

Judge CLAYTON, of Georgia, who officiated in chief in the famous enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, during the last session of Congress, has put forth in the Georgia Journal an elaborate reply to Mr. ADAM's separate report on that abortive perquisition. The reply of Mr. C. fills nine columns of the Georgia paper, and is excessively acrimonious, as the reader will perceive, from the following introductory paragraph. It is addressed to Mr. Adams:

“From a declaration, thrice repeated in your attack upon the Majority of the Bank committee, that you imputed “no injustice of intention” to their course you might readily imagine I had no just grounds of replication to your labored defence of the Bank. But you may not know perhaps that your political relation to the public, and the past treacheries of your life, entitle your reasoning powers to much more faith than your word; the first may deceive, the latter cannot; and where you might utterly fail in obtaining belief for your declaration, you might receive wonderful applause for your ingenuity. Having exerted all your powers to convict yourself of inconsistency, and destroy your own testimony by the force of argument, it is not at all unreasonable, and of which you cannot complain, if I should seize the opportunity to make you choose between the sophister and the hypocrite.”

It is a pity that time had not sufficiently assuaged the worthy Judge's anger to induce the omission of personalities which very few of his readers will admit to be just, and still fewer consider in good taste. They excite the more surprise, coming from a gentleman, of warm temperament, it is true, but of remarkable urbanity in his General deportment.

...fulness of hope and confidence! It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Somerville, after putting his language and theatrical dresses on board the David Cannon, for New Orleans, was left behind by that vessel, which sailed twelve days before. The Wm. Neilson was the first ship destined for the same port, and in her he and his children unfortunately embarked.

It appears to be the determination of the Paris newspapers, to put the news Ministry down without even winking them to disclose the policy which they intend to pursue. The artillery of the press has become the governing force in Europe, would seem as if no administration of government could be able to maintain itself against its united attacks; a few more overturnings in France, must have a tendency to produce either civil war, or anarchy, or both. The government have now a soldier for prime minister, who was bred in the revolutionary school, and served for a long time under Bonaparte. It is to be expected that he will infuse energy and decision into their measures, and in a case of any emergency, that he will show firmness & courage in support of the present constitution and dynasty. But it appears to be unquestionable, that the large portion of people who lean to republicanism, and are headed by La Fayette, have lost their confidence in the present sovereign, and are desirous to render the character of the government more conformable to their favorite system. Whether their objection is to the person of the monarch, or to the constitution, we do not know. Perhaps it is not of much importance, for under the circumstances of the nation, dethronement of the King would undoubtedly terminate in the destruction of the constitution. The experiment of another revolution in France would, in our opinion, be in the highest degree hazardous to the future peace and safety of the country. There is a strong party in favor of the present sovereign, a strong republican party, and not a small number in favor of the exiled monarch. It is a dangerous course to try experiments in a community, thus divided; and the result, if one should be ventured upon, would probably be extremely disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the nation.



THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Saturday, December 8, 1832.

The Honorable David L. Swain, one of the Judges of the Superior Court is elected Governor of the State for the ensuing year, in the place of Governor Stokes, who has declined a re-election.

The stood on the last balloting—
For Judge Swain, 90
For R. D. Spaight, 85
Gov. Branch having withdrawn.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?
This question has been asked in relation to the attempted disruption of the Union in South Carolina. His enemies answer the question by saying (some of them) that he will forthwith blockade the Port of Charleston, and hurry on in that way the catastrophe which the Disunionists in the South seem so anxious to produce. Others predict, that let South Carolina do what she may, he will do nothing for the Constitution and the law which he has sworn to support. To the last of these conclusions, we answer that the Extracts from the Globe in this paper, which is supposed on important topics, to speak the sentiments of the Executive, are so pointed and strong as language can be in reprobation of this most miserable scheme of Disunion; not only this, but every man who is at all in the confidence of General Jackson, declares that he is warmly devoted to the salvation of the Union. His own words on all occasions when they are called forth, are, that "the Federal Union of the States must be preserved." The Nullifiers themselves, seem to believe this, for their leading organ, the Mercury is pouring forth against him the bitterest vituperation on this very subject. How can any man then doubt, but that the President is fully disposed, as determined, to do his duty? But what will he do? Will he forthwith blockade the Port of Charleston? Should the criminal act, who are engaged in the preparation of an army to resist the Law of the Land, confine themselves to the parade only of words & the parade of military musters, (whatever he might be justified in doing.) We have no idea that he will in the least, interfere with these festivities. But should they in any manner offer armed resistance to any officer in the discharge of his duty under the act of Congress, we have no number of doubt, but that they will be treated as insurgents, viz: will be attacked with force, and compelled to a submission to the Law. But there is no present danger of this alternative being presented—Congress is now about to meet, and will doubt proceed immediately to relieve the Executive from the responsibility of meeting the crisis unaided by further enactments. What course Congress may think proper to prescribe is another question, but we believe it will be consistent with the dignity of our Government, and as mild and compromising as a sense of that dignity will admit. Perhaps they may authorize a Convention of the States to settle these disputed points—the consent of two-thirds of Congress and two-thirds of the States must be obtained to this measure—a considerable lapse of time must take place before this can be done—in the mean time Nullification is enforced—then will the question be really presented, what will the Government do? Will they stand mute and see the Supreme Law of the Land defied and insulted? Will they stand by and see every portion of the United States paying their regular dues for their share of protection, and let South Carolina engross all the impinging trade of the country without paying any tax at all, because, smooth, it may displace the dominant faction there? Could we entertain such a result, we should say that our Government was indeed a failure; we should say with Alexander Hamilton, that it lacked energy which held it together, and was not calculated to answer the practical purposes for which it was instituted.

