

strength of the State from what has been ascertained is still greater—and so we frankly admit that we had not anticipated so perfect a victory. We so declared in several late numbers of our journal, particularly in the one before the last. But we also said that this result should ensue it would be the defeat of the Administration. We say so again. The issue was fairly made and the battle fought throughout the State on the question of the Presidency; and we know well, that it was regarded at Washington as the test—the GREAT and CRUCIAL TEST of Mr. Van Buren's strength against the last throw of the die, which if it went against him, took away his last hope.—Whatever may be said to the contrary, we pledge ourselves for the truth of this assertion. Such was the declaration of the candidates Van Buren men at Washington before the election, and such it is now.

**Those of the Franking Privilege.**—We see that great complaints are made, particularly in the Northern papers, about the abuse of the franking privilege by the Federal members of Congress.—We, Carolinaian.

As to what the Carolinaian's Northern papers may say about the abuse of the franking privilege by the Whigs, we know not. Sure we are, however, that they are as much entitled to its benefits as the Van Buren Party; and we can believe that they have availed themselves of it to the extent which their opponents have, and we would rarely meet with a man, who, in the honesty of his heart could say that he considered Martin Van Buren a preferable candidate for the Presidency to Gen. Harrison.

Each of the Districts were unprepared to speak; but if the Carolinaian cannot find reason to complain of the abuse of this privilege by the Representatives of the Congressional 10th, then we would leave to differ. All who heard Mr. Hayden's speech in the Whig Convention on Tuesday, will recollect, he told them, that the leading Democrats were drilled by the great speakers of the party, & that whenever they intended to practice fraud & rascality on the people, they were forthwith charged the Whigs of being guilty of the intended sin, thus throwing them upon their defence, and diverting attention from the very thing which they themselves are guilty of.

The Federal leaders and managers, here in our counties, who fill the wires in this political machinery, make no lists of names of such persons as they may think ran to work on, and then send them to their Northern brethren, who, of course, lead the mails with their political trash.

seen but on special occasions, allow no plain man to speak to him, and refuse to shake hands with the "unwashed." But it is cause of pride to the true Democratic party, that they have selected a candidate, who is in practice, as well as profession, a plain unassuming Republican—who assumes no pretentious consequence—who is, in fact, ONE OF THE PEOPLE.—Ib.

**The Courteous Retort.**—"We call upon you to give us a sound currency," say the people to the administration. "The people expect too much from the government," replies Mr. Van Buren. "I trust you will re-elect me to the Presidency," says Mr. Van Buren to the people.—"The President expects too much from the people," reply a million of freemen.—Prentice.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840; being the 13th day of the month.

**MARYLAND.**—A meeting of about ten thousand people, took place at Frederick, Md., on the 19th inst.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Even Mr. Calhoun's State, (South Calhoun as it has been called,) gives signs of rebellion. "A large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting," as the Administration papers of Charleston admit it to have been, took place in that city on Thursday last.

**GEORGIA.**—The largest political meeting ever held in the Cities of Augusta, Columbus, and Milledgeville, has been held within the last fortnight, to put the Harrison ball in motion.

**KENTUCKY.**—A meeting has been held at Washington, Ken., of Revolutionary Soldiers, and men who have fought under Gen. Harrison. There were but few of the former, but a perfect army of the latter.

terday, the 6th inst., and resulted in the success of 7 Harrison Council men and 2 Locos and 1 Whig. The fire is running at this rate through the State."

**FOR THE WATCHMAN**  
**HARD TIMES.**

Messrs. Editors:—I listened attentively the other day to Mr. Fisher's discourse in the Court House, and I was surprised at many things he said. In nothing, however, did he so astonish me as when he tried to persuade the people that the times are not so very hard as they are represented by the Whigs.—He said the times are far from being so hard as they were during the tariff, &c. It is quite natural that Mr. Fisher, who has been "faring sumptuously every day" at Washington, on an income of eight dollars a day, who is himself privileged from the clutch of the law; for it is well known, that while in Congress, he is protected against the payment of his debts: it is quite natural for him to think and feel that the times are not hard.—But if he had asked the Sheriff and Constables of the county of Rowan, if he had looked at the Execution Sales advertised on the Court House and Tavern doors: if he had looked at the Court Docket and seen the list of insolvent debtors returned to Court within the last six months—if he had asked the oldest inhabitants he would have never dared to make such an assertion. I am persuaded that if Mr. F. had been amongst us and heard the groans and lamentations of his fellow-citizens in every neighborhood, he would have thought very differently.

