

Carolina Watchman.

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MACE C. PENDLETON.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Genl. Harrison.

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WHOLE NO. 551.

SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

The following is from
The Bank Note Reporter, of New York.
We have been known to us, for months past, that
the heavy holders of discredited State stocks
were corresponding with each other, and collect-
ing the opinions of the ablest lawyers in this
country, with a view of instituting suits against
the States, and against individual citizens on
discredited State bonds.
Such encouragement has been given that an
agent was despatched to Europe, by the last
steamer, to solicit the co-operation of English,
French and Dutch bondholders.
It is in contemplation to institute two suits,
one against a non-paying State, and another against a citizen of a
non-paying State.
By some it is contended that every citizen's
name is liable for a judgment against a State,
and that States are corporations, emanating from
the Federal compact, and liable to be sued.
Others counsel a shorter course, and contend
that every citizen of a State is a party to the
contract between the State and the bondholders,
and is liable, individually, on every bond the
State rightfully owes.
The most eminent counsel have been retained
for the prosecution, and all that talent and money
can do will be done. We have not faith enough,
however, to go in for a rise in stocks.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1843.
STATE OF THE FINANCES.
Several erroneous reports having gone forth
from both Houses of the Government, and the con-
dition of the Treasury, present and prospective,
you may be interested in the following statement
which is officially received from the Secretary
of the Treasury, and which bears the date of
the 9th of February.
Estimated receipts for 1843:—
Customs, \$13,000,000
Land, 2,500,000
Miscellaneous receipts, 100,000
Loans and Treasury Notes, 4,883,358 36
Balance Jan. 1st, 1843, 2,840,041
\$23,323,399 36
The expenditures for the year 1843 are esti-
mated at \$22,932,775. During the year, how-
ever, the Treasury notes issued under the Act
of August last, and redeemable in the course
of the year at \$2,420,390—should these notes be
redeemed there will be a deficiency of \$2,011-
70, provided the estimates are appropriated,—
which so far is not the fact, and there is no ex-
pectation that the expenditures will be much
over \$20,000,000, or nearly three millions over
the estimates. If the estimates shall be ap-
propriated, the surplus in the Treasury in Jan-
uary 1844, the Secretary says, will be nearly
\$100,000.
The Treasury, therefore, though not in a ve-
ry enviable condition, is much better off than has
been represented.
The Secretary, in a communication to the
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and
Means, recommends a duty of 20 per cent on tea
and coffee.

Liabilities of the State of Alabama.—It ap-
pears from a statement in the Tuscaloosa Flag
of the Union, that the liabilities of the State of
Alabama are as follows:
Unliquidated bonds for capital
Stock of her banks, \$11,078,111 38
School fund deposits, 746,408 76
Surplus revenue U. States, 669,087 22
Bank deposit account, 1,099,847 83
Bank circulation, 5,408,200 00
Total, \$18,996,655 19
Amount necessary to be raised the present
year, by taxation or otherwise, to pay interest on
debt and defray State expenses, \$750,572 77.
For 1844, including \$1,000,000 bonds due, \$4-
700,572 77.
The Flag remarks: "We offer no comment
upon this gloomy picture. With five and a half
millions of unredemmed circulation, the State
has over two and a half millions of current ex-
penditures and debts to pay in less than two years.
Where are the means? In taxation, we trust,
and not in repudiation. God forbid!"

The decision of the Court of Inquiry in
the case of the Brig Somers,
has been given to the public. After re-pit-
tating the facts in regard to the case, the Court
says:
The Court further find that the conduct of
Commander McKeezie had been kind to the crew
and attentive to their wants and their comforts,
that he was anxious to promote their knowledge of
their profession, and that no punishments were
inflicted greater than were rendered necessary by
the exigencies of the service, and the proper
discipline of a man of war.
The Court further find that the conduct of
Commander McKeezie, Lieutenant Ganssvoort,
and the officers of the brig was, during the trying
scenes through which they passed, collected,
calm and brave, and justified the confidence re-
posed in them by their country.

