#### TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may be reafter be had for to Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

A Class of Four new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment. shall have the paper for one year at Two Dor 1465 each, and as long as the same class shall ontinue thus to pay in advance- the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue. other vise they will be charged as other subscri-

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than

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

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

Terms of Advertising - Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 314 Cents presquare for each insertion afterwards No advertisement will be inserted for less than one DOLLAR.

Advertisements will be continued until orders pereceived to stop them, where no directions is also sensible that three months cannot ire previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will ande at a Dollar per month for each squa e the party in power the entire failure of the with the privilege of changing the form every

#### MARKETS.

SALISBURY,

Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per lb. (in end) 3 eta; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] ets; Flour pr bl. 561. 7; Wheat pr bush \$1 121 1 25; Dats pr bushel 30 cis; Corn pr bush 55 cts; lon per lb 6 a cts; Lead ger lb 8 a 10 cts Molasses per gal. 75 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 us, Salt per bushel \$1 25 1 50 dts; Steel, Ameriean blister, per lo. 10 ets; English do per lo 20 ets; Cast do per 16 25 a 30 ets; Sugar fore them, of a stoppage of payment by the per lo 124 a 15 ets; Rom (Jamaica) per gal: 2 : Yankes do \$1 ; Wool (clean) per lb Su cis; Tallow per to. 19 124 cts; Tow-linen pr vo. 16 a 20 ets; Wine (l'eneriffe) per gal. \$1 50 Portugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 7 ci-; Claret do per gal: \$1 3 a 1 75 ets; Malaga, (sweet, per gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

Beef in market per lo via 8 cts.; Bacon per a 11 cts; Hans to 00 00 cts; Beeswax rlb 20 a 22 ms; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 s; Bale rope per lo a 12 11 cts; Coffee pr 121 a 16 cis;Cotton per 100 lbs \$51 74 00c 00; Corn per bushel 90 95 a rus; Floor \$10 a 13 ; Iroq. per 100 lbs \$5 62 a 0; of isses per gal 15 50 a cis; Nuls cut assort per in 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do, per th. 26 Pork per brt \$8 9; Rice per 100 his \$4 00: Sugar per lb. 12 10 1 2 a ets; Salt pr ctured per lo10 a 15 cts.

## FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, pereti 75 a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 70 acot pribs 10 a 000; Cotton pr ib 6 a 8 ets buch 50 x 75; Sugar or lb 74 all ; Tobacco; if 2 a 3 ; Wheat pr bash so 00; 0 Whiskey gal. 52 55, Beeswax 20 a 00

## Wanted Immediately

IWO or three Journeymen Shoe-makers, of sober and steady hamts, to whom good wais and constant employment will be given.

H EAKELS & SON. Clemmonsville, N. C. May 25, 1837 3w45

HE Co-par nership of Ductors Mitchell & Bouchelie, is this day dissolved by con-

All persons indebted to the firm, are requested call and settle their accounts. Those having ans will present mem for settlements All persons indebted to Dr. Mitchell, previ

8 to the Copartnership of B archelle & Much , are requested to call and close their accounts. 

## Br. R. M BOUCHLALE.

Will continue the process of Medicine, &c. in the Town of Salisbury, and its victority Is rooms are at the end of the North East wing The Mansion Hotel. May 20th, 1837 - 1144

# Notice.

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ice.

THE Subscriper at February Court, obtained letters of administration on the estate of Capt. William C Bandon, dec d., and hereby es notice to all three indebted to said estate to hake payment immediately; and all those havg claims will present them properly authentialed within the time prescribed by law, or this RICHARD HARRIS, Adm'r.

May 20, 1837-5144 HON. ROBERT STRANGE of the U. S. tale, is to deliver the Annual Address before wo Literary Societies, at the commence-

of our University. 6w42

## NOTICE

OOKS are now open at the Office of the Watchman and at the Store of Gen. W. own, in the Town of Salisbury, for subscripons to the capital stock of Favetteville and estern Rail Road, under the Acts of Assemof 1833 and 1837

THE COMMISSIONERS.