But to his proof.—He said it was clear that times are not so hard as they once were, because people are not moving away as they used to do. No doubt he is right in the fact, but how lamentably wrong is he in his conclusion! People do not move away as they used to do, but it is not because they are kept back by the prosperity of our own Country—but because there is now no place of refuge left. There is no land of promise in view, to which they can flee and find safety as there once was. All is one barren waste as far as the eye can reach. Our people know that such as have sought relief in the West and South West have met with disappointment and ruin. They know too, that if there was any such hope abroad, it is beyond their reach for they cannot get the means to travel.

**INDEX.**  
**FOR THE WATCHMAN**  
Messrs. Editors:—I was forcibly struck the other day at the Whig Convention on hearing Mr. Jones read the Resolutions and Proceedings of the great meeting which assembled in Salisbury on the 18th of May, 1835. To contrast the course of the gentlemen who figured at that meeting, with their present course and position in politics, is truly as strange as it is inconsistent. It is strange, because it is so directly in opposition to the views and feelings then entertained with those which are now acted upon by the very same men. If there was any shadow of reason for this jumping of Jim Crow, it would be no longer strange; but, Messrs. Editors, I say it is strange!

**WELL.** Messrs. Editors, if such should be their language, I insist with all the honesty of a man desiring information on an important subject, that some gentleman to whom these remarks will apply, will give through the columns of your paper or the Carolinaian, the reasons which justified to the degree such reverse thinking, reverse action. Then, Mr. Van Buren was called a spend-thrift, a Federalist a high Tariff man, and an Abolitionist and it was declared to be the opinion of all that his election would prove dangerous to Liberty itself? But now the eyes of some of us are closed fast up, and we are eager hugging to our bosoms the old enemy, who in turns squeezes us a little, and as playful with us, as my mothers old cat, Molly, when she catches a mouse which she intends to give to her kittens for food after she has wearied it nearly to death by playing with it.

**CITIZEN OF ROWAN.**  
**RAIL ROAD AND CAPITOL CELEBRATION.**  
We understand that Wednesday, the 10th of June, has been fixed on as the day for celebrating the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and of our State Capitol.—Raleigh Register.

**THE STANDING ARMY.**

There are many strong objections to this bill, which we have not before noticed. One of them is this: The bill provides that every citizen enlisted shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a ball of eighteen in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge-box, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, powder horn or flask with sufficient powder and ball for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints.

It is true that the bill provides for their payment; but that is very small, (not more than eight dollars per month, and rations.) And after the passage of the Sub-Treasury, which the Administration seems determined to saddle upon the country, for the purpose (as it has been openly avowed on the floor of Congress,) of bringing the price of labor and produce down to a hard-money standard, it will make the difficulty of procuring these articles still greater. There is another objection, as great, if not greater, than the other. The bill makes it the duty of the President to collect, from the Militia of Tennessee, four thousand four hundred men, by draft or by voluntary service. Fellow-citizens, how do you like this clause of the bill? What do you think of the man who would thus rouse you, against your will, into the regular army of the United States? The bill proposes to divide the United States into ten military districts—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee to compose the 7th. The President has the authority to order them to assemble twice a year for review, at any point in the district he may see proper; thus dragging the free-man from the bosom of his family, at a time, perhaps, when it is impossible for him to leave his home, his business or his family. There is also a way provided to punish them for non-attendance—by fine or imprisonment! If the poor soldier has no property or money to pay the fine with, he will be imprisoned in a "loathsome dungeon" at the rate of 30 days for every five dollars of said fine!—East Tennesseean.

