

HARD CIDER.

WANTED several Barrels of good CIDER, to be used in celebrating the 4th day of July next. Application may be made to C. B. Wheeler, W. Murphy and D. H. Cross. TIPPECANOE CLUB. Salisbury, May 29, 1840—144

Val'ble Land



FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Davie County, I will sell, on Public Sale, at the Court House in Mocksville, on Thursday, the 25th of June next, a Tract of land, about four miles from Mocksville, lying on both sides of Dutchman Creek, containing **742 ACRES**, belonging to the heirs of Giles P. Mumford, dec. There are about 150 acres of bottom land, all excellent for mow, and much of it suitable for corn—about 60 acres of which are cleared. About 300 acres of the upland have been cleared—the balance is in woods, well timbered—While under the management of the late Robinson and George Mumford, this was considered one of the best Stock Farms in the western part of the State. The terms of sale will be, a credit of one and one-half years with interest from the time possession is given, which will be some time next fall. Names, with good security, will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale. L. BINGHAM, c. m. e. May 22, 1840—144

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the citizens of the surrounding country, that they have just received their supply of **Spring and Summer Goods.** They consist of a great variety of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries, and, in fact, every thing commonly kept by Merchants in this part of the Country. Their Stock having been selected with the greatest possible care, by one of the firm, they feel happy to invite all—the most fastidious not excepted—to call and see, and judge for themselves. Their prices and terms are such as will meet the peculiar times, which is certainly a recommendation, and ought to receive due encouragement. C. & H. PARTEE. Concord, May 15, 1840—142

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In Mocksville, N. C. **THOMAS FOSTER** informs the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new building in the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a **House of Entertainment.** His House is roomy and commodious, attached to the SIX COMFORTABLE OFFICES for gentlemen of the Bar, all conveniences for the Court House. The subscribers pledge themselves to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His TABLE, BAR & STABLES are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt. Salisbury, March 20, 1839—126

NOTHING NEW: A NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business in a room just back of Mr. Fealey's Tailor Shop, in Mr. Cowley's Brick House. He solicits public favor in his line, but feels it his duty to urge the necessity of cash payments for work. He cannot afford to give as good bargains and credit on his work. His prices will be reduced for cash, but he will charge the same as heretofore paid if he is not paid. JAS. GLOVER. Salisbury, March 13, 1840—3m33

NEW FASHIONS, FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER 1840.

HORACE V. BEARD, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is determined to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any Tailor in the Western part of the State. He has the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times. Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly, and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given on cutting. Salisbury, May 1840—1425

Bank of Cape Fear, MAY 16th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given to delinquent Subscribers to the Stock of this Bank, that the 30th day of June next, all the unpaid shares will be exposed to public sale at auction, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly to amend the Charter of said Bank, passed at the Session of 1839—39. J. D. JONES, President

Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER, } Published Weekly at Two Dollars, and Fifty Cts. } NO. 46—VOLUME VIII. WHOLE NO. 410. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, JUNE 12, 1840.

POETICAL.

A FATHER'S WELCOME TO HIS UN-OWED DAUGHTER.

Come to thy home, thy childhood's home, My pilgrim, lone and broken hearted! Here let thy footsteps cease to roam, Grief hath been on thee since we parted. Bring in, bring in, thy light haired boys, Bring in thy youngest blue eyed blossom; Hark! 'tis thy mother's gentle voice, Calling the tremblers to her bosom. Now rest thee, love, check now the tears Down thy pale cheek each other chasing; For well I know that brighter days Thy busy thoughts are fast retracing. Gems sparkled once on thy fair brow, Thy sunny locks with care were braided, Thou wert a happy bride, but now Thy matron brow is thinly shaded. Thou thinkest on that manly form That stood that morn in love beside thee, The voice that vowed through every storm Of future life, to shield and guide thee. That voice is hushed, that form is cold, 'Tis this prolongs thy bitter weeping, To think that one of beauties mould, In the dark grave is silent sleeping. Yet cheer thee, love, look on thy boys, Blight not their bloom with early sorrow, Oh let them hear their mother's voice, Greet them with words of hope to-morrow! Tell them that He who kindly hears The prayers from their rocky dwelling, Will guide and guard their orphan years, And soothe thy heart with anguish swelling. Then cheer thee in thy childhood's home, My pilgrim, lone and broken hearted! Here let thy footsteps cease to roam, Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

THE BARBER'S GHOST—A FACT.