OPINION.
The Court are, therefore, of opinion—
That a meeting had been organized on board
the United States Brig Somers, to murder the
officers and take possession of the brig.
That a shipman Philip Spencer, Boatwain's
mate Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Eliza-
beth, were concerned in and guilty of such mu-
der.
That had not the execution taken place, an
attempt would have been made to release the
brig.
That such attempt, had it been made in the
night, or during a squall, would, in the judgment
of the Court, from the number and character of
the crew, the small size of the brig, and daily
increasing physical strength of the officers, and
the almost constant watching and broken
condition of the crew, have been unavailing.
That Commander McKeezie, under these cir-

stances, was not bound to risk the safety of
his vessel, and the lives of the young of-
ficers and the crew, in order to se-
cure to the guilty the forms of trial; and that
the immediate execution of the prisoners was de-
manded by duty and justified by necessity.
The Court are further of opinion, that through-
out all these painful occurrences, so well calcu-
lated to disturb the judgment and try the energy
of the bravest and most experienced officer, the
conduct of Commander McKeezie and his officers
was prudent, calm and firm, and that he
and they honestly performed their duty to the
service and their country.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
President of the Court.
OGDEN HOFFMAN,
Judge Advocate.

"Monsieur Tanson come again—Our friend
"B." of Mockville, has again made his ap-
pearance in verse! He has improved a little since
his last effort; but we do not yet discover any
thing *Byronic* in his poetry: In fact, we begin
to believe his genius does not lie that way. A
word in your ear, friend "B." An old lady once
had a son who was very fond of going into the
water. When the good woman found it out,
she held forth to him in this wise: "My son,
you should never go into the water till you know
how to swim."—Do you take, "B."?
We are exceedingly sorry for "B." for he ap-
pears to be perfectly "broken-hearted" about the
kick Laura gave him the week before last. We
think he would have done better to put the fol-
lowing lines in the place of his last stanza:
"Farewell dear girl, farewell, pruned,
I never shall love another;
In peace and comfort may you dwell,
And I'll go home to mother!"
for, evidently, his "mother don't know he's out!"
"B." paid his postage this time, and we have
made good our promise to give him a puff!

FAREWELL TO MISS
Ten thousand times blest would I be
Could I be thought the lover,
Of her, the new blown rose to ice;
And o'er me, her love hover.
Could I enjoy those lovely eyes,
Which in that rose do shine;
Happy than all below the skies,
If I could call them mine.
But I'm lonely "again" must rove
O'er hills, and rocks, and dale,
Without the joys of Laura's love,
In sorrow pass my days.
Farewell Miss "L," a long farewell,
I hope you'll find another:
For I, poor "B." alone will dwell,
A broken hearted lover. "B."
Mockville.

THE CHINESE TRADE.
[From the Boston Evening Journal,
Chinese Ports opened to British Commerce.
The Liverpool Mercury contains the follow-
ing description of the four Chinese ports which
are now thrown open to British commerce. It
is taken mainly from Gutzlaff's narratives of the
voyage of the Amherst in 1832:
"Amoy, the first city named in the treaty, is
situated in the province of Fokien, which lies
immediately north of the Canton province. It
possesses an excellent harbor, which has made it,
from time immemorial, one of the greatest
emporiums of the empire, and one of the most
important markets of Asia. Vessels can sail up
close to the houses and load and unload with
the greatest facility, sheltered from all winds. The
city very extensive, containing at least 200,000
inhabitants, who subsist entirely by commerce,
the surrounding country being mountainous and
sterile. They are known all over the east, in
common with the other inhabitants of Fokien, as
the Yankees of China—bold, enterprising sail-
ors, indefatigable traders, hardy emigrants.—
"Wherever they go," we are told, "they are
rarely found in a state of abject poverty; on the
contrary, they are often wealthy, and command
the trade of the whole islands and provinces, as
well by their capital as by their superior enter-
prise and industry, by which they have made
their barren territory one of the richest in Chi-
na, and one of the greatest commercial empori-
ums in the world." Amoy, Mr. Gutzlaff says,
is, undoubtedly, one of the best harbors for
European mercantile enterprise, both for its situ-
ation, its wealth, and the stores of all Chinese
exports. "The people, it is scarcely necessary to
say, are most anxious to trade, but a tariff
added while the terror of the British arms is fresh
in the recollection of the Celestial authorities
will be necessary to check the extortions of the
Mandarins.
"Fuchow Foo, the next port open to us,
is the capital of the same province of Fokien,
and lies a little north of Amoy, in the centre of
one of the most extensive tea districts. It is
situated on a river two miles broad, and is larger
than Liverpool, with a forest of masts, and
streets lined with shops richly supplied with
every variety of merchandise. The inhabitants
of this city showed a very commercial spirit,
and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the
Mandarins, the Amherst drove a brisk and suc-
cessful trade. This port is likely to become very
important for the export of tea, which is
grown in great quantities on all the surrounding
hills.
"Ningpo is a large city, three or four days'
sail north of Fuchow Foo, and nearly opposite
the island of Chefoo. It is situated in the midst
of a fertile and populous country, and is describ-
ed as larger than Fuchow-foo, with more ship-
ping, and as surpassing any thing the expedition
had seen in China, in the regularity and mag-
nificence of the buildings, as well as in commer-
cial opulence. The shops are described as "el-
egant and exceeding those at Canton," and as
displaying "European along with Chinese man-
ufactures." The Portuguese traded here in the
sixteenth century, and found a ready market for
European products until they were driven away
by the extortions of the Mandarins. Ningpo is
likely to be a great emporium for the export of
silk.
"SHANG-HAI, in the Keang Soo Province, is
the last and most important of the ports opened
to us by the recent treaty. It is situated at the
mouth of the great Yang-tse-keang river, one
of the greatest rivers of Asia, which drains the

