

Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER, } Published Weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cts. } NO. 23—VOLUME VIII.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. } WHOLE NO. 387.

SALISBURY, JANUARY 3, 1840.

TERMS OF WATCHMAN.

The Watchman may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of retail 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 thus 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 but by payment in advance.

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar per square for the first insertion and Twenty-five Cents per square for each insertion afterwards.

Court Notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to those that advertise by the year.

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.

State of North Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1839.

Joseph Wolf, vs. Jane Wolf. } Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jane Wolf, the defendant, does not reside within the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Watchman, published at Salisbury, and the Greensboro' Patriot, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germantown, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Isaac Golding, Clerk of said Court at office, 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1839.

ISAAC GOLDING, c. c.
Dec. 20, 1839—3m21—Printer's fee \$10

NOTICE.

I WILL hire, at the Court House, in the town of Salisbury, on the 1st of January next, for the term of one year, from

15 TO 20 NEGROES.

belonging to the Estate of W. C. Love, deceased. Terms made known on the day of hire.

R. W. LONG, Guardian.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839—3m21

Cocoons Wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1839.—7m21.

IRON,

From the King's Mountain Iron Company

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for a regular supply of superior iron, which is well adapted to Wagon and Carriage work, Horse Shodding, &c.; which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1839—6m19

REMOVAL.

MRS. S. D. PENDLETON, would respectfully make known to her friends and the public that, having removed, she may hereafter be found at the house recently occupied by Mr. Michael Brown, as a residence, one door below Mr. B's Store. She will continue to carry on the Millinery Business, and invites public attention to her work.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839.

State of North Carolina.

WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

November Sessions, 1839.

Gleen & Martin, } Original Attachment levied on defendant's Lands.

Wm. H. Hackett, } vs. Wm. H. Hackett.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Wm. H. Hackett, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for the said Wm. H. Hackett, to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Wilkes, at the Court House, in Wilkesborough, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of January next, and answer; or judgment will be entered against him, and the Lands condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Wm. Mastin, Clerk our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of October, 1839.

WM. MASTIN, c. c.
Nov. 29, 1839—Printer's fee \$5

MISSING.

The Vol. of the American Almanac for 1833 and 1834, belonging to the Subscriber. Probably it has fallen into the hands of some one who purchased Books at Gen. Polk's sale, as it was last loaned to that gentleman.

H. C. JONES.
Dec. 6, 1839—1f5

PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, JAN. 3.

Bacon, 10 a 12 1/2	Molasses, 50 a 60
Brandy, ap. a 40	Nails, 8 a 10
peach, a 50	Oats, 25 a 30
Butter, 10 a 12 1/2	Pork, 10 a 12
Cotton in seed, \$2	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
clean, 8 1/2	loaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 15 a 18	Salt, \$1 3/4 a 1 50
Corn, 40	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
Feathers, 35 a 37 1/2	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Flour, \$3 1/4	Tow-Linen, 16 a 20
Flaxseed, 75	Wheat, bush 62 1/2
Iron, per lb. 5 1/2 a 6 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 70
Linseed Oil, pr. gal \$1 12 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40
	Lard, 10 a 12 1/2

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 24, 1839.

Brandy, peach 45 a 50	Molasses, 55 a 71
Do, Apple 37 a 40	Nails, cut, 8 a 12
Bacon, 11 a 12	Sugar brown, 8 a 12 1/2
Beeswax, 23 25	Lump, 16
Coffee, 12 a 18 1/2	Loaf, 18 a 20
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2	Salt, 80 a 90
Cotton Yarn, 18 a 26	Sack, \$2 1/2 a 3
Corn, 55 a 60	Tobacco leaf 4 a 5
Candles, F. F. 18 a 20	Cotton bag, 16 a 20
Flaxseed \$1 00 a \$1 20	Bale rope, 8 a 12
Flour \$5 a \$5 1/4	Wheat new 75 a 80
Feathers 45	Whiskey 00 a 40
Iron, 5 1/2 a 6	Wool, 17 a 20

CHEMUN, Dec. 20, 1839.