A gentleman travelling some years since, in the upper part of this State, called at a tavern, and requested entertainment for the night. The landlord informed him that it was out of his power to accommodate him as his house was already full. He persisted in staying, as he, as well as his horse, were almost exhausted with travelling. After much solicitation, the landlord consented to his stopping, provided he would sleep in a certain room that had remained unoccupied for a long time, in consequence of a belief that it was haunted by the ghost of a barber, who was reported to have been murdered in that room some years before. "Very well," says the man, "I'm not afraid of ghosts; take care of my horse and get me some supper." After having refreshed himself, he enquired of the landlord how, and in what manner the room in which he was to lodge, was haunted? The landlord replied that those who had lodged in the room, stated that shortly after they had retired to rest, an unknown voice was heard in a trembling and protracted accent, saying—"do you wa-a-nt to be sha-a-ved?"—"Well," replied the man, "if he comes, he may shave me." He then requested to be shown to the apartment, in going to which, he was conducted through a large room, where were seated a great number of persons at a gambling table. Feeling a curiosity, which almost every one possesses, after having heard ghost stories, he carefully searched every corner of his room, but could discover nothing but the usual furniture of the apartment. He then laid down, but did not close his eyes to sleep immediately, and in a few minutes he imagined he heard a voice saying, "do you wa-a-nt to be sha-a-ved?" He arose from his bed, and searched every part of the room, but could discover nothing. He again went to bed, but not sooner had he begun to compose himself to sleep, than the question was again repeated. He again arose and went to the window, the sound appearing to proceed from that quarter, and stood for a while, silent—after a few moments of anxious suspense, he again heard the sound distinctly, and convinced that it was from without, he opened the window, when the question was repeated full to his ear, which startled him not a little. Upon a minute examination, however, he observed that the limb of a large china tree which stood under his window, projected so near the house, as on every breath of wind, to grate against the shingles, creating a sound to a lively imagination, resembling the interrogation, "do you wa-a-nt to be sha-a-ved?" Having satisfied himself that this ghost was nothing more or less than the limb of a tree coming in contact with the house, he again went to bed, and attempted to get asleep; but was now interrupted by peals of laughter, and an occasional volley of oaths and curses, from the room where the gamblers were assembled. Thinking he could turn the late discovery to his own advantage, he took a sheet from the bed, and wrapped it round him, and taking the wash basin in his hand, and throwing a towel over his arm, proceeded to the room of the gamblers, and suddenly throwing the door open, stalked in, exclaiming in a tremulous voice, "do you wa-a-nt to be sha-a-ved?"—Terrified at this sudden appearance of the ghost, the gamblers were thrown into the greatest confusion in attempting to escape from the room, some jumping through the windows, and others tumbling

ANOTHER LOCOFOCO FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The following extract of a letter from Washington to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer accompanied with comments intended to exhibit General Harrison in the light of a defaulter, is now going the round of the Van Buren Press: "It is a fact no less astounding than true, and the archives of the Government will place it beyond a controversy, that J. C. S. Harrison, & the son of Gen. Harrison and a receiver of public money at Vincennes, in Indiana, was removed by President Jackson because he was a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 to the Government, notwithstanding Gen. Harrison was his security." Behold the harbingers of Harrison and Reform!

FANNY ESSLER.