most fertile provinces of the Chinese empire, the
oldest seats of wealth and civilization. It is
the port of the famous city of Nanking, the an-
cient capital, and by the great canal which en-
ters the Yang-tse-keang, not far from it, and
connects the river with the equally large and
important Yellow river, it commands the whole
internal navigation of China, and a great part of
the commerce of Pekin. An immense trade is
carried on here, the consumption of foreign arti-
cles among the millions of Eastern and Central
Asia being supplied in a great measure through
this port. The exports consist of raw silk, silk
offs, and teas besides manufactures, which are
extensively carried on in the Keang Soo pro-
vince; the imports, however, greatly exceed the
exports. Here, and indeed wherever the Am-
herst touched, the people were friendly, and
willing to trade, if they had not been prevented
by the jealousy of the authorities. The prin-
cipal demand was, however, for opium, at the
universal use of which, among all classes, from
the royal to the throne, who is reported to have
died from the excessive use of the drug, down to
the lowest sailor, we find abundant testimony in
the accounts of all travellers.

From the Boston Record.
WASHINGTON'S PIETY.

The memory of Washington is dear to
every American. The more his character
is studied, and his principles and motives
of action understood, the more will that
character be found worthy of admiration
and imitation. Washington's religion was
truly a practical religion; and there have
been very few—if any—public men in
whose official acts, piety was so uniformly
and constantly exemplified. The age in
which he lived was by no means a perfect
age, nor was it free from those temptations
and seductive influences, which now draw
so large a majority of our public men into
the vortex of irreligion and infidelity. Wash-
ington was not even exempted from the
baneful spirit of party. It was amidst the
same unbalanced influences, with which
our public men are now called to contend,
that Washington's piety shone out in all
his official and private conduct; and it was
by trials and tests of virtue, more severe
than fall to the common lot of men, that
the character was formed which will be an
undying example to those who rule the des-
tinies of nations. Who can calculate the
influence which an imitation of this exam-
ple by our public men, would now have,
in controlling the great interests of this
country. The following order, issued by
Washington, in 1788, relative to the ob-
servance of the Sabbath, has been handed
to us by a descendant of an officer in the
army, from whose "orderly book" it was
copied.—
"The commander in Chief directs that
divine service be performed every Sunday,
at 11 o'clock, in those brigades to which
there are chaplains, and those who have
none to attend the place of worship nearest
to them. It is expected that officers of all
ranks will, by their attendance, set good
examples to their men—While we are
zealously performing the duties of citizens
and soldiers, we certainly ought not to be
inattentive to the higher duties of religion.
"To the distinguished character of patri-
ots, it should be our highest glory, to add
the more distinguished character of Chris-
tians. The signal instances of providential
goodness which we have experienced, and
which have now almost crowned our labors
with complete success, demand from us, in a
particular manner, the warmest returns of
gratitude and piety to the Supreme Author
of all good."
The following order in reference to pro-
fane swearing, is from the same source:
"Head Quarters, Moorehouse, 20th of
July, 1779.—Many and pointed orders
have been issued against that unmeaning
and abominable custom of swearing, not
withstanding which, with much regret, the
General observes, that it prevails, if possi-
ble more than ever. His feelings are con-
stantly wounded by the oaths and impre-
cations of the soldiers whenever he is in
hearing of them. "The name of that Being
from whose bountiful goodness we are per-
mitted to exist and to enjoy the comforts of
life, is constantly imprecated and profaned
in a manner as wanton as it is shocking.
For the sake of religion, decency and order,
the General hopes and trusts, that officers
of every rank will use their influence and
authority to check a vice which is as un-
profitable as it is shameful. If the officers
would make it an inviolable rule to reprim-
and, and if that does not do, to punish,
soldiers for offences of this kind, it could
not fail of having its desired effect."

