

# Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, and LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Genl. Harrison.

NO. 21—VOLUME IX.  
WHOLE NO. 457.

SALISBURY, DECEMBER 19, 1840.

## State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1840.

Sophia Barrett,  
vs  
Robt Barrett & others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Robert Barrett, David Walk and Peggy his wife, William Coats and Milly his wife, Anderson Barrett and Richmond Barrett, do not reside in this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Lexington on the second Monday in February next, and plead answer or demurrer to the Plaintiff's petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte as to them, and Judgment pro confesso entered against them.

Test, CHAS. MOCK, c. c. c.

Dec 4, 1840—6w19—Printer's fee \$5 50

## RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September 1840, a negro man named

**DAVY**

from thirty five to forty years of age. Davy is a tall black fellow, with his front teeth out. Which negro I have no doubt has been persuaded from me, as I have good reason to believe he is harboured in Salisbury by a certain man at this time. I will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negro in some safe Jail, so that I get him, or for proof sufficient to convict any person in legal proceedings of harbouring or having harbored said negro. I appoint Charles S. Pardee, of Concord, N. C. my lawful agent during my absence from this State.

Dec 4, 1840—1f19

ROBT. HUIE.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform all those who are indebted to him at Davidson College, under the former firm of Michael Brown, (which expired on the 15th of Jan. 1840,) to call and make payment of their respective dues, on or before the 1st of January 1841. It is expected from the long indulgence already given, that this request will be complied with.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Dec 4, 1840—3w19

## CLOVER SEED.

A quantity of Fresh Red CLOVER SEED, a superior article.

Also, a few bushels of ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

The above Seeds are for sale at the N. C. Book Store by TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1840.

We shall receive in a few days, the following Grass Seeds; Lucerne, White Clover, Blue Grass, &c.

T. & H.

## WEEKLY MADISONIAN.

For the next Session of Congress.

THE approaching session of Congress will, doubtless, be one of great interest. It will close up some, at least, of the affairs of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and usher in the more auspicious dawn of a new and better order of things. The scenes in Congress will probably be exciting. On one side we shall see the struggles of an expiring faction, and on the other a triumphant party, armed with the confidence of the people, imposing judicious restraints upon the convulsive throes of their opponents, and shielding their country as far as possible from the dangers of malignant and reckless violence, and endeavoring to avert the embarrassments which defeated men, stung with disappointment, will seek to throw in the way of the new administration.

On the 13th of March next, 12 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Van Buren's dull star will vanish, and immediately in its place shall we behold the rising sun of HARRISON.

On the 4th of March, General Harrison, as President of the United States, will attend in the Chamber of the House of Representatives to take his oath of office, according to the direction of the Constitution. On his entrance, as on the entrance of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, the audience will not be able to stifle their disposition to applaud. Having taken his seat on the elevated chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President, Mr. Van Buren, (if present), and the Secretary of the Senate on his right, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives on his left, and the Chief Justice of the United States and associate Judges at the Clerk's table, he will proceed to deliver his inaugural speech, after which he will receive the oath of office from Mr. Taey, Chief Justice. He will then retire, and such buzzes will go up from the multitude around the Capitol as have never been heard.

Such will be among the interesting incidents which will occupy the columns of the Weekly Madisonian. The paper will contain leading speeches, spirited sketches of the debates, and a summary of the results of the proceedings in Congress, together with the general and political news of the day. It will contain the official returns of the vote in the Electoral Colleges for President, which will be opened in the presence of Congress, and the inaugural address of the President. This will include the time comprehended between the opening of Congress in December, and its adjournment on the 4th of March. Subscription price for this period FIVE CENTS. Terms cash, in advance. Bank notes of every description received at their specie value. Postmasters will act as agents, and be allowed a commission; they are also authorized by the Department to forward subscriptions under frank. Letters must come to us free, or postage paid.

THOMAS ALLEN.

Washington, Oct. 31, 1840.

\*It has been usual of late years to perform the ceremonies of Inauguration on the portico in front of the Capitol, where the area is better fitted to accommodate a large number of spectators. The practice will probably be continued.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C., and edited by D. R. McALELL.

The Temperance Convention that was held at this place early in September, resulted on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McALELL to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at dances, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

## TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

## Poetical.

### JUST SEVENTEEN.

Just seventeen! the sunlight throws  
Its beauty on the new;  
And pleasure dance amid the beams  
That burn upon thy brow.  
Bright friendships cluster in thy way  
Like grapes upon the vine;  
O that they ever might remain,  
And o'er thy path way shine.