That in plain Republican America we are doing our best to imitate the follies, fashions, and vices of continental Europe, is too true to make a joke of. Who would have thought, a few years since, that an Opera dancer, whose whole accomplishments consist in an active use and indecent exposure of her limbs and person, would have been the engrossing object of the attention and civilities of the best society in an American City. Yet it is nevertheless true. Fanny Essler, a German Opera Dancer, is now "the observed of all observers" in the goodly city of Gotham. She is "the reigning toast." She's *dejected, hunched, dined and lead* from one end of the city to the other. The old and the young, the grave and the gay, are vying with each other in doing her honor, and to have seen her face or touched her hand, seems to "be glory enough" to last the Gothamites the rest of their days. To crown the whole, she has been received with great honours on board the United States ship of the line, North Carolina. Can any one tell us what description of salute was fired on the occasion? We should like to know whether it was a Federal or National?

MR. BENTON'S OFF.

The *off* of condemnation has been placed by Mr. Benton himself.—On Friday last, he asked leave of the Senate that the Committee on Military Affairs should be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as recommends the report of Mr. Poinsett to the consideration of Congress. This is, indeed, "the kindest cut of all!" The President, in his Message says, "I cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of Congress the plan of the Secretary of War to organize the Militia." Mr. Benton says, the plan of the Administration is not only unworthy a report from the committee, but is absolutely unworthy of their consideration.—*Winchester Rep.*

Dr. John Stearns of New York is lecturing in the Knickerbocker, on a new theory of the mind.

It supposes Locke's, and insists that the mind and soul in man are distinct faculties, and that brutes have mind.

The American Fur Company have collected \$100,000 worth of furs, at Logansport (Indiana) during the past season.

Here are all sorts of raw hides, from the grizzly bear to the weazle. The population of the Union in 1836, was 12,866,926; that at the present time is roughly estimated at about seventeen millions and a quarter.

Wm. M. Price has been arrested at the suit of the U. States, and liberated on bail to the amount of \$82,000.

He says the Government owes him, and not he the Government. Marine.—Vessels not exceeding 300 tons can be reported at Washington, N. C. a new Marine Railway having been put up. It is said to be on the most improved plan, and is capable of accommodating as many as four vessels.

Proposals are issued for publishing a Harrison paper in the town of Columbia, (S. C.) to be called the Southern Chronicle.

The Vice Presidency.—A Van Buren Convention is called, to meet in Raleigh on the 9th of July next, to nominate a candidate to run in this State for the Vice Presidency. We are too modest to interfere, but would merely suggest that a nomination of this sort conferred upon Gen. Saunders would be excellent for him to cool off upon.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

ATTENTION! Salisbury Guards.

You are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster. By order of the Captain, JOHN H. WEANT, O. S. Salisbury, June 5, 1840.—5w45

3,000 pounds of dry HIDES for sale. Apply to ANDRE MAFFRIEU. Salisbury, May 29—44

REPORTING Mr. Van Buren, took an active part in the proceedings.

The petition of Mrs. Harrison, only child of Pike, was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Clay, the present Senator from Alabama, was one, and who advocated the propriety of relinquishing the debt altogether in consideration of the claims of Gen. Pike. The sense of Congress was finally obtained, by a resolution directing that the estate of J. C. S. Harrison should be entitled to an indulgence for 18 years, [10 of which have yet to run,] and that without interest. Thus the matter stands—General Harrison does not now owe a cent in his own name, nor will he be called on as security to pay a dollar until the expiration of the 18 years, and then only in the contingency, which is not even probable, that the estate of J. C. S. Harrison will not be sufficient to pay the debt. J. C. S. Harrison's estate consists of the 200 acres already mentioned as received from the executors of the agent before alluded to, 600 acres of first rate land just opposite to Vincennes, and a house and 3 acres in that town, which cost General Harrison \$15,000. General Harrison insisted upon a lien being retained by the Government upon the property of his son, and the provisions of that lien will be seen in the annexed law of Congress, approved by Andrew Jackson.

