

struggle, at half past 11 o'clock, yesterday morning. He preached a very excellent sermon at St. Peter's Church, but a few weeks since, and, within a few seconds of his decease, was in full possession of his mental faculties.

He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1787. It is probable that his funeral will be one of the largest ever remembered by Philadelphians. It will, as we have reason to believe, take place on Thursday next, when our storekeepers will no doubt see the propriety of closing their stores for a few hours in evidence of respect.



*The Watchman.*

Salisbury, July 30, 1836.

Watchman! Watchman! What of the night? And the Watchman answered "All is right!" for the morning cometh for us all.

**THE WHIG TICKET.**

- For President, **HUGH LAWSON WHITE.**
- For Vice President, **JOHN TYLER.**
- For Governor, **EDWARD B. DUDLEY.**

**AGAINST OFFICIAL DICTATION!!—AGAINST CAUCUS NOMINATION!!—AGAINST EXECUTION FOR OPINIONS SAID!!—AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION!!—AGAINST MANWORSHIP—ABOLITION AND UMBUGGERY!!**

**White Electors.**

- JOHN JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
- JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
- JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
- JOHN L. LESEUR, of Rockingham.
- JOHN D. MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
- JOHN J. D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
- HARLES MANLY, of Wake.
- WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
- FRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
- EREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.
- WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
- JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
- LOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
- JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
- J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.

ROWAN CANDIDATES.  
The following persons are Candidates in this County for the next Legislature, viz:

- THOS. G. POLE, For Senate.
- JOHN CLEMENT, For Commons.
- W. D. CRAWFORD,
- RUFUS KILPATRICK,
- CHARLES FISHER,

We are pleased to see that every thing is so quiet and harmonious in Rowan. As regards general politics, there is but little difference of opinion among the Candidates; they all belong to the Whig party, and as regards local matters, they are likewise united: all are friendly to a division of the County: so that on those scores there is nothing to distract the mind of the people. On the subject of the Governor's election, our friends in other parts of the State, may expect Rowan to do her duty. If the Whigs everywhere elect, as they will in Rowan, Richard Dobbs Spaight will be left so far behind that he will scarcely ever be thought of again.

OUR PATRONS will notice that the 4th year of editorial existence is just passed. We have the occasion to mention, that we are in possession of a very large stock of paper, and would thank our Subscribers for the paper. We never saw much good of this sort of a man, that is true, so we are glad to see the thing in another way: we shall put our accounts in the hands of J. O. Williams, and if he does not pay, it will be a bad case for us. I think all you therefore, who do not wish to fall into the hands of a doctor to pay up shortly, else he will assuredly visit you without being sent for. If we shall have to resort to this extreme remedy, we hope, as it will be the fault of our debtors, that they will pay the Doctor his regular fees of 10 per cent.

**Right of Instruction—Mr. Mangum, Governor Spaight, &c.**  
The outcry of the Van Buren party has been "loud and discordant" against Mr. Mangum for not having obeyed the humber resolutions, &c. passed the General Assembly winter before last. He has justified himself for this refusal in the eyes of all candid men, and it is needless now to go over that ground again—we remark, however, that the quiet and unconcern with which the party permitted the Expunging Resolutions "to be dropped" in the U. States Senate, ought to satisfy every body that it never was intended that this glib set of mutilating the record should be finally perpetrated. It was prepared as a rack for the consciences of those who preferred standing by their oaths to violating the Constitution. The getting up of this ferment was meant to do what they said they would do, as the last act of the drama well evinces, and this was well known at the time, that Mr. Mangum was instructed: how far this would have amounted to an answer to this demand, was a question that he had no right to raise, but his friends felt that it was a perfect answer: But

