OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The subjoined brief letters from two of the most eminent men of our country are well worthy of record.—They were recently addressed to the Secretary of the Baltimore Sabbath Association, in response to tenders of honorary membership in that Christian Society:

"ASHLAND, MARCH 7, 1845.

"DEAR SIR: I have received your obliging letter, informing me that, by the contribution of two Ladies of Baltimore of the requisite sum for the purpose, I have been made a member for life of the Baltimore Sabbath Association. As you do not inform me of the names of the ladies, I must request you to be my organ to communicate to them my respectful acknowledgments for this proof of their valued regard and esteem, and to assure them that I share with them in sentiments of profound reverence for the Sabbath as a religious institution, and that I fervently hope that all laudable endeavors to inculcate the proper observance of it may be crowned with success.

"I have also to thank you for the copy of the pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Association which you forwarded to me.

"I am, with high respect, your friend and obedient servant, "H. CLAY.

"To CHARLES W. RIDGELY, Esq., &c."

The following is the material part of the letter of Mr. WEBSTER, not being able at present to lay our hands on a complete copy:

"The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the importance of a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel towards those who take pains to impress a sense of this importance on the community. The Lord's day is the day on which the Gospel is preached; it is the day of public worship throughout the Christian world; and, although we live in a reading age and in a reading community, yet the preaching of the Gospel is the form in which human agency has been and still is most efficaciously employed for the spiritual improvement of men. That the poor had the Gospel preached to them was an evidence of his mission which the Author of Christianity himself proclaimed, and to the public worship of the Deity and the preaching of the Gospel the observance of the Sabbath is obviously essential.

"I am, dear sir, with much regard, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

"CHARLES W. RIDGELY."

[For the Watchman.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you a copy of the Ordinances passed by the Board of Commissioners, for the Town of Salisbury, in the year 1839, and which I suppose are still in force; or, I should rather say, are *unrepealed;* for I believe there is not a single article but is daily violated, and no sort of attention paid to the of fence. I hope, gentlemen, you will publish the Ordinances in your paper in order to refresh the minds of our Board of Commissioners, the Justice of Police and the Citizens generally, in relation to their several duties as therein enjoined, and the penalties annexed in case of neglect or actual violation. All good citizens, particularly those who have families and property here, will unhesitatingly admit the propriety of these Ordinances; and we presume that all will as readily agree that there is too much laxity in their enforcement. None will deny, if carried out, they tend to the security of property from loss by fire, to the promotion of health, good order, and the cleanliness and beauty of our Town. Why then, should any object to them? Nay, *why should their enforcement be neglected!* Will any say that we get on well enough, and that it is a good maxim to "let well enough alone?" Will any say that it is not worth the while to be particularly careful to prevent fire? Will any say that it is foolishness to hope for health by being cleanly. Will any dare proclaim themselves in favor of general disorder and the violation of all good laws and systems? Such are unworthy to be heard; they have no property to loose by fire; they intend never to pay a doctor even though they should have his services in sickness; they are better qualified for citizenship with the Algerians than the people of the "Old North," and Salisbury in particular. In fine, they are those for whom the laws were made. Some of them would plunder, and then run crying through the streets, "stop the thief! stop the thief!" The better part of them would be guilty of the consummate folly of "buying a lock after the horse is stolen," or passing laws after the mischief is done. Nay, Messrs. Editors, the Town Ordinances are good, *as far as they go*, and I am in favor of their enforcement.

But I would advert to another subject intimately connected with the foregoing, in which all of us, are also, equally interested: I mean the Town Patrol. I have personal experience in relation to it, from which I shall speak. My impression is that it is decidedly deficient, and ought to be modified so as to answer a better purpose, or abolished altogether, and a hired watch substituted, whose duty it shall be to patrol every night and *all* night. The present system answers almost no good purpose at all: It is efficient for eight or ten hours, only, during a whole week! All evil disposed persons know what hours the Patrol is on duty, and how long they will continue out, and consequently they know when to sally forth without danger.

But the Patrol is rendered a mere form, a shadow, by a practice, which is common, of giving negroes permits, *broad* and *indefinite*, to pass and repass for a *month* at a time, without specifying the place or places to which it is desired they shall go. The bearer of such a permit goes wherever he pleases. The Patrol may overtake him at the hour of 12, at night, where he has no sort of business, and yet, by a practice which has obtained, and I am astonished to find countenanced by some good men, they must let him pass, unless they are *certain* he has been doing, or is about to do mischief. This is surely wrong, and is clearly contrary to law; and I think ought to be rectified.

My opinion is, that if it is of any use to have a Patrol at all, it ought to be conducted RIGHT; if not, let it be abolished; and let us not be guilty of keeping in existence a *soulless* institution, which only serves to burden ourselves, and at which every evil-doer may laugh with right good reason. A CITIZEN.

☞ The Editors cannot, for the want of room, publish the "Town Ordinances" this week. They shall appear in our next.

For the Watchman.

TO MISS —— OF L——.

When first thy sweet face I saw
A feeling came o'er my heart,
Which now is grown to a law
That bids me be where thou art.

