a few hours and we had it quite pleasant, The streets are still muddy, and the Levee in a wretched state. The part of the batture opposite the Second Municipality has, however, been high and the whole of the late rains, showing the decided advantages of the late improvements. The river is rising slowly. Boat after boat from the West continues to less upon us, laden with the produce of and fruitful region. In every direction, piles of cotton, rising to twenty and thirty feet, salute the eye; while hundreds of vessels and steamers line the deep curve of our harbor, three and four abreast. Every where the greatest animation prevails.

The failures continue, To-day two more houses went by the board What the effect is to be upon stocks, we cannot say; but, so far as the general business of the city is concerned, we do not apprehend any serious results. Temporarily, a slight check has been given to that brinkness in business for which our city has been so remarkable; but a few days will bring all right again. Cotton is at a stand still, comparatively speaking. Nothing is recorded by the board of brokers. Some few transactions have taken place outdoors, but they are small and cannot be adduced as evidence of the state of the market. The General feeling is to hold off under present circumstances, particularly as the difficulties have taken place among the great Cotton Factors.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence from this country has at length been received by the arrival at News Orleans, on the 12th instant, of the schooner Creole, in six days from Tampi We learn by her that a fleet consisting

of 4 brigs and 3 schooners of war had sailed from Vera Cruz for Metamoras, destined to operate against Texas Every thing was tranquil in Tampico. There were about 800 troops there in garrison. Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st February, where he was rather

lest immediately for his estate, Mango de Clavo. The election returns for President were

Anastacio Bostamente, - 57 votes. Manual Gomez Pedraza, . 6 " Nicholan Bravo, 8 1'
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. 2 " - 8 1

Gen. Bustamente, we are informed, by private letters, had arrived at the Rio del

laws of nations of the laws of God, that when the sufferings of the inhabitants are with swords—took their positions and lean People, but purely to the goodness o requires those deluded men, to act as guar- extreme, they being almost naked and in a awaited like nights of olds the word to Gen, Houston.

Nat. Int.