PURGATORY.

"How many masses," solemnly asked a Car-
dinal of the Roman Church, one day, of his
Chaplain—"How many masses will it take to
pray a soul out of purgatory?"
The Chaplain was mute with astonishment
& shame, at his inability to answer so great
and profound a question. In vain he called to
mind his familiarity with the writings of the
ancient fathers; in vain he rubbed his forehead,
placing the thumb and second finger of his hand
on either extremity, and gradually approxi-
mating them towards the centre of the forehead,
in order to squeeze out the ponderous secret from
his faceted visor. But vain, vain, alas! were
all his efforts! He was obliged, in utter despair,
to confess the truth—a thing unheard of before
in Rome—that he did not know!
"Well!" exclaimed the Cardinal, after un-
mercifully roasting the poor Chaplain, who,
with widely extended mouth, crested ears, eyes
red, as it were, to start from their sockets,
sat the very image of a purgatorial tormentor;
"I will tell you." And while the priest, with
unaltered expression of countenance, still gazed

upon him, he added, "It will take as many
masses to relieve a soul from purgatory, as it
will take snowballs to heat an oven."—See
Penny's Pop. p. 113, 114. Glas. Prot. of 76.
Brownell's Letters, p. 248.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1843.

TERRIBLE REVENGE.
SEDUCTION-ABDUCTION-MURDER.
ALL IN HIGH LIFE.

