

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.

VOL. III—NO. 24—WHOLE NO. 128.

Year Terms.

The Watchman may hereafter be had for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of four subscribers, who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers.

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

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrears are paid up.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Fifty Cents a square for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents per square for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

Advertisements for the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square, with the privilege of changing the form every quarter.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

The subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Greensborough, North Carolina a splendid and fine newspaper bearing the name of the "Citizen." Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the north to purchase periodical intelligence and literature because the wants of the people, in this respect, are not supplied at home.

It is the purpose of the "Citizen" to fill this vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest in literature, politics, religion and morality, that can be found in the northern publications, or in the high-toned literary journals of Europe;—to which it shall add a rich fund of domestic and local information to which else is not met with.

The southern press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is led, the mechanical execution slow, and the matter erroneous in principle, false in fact, and vulgar in sentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radical and thorough reformation in these respects; and the elevation of our periodical press to a standard of becoming dignity and decency.

The "Citizen" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any other paper in the state; and will be chiefly devoted to the following subjects:

1. Agriculture. It shall be our business to glean from the floating mass, all such experiments and suggestions as may serve to enlighten our citizens on this practical science. Let them be inspired with thought and action; and then spread before them the broad pages of intelligence and our southern country, rich in resources, and the basis of our greatness.

2. Internal Improvement. In regard to commercial facilities by water, nature seems to have provided upon us; but she has left us rich in the means of internal communication, by rail roads and locomotives. Art is fully competent to overcome the deficiencies of nature in this respect.

We shall strip the subject of all the false trappings that have been hung around it for sinister purposes, and lay it before the people as a plain matter of fact business. Instead of chasing butterflies, we shall give practical results.

3. Education. The maxim in all despotic governments is, "The more ignorant the more they rule." But with us, intelligence and virtue are every pillar on which our institutions are based.

In fact, our government, so far as it is a government of laws, it is but the legitimate and necessary result of the universal good of mankind, and should be enlightened.

General politics. In regard to the constitution, powers of the general government, we are not a strict constructionist, nor a latitudinarian; but a true patriot, who believes that there are constructive powers exercised under the constitution; but death to the doctrine that policy which would add anything to it, or take from it by construction.

As soon as we pluck the sun from heaven, we touch that model of human wisdom with the unskillful hand. If it is defective, let it be amended; but let it never be discarded. We believe that a rule of conduct for the people should be that conduct is not to be regulated by written constitutions.

As every man in the community should make himself familiar with these rules of conduct by which his actions are to be regulated, we shall appropriate a department of our paper to the discussion of such legal subjects of general interest. Under this head we shall arrange all such legal decisions, acts of congress and statutes of the state legislatures, as may be of service to all our citizens in the ordinary actions of life.

Literature. Here is an immense field open to us in which our readers shall receive abundant information. We shall exchange for the richest literature, and send to them, both in England and America, and with the assistance of our literary correspondents of the first order, we intend to place the "Citizen" above any other newspaper in the United States.

Our paper is popular to speak of our journey through this world, as strowed with thorns, and covered with gloom; but we intend to roll away the thorns, and make it manifest to all our readers that most of their troubles are unsubstantial and visionary. Flowers may be plucked even from the thorns which beset our path.

5. The world is at this time in awful convulsion. Tyrants look upon the hatch of liberty as a tremble. The accumulated gloom of centuries is rapidly retreating before the steady progress of truth. Millions of people who once looked from the feet of their sovereigns, are now trampling crowns under their feet, and throwing an uttering to prostration! It will be a grand scene to print by the experience of old wisdom in its proudest access to means of information, from each state in the union, and from every kingdom and country in the world.

All the intelligence, both legislative, judicial, moral, religious, political and miscellaneous, that may serve to guide our footsteps, as a people, in the ways of prosperity and peace, shall be collected, condensed and spread before our readers. In short, nothing shall pass unnoted.

ed, that may serve to inform the mind improve the manners, or mend the heart.