let us turn to Governor Spaight and test him by this mighty rule of obeying instructions: He and his adherents say, that it is the true doctrine for the representative to obey the will of his constituents no matter how ascertained: Well, so have it, and how does Gov. Spaight's political course square with this rule? We will see: In 1824, the people of North Carolina elected a ticket which voted for General Jackson as President and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States. Richard D. Spaight was then a member in Congress from the Newbern District: a large majority of the people of that District voted for the Jackson ticket in the Presidential election, which was well known to Mr. Spaight: nevertheless, when the election came to the House of Representatives, he, regarding the will of a caucus more than the will of his own constituents or of his State, voted for Mr. Crawford for President and Mr. Sergeant for Vice President of the United States, and he, with General Saunders and some other members, succeeded in giving the whole weight of the State to Mr. Crawford. For this disregard of the people's will, the voters of the Newbern District turned out Mr. Spaight and elected a man (Mr. J. H. Bryan), who was not a candidate for Congress, but was a candidate for the Senate for Craven county, and was actually at the same election chosen as Senator in the General Assembly also. Mr. Bryan was at the time out of the State of North Carolina. All this shows how Mr. Spaight's course was at that time regarded by the Republicans of his own District. Here was instruction: not by the General Assembly, the agents of the people, but by the people themselves: not only by the people of his own District but by the whole State—Here was instruction not to do any questionable act, not involving any personal right or interfering with conscience, but an act occurring in the course of duty, where the people had an undoubted right to give instruction and to claim obedience. Can any man deny this statement of facts? It was mentioned over and over again in the debate on the Mangum Resolutions: He was a member and heard the charge, and he nor none of his friends then pretended to deny it. If we can at all understand the principles of the Republican party, Governor Spaight in this instance most flagrantly and willfully deserted them. He was then most indignantly thrust out of the *Republican fold* for his treachery, and yet, he claims to have got in again and is true to the Republican faith. What has he done since to re-instate him to the Republican family? We call for facts, we want deeds not professions; and we repeat the call, what has Richard Dobbs Spaight done since such a signal verdict was pronounced upon him by the Republicans of 1824, to restore him to their confidence. We challenge his whole nest of Raleigh managers and machinery-workers for a single act.

**THE TREASURY CIRCULAR.**  
*Or the last Edition of humbug.*

So far as we have been able to gather public sentiment, the late order of the President, directing that no money shall be received in payment for public lands except gold and silver, has met with decided condemnation. Those who are conversant in financial operations say, it is so palpably calculated to defeat the ends proposed for it, that they must suppose it dictated by some other motive. Some therefore, conclude that it was dictated by a spirit of hostility to the deposit law, which the President felt himself compelled to sanction most reluctantly. Others have suggested that it was meant to favor the speculators who are believed to include some in high places. It is thought that these men will be sadly pressed by the deposit banks, when these institutions are called on to pay up to the States; therefore to enable them to sell out to advantage, this difficulty is thrown in the way of further public sales: for the less land is brought into market, the less competition there will be for the speculators in disposing of their vast purchases, and consequently the more ready will be their sales and the larger their profits. Others again have suggested it intended to enable the favored speculators to procure treasury certificates of deposit, to monopolize the land, and to speculate more comfortably on the stock market. The treasury, it must be remembered, contains in the put banks suppose they are willing to discount a note or bill, and consider the proceeds as specie and give a certificate to that effect; who can gainsay it? So the actual deposits will be effectually evaded, and the favored few may go on and engross without competition and at their own prices all the land offered for sale. In either of these points of view the measure is ruinous to the public interest and most disgusting: it is of a piece with many other acts of this administration which have evinced a purpose of using the patronage of office to enrich executive favorites: it is of a piece with the base avowal of the New York Senator, that the "spoils belong to the victors."

**I will trust to Providence one day longer.**  
**A SHORT TALE.**

On John's River, in the county of Burke, there lived a worthy old gentleman by the name of Corpening. He was a man, well at ease in point of worldly substance, and was known far and near for his charity and hospitality. There happened in the year—a remarkable scarcity of provisions especially grain. Money also was scarce, and times