LEND ME YOUR EARS.

It will be seen from the extract we have given in to-day's paper, that Governor Hamilton recommends the organization of 12,000 Militia, to carry into effect the peaceful measure of Nullification. He also tells the Legislature, that he has ordered the Quarter Master General, and the Arsenal keeper to repair to Columbia, to attend on the military Committee.—He speaks of the establishment of a Legionary Corps—a State Guard.—The committee of officers,—the mounting of field-pieces, and recommends the most minute preparation of a hostile array. And yet some of the adherents of Nullification say that it is a peaceful remedy; and yet the Editor of the Western Carolinian, in the last number, ridicules the sentiment some time since expressed by the Union party at a meeting in Salisbury, that this doctrine led to "civil war and bloodshed." Look to the Ordinance of South Carolina, and there you see a solemn provision, that the Supreme Law of the Land shall not be executed in South Carolina.—Look to this measure, and you perceive a palpable defiance of the Federal Government, and minute arrangements for a military campaign. You learn also, that this thing has been in contemplation for some time, for you are informed, that in addition to the portion of public arms which South Carolina is entitled to draw from the Federal Government, she has received upwards of forty-one thousand Dollars worth of arms—for old chains dueher from the United States, and all these arms are accompanied with the peremptory declaration, that a revenue law of the United States is to be resisted with force—this is the oft avowed object of the Stat. of South Carolina. Can there then be any doubt as to the real meaning of the Nullifiers? Are they not already on the very verge of Treason? Should they presume to arm themselves in defiance of the laws of the land, will not the very first movement of a military force be a levying of war? It was so conceded in the case of Blennerhassett and in several other instances.—If this were an individual faction, the question would not be debated—and can the metaphysical subterfuge of a sanction by State sovereignty, make the act in any wise different. It seems to us that, standing as matters now do, the very first muster of armed men, is a levying of war, just as much as if they were to march to the State Citadel or to Fort Moultrie, and drive out the United States troops at the point of the Bayonet.

Here, let me ask if this horrible proceeding can find favor with the honest young men of our State? Can any one amongst us wish to see war—yes, Civil and Servile War, spread the mantle of its bloody horrors over our country? Who could wish to see the Union torn asunder, the revenue entirely abolished, and direct taxes imposed upon the people? No one, save those who have no feelings in common with farmers; who are not interested in the culture of the soil—who delight to see the country turned upside down, and who hope that if a Revolution succeeds, the Nullifiers will reward their treason with some fat office. Such are the choice spirits, who themselves, destitute of courage and principle, are endeavoring to mislead the honest farmers of the country. Believe you, that when the bloody issue is made up, that these great men are going to put themselves in the gorge of the Battle?—Not so—if it were, & they were the only ones that were to stand before the heavy brunt of cannon ball—it would be not so much a matter to be deplored;—they will no doubt stand in the back ground, at a respectful distance, while the hard hands of the working men are to do all the fighting—spill all the blood—pay most of the taxes to carry on the war—and if any credit is to come of it, some Commander-in-Chief is to get all the honor, who perhaps, never once showed himself in harness war;—and if any bragging comes of it, they will scamper off to France or England, and leave the poor deluded peasantry, who had rather die than leave their wives and little ones—to answer with their lives for this criminal conduct.