GENTLEMEN: A deplorable event has
occurred in this city, a brief notice of which
will be found in the Public Ledger of this
morning. It is one which has produced
the utmost excitement in our city, more so
than any which has occurred for many
years. The circumstances are a seduction,
an elopement and a murder of the seducer
by the brother of the young lady abducted
from her father's house. The parties are
all of respectable and wealthy families.
The young girl is the daughter of Thomas
Mercer, a retired merchant in Southwark,
a man of considerable wealth. Her name
is Sarah, and she is the youngest of three
daughters, and a beautiful and lovely, though
weak-minded girl, of about 16 years of age.
Her seducer, the person murdered by her
brother, was named Mahlon Hutchinson Heber-
ton, son of the late Dr. Heberston, a
young man about 23. Of course an event
of this kind, happening in such society, is
calculated to raise an unusual excitement;
and a thousand rumors respecting the cir-
cumstances of the affair are in circulation.
Miss Mercer, it is said, became first acquaint-
ed with M. Hutchinson Heberston on last
Christmas day, and the introduction was
accidental. He bore the character of a
roue, and boasted of his success with the
women. Whether this fact was known to
the parents or not, I am not informed, but
they discouraged their intercourse, and it
was afterwards conducted clandestinely.
A friend of the family, hearing that Miss
M. was about to elope with Heberston, ap-
prised the parents of the fact, but it was
too late, the young girl that day had left her
father's residence, and could no where be
found. A search was instituted by her
friends, a reward of \$50 was offered for in-
formation respecting her, but of no avail,
no tidings could be heard of her. The
family were plunged into the deepest dis-
tress and excitement which was greatly in-
creased by information that the deluded girl
was dwelling in a house of doubtful rep-
utation in Pine street. Her friends instan-
tly hurried there and conducted the unfor-
tunate girl home. This happened on Wed-
nesday, and she had been gone two days
and nights from her parents' house, and it
was believed and pretty well established
that Heberston had taken her off and placed
her at the house where she was found. The
friends immediately had Heberston arrested
and taken before an alderman of the city,
on a charge of abduction. The proof in
their possession was not sufficient to per-
suade the magistrate in binding him over, and
the object of the friends was baffled. The
brother Singleton Mercer, aged 20, deter-
mined to be revenged for the injury done
his sister's fame, offered a challenge to H.,
which the latter declined. He then threat-
ened that he would shoot H. whenever he
met him, and from that time dogged his steps
very closely. Heberston, to avoid coming
in contact with this person, made arrange-
ments for leaving the city with his legal
friend, Mr. C. F. Vanduyke. On Friday
evening he entered a close carriage with
his friend, and after driving about the city,
reached the wharf about dark, and took the
last ferry boat to Camden, N. J., where he
intended to conceal himself for the present.
But Mercer had apprised himself of H's
intention, and, provided with a revolving
six barreled pistol, placed himself aboard
the same boat, and concealed behind a coal
wagon, remained quiet until the boat reach-
ed the New Jersey shore. The friend of
H. opened the carriage door, and jumped
out to quiet the horses, who had been start-
led by the jar of the boat against the wharf.
At that moment Mercer stepped from his
place of concealment, thrust his pistol into
the carriage where Heberston was, and fired
six shots in succession, one of which took
effect in side, and lodged in his heart; H-
berston uttered but one groan and sank back
in the carriage. Before they reached the
town, a few yards distant, he was a corpse.
Mercer immediately confessed the deed,
and a coroner's inquest was held at Camden,
with a verdict rendered that the deceased
died by the hand of Mercer. The shot
which Mercer fired was a blind one; he
knew that H. was in the carriage, but not
his exact situation. The body of the de-
ceased was given to his friends. Mercer,
who remained in a stoper after the deed,
was conveyed to the Woburn jail, the of-
fence being within the jurisdiction of New
Jersey. Mercer says not a word of the oc-
currence—admits or denies nothing. He
has been visited by his counsel, F. W. Hob-
bell, of this city. The father of the young
man bears up firmly against the double
stroke, but the mother and the unfortunate
girl, more delicate in constitution, have
yielded to the blow, and both are little less
than in a state of mental alienation. The
grief of the widow, whose son has been
thus instantly cut off, is also excessive.
What a lesson is this to parents in the prop-
er education of their children and their care
of their daughters, and what a lesson to the
seducer! Yours,
O. P. Q.

CLOCK AND WATCH
REPAIRING.



The Subscriber respectfully informs his old
Friends and the Public generally, that he
has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above busi-
ness, in a room directly opposite West's brick
building, in the house of Dr. Burns formerly
owned by Jno. I. Shaver and just below J. & W.
Murphy.
In addition to the above, the subscriber will
carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the
varieties common in country towns; such as
making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver
Ware.
He begs to assure the public that if punctual
attention to business, and skillful work will en-
title him to patronage and support, he will merit
it.
AARON WOOLWORTH.
Nov. 13—1f16

Dr. Sherman's
Medicated Lozenges

Are the best MEDICINES in the World.
BEING the cheapest and most pleasant.—
The Medical Faculty warmly approve them.
Dr. Sherman is a skillful and experienced Physi-
cian, and a member of the Medical Society of
New York.
Sherman's Cough Lozenges,
Are the safest, surest, and most effectual remedy
for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping
Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or
Chest, &c.
SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES
Are the only infallible worm destroying medi-
cine ever discovered. They have been used in
over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.
SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES
Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Head-
ache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spi-
rits, Drowsiness, Fainting, Oppression or a
sense of Sinking of the Chest, Diarrhoea, Las-
situde, or a sense of fatigue.
Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges
Are the most certain remedy for this distressing
complaint, ever offered to the American public.—
In the immense number of cases in which they
have been used, they have never been known to
fail.
Diarrhoea or looseness of the bowels, so com-
mon and troublesome during the summer months,
may now be entirely prevented by a proper use
of these Lozenges: They are prepared expres-
sly for that purpose, and can be relied on with
perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derange-
ment of the bowels should never be without them.
They afford immediate relief from all the attend-
ant gripings, faintness, depression, &c.
Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges
Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common
peppermint; and are an active and efficient
medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels,
and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious
persons. Where an active medicine is required,
they are not only the best, but the safest that can
be administered.
Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER,
The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lum-
bago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins,
Side or Breast.
The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or
retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by
C. B. WHEELER, Agent,
Salisbury, N. C.
Sept 3, 1842—1y6