Just seventeen! The bowers are green,  
That woo thee to their nook;  
And in the distance, flowers of joy,  
Bedeck the blooming nook.  
Hope's brilliant meteor shines afar,  
And bids thee haste to share  
The glory of mature years,  
That thy fair form may wear.

Just seventeen! The tempter's wiles,  
Thy glowing path bestrew,  
And fashion's false delusive star,  
Thy happy heart may woo.  
And in the gilded halls of pride,  
Lured by its treacherous light,  
Thou'lt find too soon, to folly's race,  
That pain succeeds delight.

Just seventeen! True wisdom waits,  
To place thee near her throne,  
Where gems of purest brilliancy  
Have ever richly shone.  
Then go, and at her princely feet,  
Seek for the robe of white,  
Which wearing, thou mayst surely win,  
A throne of endless light.

### ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, if he runs away he knows not how, and that demon waste cries more like the horse-leech's daughter until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it, not the least article, however unimportant in itself, to establish a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children.

This should be her sole aim and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the work shop or the counting room. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy, it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband make a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if the friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of the many she loves and she is bound to act for their good and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim—his approbation, is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indul-

gence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious; the first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fasters a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.—Sunbury American.

### MARRIAGES.

A Sign of the Times—A friend who is particularly fond of noticing the signs of the times, and who considers that there is no better indication of prosperity than an increase of marriages, expresses the opinion that he has discovered this gratifying mark of improvement in morals and society within the last few weeks. Most sincerely do we rejoice if his notion be correct. We have long thought that something like an understanding should exist, in this country especially in relation to the term of courtship. We consider it morally wrong on the part of a gentleman, to linger on year after year in his addresses to any "bright particular star," and thus to deprive her, in some measure, of the general society and attentions of others, without some certain prospect as to the termination of the period of courtship.

The truth is, a time for all things; and even the attachment of a young and impassioned being may have its bounds, especially if hope be delayed year after year, and the heart thus sickened, and the cheek robbed of its bloom by disappointment. Marriage is an institution recognised and enjoined both by the laws of God and of man, and if there be any among our readers who, having courted a year or two, lack the courage or the means to venture before the Hymeneal altar, they should exhibit some degree of magnanimity and self-denial, and, acknowledging their true position, allow others an opportunity of pressing forward and possessing the prize which they have neither the ability nor the courage to obtain.

### Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is truly amusing and edifying to look over the columns of the Federal prints since the election. The world has never seen such a universal and sudden transformation of worldly-minded along rangers "paper and tissue" and "Extra" patriotic into philosophers. All the wise sayings of all the wise men of Greece—all the odds and ends of all the Philosophers, ancient and modern sacred and profane are pressed into the service to minister comfort and consolation. "All things happen for the best," ejaculates the Globe. "A divinity within us shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may." "Whatever is right" responds the Free-thinker of the K. "A man can be happy before he is married," says the Poet of the Evening Post. "The beaten, but not discouraged, responds Justice Shallow to the publican. "There is a time for every thing," observes some wise sage in New Hampshire. "Let no Democrat desert his post, much less abandon it openly and join the enemy," says Crozzle of the Albany Argus—fearing that others may anticipate him in his meditated apostasy. "We are beaten—but we have gained eternal honor. To arms! To arms! Arm to the Teeth!"—shouts the rampant Hero of the Enquirer.

If all the philophy to which these Feds have given utterance since their defeat, were collected, it would form a most charming volume, and prove an effectual comforter for the wretched and disconsolate of every condition.—Richmond Whig

### PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINIONS SAKE.

Much curiosity is expressed in this quarter, and as we learn from our exchanges, elsewhere, as to what course the new Administration will pursue, on the subject of proscription.

We regret to learn, too, that in the City of New York, the political Babylon of America, a mixed multitude of Whigs, loons and go-betweens, have commenced petitioning the new President for office, and against those who are holding office in that city!

We know one thing, and that is, that Gen. Harrison, is of the true Jeffersonian school of Virginia Republicans—ancient and modern Virginia—and that he will never descend to the ungodly and unworthy practice of our opponents, in a scramble for place, and in rewarding partisans, solely for partisan services. Nor yet, will he, as we feel assured, proscribe an honest and faithful Van Buren man, who has done his duty, because he has not been a Harrison man during the late contest. Honest, faithful, and capable, officers of the Government, of whatever politics they may be, will, and ought to be continued in office. But we wish it to be distinctly understood, that when we name honest, faithful and capable men, we do not include those men holding offices under the Government, who have done all they could, private and in public, by day and by night, at home and abroad—resorting to means both foul and fair, to retain in office, the present unworthy incumbent, and to defeat the election of the People's Candidate. We do not wish to be regarded, as intimating, that men holding offices under the Government, who have joined in the hue and cry of the Van Buren party against Gen. Harrison and his supporters—meeting in caucuses—supporting slanderous presses; and silently looking on at those known to be under influence, while they have joined in this unholy crusade—we do not mean to say, we repeat, that such men will or ought to be continued in office.