The mask is removed.—The Nullifier stands confessed; that which we have heretofore charged upon the Western Carolinian, is now put forth in all its naked deformity—a thorough acquiescence in the revolutionary doctrine of S. Carolina. Under the Editorial head of the last number of this paper, we find a most fulsome adulatory notice of the Ordinance passed by the late Convention of South Carolina, in the conclusion of which, is the following: "We had almost said profane ejaculation: 'Wesay, may the God of Liberty prosper her, for her cause is our cause—the cause of the whole South—of Freedom itself.' The God of Liberty! Is this writers Polytheist; and has he adopted one of the Heathen Divinities as the object of his worship. The Jacobins of France had their Goddess of Liberty—whom they personified with a female, picked up from the Fountains of Paris, and exposed to the depraved multitude in a condition too indecent to be named—to their Deity thus represented, they pretended to pay divine honors—while the most appalling Tyranny and the most frightful anarchy misadvised that country;—those times form an epoch in history, emphatically called the Reign of Terror. The conductor of the Western Carolinian invokes the Goddess as did Jacobins, but the God of Liberty, who he supposes to preside over the rites of Nullification.—This Divinity, this "baldness creation ecstasy" of frenzied brains, we fear, like the celebrated Moloch, can only be appeased with blood and carnage. A Christian and a Patriot, we should think, ought to supplicate the Throne of infinite Mercy—through the merits of our Mediator, to avert from our beloved country—from our wives and children the horrors of rebellion and civil war, and that the land of our Father, hitherto so signally preserved and blessed, may still be remembered in the day of our tribulation. It is astonishing, with what pertinacity, the Nullifiers adhere to their absurd Theory. Over and again has it been demonstrated to be not only false, but dangerous.—Scarcely a Politician out of South Carolina who has any reputation to lose, pretends to believe in it. Judge Barbour, who was long suspected, flinches from it—Governor Lumpkin of Georgia, descends it—and even Mr. McDuffie himself, will not give it the sanction of his better judgement.—In S. C. two fifths of the people are in decided hostility to it, as is shown by the late election for their Legislature; the vote 125,100 in favour and 16,000 against the doctrine, giving only a majority of only one fifth. With her own people divided & the opinion of the Nation almost unanimously against them, the dominant party have passed an ordinance that all officers civil and military and all jurors shall under the pain of losing their places, and under penalty of fine and imprisonment, take an oath to support a law, which is to destroy an act of Congress.—Sixteen thousand of the people on whom this law is to operate have solemnly declared through the ballot box that they can not take this oath conscientiously, and yet—the tyrannical mandate has gone forth you must swear under these penalties. Such tyrannical exactions, such strong almost overwhelming temptation to perjury, surely, never was presented by any other law making body, to their constituents; and this demand let it be remembered is made of People who many of them had previously sworn to support the constitution of the United States. This is seeking tyranny.

The New Orleans Bee states the majority for the Jackson ticket in Louisiana, at 1594.

BANK.

We are glad to see our friend Marth of Rockingham, getting somewhat right of the subject of a Bank, and is proposing a plan that will probably ensure us an institution in North Carolina that is almost indispensable.—We do not know the details of his plan, but it is stated that it is to be on the basis of a joint concern between the State and individuals, and if the Hon. mover of the measure, will only relax enough from his favorite scheme to ensure the protection & security of individual interest and sagacity, we have every hope, that we shall have a good Bank. We were glad to see that a gentleman of his sound sense, and excellent financial tact, had taken upon the subject on principles that were calculated to do much good.—The growing difficulties in South Carolina, render our people every day, more discontented with their money; and unless our State has a good Bank of its own, we shall be soon, wofully at a loss for a sound currency.

NEW COUNTY—Proposed.

We perceive amongst the Legislative proceedings, that a bill has been introduced to erect a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe into a new county, to be called YANCEY. The majority have been so long deaf to the complaints of the people of this unfavored region, that we fear this deafness has become so much a habit that we can scarce hope for a favorable issue. Should the Bill however, pass, we hope that the Assembly will amend the title in the article of spelling, for if the name be meant in compliment to the late Speaker of the Senate, it ought to be recollected that he spelled his name YANCEY.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Raleigh, Monday, Dec. 3.
My Dear Sir:—The Election for Governor has given rise to much excitement, and has finally resulted in the choice of Judge Swain—the Ex Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. John Branch, was on the ground, personally soliciting votes. It was generally remarked here, that he made greater exertions to gain his election, than was ever known in this place before. "This true, he had every thing at stake, and hazarded every thing on the issue. Success would give him a brief political existence—while defeat would throw him into political oblivion. Thus situated, he strained every nerve, and would, I think have succeeded, had he not been charged with the poisonous doctrine of Nullification;—this doctrine, however, he discovered: Very different was the conduct of Mr. Spaight, of Craven, and your Townsman, Gen. T. G. Polk, neither of whom, seemed to feel any great solicitude on the subject;—indeed, I am authorized to say, the moment Gen. Polk, was apprised by letter of the wishes of his party he resolved that his name should be withdrawn from the nomination. It was a matter of regret to his friends, for it is generally believed he would have been elected.—yet all concur in the opinion, that he pursued the course, which honor pointed out.