JOB PRINTING Of every description done AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS For Sale at this Office

The following Essay was evidently writ- to be gradually and seasonably ready for duce of the former, upon which alone bills this money, contracts, engagements, and jist so fast and no faster—that (says he) is what ten before the suspension of specie pay ments by the Banks was immediately in contemplation. But its reasoning is not, ing -Nat. Int.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE The July Instalment of the Surplus Revenue :

OR. THE PROSPECT BEFORE US. The Washington Globe, for some weeks past, has been making almost daily attacks pon the Bank of the United States, with the manifest design of casting upon that institution the odium which is due alone to the financial policy of General Jackson. The Globe cannot but be sensible that 'the humble efforts to restore the constitutional currency,' made by the individual under" whom to have served was 'glory enough' for his successor, have brought the country into its present distracted condition; and it clapse without a convulsion, which will convince the most stubborn adherent of experiment' from which such disastrons consequences have resulted. The convulsion to which I refer is the failure of the Government to pay over to the States the July instalment of the Surplus Revenue; or, what would be infinitely worse, a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the consequent substitution of depreciated paper, money not convertible into com, for the mixed currency of com h 1 a 5 cts : Cotton yarn, from No 6 to No and convertible paper, which the country II. \$1 75 a 2 00 ets; Feathers per lb; 35 enjoyed when General Jackson came into power, and which it would have continued until this day to enjoy, had he not been flattered by court sycophants into the belief s; Beef per to 0 a 0 cts; Bacon per to 124 to t he possessed, by intuition, a depth of as, Butter per lis 124 cis; Lard per its 15 financial knowledge, which all others have only been able to acquire by hard, and laborrous study. With such a prospect he Treasury on the one hand, and a rag cur rency on the other, it is not surprising that those who have brought about the dilemma should use the columns of the official paper to forestall public opinion, by attempting to prove that the disasters which are now stalking over the tand, and which will soon knock at the officers of the Treasury. have wholly resulted from the operations of the Bank of the United States. Vain and futile, however, must be their attempt. Party devotion, when the spoils of victory' are held out as a reward, becomes party hatred wagons per bri \$7 8 000, from stores per when poverty stares one in the face; and to suppose that political leaders, when they have nothing to give as the price of servili-

they have ruined, betrays a want of acquain. And in D. creamer, 1835, 760 171 785 33 3 25; Salt per bushet 871 s1 ets; Steel A. tance with the principles which have held. Thus showing that these banks, taste of of the dominant party together since the creations their loans & discounts so as to be 121 cts; Tea Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 374 cts; thon of the surplus reviewe. All this, the prepared to meet the instalment as it become

displayed. nal renders the Public some service. It dence before us, it is more than probable he dollar to seven dollars and three quaroffer pr lo 12 a 134; Flour bbl. \$5 - a 6 has a happy knack of furnishing the very that no transfers from the West to the East assed pr bn \$1.00 a 000; Feathers pr fb 45 a arguments that overthrow its on positions have thus far been made; and the agression ora proush 1 a 000; Irot, prib 52 a 6; Mo | Thus, in the paper of the 4th instant, in very naturally occurs, how can these Wesas or gar 10 : 00; Nails out 71 a 8; Salt which it boasts of its own prophetic sagaci- tern and Southwestern banks collect and ty, by quoting an article first published in transmit eight and a half milit as of dollars March 1835, in which it pronosticated the to the Atlantic cities in the present emdisasters which would result from a \*mon- barrassed condition of the money market?" millions of dollars in four months, by the that there are but two modes in which re-Bank of the United States, it very simply mittances can be made from the West to the tets us into the secret, that this very bank, East-one in bills of exchange, the other which had produced such tremendous con- in specie. As to bills, the supply through loans to the extent of twelve millions. (sub- country is extremely limited owing to the West to the East is not the orly difficulty TIMES PAST AND TIMES PRESEAT. October, 1830, and April 1832 expanded uself to within a fraction of this by millions "Apportionment among the several States of of dollars, without having produced any disisters whatever, as every one may recolfeet who looks back to the period which preerd d The re noval of the deposites. But is it not singular, that whilst the Globe ascritics such inighty effects to an expression of twenty anthons of dollars by the Book of the United States it should never breather a siliable of the effects produced by the expansion of General Jackson's new banks. which, during the year, 1835, alone, to conjunction with the others which existed below, increased their loans seventy-twounitions of dollars, besides the treenty? Its