AN ACT for the relief of Mrs. Clarissa B. Harrison.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized & directed to allow the representatives of J. C. S. Harrison, late receiver of public money at Vincennes, the following credits, to take date from the respective time the money was paid or the services rendered by said receiver, viz. one thousand five hundred dollars for bringing up the books of Nathaniel Ewing, his predecessor; two thousand and fifteen dollars and four cents paid on a deed of trust from the Bank of Vincennes, with commission on the same, amounting to thirty five dollars and fifty cents; and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to settle and adjust any other claims of the late receiver arising from the discharge of his official duty upon the principles of justice and equity, and to credit the amount thereof.

"Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That, after the final adjustment of said accounts, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to allow to the legal representatives and heirs of said receiver the period of eighteen years to pay the amount which shall be found due from said receiver, without interest, upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall be deemed reasonable and equitable, by taking a lien on the estate of said receiver, or such other security as in his opinion will secure the debt.

Approved, March 24, 1831.

"It is due to the subject to state that General Howard, now in Congress, from Indiana, and the Van Buren candidate for Governor, was the U. States Attorney in the case, and he authorized two gentlemen in Indiana to value the estate of J. C. S. Harrison, who reported that the 200 and 600 acres of land were an ample indemnity for the debt. In the mean time General Howard has given authority to General Harrison to sell the house and lot in Vincennes, to go to the support of the grand children of the immortal Pike, who have been reared and educated by the bounty of Gen. Harrison—a sacred duty which the nation ought to have discharged. Truly, old Tippecanoe is like pure gold; the more he is rubbed the brighter he shines!"

GEN. HARRISON'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

The Van Buren Federalists are straining every nerve to make political capital out of Gen. Harrison's refusal to answer the hundred thousand letters which are addressed to him with the professed purpose of seeking information concerning his political opinions. Now it is well understood that General Harrison's opinions, upon all the great political questions which interest the people of this country, are well known. They have been fully expressed time after time, and have been frequently referred to by him as giving an exposition of the opinions now entertained by him. Such being the case, it is surprising that he should refuse to spend his whole time in answering letters which are written by enemies in disguise, for the purpose of treacherously torturing the answers against him.

We have recently had an instance of how fairly Gen. H.'s opinions have been treated.—A Virginia Member of Congress has had the baseness to publish what purported to be the whole of a letter from Gen. Harrison, but which was in reality a garbled extract. But how do these Jackson-Van-Buren Federalists make such an outcry against Gen. Harrison, with their idol, Gen. Jackson, from whose feet they have licked the dust, has pursued a similar course? The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Jackson to the Governor of Indiana:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1823.

Sir.—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics. The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories

WHICH ARE PROPOSED.—But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted.

No, sir, that I would wish to control my opinions on any political or national subject; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, WHO COMPOSED THE MEETING ON 9th INST.

Fellow-Citizens.—In the address addressed by you at the late meeting, you concurred in an act of injustice to me, which I am persuaded, resulted entirely from the haste and necessary absence of scrutiny, incident to such occasions—and in regard to which, my great respect for you and perfect knowledge that you would not willingly countenance any unmerited imputation upon me, prompts me to undeceive you. I refer to the following passage:

"So close is the intimacy between the Opposition and the Abolitionists that even in the Halls of Congress, when the clearest and universally acknowledged rights of the South are under discussion, the public servants of the country are found silently deserting their posts to avoid a declaration of undoubted right, which might offend their Abolitionist Confederates. Nay, so powerful seems the influence of this alliance, and so closely does it appear interwoven with hostility to Northern Justice, that upon a question of vital importance to the South, our own Senators are missing from his place, and one half the constitutional voice of the State is lost to her support."

On the occasion alluded to I was accidentally and unintentionally absent from my seat in the Senate, having fully intended and desired to be present.