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life
Medicines

POSSESS qualities of the most mild and ben-
eficial nature. They are composed of arti-
cles the most anti-purulent, combined with
ingredients known as the only certain antidote
for fevers of every description. When the dis-
ease is produced either from cold, obstruction,
bad air, swampy and damp situations, or putrid
miasmata, whether malignant or epidemic, or by
other causes, these medicines are certain in their
operations or effects. They are possessed of pec-
uliar qualities, which not only expel all disease,
but at the same time reature and invigorate the
system. When first taken into the stomach,
they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor
through every pore, producing effects at once
delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the
spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation
languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medi-
cines are found to give a tone to the nerves, ex-
hilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body,
and reanimate the whole man.
The Life Medicines have also been used with
the most happy success in Nervous and Dys-
peptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver
Complaint, Rheumatism, (chronic and inflamma-
tory) Dropsies, &c.
Call at CROSS & BOWEN'S, Agents,
Salisbury, Oct 22, 1842—1y13

To Publishers.
A YOUNG MAN, who has had con-
siderable experience as a PRINTER, wishes a sit-
uation as Foreman or Journeyman. Satisfactory
references can be given. For particulars address
the "Watchman Office," Salisbury, N. C., post
paid.
January 21, 1843.

J. S. Johnston,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
MAY be found always at the Office of H.
C. Jones, Esq., directly opposite the
Rowan Hotel
Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1843—1y4

NEW TERMS.
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had
for two dollars in advance, and five dollars and
fifty cents at the end of the year.
No subscription will be received for a less time
than one year, unless paid for in advance.
No paper discontinued (at the option of the
Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first insertion and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.
Count notices will be charged 25 per ct. high-
er than the above rates.
A deduction of 50 per cent will be made to
those who advertise by the year.
All advertisements will be continued until
forbidden and charged for accordingly, unless order-
ed for a certain number of times.
Letters addressed to the Editor must
come post paid to a sure attention.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING purchased that well known and
by long established Public House, (known
by the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the
Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends
and the Public generally, that the same is now
open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders.
His Plans and Bar will be supplied with
the best the market and surrounding country af-
fords.
His STABLES spacious, and beautifully sup-
plied, with grain and provender, of all kinds, at-
tended by faithful and attentive Coakers.
The undersigned pledges himself that no ex-
ertion on his part shall be wanting to give gen-
eral satisfaction to all who may favor him with
a call.
JAMES L. COWAN.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: 17

BLANKS! BLANKS!
TO CLERKS, SHERIFFS, CONSTA-
BLES, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Watchman
Printing Office," respectfully informs the
Clerks, Sheriffs and Constables of the surround-
ing Counties, that he has and will continue to
keep on hand, a full supply of BLANKS neatly
printed on good paper, and not surpassed by any
work done in the State. All orders from a dis-
tance for any of the following Blanks promptly
attended to:
Superior Court—Witness Tickets, Writs,
Capias Bonds, C. S. Bonds, Subpoenas, Vendi-
tioni Exponas, Jurors' Tickets, Executions—
County Court—Jurors' Tickets, Executions,
Affray Indictments, Indictments vs. Overseers
of Roads, Vendi. Exponas, Witness Tickets,
Writs, &c.
Miscellaneous—Constables' Warrants, (with
Executions attached,) C. S. & Bonds, Guar-
dian Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Marriage
Licenses, Appearance Bonds, Bonds of Treat,
Deeds of Conveyance, Delivery Bonds, Injunc-
tions, Sheriff's Deeds, (Vendi. Expon.) Appeal
Bonds, Commissions to take Depositions, Con-
stables' Bonds, Administrators' Bonds, Prosecu-
tion Bonds, Superior and C. S. Court.