On the 26th of December last, the Secrectary of the Treasury made a report to the Senate in compliance with a resolution passed by that body on the 20th of the same month, calling for information relative to the transfers of public moneys, ordered since the 23d of June, for the purpose of executing the act of that date for regula-States in the prescribed proportions, so as ed to \$3,472,499.

ing vear.

this amount \$11,597 504 was the fropor- banks, statement G. tion falling to the eleven Southwestern and Western States, namely, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Kenneky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, and Michigan The amount of public money, in the deposite banks of those States was, on or near the 1st of November last, as will hereafter appear, \$20,282,950; so that, after deducting the entire sum to which they would be entitled for their whole four justalments, they would be under the necessity of transferring \$8 685.456 between November, 1836, and October, 1837; to the Atlantic cities † That no part of this vast sum, or at least only a small part of it, can have been up to this period transferred, is more than probable from the fact that, as there existed in the Atlantic cities a lund adequate to pay the two first instalments in January and April, no immediate necessity existed for the transfer. These deposite banks, as a whole, if the statements of the Globe are correct, are not very prompt to their movements who a money is to be part. This manifestly appears from no article prolisted for that paper of the 16th January. 1837, in which it was stated, upon the relational Arkansas and Missouri-none ammonts, that the mans and discounts of

ty, can maintain their influence with those In July and August 1936, \$164 469.523

lique well knows, and hence the despeta- due, actually augmented them to the extent tion which its leading articles have latterly of near two millions of dolors, and by that means rendered it more difficult to meet

strous,' an 'unheard of 'expansion of twelve | Every body conversant with trade knows sequences, from an augmentation of its out the whole Western and Southwestern sequently mere sed to twen y ) had between cessation of demand at the East for the pro-

> the public money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of gollars

erd of the re-noval of the deposites. But is it not singular, that whilst the Globe ascribes such inighty effects to an expansion of twenty anthons of dollars by the Bank	States.	No. Elec- toral votes.	Amount to be deposited dur- ing the year 1837
of the United States it should never breathe.	Maine	10	\$1,274,151 09
a syllable of the effects produced by the	N. Hampshire	7	802,115.71
expansion of General Jackson's new banks.	Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 55
which, during the year, 1835, alone, to	Shode Island	4	509 780 41
conjunction with the others which existed	Vermont	7 .	894.115 71
below, increased their loans seventy-two-	Comperticut	8	1,019,560 81
minons of dollars, besides the twenty? Its	New York	43	5.352.694 98
silence upon the latter point is sufficient to	New Jersey	8	1,019.56 81
convict it of intentional conceal arm of	P mus, ivanta	30	3.843.353 06
three-fourth parts of the evidence in the	D laware	3	382,335 3
case, and the Public may therefore pidges	Maryland	10	1.874 451 09
of the furness of its statements, which is	Virginia	2,3	2,931.237.34
certainly not such as ought to be expected	North Carolina	15	1,911 676 5:
in an official journal	South Carolina	11	1,491 896 13
The ground upon which the inability of	Georgia	.11	1.401.896 1
the Government to pay over the July instal-	Alamama	7	893.115.7
ment of the Surplus revenue rests, is the	Mississippi	4	5 9 780 4
known embarrassed condition of some of	Louistana	5	687.225 5
the deposite banks, and the general de-	Missouri	4	509,780 4
rangement of the pecuntary affairs of the	Kentucky	15	1.911 676 5
country.	Tennessee	15	1911 676 5
On the 26th of December last, the Sec-	Ohio	21	2,676,345 1
rectary of the Treasury made a report to the	Indiana	9	1.147 005 9
Senate in compliance with a resolution	Illinois	5	637 225 5
passed by that body on the 20th of the	Arkansas	3	282.335 3
same mouth, calling for information rela-	Michigan		382 335 3