8. Parity. The above subjects will be suitably interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting tales, poetical selections, &c. We would also not omit a separate head in our paper for the "Lodge," but the would not have a tongue in it, and in this we would by no means consent, as such an appendage would render our paper entirely useless, so far as news is concerned. They shall however, receive that attention to which they are entitled. We shall give them all the praise their prominent virtues demand; but, with due deference to their charms, we shall blame where we must!

These are perilous times; and a responsibility, awful as the tomb and extensive as a tent, hangs over every man who shall take upon himself the management of a newspaper; because public opinion is measurably formed from the tone of the press—the action of the people depends upon opinions previously formed—and upon their action is suspended the destiny of the republic. An abiding reverence for the constitutional laws of the land, should be continually cherished and deeply inculcated; because upon their acknowledged supremacy, depend the happiness of man, the peace of society, the security of our institutions, the prosperity of our flourishing union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But aside from this secret, silent and irresistible power, before our hands shall be tried they shall be severed from our body and thrown to the dogs in the street—before our mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall be given up to despair, and frozen into a barrenness which shall be the doom of our soul. We shall be conquered by the "hope of reward," or the "fear of punishment," it shall be redeemed from the "shackles of morality," and sent to receive its doom in the courts of sternity.

Before we will relinquish our right to think, speak, print and publish our own deliberate opinions, in relation to public uses and public measures, we will renounce existence itself. Take away our rights as a free man, and life has no charms for us! We shall deal plainly with the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We would rather bark for one hour in the approving smiles of an intelligent and un-deceived people, than to spend a whole eternity amidst the damning grins of a motley crew of office hunters, despots, demagogues, tyrants, fools, and hypocrites.

We shall watch with a lynx-eyed vigilance, the conduct of men in power; and in every case of political transgression, we shall apply the rod without distinction or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in rose water or gall, as occasion may seem to require. Private friendship shall not protect public men from the severest censure; nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from the public benefactor to the country. In short: The "Citizen" shall be what it ought to be—and to what every good and great man wants it to be!

TERMS. The "Southern Citizen" will be published once a week, on a large imperial sheet, with a new press and new type.—The first number to issue as soon as two thousand subscribers are obtained.

The price will be, three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the date of the first number—with an additional 50 cents for every three months payment shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than twelve months; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year.

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the State, without the subscription money in advance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance, renders an adherence to this rule absolutely indispensable.

No subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper—even though he should refuse to receive it from the office—until all arrears are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Fees of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who enclose money, or write on important business, bear this in mind.

WILLIAM SWAIM,
Greensborough, Jan. 1, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.

The 6th vol. condensed English Chancery Reports;

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1835.

Jones' Defence of the Revolutionary History of N. Carolina;

Belgium and Western Germany, by Mrs. Trollope. This will be read with much avidity by all who wish to become acquainted with the manners and people of this interesting country.

The celebrated Blue Book;

Members of Victory, agent of the French police; Sketches of Society in Great Britain and Ireland, by C. S. Stewart, of the U. S. Navy;

The Axious Inquirer after Salvation, by John Angel James, author of the family monitor, &c.

Counsels to young men on modern infidelity, by the Rev. John Morrison, D. D.

Neal Hyde, a Novel, in 2 Vols. 12 mo.

Mother and daughter, 2 vols. by the author of Pin-money;

Gall Middleton, a Novel, in 2 vols, 12 mo

The Doomed, 2 vols.; Ayeshah.

The subscribers embrace the present opportunity of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are now beginning to receive their annual supply of every variety of Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, and a large assortment of Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French and English School Books and Stationery, of all kinds.

TURNER & HUGHES,
Raleigh, Nov. 1834.

EDOM WOOD.

Bricklayer & Plasterer,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He may be found at present in town.

Salisbury, N. C. 15—117

We present the following letter from Senator Poindexter, on the occasion of an invitation to a public dinner, by a Committee in behalf of the citizens of Manchester. It is a strong and faithful representation of the necessities of the State, and shows that a man should have his upholders even in these gross and palpable contradictions!

Ed. C. Wm.
Vernon, September 9, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation, a duplicate of which I had the honor of receiving yesterday, to partake of a public dinner with my fellow citizens of Yazoo county, to be given at Manchester, on such a day as I might appoint, meets me with a sense of surprise, and a feeling of gratitude for this manifestation of the confidence and approbation of that portion of my constituents whose opinions and good wishes you have made known to me. I cannot but regret that intervening engagements had not out of my power to extend my visits in the northern counties of the State, beyond the county of Madison.