Printing! Printing!
FANCY JOB WORK
OF DIFFERENT COLORS, done at
the shortest notice, and not surpassed by
any in the State.
Salisbury, Nov 19, 1842.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The
subscriber has just received a large and fresh
supply of Dr. Moffat's Life Medicine. Call &
obtain relief. C. B. WHEELER, Agent.
Salisbury, Dec 10—1y20

Dr. Brandt's
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
for sale at this Office.
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 1842—1f14

Farmer's Look out.—I have
a Valuable Tract of Land near Salisbury, which
I will sell on good terms, if application be made
soon.
I. LYERLY.
Salisbury, Dec 10 1842

PRICES CURRENT AT
SALISBURY, Feb. 25.

Cents.	Cents.
Bacon, 5 a 51	Cotton Yarn, 90
Brandy, ap. 30 a 35	Molasses, 35 a 40
peach, 40 a 55	Nails, 6 a 7
Butter, 10 a 12	Oats, 15 a 20
Beeswax, 27 a 28	Pork, \$3
Cotton, clean 51 a 6	Sugar, br. 3 a 10
Coffee, 9 a 11	loaf, 15 a 18
Corn, 20 a 25	Salt, sack, \$3 1/2
Feathers, 20 a 25	Tallow, 7
Flour, \$3 1/2 a 4 1/2	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Flaxseed, 50 a 55	Tow-Linen, 12 a 16
Iron, per lb. 3 a 4	Wheat, bush 75
Linseed Oil, pr. gal. 90 \$1	Whiskey, 25 a 30
	Feb. (clean) 25

FAYETTEVILLE Feb 15.

Cents.	Cents.
Brandy, peach 45	Molasses, 25
J. Apple 30 a 35	Nails, cut, 6 a 6 1/2
Bacon, 5 a 51	Sugar, brown, 61 a 65
Beeswax, 27 a 28	Lump, 14
Coffee, 10 a 12	Leaf, 15 a 18
Cotton, 20 a 25	Salt, 50 a 60
Cotton Yarn, 14 a 18	Sack, 6 1/2
Corn, 40 a 50	Tobacco leaf 2 a 3
Candles, F. F. 15 a 17	Cotton bag 30
Flaxseed 80 a 81	Bale rope, 50
Flour \$4 a 4 1/2	Wheat new 80 a 85
Feathers 20 a 25	Whiskey 30 a 35
Iron, 5 a 5 1/2	Wool, 15 a 20

CHEMUN, Jan 31, 1842

Beef 3 1/2 a 4	Nails cut assor. 7 a 8
Bacon, 5 a 5 1/2	wrought 16 a 18
Butter 12 1/2 a 15	Ons bushel 30 a 37
Beeswax 22 a 25	Oil gal 75 a 81
Bagging yd 10 a 12	lamp \$1 25
Bale rope lb 12 a 14	linseed 1 10 a 1 25
Coffee lb 12 a 14	Pork 100lbs 5 1/2 a 6
Cotton 4 a 6	Rice 100lbs 4 a 5
Corn bush 40 a 62	Sugar lb 8 a 12 1/2
Flour lb \$4 a 4 1/2	Salt sack \$2 1/2
Feathers 25 a 30	bush \$100
Iron 100lbs 5 a 6	Steel Amer. 10 a 10
Lard 7	English 14
Molasses 35 a 40	German 12 a 14
Tallow 12 1/2	Teamp. \$1 1/2 37

A supply of the above invaluable ME-
DICINES are for sale at James' Cross Roads,
Iredell county, by
A. C. McINTOSH, Agent.

To Publishers.
A YOUNG MAN, who has had con-
siderable experience as a PRINTER, wishes a sit-
uation as Foreman or Journeyman. Satisfactory
references can be given. For particulars address
the "Watchman Office," Salisbury, N. C., post
paid.
January 21, 1843.

J. S. Johnston,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
MAY be found always at the Office of H.
C. Jones, Esq., directly opposite the
Rowan Hotel
Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1843—1y4

COUNTY COURT WRITS,
Printed on first rate paper and for sale at
this Office