'payment to each State the next month, and can be drawn; and of that limited supply, the enterprises to a large amount have been I call the klicker, and if it warn't for that you equarterly thereafter during the year, has apprehension of a similar fate to that which entered into. Pennsylvania, by a prudent would see trouble in it right off, and I'll all made but little progress since June. by has already attended many millions of dolon this account, the less clear and convinc- means of transfers to the several States lars drawn upon New York and Philadelthen deficient, and has not neen thus com- phia, must produce a general distrust. If. pleted in a single case, unless the State of indeed, it was the deposite banks alone that having made no disposition of her share, Ohio be considered an exception? There- required bills, the demand might possibly and will therefore be able to meet the criport also informs us that at that date sixteen be met; but this is not the case. The mer-States were deficient of their proportions chants who are indebted tens of millions ces. Perhaps party devotion in some a spring snap'd, and she will again, and the in sums varying from \$150,000 to \$160,- of dollars to the Eastern cities for goods, States may smother the ebullitions of an-.000 each, and requiring in the whole, to the banks which are not deposite banks but ger, which cannot fail to be excited against produce an equality. \$11,000,000 more, to which are indebted to Eastern correspon- the ' pet' institutions, and perhaps against be paid from other States, besides about dents, and Eastern stockholders of South- the Secretary, for not making them fulfil 'two-thirds of the five millions to be reserv- western banks who desire to make sale of their obligations, but in others a clamor 'ed next month to defray current expendi- their stocks on the spot, are all competitors will be raised against all the aiders and atures? That this process would be atten- in the bill market, and their united demand betters of the experiment, for having so he, Major, you send that to the Government. must far exceed the supply. But have the grossly deceived the Public with their But, however difficult the apportionment deposite banks the ability to purchase bills quack financiering. among the States must be when it all goes of exchange, even if they could be procurinto final effect, merely for the collection ed? Can they compel payment from their this measure would have upon the state of 'em; and with that we took a glass a switchel and paying over such immense sums into debtors who have nothing to pay with but the money market, and how far it would new hands, and however widely, and with lands? Every body will agree that to a go towards relieving the existing pressure? what embarrassment some of the money very great extent, this must be impossible. I answer that, if the deposite banks should must, in the end, depart from the usual Can they extend their issues, so as to pur- default in their payments to the Governchannels of commerce and of our fiscal chase bills with their notes, without render- ment, and be thereby relieved from the neoperations, the directions of the act in this ing their situation most precarrous? This cessity of a rapid reduction of their loans, respect, as stated in my annual report, could will hardly be pretended by any one who without which no payment can be made not with propriety be neglected by the De-reads the following table made up from the on the 1st of July, the indulgence would partinent, and are in the course of comple- official statement of their condition, as it be immediately felt by their debiors and tion at the proper periods within the ensu- stood on or near the 1st of November last, by the community. That portion of them, as given in the appendix to the journal of therefore, whose pecuniary embarrass-The total amount to be distributed a- the select committee of the House of Re- ments were of a nature to be cured by a mong the States was \$37,468.859.\* Of presentatives on the agency of the deposite reasonable extension of time would have grain several times through a patent wheat time.