Under the expectation of meeting some one from your place at Raymond or Vernon, I had made arrangements to accept your invitation for Thursday next, provided suitable notice could be taken of this intention to the people of your county; but your messenger did not arrive until a late hour, prior to which I had given a pledge to be at Capton on Friday next, and at other places in rapid succession, the papers, which will occupy all my time, until it will be impossible for me to return to the seat of the General Government, in the discharge of my public duties. I pray you, gentlemen, to be the medium of conveying this apology to my friends and fellow citizens of Yazoo county, and to assure me of your grateful acknowledgments for the hospitality which, in their behalf, you have so politely tendered to me.

I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass, without returning to you my sincere thanks for the favorable light in which you are pleased to view my efforts in the Senate, during the late session of Congress, in opposition to the usurpations of the Federal Executive, and in support of the "liberties of the people, and the interests of my constituents." Having been an early and zealous friend to the present Chief Magistrate, I entered the Senate of the United States, soon after his elevation to that high office, with strong prepossessions in his favor, and with the utmost confidence that I should find it consistent with a proper regard for the public good, and the independent discharge of the trust confided to me by the State, to sustain the leading measures of his administration. This conviction was the result of a full knowledge, on my part, of the great principles advanced by the Executive, and of the national, between himself and the late President Adams. I had no doubt that the political doctrines then put forth as the creed of the democratic republican party, would constitute the basis of his administration, and that the material errors of his predecessors would be reformed, according to the standard of these principles.

I was, however, in obeying the dictates of my own judgment, rather than the advancement of my own personal ambition, I followed what I deemed to be the path of duty to my country, and placed myself in opposition to the ruinous policy which was recommended to Congress, under the influence of the weak and wicked advisers of the President, coming in direct conflict with all the pledges he had voluntarily made to the people of the United States, both before and immediately after his elevation.

This sudden change in the relations between myself and the President, whose elevation I had advocated, gave rise to the imputation, most unjustly promulgated to my prejudice through the columns of a pensioned press, that I had abandoned the principles on which I was elected a Senator by the Legislature of this State in 1830, and violated the honor will of my constituents. These bold declarations, made in open violation of truth before the American people, have doubtless misled many honest patriotic men, who had not the means of correct information, and who placed implicit reliance on those who were interested in my downfall. There is no foundation for the charge; my principles have undergone no change; my practice has uniformly conformed with my professions; and if I have not ranged myself under the banner of President Jackson, the cause must be traced to his own iniquity; and not to any defect of inclination with me, to illustrate this fame by carrying out the great purposes for which he was selected to preside over the destinies of the Republic.

I am now ready as I ever have been, to act in concert with Gen. Jackson on the principles which brought him into power, all of which he has totally disregarded and repudiated in the progress of his administration. What were the professions and principles of that distinguished individual prior to his elevation to the Presidency?

1st. That no Chief Magistrate ought to serve more than one term.

2d. That the action of every department of the Government should be restricted to the powers enumerated in the Constitution.

3d. That taxation on articles of consumption should be reduced to the Revenue standard, and limited to the actual expenditures of the Government.

4th. That equal burdens and benefits ought so far as practicable to be distributed among the States.

5th. That the Sovereignty of each State, within its chartered limits, should be drawn in question by Congress in the Supreme Court.

6th. That the National Expenditures ought to be reduced, and the wasteful extravagance of his predecessor reformed, by means of a rigid economy, and a strict accountability of public agents.

7th. That the patronage of office, ought to be dispensed to men of all political parties, and that candidates ought to be selected for office most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party.

8th. That he would guard against bringing the influence of official station under the Federal Government, "in conflict with the freedom of elections."

9th. That the appointment of Members

gress to office, is dangerous to liberty, and corrupting in its tendency, and therefore ought to be viewed with jealousy by the citizens of Manchester. It is a strong and faithful representation of the necessities of the State, and shows that a man should have his upholders even in these gross and palpable contradictions!