Meanwhile, it is contrary to every principle of Republicanism, both as expressed by Mr. Jefferson, and practised upon by his illustrious predecessors, and immediate successors in office, for an officer of the Government, to enter the arena of partisan strife, and clamor for or against a Presidential candidate. All such, therefore, of whatever politics, may begin to pack up their books, and adjust their accounts—unless we are woefully deceived in the character of the new President, and his friends and advisers.

What others may think, we pretend not to know, but our own most candid opinion is that there is secretly a Van Buren man in the United States, holding an office of Honor and Profit, or either, who has not retained that office, by resigning, expressly or impliedly, if the expression be allowed, that he would exert himself to re-elect Mr. Van Buren, and defeat Gen. Harrison. Such men are unworthy of office, eye, and will be removed. Some may think our remarks too strong, and our censures too sweeping

side, but dreadfully feared. Hark! Georgia, sir, Georgia. Poinsett. Hark ye, Amos, that excitement of composition may have been good for your health, but it has played the devil with our constitution. Amos. As your army bill does with the constitution of the United States—hey? Benton. Salt, Mr. Speaker, Salt, sir. Van Buren. You'll have leisure to practice that speech when we're rowing up Salt river. 'Twill be in character then, Benton? wait till then. Benton. Bank ruffians, who pay six cents on the dollar—

[Enter Blair.]

Blair. Sir! Maryland! defeat, defeat.

[Enter Woodbury.]

Woodbury. Ohio! O! heigh Oh! 20,000 for Tom Corwin—

Calhoun. Any metaphysician might have predicted, with the verity of an oracle, that a man of Tom Corwin's complexion must carry Ohio. 'Tis abolitionism, sir, abolitionism. Sir, if the democracy had taken my advice and rubbed Ben Tappan's face against his character, the abolitionists would have gone for him to a man; Corwin would have been nullified, and the victory would have ensued—

Tappan. Pray, sir, was it a metaphysical classification of beasts by which you put up the old Chief as a lion and put down Van Buren as a "wessel"?

Van Buren. Oh Tappan! Tappan! Our wages are reduced.

[Enter Forsyth.]

Forsyth. The Broad seal of New Jersey is upon the fate of Mr. Leet. As Duncan would, say:

Mr. Leet.

Has suffered a defeat!

What will now become of "bank reform"?

[Enter Mr. Leet.]

Leet. This may it please your excellency comes of the "ignorance and stupidity of the people."

[Enter Printer's Devil.]

Devil. "Duncan's in his grave."

Van Buren. Angels cry out trumpet-tongued,

Against the deep damnation of histingking off.

Doggerels and brandy will go out of fashion in Congress.

Benton. Gold sir, the only constitutional currency; (let's see, ten per cent premium, on \$1800 of gold is \$130.) Gold, Mr. President, glittering through—

[Enter Chapman.]

Chapman. Cock-a-doodle-oo.

Van Buren. Glorious sound! what Chapman. Arkansas is safe.

Van Buren. And Pennsylvania?

Chapman. That cock don't crow.

[Enter Stearns.]

Stearns. I move the previous question.

Calhoun. I move o-p-h.

Van Buren. O stay Calhoun, stay. I hope the Seductive American System is not again stealing your affection!

Siry, stay a moment.

[Enter Brough with a "ie in his mouth"]

Brough. O run Van, Amos, dear Blair, here comes Old Tip, and he'll sell every mother's son of you,

[Exit all but Brough.]

That is if he could get buyers—s!

A pretty out we've made of it.

We've lost the election; lied away the character we had, and worse than that, lost our bets.

Well, I'll back to Ohio, and if it don't require too great an effort, I'll turn honest.

What an awful thing it is to have a conscience!

Exit.

### WHITE HOUSE

ACT I. SCENE I.

Van Buren. Shocking bad news from Massachusetts. Can't stand it—the "people are really expecting too much from the Government."

Amos. It's very scary even to the grown up folks.

Dear Blair. You may say in the Extra Amos that it's all a Wag lie—just about as true as the "Christian's Bible."

Poinsett. This disaster might have been avoided, could we have called the New Hampshire militia over the line about these times.