every way hard. Hunger, aching, maddening hunger, was felt by a few in every neighborhood, and in some few cases we have heard of its proceeding to starvation: But to the honor of our country and to the honor of human nature be it said, these cases were extremely rare. In these difficult times, however, old Mr. Corpening happened to have a large, well filled corn crib, which for a long time, he would not open: grain became scarcer, the price rose higher and higher, and still the old man held up his corn as some supposed for a higher price. At length, Mr. Corpening began to let his corn go—but money could not buy it—to those who had money he would say "you can get something to preserve life for your money;—there are many who have no money, and being without food, they must perish unless those who are blessed with the means shall feed them." Of course, the number that came without money and put up piteous tales was great: But this was foreseen, and before he had opened his crib, Corpening had taken pains to find out who were really objects requiring his assistance. One safe rule he adopted against imposture was, not to let his charity go too far from home. If this rule was now generally adopted, much more real good would be effected with the amount annually contributed by us of the South. This rule however, like all general rules, will sometimes work wrong, and so it did with our hero (and he better deserves that name than thousands who have gained it by the numbers they have slaughtered of the human family). A man bringing a bag with him came to Mr. Corpening from a distant neighborhood, and told the usual story of wife and children being without bread, and being sorely wrought with hunger, &c., &c., but no corn was to be had, and the disappointed man, with a heavy heart, turned his steps homeward, and for the time was no more thought of. In the course of the afternoon however, word came to old Mr. Corpening that a suspicious-looking stranger with a bag on his shoulder

was seen lurking about his premises. Particulars more satisfied him that this was the applicant for charity who had visited him that morning, and that he had a design to rob his crib that night: accordingly himself and another of his family secreted themselves and waited events. But they did not wait long before the stranger with the bag on his shoulder was seen making his way towards the crib: the crib was opened, not a dog was heard to bark, or the least difficulty opposed his purpose: He entered and with a deliberation, or rather hesitation, that surprised the observers, he proceeded to fill the bag: This being done, he tied it, and unlike such visitors generally he continued at the spot with his hand still on the bag, apparently in great mental agony; at length, he rose suddenly, untied the bag, poured out the corn, and said, "I will trust to Providence one day longer." He departed in peace, but he did not trust to Providence in vain: old Mr. Corpening being satisfied from his own observation, that this man was indeed in a state of extreme suffering, moreover, that he was of an honest heart, sent his son on the next morning with a full bag of corn, with a message, that when that was out to let him know it, and he should have corn whenever he wanted it. Old Mr. Corpening, we think, has been several years dead: his whole life we learn was of a piece with this act of benevolence. He bestowed much, but he bestowed judiciously, and still at his death he left a fine estate to a most worthy family. They, it is hoped, will imitate his charities, and if ever they are in want of a family motto, we commend the words that grace this head "I will trust to Providence one day longer."

**GOV. SPAIGHT & NULLIFICATION.**

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Dear Sir—I received your note this morning relative to a charge of "Nullification" preferred by you against Gov. Spaight, requesting the particulars of a transaction in which I was concerned in 1830. At the moment your note was handed me, I was preparing an answer to a similar call from the Editor of the Newbern Spectator, and I know not how I can better answer your note than by furnishing you with a copy of my answer to the Editor of that paper. I therefore, herewith enclose a copy of that letter. I am, Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**BURTON CRAIG.**

Salisbury, July 28th, 1836.

Dear Sir—You are the 23rd instant, reached me a few days since, and nothing but severe indisposition prevented me from answering it by a return mail. I regret that my name has been brought before the public in the present contest for the Executive Chair of our State. But as I have been given an authority for charges preferred by you in connection with the candidates for that station, it is incumbent on me to state what I did say to you, with the grounds upon which it was said. In a casual conversation with you, while in Newbern, during the last winter, I said "That I believed Gov. Spaight was as much of a Nullifier in 1830 as I was: for that a number of the members of the Legislature of that year had offered me \$3,000 per annum, (one thousand subscribers at three dollars annually), the payment of the whole to be guaranteed to me, to remove any Press to Raleigh, and that he was one of the number." This I believe is the substance of what I said to you. The fact, that such an offer was made me cannot be denied—it is within the knowledge of too many living witnesses,—among others, I recollect distinctly, Charles Fisher, Esq., of this place, Hon. J. A. Bynum of Halifax, and Nat. Smith, Esq., then of Chatham, now of Mississippi. I have had no opportunity lately of seeing any of these Gentlemen but Mr. Fisher. I had an interview with him this morning upon the subject, and he well recollects the fact, and he equally well recollects that we all considered Gov. Spaight one of the number, he having attended various meetings held upon the subject, and previously having signed an association which was entered into for the dissemination of our principles, by the establishment of a paper in Raleigh, and by other means, & having taken several copies of a Prospectus, which was issued, to which he promised to obtain subscribers. This paper has been laid and cannot now be found, or I would send it to you. Gov. Spaight will not deny having signed such an association: if he does, whenever it is found, it shall be sent to you, or printed in one of the Salisbury papers, and you will find the name of Richard Dobbs Spaight signed to it.