**GEN. HARRISON'S LITERARY QUALIFICATIONS.**  
Let those who have ridiculed the Whig Candidate for the Presidency, as a man destitute of intelligence and learning, read the opinion of that eminent scholar, that pure and justly celebrated man, Hon. Edward Everett and publish for their want of discrimination, or what is the most probable, their utter disregard of historical facts.

Having been familiarly acquainted with Gen. Harrison at Washington, during the four years of President Adams' Administration, I have ample and personal knowledge of his "honesty, capacity, and patriotism." His talents are of a high order; his general reading, particularly in the department of history is extensive and accurate; he is a good speaker, and a good writer, (witness his discourse on the Aborigines of the valley of the Ohio in 1839,) his practical acquaintance with affairs is exceeded by that of few individuals in the country, and his public services have been extended over a longer period I believe, than those of any other man now on the stage. Warmly attached, as I have been to the former candidate of Massachusetts, I still regard the nomination of Gen. Harrison as a most favorable event. The country is under the highest obligations to those distinguished statesmen, whose magnanimity has produced a perfect union of the Whig party in its support. I feel confident that this nomination will prove the means of effecting that change in national politics, which has become so necessary for the public welfare. The country needs relief from the policy pursued by the General Government; and the intense party action by which it has thus far been sustained. The continued appeal to the worst passions of men, by the party press, is scarcely less pernicious than the measure in which the support of those passions are enlisted. It is evident, from indications too plain to be mistaken, that the people have decreed a change, and that the nomination of Gen. Harrison, is the instrument by which it will be effected. That it may prove auspicious to our beloved Commonwealth, and to the whole country, the harbinger of better times and better feelings, is the most fervent wish of,

Friend, and obedient serv't.  
**EDWARD EVERETT.**

**A DECENT PARTY.**  
A Procession of the Van Buren party took place in the City of New York, just before the Election, during which, an outrage was perpetrated upon the army and soldiers under Gen. Harrison, as well as upon the General himself, which must, we should think, excite feelings of indignation throughout the country.—Gen. Harrison, was painted on a banner, in petticoats, flying, in consternation, from a detachment of British soldiers; which banner, is alleged and believed, was borne by a deserter of the British Army in Canada! What sort of idea have party leaders, of the mass of the people, when they expect to make political capital out of such a disgraceful exhibition!—Raleigh Register.

There are few Abolition papers in the United States—the Ohio Philanthropist, the Pittsburg Witness, the Pennsylvania Freeman, the Connecticut Charter Oak, the Utica Friend of Man, the Michigan Freeman, the New Hampshire Advocate of Freedom, the Vermont Voice of Freedom, the Massachusetts Abolitionist, and the Boston Liberator—all of which earnestly, and some of them bitterly oppose the election of Gen. Harrison. And yet men, who seem to have some regard for their own characters, say that Gen. Harrison, if not an abolitionist himself, is the candidate of the Abolitionists!—Lynchburg Virginian.

**MARRIED:**  
In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Stephen Francis, Mr. J. S. Johnston, to Miss Sarah Reever, daughter of Mr. Sam'l Reeves.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. Caleb Peeler, of this county, to Miss Salome Rothrock, of Davidson County.

In this County, on the 19th ult., by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. John B. Adderton, of Davidson County, to Miss Enaline Hartman, of this County.

**NOTICE.**  
The Whigs of Davie County are requested to meet at the Court House in Mocksville on Tuesday of May Court (inst.) for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the present Administration of the General Government. The candidates for the Legislature are invited to attend.

**HOUSE AND LOT,**  
with all the appurtenances thereto belonging now occupied by Junius L. Clemmons. It is one of the most favorable stands for business in the village. Terms of sale will be made known on the day thereof.

**TAKEN UP**  
AND committed to the Jail of Wilkes county, North Carolina, on the 26th day of April last, a negro man, who says his name is

**PETER,**  
about 70 years of age. Peter is very black; he says he belongs to Foster Cowan of Rowan county, N. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

**ATTENTION!**  
**OFFICERS OF THE 64th Regiment.**  
YOU are commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for Drill.