Beef 5 a 7	Nails cut assor 7 1/2
Bacon 11 a 12	wrought 16 a 18
Butter 15 a 25	Oats bush 1 50
Beeswax 15 a 25	Oil gal 75 a 51
Baggins yd 18 a 25	lamp \$125
Bale rope lb 10 a 12 1/2	linseed 1 10 a 1 25
Coffee lb 12 1/2 a 15	Pork 100lbs 5 a 6
Cotton 8 a 9 1/2	Rice 100lbs 5 a 6
Corn bush 62 1/2	Sugar lb 10 a 12 1/2
Flour bri 47 1/2	Salt sack \$3 a 3 50
Feathers 40 a 45	bush 1 1/2 \$1 1/2
Iron 100lbs 5 1/2 a 6 1/2	Steel Amer. 10 a 00
Lard 12 1/2 a 15	English 14
Molasses 45 a 50	German 12 a 14
Tallow a 12 1/2	Teaimport \$1 31 3/4

State of North Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1839.

Polly Early, Executrix of Asa Early, dec'd vs. Pleasant Kirby, Thomas Kirby and others

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Kirby, one of the Defendants in this cause, does not reside within the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury—that unless the said Thomas Kirby appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germantown, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, F. Fries, Clerk and Master of our said Court, 2d Monday after 4th Monday in September, 1839.

FRANCIS FRIES, c. m. e.
Nov. 29—6w18—Printer's fee \$5

State of North Carolina.

WILKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1839

Gideon Debord, vs. Polly Debord. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Polly Debord, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months in the Carolina Watchman, that the said Polly Debord appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for Wilkes County, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 7th Monday after the 3d Monday of February next, and answer to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, James Gwyn, Jr., Clerk of our said Superior Court at Wilkesboro', the 7th Monday of the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1839.

J. GWYNN, Jr. c. c. s.
Nov. 29, 1839—3r18—Printer's fee \$10

AMERICAN ANNUALS.

FOR 1840.

THE GIFT—Edited by Miss Leslie, containing NINE Nighly finished Engravings on steel.

THE VIOLET—a pretty little Book with six engravings, edited by Miss Leslie.

THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR—Edited by Mrs. L. S. Gougeon, enlarged and superbly bound in embossed Morocco, with gilt edges.

We invite all those who want to get something in the way of PRESENTS to call and examine the above Works. They are just received at the North-Carolina Book Store, and for sale by

TURNER & HUGHES.
Raleigh, Oct. 5th, 1839.

LOST,

A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at \$175, the property of the subscriber, and taken from John Mosse's Hotel in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Saturday, the 23d of November, out of the room first in the range of offices South of the Hotel. Description—Gold case, entirely figured, with unusually small gold hands, near the points of which there are small round holes, opens and winds on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a pink Guard Chain, made of braided with a Gold Key with steel pipe, ten extra jewels—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch and lodging it at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same.

B. M. EDNEY.
December 13, 1839—4w20

POETICAL.

THE UNKNOWN BEAUTY.

Or, The Maid with the Velvet Spencer on;

BY T. H. CHIVERS, M. D.

She was about fifteen—
It may be she had seen one summer more—
But, if she had, it could not now be seen,
For now her beauty such an aspect wore,
She entered into sixteen like the day
That lights the month of April into May.

Her lips were like two leaves
Of one moss rose, just cutting down to blow,
Kissing each other, like the lily that cleaves
To its own twin, which gave, while curling so,
Like leaves departed by the summer south—
An air of utterance to her speechless mouth.

And, when she smiled, her eyes
Were like two argent orbs of joy set in
A canopy of chaos—or, twin skies
Beneath one heaven, reflecting love, not sin—
Or, sapphire islands, seen, when far away,
In the dark realms of Ethiopia.

They were like two delights
Of spiritual glory set in her own soul,
Like beacons by the sea on stormy nights,
To lead us into port—like lights have control
Of our soul's being—for, as lights are given
To save the ships, so guides she mine to heaven.

NEW YORK, March 1839.

From the United States Gazette.

JUST MARRIED.