The bill giving to the free white people of the State, the right of electing the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, has passed its final reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 95 to 50.—It goes to the Senate to-morrow, and it will, it is believed, pass that body by an equally strong majority. The public papers will show you that Nullification has been presented to the Legislature in a variety of aspects. The Resolutions of Mr. Martin of Rockingham, simply on the abstract question, were first offered—they were followed by Resolutions offered by Mr. Leake of Richmond, who went more in detail, and while he condemned the doctrine, strongly protested against the Tariff; thus carrying the poison and the antidote together. Since which time, Resolutions have been offered by Daniel of Halifax, and Monk of Sampson, both of whom indirectly lead to the same question. Which of them will be adopted is uncertain, yet most of the Legislature concur in the opinion, that it is necessary that some expression of the Legislative opinion should be made, for the purpose of dispelling the delusion which rests with S. Carolina, that we are with her."

Five Nags from the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C. on Wednesday last, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. McElroy, took their departure for Mobile, Ala. Their intention, it is believed, is to establish an institution in that place, in order to enlarge the opportunity for Education to the young females of the South.—[Nat. Int.]

These ladies we are happy to say arrived at Salisbury in safety, altho' the stage broke down a few miles from this place and in consequence of this accident they remained in our town for two or three days—may they prosper the noble cause in which they have embarked!

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, NOV. 22d, 1832.

To the writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of "A Friend to Truth." Sir:—Perceiving that in your structures upon the public conduct of Mr. Calhoun you have drawn my name into the question, I avail myself of my right, which in this instance, I deem also to be a duty, to put myself right in the court of public opinion, before which you have summoned me.

In the course of that debate I did explicitly, and more than once, intimate to the doc. it was maintained by Mr. Calhoun, an irreconcilable hostility to the very existence of the state governments. And whilst I admitted that, from his ignorance and incapacity, Mr. Clay might not be aware of the inevitable tendency of the system which he supported, I had too much respect for the understanding of Mr. Calhoun to believe it possible that he could be blind to the consequences. I forewarned both him and Mr. Lowndes, that this was but the commencement of a scheme which must end in the utter subversion of the rights of the States generally, and of robbery or oppression of the slaveholding portion of the Union, which it would be impossible for them to submit to.

I told those gentlemen that five years would not elapse before we should be called upon to pay another tribute to the masters—the manufacturers; and I took the term of five years, because four is the limit of the Presidential service; and I knew at each approaching election a bribe would be held up to buy up the vote and interest of the strongest portion of the Union. Experience has confirmed the truth of my calculation; and the Parli. of '22, '24, and their successors attest the soundness of theory to which the practice, will, in every instance, have been found rigidly conform.

When Mr. Lowndes by strenuous opposition to the Tariff of '21, was buying golden opinions from all sorts of men, I took occasion to remind him, that to him and Mr. Calhoun the southern state would be mainly indebted for the system of pillage and oppression which was then being established over them. In plain truth Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Lowndes all came into the House of Representatives, for the first time at the same session (1811-12) each with a single eye on the presidency—and commenced a system of bidding at the auction of popularity, which

with Mr. Lowndes, was terminated only with his life, and has been repeatedly followed up by the other two down to the present hour. In this contest Mr. Clay, has decided the advantage ground, having given himself up entirely to the friends of the American System, of which he has moreover, the reputation of being the architect as well as the chief supporter. Altho' Mr. Calhoun was the father of the present Bank of the United States, yet his zeal in its support has been quickened by the hope of propitiating Pennsylvania, and rallying under his standard all the friends and dependants of that colossal scheme of corruption, wherever they are to be found—whether on this, or the other side of the Atlantic. Accordingly we see the Stock Brokers of London, following suit to the lead of the Orator of the west and heartily chanting in the very words, and in the same key note of the great author of the American System.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Lowndes, may and probably will, be wounded by this statement but it is due to truth. Among the last—his admirer—I claim a place; altho' from the time he lent himself to Mr. Clay, on his motion to change the rules and orders of the House—a motion levelled personally at me, and utterly regardless and subversive of the freedom of speech, and of debate—I lost, never to be regained, all my respect for him, not only as a statesman, but as a man, and a gentleman. His conduct on that occasion, was the conduct of a pimp and a parasite; such as the humblest member of the South Carolina delegation would have scorned to descend to. But such are the temptations and the wages of ambition.

To some, it may appear, that in this address I have parted with a rule by which my conduct has been governed ever since I came into public life; never to descend to its defence in the newspapers. But they who will give themselves the trouble to examine into the circumstances of the case, will readily perceive, that the inconsistency is in appearance only, and that having been drawn before the public without being consulted and indeed, against my own consent, it behooved me to vindicate the course which I had pursued and the motives by which I had been actuated.