This unequivocal declaration might relieve me from further remarks upon this subject, but I trust you will pardon me for adding a few observations, which, if the circumstances of the meeting had permitted you to consider, would have been relieved from the necessity of making. No one can doubt how I would have word had I been present—therefore no one could have been deceived or misled by my absence.

The address insinuates that I declined to record my vote, under the influence "of an alliance calculated to produce hostility to Southern institutions and to avoid giving offence to Abolition confederates." The question under discussion is stated to be one of the "clearest and universally acknowledged rights of the South," one of "undoubted right." These epithets are most correctly applied—the propositions were the "clearest," "universally acknowledged," and "undoubted"—and being so I could not have feared to assert them. Nothing would be gained in any quarter by declining to assert such truths; and my State cannot have suffered any "material loss" by the absence of one vote upon propositions carried unanimously.

A moment's reflection would have satisfied you, fellow citizens, how vain, if I had been weak enough to desire it, would have been so paltry a device, to obtain for me the favorable opinion of the Abolitionists. My course in reference to them has not been equivocal or unbecoming. It is not unknown, the consideration in which I hold them, or they hold me. Partly in consequence of an exaggerated account of declarations made, I have been the subject of their bitter and continued vituperation in all their public and private proceedings. It was an instance of greater weakness than I think you will attribute to me, to expect to mitigate such a feeling by declining to assert undoubted and undoubted truths.

That I could have done so in obedience to any party connection or purpose, is distinctly and conclusively negatived by the fact that CLAY, CATTELL, CLAYTON, DIXON, HENDERSON and MERRICK were present and voted. No one can suppose that I could have a party purpose different from and opposed to these gentlemen, that I could avoid or could wish to avoid a party responsibility which these gentlemen thought fit to assume.

With these notorious facts standing all around this transaction, it is obviously impossible that I could have been influenced by the motive so injuriously assigned to me.

I do not, fellow citizens, and I have no right to complain of (however much I may regret) any measure of my political principles or conduct, and on account of such, would not have troubled you with this address, but the imputation of a purpose to avoid my duty, from such incidental motives, does not only authorize but demand that I should repel it, in the most emphatic manner, as being utterly without foundation, and as being a possibility. I am a Southern man, a slave holder.

As a Southern Senator, pledged by every private interest, by every public duty, by all the considerations of my public life, to an uncompromising war against this wicked fanaticism, therefore if it were true or had the shadow of truth that for any purpose whatever, I shrunk from the rebuke of it whenever it could be rebuked, I should be guilty of a delinquency which no candid man will deliberately attribute to me. I will know to what extent, the bitterness of my spirit will believe or assert the existence of wicked purposes in the bosoms of its adversaries, but my respect for the honor and intelligence, and characteristic generosity of the citizens of Charleston, will not allow me to suppose, that they can put such a construction upon my conduct.

And here, gentlemen, I might rest this matter, but that your proceedings have implicated me with a more general charge of which this is in some sort a specification. I beg your indulgence, while I say a word in regard to this more general topic.

It has been a settled purpose with me ever since I came into public life, to avoid, as far as possible, the mingling of the question of abolition with the party politics of the day. I believed it of too much consequence to the South, to permit it to be involved in the ephemeral "hot" questions of political struggles; or to become a passion word, of empty noise, sung backwards and forwards—with less and less import from day to day. In such a state of things, I saw great danger. This question I determined to keep in my own mind—apart from and above all the sympathies and purposes of party; and on this subject, so all important, can only be preserved by admitted and recognized differences in politics.

We fall into imminent danger, when we permit ourselves to suppose that a portion of the South, who differ with us on the Presidential election, are therefore hostile to Southern institutions. The safety of those institutions is a paramount consideration with all; but the means of accomplishing that safety are the legitimate subject of difference of opinion—on which difference, in various degrees, must, in the nature of things, exist. You, fellow citizens, have declared your opinion that the re-election of Mr. VAN BUREN, expedient for this great interest; other citizens of Charleston, think otherwise. The great slave-holding state of Virginia has, in the most