**NOTICE.**  
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Wilkes county, North Carolina, on the first day of April, (inst.), a negro man, who says his name is

**TOM,**  
about 24 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a tolerable dark color, quick spoken and very lively. He says he belongs to John McCarty—he don't know where his master lives—he was purchased of John Campbell of Craven county, in this State, and his master was taking him to Mississippi, and that he ran away from him in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

**COTTON YARNS.**  
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known, as to need no recommendation from us. Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

**NAILS**  
From the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.  
THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company, which are equal, if not superior to Northern make, and have made arrangements for a regular supply, which will be sold wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

**MUCKLEJOHN, JR.**  
THIS noble and noted animal will stand at Salisbury, He will be at Salisbury every Monday and Tuesday and part of Wednesday, and the balance of his time at Concord, where he may always be seen except when shown at public places.

**BLANKS**  
Of all descriptions for sale at this Office.

**THOS. SANDFORD,**  
COMMISSION  
AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT.**  
Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO  
Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, E. W. Willkings, John Huske & Son, C. J. Orell, Yarborough & Ray, Joseph Baker, C. T. Haigh, Curtis & Myrover.  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
March 27, 1840—6m85

**To Owners of Mills.**  
YOU are respectfully solicited to call on Joseph Haines, Esq., at Fulton, Davie county; Hugh Martin, of Stokes, and Wm. Davis, of Surry, and see their mills in operation upon the patent plan of Napier & Gilbert, combined. We hesitate not in saying, that they are superior to any Mill now in operation, for speed in grinding, simplicity of construction, and durability. They will grind from 16 to 20 bushels of rye, and from 12 to 16 bushels of corn, into good bread meal, per hour. For further particulars apply to the Subscribers at Mocksville, who will be happy to execute all orders in their line of business. Letters addressed to them at that place, will be promptly attended to.

**FOSTER, GILBERT & HALL.**  
April 4, 1840.—4w39

A mill on the above mentioned plan, has been executed for me to my entire satisfaction by Mr. Hall. I believe the above statement is correct. If any person will come and examine, I doubt not but they will be well pleased. Given under my hand this 4th of April, 1840.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster, Gilbert & Dent in the Mill business was dissolved on the 25th day of March, 1840, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Lewis M. Gilbert, and those having claims will please present them for payment.

**NAPIER MILLS.**  
THE undersigned are now prepared to execute work with dispatch in all of the following Counties for which they have the exclusive Patent Right, viz: Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Robison, Cabarrus, Anson, Nash, Johnson, Wayne, Davie, Martin, Gates, Columbus, Beaufort, Chowan, Perquimans, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Richmond, Franklin, Sampson, Green, Bertie, New Hanover, Washington, Jones, Pasquotank, and Currituck.  
F. G. & H.  
April 17th 1840.—4w38

**TAKEN UP**  
AND committed to Jail of Rowan County, on the 15th instant, a Negro man who says his name is John, and belongs to Thomas B. Stone of Alabama. John is very black, about 45 years of age, is lame in the right leg, cannot walk without a stick, has a white mark on his forehead—about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

**NEW NOVELS.**  
DANSEL of Darien, by the author of Yemassee, &c. The adventures of an Attorney in search of practice, by the author of "The adventures of a gentleman in search of a horse." 2 vols. The man about Town, by Cornelius Webbe. Nan Darrell, or the Gipsy Mother, by the author of "The Squire," &c. Charles Tyrell, or the Bitter Blood, by James. The Gentleman of the Old School, by James, author of the Robber, &c.—Just received at

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, &c.**  
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received, and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

- Madeira Wine at \$2 per gallon,
- Claret do 1 do do
- Malgas do 1 do do
- French Brandy 5 do do
- 8 year old whiskey 3 do do
- Brown Sugar 10 lbs to the \$1
- Best quality do 8 lbs to the \$1
- Loaf Sugar, 1st & 2d qualities,
- Rio Coffee 6 lbs. to the \$1
- Java do 5 lbs. to the \$1
- Good Chewing Tobacco 25 cts per lb.
- Salt \$1 25 per bushel,
- Sweet Oil, best quality,
- Lined Oil.

Salisbury, April 8, 1840.—361f