Forsyth. Fairfield's a majority of 6000 lost Kent elected! with five Congressmen, and Smith beat. It's Waterloo all over.

Johnny Brough. I'll stake my reputation.

Van Buren. You hash! you never had any worth staking.

Pounding. This comes of letting cobblers and tinkers vote.

Benton. This comes of not sending gold round to the office-holders, as you did in '36!

Levi. Could not do it: the gold is expunged.

Van Buren. I'll send Albert Smith to Russia, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere," and Davee Minister Plenipotentiary to Ottawa.

Benton. Solitary and alone—

Buchanan. I wish to heaven I could raise my voice loud enough—

Van Buren. For goodness sake forbear, Mr. Buchanan; you spoke too loud once before "for the Maine folks."

Benton. "Solitary and alone"—Hol-lan-d, sir!

Van Buren. It's even so—"sold to the Dutch."

Walker. Cuba, sir!

Van Buren. I'll send you Minister to Cuba, Mr. Walker.

Calhoun. Don't despair, Matty! It's no hanging matter any how. This victory, it is plain to be seen, will not endure—

Van Buren. Friends were fatigued—'stay not upon the order of your going—but go at once.'

[Exit omnes.]

[Van Buren—sings]

Connecticut gone? Rhode Island, too! Virginia—O that cursed Army Bill! Vermont!

New York! the sober second thoughts are worse.

Old Rip Van Winkle has waked up against me.

Louisiana, thankless Jade, gone too, past hope.

The old Lion's home, too—strange! strange!

Kentuck is Harry Clay's, Indiana could not help going for Old Tip And even Alabama, Maine, New Hampshire.

I'll be hanged if I don't wish I could go for old Tip myself

[Exit, putting a set of gold spoons in his pocket.]

### WHITE HOUSE

ACT I. SCENE II.

Mr. Van Buren discovered sitting on a Turkish Ottoman, musing.]

To tread his footsteps! 'tis a task would puzzle

Old Nick himself. Of my imported soldiers

'T would take a prime nosed one to keep the track.

Now here, now there, now for, and now against!

A Lilliputian step, and now a straddle

That the great Rhodian brzen—

[Enter Amos.]

Did you call, sir?

Van Buren. An Amos! how are the children?

Amos. Why, heaven-born by the father's

## NEW TERMS.

ADVERTISERS may hereafter be had in advance, and two dollars and cents at the end of the year.

Advertisements will be received for a less time than a year, unless paid for in advance.

No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrears are paid.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation.

Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. high for the above rates.

A deduction of 50 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until ordered to be discontinued, unless otherwise charged for accordingly, unless ordered to be discontinued.

A certain number of times.

Letters addressed to the Editors must be paid to ensure attention.

## PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, December 19.

Cents.	Cents.
7 a 8	Molasses, 40 a 60
40	Nails, 7 1/2 a 8
50	Oats, 15 a 20
12 1/2	Pork, \$41
13 1/2	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
14	loaf, 18 a 20
14 1/2	Salt, \$1 25
25	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
35	Tobacco, 8 a 20
44 1/2	Tow-Linen, 16 a 20
62 a 65	Wheat, bush 62 1/2
64 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 50
64 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40
\$1 12 1/2	Lard, 7 a 8

CHERRY, December 9, 1840.

3 a 5	Nails cut assor 7 1/2
8 a 9	wrought 10 a 18
15 a 22	Oats bush 33 a 40
20 a 23	Oil gal 75 a \$1
20 a 28	lamp \$125
10 a 12	linseed 10 a 1 25
12 1/2 a 15	Pork 100lbs 5 1/2 a 6
8 a 9	Rice 100lbs 4 a 5
5 a 6	Sugar lb 8 a 12 1/2
5 1/2 a 6	Salt sack \$2 1/2
4 a 5	bush \$1 00
5 a 6 1/2	Steel Amer. 10 a 00
11 a 12 1/2	English 14
40 a 50	German 12 a 14
12 1/2	Tea impe. \$1 \$1 37

FAVETTEVILLE, December 9, 1840.

45 a 50	Molasses, 30 a 35
40 a 45	Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7
8 a 10	Sugar brown, 9 a 12
25 a 26	Lump, 16
12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Leaf, 18 a 20
6 a 8 1/2	Salt, 75 a 00
16 a 22	Sack, \$2 1/2 a \$2 1/2
40 a 50	Tobacco leaf 4 1/2 a 5
17	Cotton bag, 20 a 25
1 a 1 10	Bale rope, 8 a 10
4 a 5 1/2	Wheat new 80
37 a 40	Whiskey 30 a 35
5 a 5 1/2	Wool, 15 a 20