I am, Sir, with much respect for the opinions which you avow, and the ability with which you sustain them.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

THE STAR OF GLORY.—When the Convention of New Hampshire was sitting in this town, Concord, in the year 1788, to deliberate on the adoption of the present Constitution, one of the members, a country farmer, made this speech, just as the vote was about to be taken.

"Mr. President, I have heard reasons which appear to be weighty in favor of the Constitution—and I have heard some reasons which, being an unlearned man, I am hardly able to answer, against it. I must trust something to the judgment of others—and I see to the constitution the name of George Washington. Through seven campaigns for independence, I followed that name; verily trusting that Providence had designed it for our leading star. I was not disappointed. Our independence is established—but we are still without good government. We have now a Constitution which I approve, so far as I am a judge, and to which I see the same name. I shall vote for it, for I see it is our bond of union. I hope it will be adopted. I shall always support it, and defend it against its enemies; and I shall teach my children that it is no false light, which here bears the name of Washington, but our true Star of Glory."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Charleston Mercury announces the meeting of the South Carolina Convention. He tells the nation that it will be "no half way work." There will be no stopping the career of the nullifiers, as the Hartford Convention men were once arrested, in *media res*—no arresting their arm until every thing is nullified. South Carolina will be put "in her armor" without "a crevice."—She is to put an INTERDICTION upon the Federal Government, and set at defiance "the most arrogant of her foes."—Globe.

NULLIFICATION IN ALABAMA.

We confess that we have hitherto looked to the present session of the Legislature with deep fear that the doctrine of Nullification would find in it too many votaries. This fear is wholly dispelled. So far as any indication of the strength of the two parties has transpired, it is such as cheers the heart of the patriot.—Tuscaloosa (Alab.) Enquirer.

New York.—"PERSUASION," a new Novel by Miss Austin, has just been published by CARY & LEY, of Philadelphia, and is highly spoken of. Indeed a work from the pen of a Lady whom Sir Walter Scott ranks among the finest writers of the Age cannot but be popular.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MRS S D FENDLETON,
GIVES notice that she has located herself in the Town of Salisbury, next door to the Office of the Watchman, where she is ready to execute all orders in the above line of business.

Having learned this business, in the fashionable Town of Lynchburg and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia—Mrs. F. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest Fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses.—She will likewise keep on hand a few

Caps, Turbans, and Fashionable Dress Bonnets.

Mrs. F. feels confident that she can suit the taste of this polished community;—she, therefore, asks of them a trial of her skill.

All orders from the country, shall be diligently fulfilled.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—ROWAN COUNTY—November Sessions, 1832.

Justices Judgement, Levied on Last.

Michael Brown vs. John Jacobs. On motion of the Plaintiff by Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this County: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed in Salisbury—for the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, to show cause why the lands levied on shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and cost.

JNO. GILES, CLK.
Dec. 8—6w20
CASA BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE MARKET.

SALISBURY.
Made out on a statement with every Mercantile in town, to be weekly corrected.
Brewers pr lb 16d a 18, Brandy, Apple pr gal. 35 a 40; do Peach, pr gal. (none) Cotton pr lb 34 a 9; Cotton baling pr yd. 17 a 19d Coffee pr lb 18 a 20; Castings pr lb 3 a 5 a 4 a 5; Cotton yarns, from No. 6 to No. 9, 31 3/4 a 1 50; do bale, from No. 9 to No. 14 31 1/2 a 1 75; Feathers pr lb 25 a 30; Flour pr lb 50 a 4; Wheat pr bush 62d a 70; Rye pr bush 40; Oats pr bush 30 a 25; Corn pr bush 30 a 35;—Hides—Green pr lb 5 a 6; dry pr lb 10 a 12; Iron pr lb 3 a 4 5 a 5; Lead pr lb 28, upper pr side \$1 25 a 2 50; Molasses pr gal 16 a 17; Nails pr lb 9 a 10—Provisions; Beef pr lb 23 a 3; Bacon pr lb 8 a 10; Butter pr lb 10; Hogs-lard 8 a 10; Pork (none); Salt pr bush \$1 12 a 1 25; (Steel) American blister pr lb 10; English do pr lb 20; Cast pr lb 27 a 33; Sugar pr lb 10 a 12; Rum, Jamaica pr gal 82; yankee do \$1 12 a 14; Flour pr lb 25 a 30; Tallow pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco pr lb 8 a 10; Wine—Tenerife, pr gal 32 a 2 50; Madeira (none); Port pr gal \$1 50 a 1 75; Claret pr gal \$1 37 a 1 75; Malaga, sweet, (51) Whiskey key 25 a 30.