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ever protect me against the malignant influences of the purchased minions of the tyrant, who lends himself to their vile and degrading purposes. I am free to declare, in the face of the civilized world, that there has been, and I am sure there will not be in future, a single line or paragraph in the scandalous sheets circulated in this State, under the pay and patronage of this administration, having even the semblance of truth to support it, such poisoned arrows are sped by editors who have neither character nor fortune to lose, and who deal in falsehood, as the best commodity which they can impose on public credulity, to sustain the sinking cause of their corrupt employers. A virtuous people can alone afford the corrective to these disgraceful outrages on common decency and the moral feelings of society. These remarks are equally applicable to the affiliated public journals from Maine to Louisiana, and may serve to show the wretched condition of the press under this broad system of bribery and corruption.

I have thus, gentlemen, given you a general outline of the principles avowed by General Jackson, at the time of his elevation to the Presidency, and of his practical application of them. A minute examination of these matters would be still more appalling. What resemblance is there between these professions and practices? Common sense will answer, none—not the slightest. I will not say that the friend of the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, is it possible that an intelligent people can be induced, by the influence of a popular name, to forget what they owe to themselves, and from on their representative; because he will not become an instrument of Executive power and shift his course to every breeze that may spring up in this political horizon? I will not permit myself to believe it. But if I am mistaken in this respect, it will be a solemn warning to my successor to take care how he dares to act independently, & to set up his own opinion of the rights & honor of his constituents, in opposition to the will of the Executive. He will cease to represent the people, and his votes will be recorded at the bidding of him, who stands ready to take the responsibility. I have no apprehension that the freemen of Mississippi will submit to this imperial rule, and suffer themselves to be enfolded over like a promissory note, to every aspirant who may be selected to ride over their liberties and prostrate their best interests. You may rest assured, that the alarming usurpations of Executive power, which it has been my duty to resist to the utmost of my ability, are the offspring of our own errors originating in the Empire State of New York, and designed to favor the interest of that State, at the sacrifice of the industry, and prosperity of the great valley of the Mississippi. To sustain the pretensions of that arch intriguer, Martin Van Buren, as the successor of President Jackson, and preserve from bankruptcy the safety funds of the Albany Regency, the Treasury has been seized, and distributed in such a manner as might best effect these objects;—chartered rights, which are held inviolate by all the governments of modern Europe, have been swept away like chaff before a tornado;—the sacred right of trial by jury, secured by an express provision of the Constitution, is disgraced and made subordinate to executive prerogative;—the public property and treasure of every description has become a vested right in the President, not as he alleges, under the Constitution, but by virtue of powers which pre-existed in that instrument, and which he claims as appertaining to his office;—the purse and the sword of the nation have been united in the hands of a single man, which is the plain definition of despotism;—the Constitution and laws are held to be shadows of the Executive will, which is substantially the Government, and grasps every power of the co-ordinate departments—the public expenditures have increased to the enormous amount of twenty-three millions annually;—the Post Office Department has become insolvent by the corrupt application of its funds to improper and illegal purposes;—and to supply the deficit, large sums have been borrowed on the credit of the U. S. States, under the sanction of President Jackson, without the authority of law, and in direct violation of the Constitution;—corruption in its most hideous form boldly marches forth in open day, and is protected from punishment by the power of appointment and removal from office, which is now used solely as an engine to reward those who worship a political idol, and to punish those who refuse to adore the same character. I was required to approve, to entitle me to favor as an orthodox Jackson man. I refused my approbation, & fearlessly defended the principles of free government, and the denunciations of a pensioned press, & the vindictive malice of him whose usurpations and misrule I contributed to check and restrain. It remains to be seen, whether the people of America, who have hitherto stood at the head of free nations throughout the world, will at this early period of their history, become willing instruments in the hands of a despot, and aid in the overthrow of the liberty, purchased by the blood of their fathers, of the revolution, & transmitted as a rich inheritance to their descendants. In a cause so holy and just, it would be inexcusable in me to doubt the result.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and those whom you represent, assurances of the great respect of which I am,

Your faithful friend,

And fellow citizen,

GEO. POINDEXTER.