DEPOSITES TO THE CREDITS OF

-				Treasurer.
Alabama	1	Bank,	\$2,052,515	\$1,335,553
Mississippi	2	do.	2,843,529	1,958,307
Lon sana,	2	du.	1,989,759	4,705,455
Teunessee,	2	do.	4,002,307	777,391
K ntucky,	7	do.	2,422,955	1,399,942
Ohio,	8	do.	2,600,026	5.130,875
Indiana,	3	do.	2,239,875	2,257,895
Illinois,	1	do.	71.967	72,320
Michigan,	3	do.	940,198	1,616,118

			and the second second	HE CREDIT O	
Depo	silg	Bank	ks. Public (	Other Depo-	Specie on
			Officers.		hand
Ala:	1	Bink	\$284,680	\$654,537	\$282,915
M 85.	2	do.	21,407	1.690,934	860,218
L. a.	2	do	138,310	1,245,514	696,030
Irun	.2	du.	46,258	694,302	241,504
h-a	7	do.	100,360	633,970	930.638
One	8	do.	189,779	1,106,585	1,379.775
Ind.	3	do.	18,815	399,800	1,121,950
1:1.	1	do.	-	19.161	\$6,185
Mch	. 3	do.	231,495	653,168	978,751
	_				

From the foregoing statement it will appear and the cash habilities of those twenty-nine banks were as follows : Circulation,

\$19,258 856 l'ablie deposites, 1,029 104

Other depositors,

Making a total of \$40,574,362 To meet which they jointly held a stock of specie equal to less than six millions of With all its violence, however, that jour- the subsequent ones . I say, with such evi- dobars, being in projection of one metalters of paper. From this view of the case it must be evident that the ability of these banks to purchase bills by fresh emissions of paper credus will be impossible, without the hazard of being brought to a stoppage of specie payments. That they can not pay eght and a half millions, or any considerable portion of that sum, in specie without the same hazard, is equally evident; and it may therefore be fairly assumed that the transfers cannot be made.

But, it is to be noted, that the defalcation in the transmission of funds from that will be experienced by the Western and Southwestern deposite banks. The settling of balances between those of different States, & even between those of the same State, must be attended with great who wrote and spoke of events that were to tolembarrassment. The same remark will low in the event of such and such courses being ses have already occurred in which the der posite banks of one city have not been able to obtain the balances due by those of ago.
The Major, it seems, had come on to New York from Washington to ascertain for 'the

1 honored. the Sectetary of the Treasury pursue !-I Has he the power, and if he has, will he and the Major thus writes: bring suit against the deposite banks who may be unable to pay, and their sureties, in order to coerce the fulfilment of their 2 contracts? Should he do this, he will contracts? Should be do this, he will dustrious and cute in inventin things. He says most certainly bring about a suspension of specie payments, which would give us the better than hard money, if folks shell out too. 2 most certainly bring about a suspension of genuine rag currency in place of General Jackson's long promised gold currency .- makers to git off as much as they can; and if it Such an event, perhaps, would hardly be warn't for somethin to check it, it would soon be 53 hazarded, and it is therefore more than as bud as old continental times. probable that the Secretary would content 14 himself with quietly acquiescing in the of Peleg Bissel's clocks, and folks hadn't ought 92 measure, whilst our 'venerable President' to meddle or alterin on't without knowin all that was, and yet is, as far as the 'consti- about it. 'And now,' says he, 'Major, I'm of It tutional currency' is concerned, would find good mind to give you a notion; I know it will 31 consolation in the result, as being a defeat spile the old watch, but I want to show you my of the bill which he told the country he notion why I think trouble will come, if the Gin \$37,468,859 97 had so reluctantly signed.

But what would the States, the benefici-

severely felt by some of her sister States,

And now let us inquire what influence

payments would most assuredly follow, and bring with it a train of disasters even worse than those under which we are now

writhing.