CHERAW.

Brandy, Peach, gal 50; Apple 35 a 40; Molasses 37 a 40; Bacon lb. 8 a 10 3-4 Butter Fresh 50 a 62; Coffee, lb. 16 a 18; Cheese 10 1/2 1-2 Candles, 18; Flour (from Wag) bbl \$5 a 8 1/2; Flaxseed bush. \$1 a 25; HIDES, dry lb. 10 green 5; Iron, (Stee) 5 1-2 6; Lime, (Cask) 3 a 8 1-2; Meal bush. 62; Oats 37; Salt (in bulk) bush. 75, in sacks of 4 bush. \$2 75 a 3; Steel German lb. 15 a 17. Blister 8; Bagging 30 a 37; Tobacco leaf, 2-1-2 3-1-2, Manufactured 8 25; Cavendish 30 a 75; Whiskey per gal. 28 30; Wheat bush. 75

FAYETTEVILLE.

Bacon pr lb 8 a 9; Cotton pr lb 34 a 11; Coffee pr lb 16; Flour pr bbl 9 1/2 5; Flaxseed pr bh 1 20 a 30 Feathers pr lb 30 a 33; Corn pr bush 50 a 5; Iron pr lb 4 a 5; Molasses pr gal 34 a 36; Nails cut 7 1/2 a 8; Salt pr bush 70 a 75; Sugar pr lb 8 a 10; Tobacco leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 90 a 95; Whiskey pr gal. 32 a 33.

Married.

In Raleigh, on Thursday the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Mr. UTLEY, Tho's F. LOWRY, of Greensborough, to Miss FRANCIS SGOO, of the former place.

DIED.

At his seat in Stokes county, on Saturday 1st Inst., Major Peter Hairston, at a very advanced age—his wife was one of the most wealthy individuals of the State, and had been several times a member of the Legislature from the county of Stokes. He was a man of great energy, industry, and perseverance, and owed his success in life entirely to his own exertions and good management.

FIFTY NEGROES WANTED.

This Subscriber, wishes to purchase Fifty Negroes aged from 14 to 25 years, consisting of WOMEN, MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to furnish a plantation in the State of Louisiana for which

CASH WILL BE PAID.

Persons having such property will do well to apply immediately at my residence Salisbury N. C. either personally or by letter addressed to me; which shall be punctually attended to.

RICHARD W. LONG.
Dec. 8, 1832—20—1f.

A good House carpenter and a Brick-maker & burner,

the Subscriber wishes to obtain, and will give liberal prices for such.
R. W. L.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

HUE AND CADE,
ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, from

New York and Philadelphia.

We respectfully solicit our friends to call and examine before they buy. We give them our thankful acknowledgements for their liberal patronage since we commenced business—and shall feel grateful for a continuance of the same.
Dec. 1—1f19

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

James Paul

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull Jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work in his shoe shop neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate, & faithful and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.
December, 1st 1832.—19—6m.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

HORACE H. BEARD,
Respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received of Messrs Wilson & Segree, of New York, the

Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1832-3.

Which he has no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his CUTTING is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on Main Street, next door to Dr. Buras.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage, and hopes by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.
Nov. 19, 1832—1f—6f.

Two or three JOURNEYMEN TAILORS want immediately by the Subscriber.

FEMALE Seminary in Statesville.

IN consequence of Mr. Caldwell's death, the exercises of the Female Seminary in Statesville, will be suspended until the first Monday in January.
TERMS AS HERETOFORE.
Instruction on the Piano Forte, by Miss F. J. Baker, \$20. Some difficulty has always been found in procuring boarding for so large a number of young Ladies as attend this School, consequently it would be highly gratifying to Teachers, if some Gentleman of strict morality would open a private Boarding House for their accommodation.—It is probable a commodious House could be obtained for that purpose this Fall.
M. A. CALDWELL,
E. J. BAKER,
Teachers.
Statesville, Nov. 14—1f18

NO MISTAKE.

THOSE indebted by note or account, must call and make settlement on or before the 25th December next, after that time they will have to settle with my next friend, which will be a disagreeable way of doing business;—but necessity compels me to this course. My former patrons will accept my sincere thanks for their liberality towards me in my distress.
KIAH P. HARRIS.
Concord, Dec. 1—4w19

NOTICE.

WILL be sold for cash on Monday the 17th day of December next. The house and lot where John Albright lives in Lexington.
November 24th, 1832.
JACOB BROWN.