She stands down looking on the sparkling tide
Of the bright river, half in bashful fear,
Half bounding joy, to find herself a bride;
Her blue eyes glistening with an infant tear,
Her colour raised—and you may almost hear
Her beating heart.

He sits beside the river's bank; his eyes
Uprun'd to her sweet face, with looks so full
Of admiration, as if earth supplies
To him no object half so beautiful;
To one ringlet fair
One ringlet fair
Has left its sister curls, and nestling lies
In his dark hair.

It is the twilight of a summer eve;
A crimson flush just tips the western trees,
As tho' the lingering sun-beams slight to leave
That loving couple fair, sweetening the breeze
With honey words.
Mid flowers and rippling streams, low humming
bees,
And anging birds.

[From Miss Martineau's "Deerbrook."] **LONG WALKS.**

The unhappy are disposed to employment. All active occupations are wearisome and disgusting in prospect; at a time when every thing lie itself, is full of weariness and disgust. Yet the unhappy must be employed, or they will go mad. Comparatively blessed are they, if they are set in families, where claims and duties abound, and cannot be escaped. In the pressure of business there is present safety and ultimate relief. Harder is the lot of those who have few necessary occupations, enforced by other claims than their own harmless and profitable. Reading often fails. Now and then it may be guided; but much oftener the attention is languid, the thoughts wander, and associations with the subject of grief are awakened. Women who find that reading will not do, will obtain no relief from sewing.

Sewing is pleasant enough in moderation to those whose minds are at ease the while; but it is an employment which is trying to the nerves when long continued, at the best; and nothing can be worse for those who want to escape from themselves. Writing is bad. The pen hangs idly suspended over the paper, or the sad thoughts that are alive within write themselves down. The safest and best of all occupations for such sufferers as are fit to be, is intercourse with young children. An infant might beguile Satan and his peers the day after they were cooched on the lake of fire, if the love of children chance to linger amid the ruins of their angelic nature. Next to this comes honest genuine acquaintance—grounded on poor tickets and blankets, but intercourse of mind, with real mutual interest between the parties. Gardening is excellent, because it unites bodily exertion with a sufficient engagement of the faculties, while sweet-companionate nature is administering cure in every sprouting leaf and scented blossom, and beckoning sleep to draw nigh and be ready to follow up her benignant work.

Walking is good—not stepping from shop to shop, or from neighbor to neighbor; but stretching out far into the country, to the freshest fields, and the highest ridges, and the quiet lanes.—However sullen the imagination may have been when sustaining a too heavy heart, here they are braced, and the lagging gait becomes buoyant again. However powerless the memory may have been in presenting all that was agonizing, and insisting only on what cannot be retrieved, here it is first disregarded, and then it sleeps, and the sleep of the memory is the day in paradise to the unhappy. The mere breathing of the cool wind in the face, the commonest highway, is rest and comfort which must be felt at such times to be believed. It is disbelieved in the shortest intervals between its seasons of enjoyment; and every time the sufferer has resolution to go forth to meet it, it penetrates to the very heart in glad surprise.

The fields are better still; for there is the lark to fill up the hours with mirthful music; or, at worst, the robin and the flock of field fares to show that the hardest day has its life and hilarity. But the calmest region is the upland, where human life is spread out beneath the bodily eye, where the mind roves far from the peasant's nest to the spire town, from the school-house to the church yard, from the diminished team to the patch of fallow, or the fisherman's boat in the cove, to the viaduct that spans the valley, or the fleet that glides ghost-like on the horizon. This is the perch, where the spirit plumes its ruffled and spreading wings and makes ready to let itself down any wind Heaven may send.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first Session of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and serious embarrassments yet debase the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No mans of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the Country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government.

For the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. In regard to the delicate state of the question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our common dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments have differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbance like those which lately agitated neighboring British Provinces will not again

prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquillity is restored, and on our frontier that unguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all interference with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities, of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada (fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Prussia, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the Kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the development of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried into Curaçoa, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alterations in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident, has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Sultan that the obligations of our treaty, and that of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of Congress, from a belief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that disagreeable office. Although not entirely satisfied