This law I would ever obey
Beyond what I cannot express,
And be with thee day by day
And like it, I must confess!

But since I cannot, O say!
May I hope yet to be blessed?
And if thy answer be nay,
Why then the matter's at rest.

But if thy answer be yes!
The happiest mortal am I,
So happy you cannot guess—
I really think I would die!

An answer I pray thee to give,
Consider the matter well:
No longer let my heart grieve
O'er feelings it cannot quell.

H**********.

County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Rowan are requested to file them with John H. Hardie, Esq., on or before Thursday the 30th inst., as the Committee of Finance will meet at the County Clerk's Office, on that day, and continue in Session from day to day, as long as may be necessary.

WM. CHAMBERS,
JEREH. M. BROWN,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee of Finance.

Salisbury, April 19, 1845—2w51

The conduct of the Whigs towards Mr. Polk's Administration.

A portion of the democratic party have *all at once* become very fond of the doctrine of trying a man before sentence is pronounced on him.

"Mr. Polk," say they, "has been elected President, and his measures should be fairly tried before they are condemned." Now, this we admit is good, sound doctrine, but we must be excused from assenting to the conclusion that our democratic friends draw from it, to wit: "that the Whigs should stand aside and let every seat in Congress and the State Legislatures be filled by Democrats." This would not be *trying* Mr. Polk at all. It would be blindly supposing that he would do every thing that is right, and placing it out of our power to check or thwart him when he did wrong. This would be the extreme of folly, and would be as much a pre-judging of the admininistration as to take it for granted that every thing Mr. Polk will do will be wrong.

The true policy of the Whigs is to place themselves in a position to watch and *act upon* Mr. Polk's measures. When those measures are good let them be as heartily approved as if they had emanated from a Whig President—when they are evil let them be firmly and energetically opposed. This is the doctrine of common honesty and common sense, and contrasts strongly with the past conduct of those who are now crying out so lustily that "Mr. Polk should have a fair trial." What was their conduct in 1841? Why, Gen. Harrison had hardly taken the oaths of office, when the Van Buren members of the Virginia Legislature published an address, in which they said,—"VIRGINIA GAVE NO AID TO THE ELECTION OF GEN'L. HARRISON—LET HER NOW TAKE THE LEAD IN OPPOSITION TO HIS ADMINISTRATION."

This was the democratic policy in 1841—but now, forsooth, these same democrats modestly ask the Whigs to prejudge Mr. Polk's administration by taking it for granted that every thing he does will be right, and to surrender all the seats of the Legislative bodies in the country to them!!! Is not this *modest* in the extreme? Does it not conform most beautifully to their own principles of action in reference to Gen. Harrison?—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

FRIDAY MORNING.

AN AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

From the Pittsburg Gazette of Friday morning, it appears that all the most ancient and closely-built part of the manufacturing and flourishing city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been consumed by fire. The part described as having been destroyed is the south-eastern section of the city, extending to and bordering on the Monongahela river.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock on Thursday, in an old frame shed on the east side of Ferry street, used as a smoke house, immediately surrounded on two sides with old frame buildings. The weather was extremely dry, the wind blowing almost a gale from the west.

The same paper informs us that "Twenty Squares are entirely destroyed, and several parts of squares, besides all of Pipetown, and all the buildings around Bakewell's Glassworks, which were also consumed.

The loss of property must be immense. We shall not attempt to compute it. The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save property.

Among the public buildings destroyed are the Pittsburg Bank, the Monongahela House, the Merchant's Hotel, the Mayor's office, known as Philo Hall, and our Pittsburg insurance offices. The Chronicle and Age offices were removed. The Chronicle lost its presses.—The Presbyterian Advocate and Protestant Unionist offices are both destroyed.

But it is impossible for us to attempt to give the particulars of the dreadful calamity. Pittsburgh has received a dreadful blow, but we trust she will again rise from her ashes.

Millions of dollars will not repair the loss experienced. For extent of loss and wide-spread desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled it. To-morrow we shall be able to give more particulars."

The Hillsboro' Recorder of April 17th, says: "The business part of our town very narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Tuesday night last. The fire broke out in the saddler's shop of Messrs. Hooker & Philips,' and was fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished before much damage was done."

Fire.—This destructive element we find, from the papers, has been doing a great deal of mischief during the last few weeks, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to the dryness of every thing. Its ravages in the woods in different parts of the country, we see mentioned as truly awful. In New Jersey, many dwelling houses have been destroyed by fire from the woods.

The Democracy of Wake county seems to have gotten into a sort of snarl on the question—"Who shall represent us in Congress?" James B. Sheppard, that big bag of wind, has been recommended in a Convention numbering 49, by a majority of 3! His opponents are bitter against him, and we think, with right good reason. They say "he won't do at all!"

THE MARKETS.

SALISBURY MARKET, April 19.