We have on hand neatly PRINTED BLANK Deeds of Bargain & Sale,

containing a covenant of seizin in addition to the usual covenant of quiet enjoyment commonly called a warranty.—There is a considerable advantage to the purchaser in this improved form, as it enables him to bring a suit void as he discovers that he has obtained a bad title—according to the usual form he cannot sue the seller until he has been ousted from his purchase by suit.—This is worthy of attention in those who lay out money for land.
We have also on hand BLANK DEEDS OF TRUST, which will answer the common purposes of securing debts.

Tailoring—Fayetteville.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,
Has removed his Tailoring Establishment to the House lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a Confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the Latest Fashions, Imported from London and Paris, &c. has a good number of first rate Workmen in his employment. He will execute work in a style, Superior to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be punctually attended to. He is an Agent of Wilson and Segree's of New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any Tailor those systems of cutting, who may want his instruction. He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance.
Nov. 24th, 1832.—18—6mo

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is proposed to publish a weekly Newspaper at Taylorsville,—Patrick Court-House, so soon as a requisite number of Subscribers can be procured.

THE Mountain Watchman.

J. C. STAPLES, Editor.

Every intelligent mind will at once concede the incalculable value, of a properly conducted and well regulated Public Journal, issuing from whatever section of country it may. That the WATCHMAN will be conducted in such a manner, will be left to the decision of those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

The publishers of this paper are sensibly apprised of their palpable imperfection—and aware of their inexperience, in a great want of education; but yet, to supply these deficiencies, they unhesitatingly place in the opposite scale, the promise of indelible perseverance, untiring industry, in the discharge of their duties; and a devoted disposition, to use every effort in their power, to render their paper useful and interesting.

They then throw themselves upon the indulgence of a kind Public, and if successful in exertion to please their patrons, their best feelings will be gratified, and their first wishes consummated.

Criticism, of individuals, directed to assuming vanity are never exceptionable. But when tending to wound the feelings of the unassuming, they evidently emanate from an ungenerous, selfish, bigotted principle. And here while we assume nothing more, than that which we are amply prepared to accomplish, we would fain beg silence of the critic, until he may have some good reason for leveling at us his provoking artillery.

The columns of the WATCHMAN, will be at all times open, for discussion of the various interesting topics of Education—Agriculture and Internal Improvement; Essays, on which subjects, together with others, which will, at once suggest themselves to the mind, are earnestly solicited from the friends and patrons of the Watchman.

TERMS.
The Watchman will be published weekly, at two dollars per annum, payable, on receiving the first number; or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid until the expiration of the year.

MILTON R. DODSON & Co.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



POETRY.

(From the Saturday Courier.)
Esquire Gable's Marriage Ceremony.
You brash now, you great man dare...

Yes, and you woman stantin dare
Do bledge your word, cish tay,
Dat you will take vor your husband...

Well, den, vidin dese valls,
Vid joy and vid krief,
Bronounce you bote to be one mint...

Miscellaneous

ANECDOTE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sir Walter Scott always disliked the acrimony of disputation; he never, like Dr. Johnson, entered the lists as a champion for the palm of conversational honor...

TRUE MORAL COURAGE.

The Hon Mr. Fletcher had a very wild and profligate nephew in the army, a man who had been dismissed from the Sardinian service for every bad conduct...

at his uncle De Gons, through an old soldier was more afraid of death than his brother. 'Afraid of death rejoined Mr. Fletcher...

The unhappy young prodigal turned pale, and trembled with fear and rage. He still threatened his uncle with instant death...

A Hit at Uncle Tom's Tavern.—A six foot Kentuckian was not long since travelling in the interior of Pennsylvania...

"De price of beef?" responded the half-frightened and half-wonder struck tavern keeper. "Yes what is beef a pound in your village?"

"For the d—n hungry bugs in y ur beds—they came nigh eating me up abve—look here—and here—and here—"

Hop, Step and Jump.—One of the most astonishing feats of this kind ever heard of in the annals of gymnastics was performed lately at the Innerneath Border Games...

demure Disinterestedness.—As the Stage was leaving Levenburg some ten or twelve gentlemen and ladies, a little Frenchman...

The duty of a jockey is to win, and not to do more than win. Half a neck is sufficient where his antagonist is exhausted...

strength, at the outset of the race. Robinson was riding Matilda, and saw Clitney on Mamaluke pass every horse in succession...

Sporting Intelligence.—Col. JOHNSON'S horse Andrea, which was to have run a match race on the Charleston Course...

A New Jersey paper mentions that the Lady Relief, a celebrated running mare, owned by Dr. Derry, died a few days since at Bound Brook...

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Many years ago we dwelt in this Gazette upon the useful, affecting, and efficient character of the Institution for the Blind in Paris...

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY.

This day the Harpers announce the 45th and 46th numbers of their Family Library, the Harpers' Indian Geography...