The greatest evil that could befall this country, not only as regards her prosperi- feelings. By the aid of medicines, principalty at home, but her honor and character a- ly active emetics, the poison was removed. One broad, would be general suspension of spe- or two of the cases seemed to require all the aid cie payments by the banks. In the prevention of such a catastrophe, the Governments of the Union and the States, as sons on their guard against this vegetable, (comwell as the whole People, have a deep and monly catter gympson,) and to remain them of lasting interest; and it is for that reason the necessity, in cases of the kind, to apply as that I assume it as certain that the General Government would pursue the course will operate quickest in cleansing or unloading which I have above indicated. It is indeed probable that the Secretary of the Treasury, judging from his official notice. of the 1st instant, in which he intimates proved fatal This was a little boy seven or the possibility of a diminished revenue," might if he had the power, voluntarily withhold from the States one or both of of inedicine. It occurred in Belbrook, Greene \$1,029,104 \$7,128,271 \$5.927,966 the instalments yet to be paid, upon the county, Ohio, about sixtween years ago. Free ground that the wants of the Treasury to meet appropriations demanded such a

course. But he possesses no such power. The money must be paid, if it can be obtamed, and after being once paid, can only be recalled by gentle instalments, not exceeding two hundred and forty thousand

AN EXAMINER.

' The words of the Distribution Law of 23d June, 1836, are these;

" Provided, further, That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be want-ed by the Secretary to meet the appropria-of cream of tartar, which he had taken in the tions made by law, the same shall be called for, in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the from the different States with which the sicians; accordingly, Drs. Lukens, Rhoades, and same is deposited, and shall not be called Pennock, were called in, and after a post morfor in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days for every additional sum of \$20,000 which at any time may be required."

From the New York Evening Star.

We have had occasion frequently to recur to the writings and sayings of various individuals. apply to those of the Atlantic cities. Ca. adopted as were orged at the period when they thus wrote or spoke. But we have rarely met with any production that seems to cover so much ground, in the shape of prophery, as the following extract of a letter written by Major Jack another city; and it is known to the wri- Downing to his old friend, 'the Gineral,' as long 1 ter that drafts drawn by one deposite bank ago as September, 1833, now nearly four years

General,' how things would work in ease the deposites were taken away from the United Under this condition of things, it may States Bank, and given among sundry State very naturally be asked, what course will banks. He fell in with his old friend Zekel Big elow, and they together entered into the inquiry,

'Zekel says there is jist about so much hard money all the while, and its keeps goin round and round and all about creation, and they git the most on't and keep it, who are the most in much on't; and it is the natur of paper-money Zekel says, on the hull, that money matters,

and banks, and trade, are all as corious as one eral insists on knocking down the United States

'Zekel was one of them sort of folks, and al ting the deposites of the public money In | † If it he objected to this that a part of aries of this grant of eighteen millions, say ways was, who are detarmined to make a spoon this report, the Secretary stated that nearly this sum will be wanted in the West by to such a defalcation I. Some of them or spite a horn, and with that he out with his all the transfers which had been ordered the Government, to pay its ordinary dis have enacted laws for its disposition. Ap- old watch, high upon as big as a tea cup, and had reference to the removal of funds from bursements. I reply that the revenue aris- propriations have been made by some for wound her up, and then clapt her to his ear, and had reference to the removal of funds from bursements. I reply that the revenue arissome of the banks which had a larger sum on deposite than the law allowed, to other banks in the same place or in other States, but that atthe process of transfers for the apportuning of the deposites among the portugation, and march, alone, amount-states in the granting and it is more than probable that, upon the certain salculation of receiving while goin round one way and back agin, and then clapt her to his ear, and then to mine. 'She is as true,' says he, 'as the purposes of internal improvement. Missource in January, and then clapt her to his ear, and then to mine. 'She is as true,' says he, 'as the such enquiry, will very much oblige the source has pleaded her share to a new bank source has pleaded her share to a new bank source has proposes of internal improvement. Missource has purposes of internal improvement. Missource has the to mine. 'She is as true,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her. 'Now,' says he, 'as the tides.' He then opened her.

foresight of her Executive, has escaped you; but I know it will send the old watch all to from the disappointment, which must be smash.' However, he twitched out the klicker or balance wheel, and the old watch did whis for a spell, I tell you. Some of them little wheels went so fast you could'nt see nothin on em for a spell One at last keeled up, and another got splinters flew, and by by the bull scrape on em stop'd. Zekel slick'd his kew down and look'd at me, and says he, 'Major, we have spilt the old watch, but I dont vally the loss on it an atom, seeing that you have got a notion by it. And with that he seesped it altogether and wrapped and tell the Gineral there is more than some tolks think on who want to meddle with banks and money matters without knowing all about and went to bed.