Flour $3 a $3½; Bacon 5 a 6 cents; Lard 5 a 6 cts; Sugar 7½ a 8 cts.; Coffee 8 a 8½ cts.; Molasses 40 a 45 cts.; Corn 28 a 30 cts.; Tallow 6 cts.; Iron 3 a 4½ cents; Salt, sack $2¼ a $2½; Salt pr. bushel $1.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, April 9

Brandy, pe'ch,	60 a 75	Lard,	6½ a 7
Do. apple,	45 a 50	Molasses,	30 a 40
Bacon,	6 a 7	Oats,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Butter,	12 a 15	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Rags, per. lb.	2
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
COTTON,	5 a 5½	do. Lump,	14
Cot. Baging,	16 a 20	do. Loaf,	14 a 16
Corn,	50 a 52½	Salt, (bush.)	45 a 50
Flour,	$3½ a $4	do. Sack,	$0 0 a $2
Feathers,	28 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Tobacco, l'f,	2 a 2¾
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Wheat,	00 a 70
do. dry,	8 a 10	Whiskey,	26 a 28
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	12½ a 15

CHERAW MARKET, April 15.

Bacon,	5 a 6	Leather, sole,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Lard,	9 a 10
Coffee,	7 a 9	Molasses,	35 a 40
COTTON,	6 a 7	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Corn,	40 a 50	Rice,	4 a 5
Flour,	$3½ a $4½	Sugar, br.	8 a 10
Feathers,	25 a 32	do. Loaf,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6½	Salt, sack,	$160 a $1¾

MARRIED

In Lawrence county, Ala., on the 19th March, by the Rev. Thomas B. Wilson, THOMAS F. HOUSTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Statesville, N. C., to Miss MARY M., daughter of Col. Manaoh B. Hampton.

Died

In this County, on the 13th instant, Mrs. LUCY FORD, wife of Mr. Osborne G. Ford, and daughter of Mrs. Judith Ellis, of Jersey Settlement, Davidson County, aged about 24 years. Also, on the 14th inst., at the residence of her mother, Miss SARAH ELLIS, daughter of the same, aged about 22 years.

Our community deeply sympathise with the venerable parent, of these deceased sisters, who has been strangely afflicted of late, by the loss of four daughters, two grand-daughters and one daughter-in-law, all in the space of five months. Truly, the ways of Providence are "mysterious and past finding out"; but the aged mother may trust in God; for He is wise, merciful and good, and what He doeth is right.—*[Communicated.*

LIST OF LETTERS—remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, April 1, 1845.

A—Michael Anderson, E D Austin,
B—Mary Beefel, John Bass, Daniel Boston, Beggler, J N Brent, William Baker, A Bencini,
C—William Cowan, Daniel Cope, Elsa Cannady 2, H G Carter, S P Coffin, N S Chaffin,
D—N M Dobbin,
F—Thomas Ford, John M Foster, John Ford,
G—James Goodman, James Glover, H S Gorman,
H—Mrs Catharine Hornbarger, Mrs Rebecca Harrold, Mrs R F Henderson, Dr A M Henderson, Sophia Helta-Brand, Madison Harris, Dr W Hollifield 2, Robert Huie, Dr P Henderson 2, Catharine Howard, J W Hartman,
J—Mary Jacobs, Henry Jacobs, Lewis Jacobs,
K—A J Kelly, Daniel Kerns, D Kerns, W S Kendal,
L—Samuel Lingle, Moses Lingle,
M—Jeremiah Mills, Hugh Macpen, Daniel McDonald Alex May, Mrs Priscila Monroe, Michael McCulloch, Abey McKinzie, Elizabeth Moore, A C McLeand,
N—Isaac Nickolson,
O—James Owens 2, Elizabeth Owens 2,
P—Rev F Plassman, Miss Laer Peeler, D Patterson,
R—John Rendleman, A R Ruffin, Mrs Sarah Rice, Dr J H Robison, Henry Robison,
S—James A Stewart, Miss B Sneid, Samuel Sloan, William Stoker, Nicholas Shuping, Mrs S E Simpson,
T—Alexander Tranbarger, Samuel Turner,
W—David Wise, George Wilhelm, John Webb, Thomas Wood, Aaron Woolworth.

3w49 B. JULIAN, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIE COUNTY—*February Sessions,* 1845.

Samuel Taylor *vs.* William Lunn.

Attachment levied on six Acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that he be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Davie at the Courthouse in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him and the lands levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt. (Prs. fee $5—47:6t) JOHN CLEMENT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Drucilla Gaither, Aza B. F. Gaither and Elijah Campbell, *vs.* Samuel Albea.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Albea, the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that said defendant appear and answer complainants' Bill at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Iredell at the Courthouse in Statesville on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas H. McRorie, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and 69th year of our Independence. (47:6t) T. H. McRORIE, C. M. E.

Printers fee $5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Jane Sharpe, James Sharpe, } *vs.* { Andrew Morrison, George Allison, Samuel Welch.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Welch is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that said Defendant appear at the next Court of Equity to be held at the Court House in Statesville for the county of Iredell on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead answer or demur to Complainants Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Thomas H. McRorie, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 2d Monday after 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of our Independence. T. H. McRORIE, C. M. E.

(47:6t) Printers fee $5 00