WASHINGTON IRVING'S EXPEDITION.

The New York American has an article depicting on the Western Prairies, which contains the following:—Mr. Irving, who has now been for some time traversing them...

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening, at the Store of J. John Murphy, in Salisbury, a large and extensive assortment, both in variety and amount...

NEW STORE OPENED IN MOCKSVILLE.

MURPHY & TAYLOR. Respectfully announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville...

Dry Goods; Glass, Crockery, and Hardware.

The variety and amount of their assortment being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality...

BONNETS OF BLUE NEW BI-WEEKLY LINE OF FOUR HORSES.

Post Coach, From Salem N. C. SHOWS A ROAD, Carter Co. Va.

ANOTHER LINE. Belonging to the Subscribers, running from Salisbury, N. C. twice a week, intersects the above mentioned Line at Wilkesborough...

Leaksville MILLS.

20,000 Bushels Wheat 5,000 do. Flax-Seed. WE wish to purchase with Cash, Groceries or Dry Goods, the above quantity of Wheat and Flax-Seed...

Notice.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of John Locke, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of January next...

Four and Five Hundred ACRES.

Lying on the Great Road, leading from Salisbury to Beaufort, known by the name of the George Locke place. There is a commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the premises...

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly & Elegantly Done at THIS OFFICE.

Entertainment

The Subscriber respectfully begs to leave to inform his OLD CUSTOMERS and the Public generally, that he continues to keep their LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUT DRY NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE...

WALKER'S

NEW LINE of Four Horse POST COACHES, Running from Salem, N. C. to Wylie, C. House in Virginia, three times a week and back.

THIS Line starts from Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wylie Court-House at 6 o'clock P. M. the next day...

MISSING

FROM the Library of R. H. Alexander, Esq. Hawks' Digest and Haywards' Manual. Whoever has these Books is requested to return them to Mr. A's office.

STATE of North Carolina, Montgomery County—Court of Equity, September Term, 1832.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert P. Lyde and Augusta Lyde his wife, two of the Defendants in Complainant's Bill, are not inhabitants of this State...

Leaksville MILLS.

20,000 Bushels Wheat 5,000 do. Flax-Seed. WE wish to purchase with Cash, Groceries or Dry Goods, the above quantity of Wheat and Flax-Seed...

PROPOSALS, FOR PUBLISHING THE PETERSBURG CHRONICLE ONCE A WEEK.

IN order to give the "Chronicle" an extensive circulation in the Western part of the State, and the Northern section N. C. where there is but a weekly communication by the mails...

NOTICE.

I do appoint Mrs. MARY ALLEMONG my attorney, during my absence from the Town of Salisbury.

MANSION HOTEL AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage...

Entertainment

THE House lately occupied by Job Smoot, on the Main Salisbury Lexington and Danville road (2 1/2 miles south of Salem, and 2 1/2 miles North of Salisbury) is now kept by the subscriber as a house of

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—In Session—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August term, 1832. James Bone vs. The heirs at law of William Bone—Petition for partition of Land.

THE CAPITAL ENGLISH HORSE, FYLDE.

JUST imported, will stand the next season Baydon, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He is a very large horse 16 hands 1 inch high dark bay, very beautifully formed and majestic...

He was got by Antonio, the winner of the great St. Leger in 1810, out of Fuchindina, own sister to Sir Oliver, Poulton and Fydenor, the winner of the great St. Leger in 1806...

Antonio, by Octavian the winner of the great St. Leger in 1816; dam by Evander, one of the best and best bred sons of Hepini, the second son of Highflyer, Miss Gunpowder by Gunpowder, out of Sugarworts' dam, by Young Marston, Antrator, Regulus.

Gunpowder, got by Eclipse, the best race horse in England; dam by Omar, son of the Godolphin Arabian; Starling; Godolphin Arabian; Starling; Arabion; Pelham Barb; Spot; White Legged Lowbar Barb. Old Vintner mare. (See English Stud Book.)

FYLDE, won many large purses and gold medals at heavy weights, many of the best horses in England, Lawrie Todd, Sarah, a three 1/2 times in one year, (both these beat Birnieham) Signoring, who beat Jackson, Dr. Parson and Fuxton, (both these beat the imported Levithan) Joceline, bravo cordato, Sampson, theodoc, Enpharces, Halson, Jupiter, Redoubt, Sec. Fylde's dam, sire, several of his brothers and sisters, &c. were fine racers, both for speed and bottom.

The public can now cross the Archie and other American mares with a horse of undoubted pedigree and character. Ample provision will be made for mares and no account will be taken more than the common rate of justice. Refer to WM. TOWNES, Boydton, Va. } 15—4t