#### POISON BY JAMESTOWN WEED.

WEST UNION, (Ohio.) May 5.

During the past week, Mr. James McGoveny, of this village, had several of his family partially poisoned with Jamestown seed. The circumstances were as follows: Mr. McGioveny had raised a crop of buckwheat, amongst which this poisonous vegetable grew to some extent, and was mowed and threshed with the wheat. Apprehensions were entertained in regard to the the chance of being saved from rum. But and also through a cockle seize, it was deemed there would be great danger that the banks clean, or sufficiently so to venture its use; might be imprudent, and extend their is- therefore a griet was sent to mill; on the resues. in which case a suspension of specie turn of the flour, the family prepared some of it for the table. Five or six of the family ate of it, and were in a short time a armed by symptoms of poison; such of the tamily as had used freely of the bread were seized with deliritin, or crazy fi's; such as had eaten but little of it were only affected with singular or uncommon that medicine could afford, and then threatened for a while to be fatal We have been thus particular in relating the circumstance, to put perspeedily as possible that kind of medicine that the atomacia

This is the fourth or fifth instance of by Jameston or Jamestown seed which has come to our knowledge; one of the cases having eight years old, who had chewed and swallowed a quantity of the seed sufficient to buffle the aid

Philadelphia, May 12,

DEATH BY POISON. A Corober's inquest was held, on Tuesday afternoon, on the body of a person named James

Thompson, aged apparently about thing the 20,282,960 dollars in any one year from the State re- to the neighborhood, of Fairmount, where he years, he had left his lodgings and walked alli ceiving the largest share, and from the oth- was taken sick; and, being observed by some the Robert Morris Hotel, where a physician was called, and the gentlemanty proprietor torsed every attention to be paid to firm; he had ver continued to get worse, and eventually died in much agony. Previous to his death, he stated that he had purchased, the evening previous, at morning as medicine.

The jury was not eatisfied as to the exact cause of his death, and would not tender a verdict until an examination should be had by phytem examination, pronounced that the death of the above-named individual has been caused by the effects of arsenic, and, from appearances, he must have swallowed near half an ounce. The verdict of the jury was, that his death was caused by taking arsenic by mistake for cream of

U. S. Gazette:

Among the passengers in the ship Montreal, which sailed from New York for London on Thursday, is the veteran Commodre Roberts, of the Navy .- . Vat Int.

Manufacture of Beet Sugar in France. -The French Minister of Finances states this to be, for 1835, 668,936,762 lbs and for 1836, 1,012,710,580 ths. The value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835 was 30,340,340 francs, and of 1836, 48,968 805 francs. There are 549 manufactories at work, and 39 are being erected.

The Express Mail of yesterday afteroon, from the South, brings information that Commodore Dallas, commander of our naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has thought it his duty, on examining into the circumstances of the capture of the Mexican national brig Gen. URREA, by the U.S. ship NATCHEZ, to give orders for the immediate release of the captured vessel. Nat. Int.

From further returns which have reachd us from Florida of the election lately

held for Delegate to Congress from that Territory, we incline to believe that Col. Downing has been chosen to exercise that important trust.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A year or two since an advertisment was re-printed in the American papers, from the English newspapers, inquiring whether Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Lee, of Nova Scous; was fiving, and if she was, and would make known the place of her residence, it would be of advantage to her. Any gentlemen of the press, or other person, who may recollect