Whether Gov. Spaight was a Nullifier or not I cannot say, but this much I can say—I considered him one, and I will leave it to the public to say, whether I was not justified in drawing such an inference, when I state to them the grounds upon which it was founded. The grounds are these: He knew my sentiments as promulgated through the columns of the "Western Carolinian." The debate on Foot's Resolutions had taken place; Gen. Hayne had made his speech, in which the doctrine was avowed, and upon which Gen. Jackson congratulated him, and the whole party, who made proposals to me, believed in its truth. It is true, the name of nullification was not then attached to our principles. We were then known by that name, until after the split between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which was brought about by Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of prostrating his distinguished rival, which you are well to take place until 1831. It was then, that Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of destroying Mr. Calhoun in the estimation of his countrymen, through his venal partisans, a band under the name of Nullification, the principles which brought him into power, & which had, since the day of Mr. Jefferson, been considered the cardinal principles of the Republican party. But though the name "Nullifier" did not attach to me at that time, the principles I supported then, were the principles I support now, & Gov. Spaight and the party well knew it at the time. And as I firmly believe, as I believe there is a God in Heaven, that Gen. Jackson had not deserted his principles, Gov. Spaight never would, but now as then, would have been as zealous an advocate for the principles of the Republican party, as he is of the mongrel principles of Mr. Van Buren. But I have already trespassed too long upon your patience, and that of your readers, and will, therefore, close this communication, by subscribing myself  
Your friend and obt. serv.  
**BURTON CRAIG.**

To M. G. Moore, Esq., Newbern.

P. S. While writing the foregoing I rec'd a letter from the Editor of the "You made, and making a similar call on me, and I am now engaged in furnishing him with a copy of this communication. B. C.

To M. G. Moore, Esq., Ed. Spec.

After this we will ask, if there is any way in which Governor Spaight can clear his skirts of this imputation? There is only one way, and that, we learn, he has feebly essayed: it is to affect not to have understood the principles of those with whom he was co-operating. If this were so, it would show but little in favor of his sagacity. Every body else understood very readily the doctrines then attempted to be promulgated by this association at Raleigh: we were not in the family secrets, but we well remember that, at the same time of this negotiation, it was perceived that the same doctrines that Mr. Hayne had avowed in the Senate of the U. States, were the same doctrines that had been avowed by the Western Carolinian for some time past, and were already the subject of angry controversy in this community, were those that Governor Spaight and his associates were seeking to propagate by the effort in 1830. It will not do for him to say now, that he did not understand those doctrines: still less will it do to say, that Messrs. Craige, Fisher, &c. did not know what they were about.

But to get out of this difficulty, the Editor of his Excellency has resorted to the expedient: he says or rather insinuates, that the nullifying Editor that they were in the press and materials. Governor Spaight is not to have permitted this statement, and the Editor vindication, for he knows that the Editor and not the materials that were the subject of negotiation. He was certainly repudiated by their party as highly talented and as a man of high materials were second handed, and so on, but that they were used but a few years afterwards. But this is not the only insinuation: it is said that the Editor was in the press and materials. Governor Spaight is not to have permitted this statement, and the Editor vindication, for he knows that the Editor and not the materials that were the subject of negotiation. He was certainly repudiated by their party as highly talented and as a man of high materials were second handed, and so on, but that they were used but a few years afterwards. 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