CAROLINA

122 ACRES.

POETRY.

A FAMILY.

I saw Content, the other day,

Sit by her spinning wheel.

Of wheat and Indian meal.

Wealth sat enthroned upon a green

And plenty in a wooden trav

Health, also, at a table sat,

But appetite demanded yet

A cabbage and a clam.

And fragrant load of hay;

Behind the cart to play.

Upon the sweet employ.

Beauty was watering flowers

Beside the cottage floor:

Justice bid good morrow, and

But Jully bid me stay away,

Unravelling a skein;

Would tangle it again.

Unless I came with glee.

Patience sat in any easy chair,

Benevolence had built a tower

Of pudding, bread and mest.

And bid Compassion take it o'er

To Want, across the street.

With innocence upon his knee,

But I was gratified to see

Easy, and free, and fair,

Old Satisfaction there.

To Mr. Staple's store.

logited me to tea;

And pleasure spoke about a tour

And Happiness compelled a dog

Delight was chasing butterflies,

With Laughter and with Joy;

Affection gazed with ardeut eyes

Dining upon a ham:

S. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.

and is sold for the purpose of partition.

April 30th 1936-4w41

of Lant containing

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

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De WATCHMAN may hereafter be had Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. Class of roug new subscribers who in advance the whole such at one payment, at advance the paper for one year at Two Dos-dul have the paper for one year at Two Dos-dul such, and as long as the same class shall us each, and as long as the same class shall and thus to pay in advance the sum of printe thus to pay in advance the sum of brigg they will be charged as other subscri-

Scheribers who do not pay during the year il becharged three Dullars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than

No paper will be discontinued but at the op-

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LAND FOR SALE.

Il time of a decree of the Court of Equity Rowan County, at April Term 1836, exposed to public sale at the late dwell ad Diniel Saine, dec'd on the 25th day of ligiest, a tract of Land containing

in the widow's Dower, adjoining the John Consizer and others; and another

50 ACRES,

as credit of twelve months, bond and secusquired for the purchase money, on the day le. Said Lands belong to the heirs at law. Bland Saine dec'd, and are sold for the pur-

S. SILLIMAN, C. M. E. April 30th 1836-4w41

NDER a decree at April Term 1836 of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, will be Mit Mocksville, by the Clerk and Master of Coul, on the 24th day of May next, a Land lying on Dutchmans Creek, be the children of William and Sarah

150 ACRES, thing the lands of the late George Mumford

thers, on a credit of twelve months for one y, and eighteen months for the other, rebonds and sufficient security for the purmaney on the day of sale. Title to be seconding to further order of the Court. S. SILLIMAN. C M. S. 30th 1836-4w41

HE Clerk and Master pursuant to a decree the Court of Equity, will sell on the takes on the 23th day of May next, a tract Land containing

150 ACRES; the lands of John Hillick and others, 4

the first. Said lands belong to the Heirs aw of Mary Brown, dec'd and is sold for the partition. A credit for one year will lines for one half, and of two years for the her half of the price, and the purchaser be reis give band and approved security for the the money on the day of Sale

S SILLIMAN, CM B April 30th 1836 - 5w41 The New York Evening Star says : 4 Sign. - All the abolition men in Connecind they number a powerful vote, rallied a Van Buren ticket." SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1836.

gressional District of North Carolina. FELLOW CITIZENS:

Dursmant to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, at April Term 1836 The Clerk and Master will sell at Mocksville on Tuesday the 24th day of May next a tract ed for more than a year past, has at length the political institutions are now more libhappily subsided. At the close of the last eral; they approach nearer to the models should go on as they have commenced, the session of congress, apprehensions were of republicanism, than are to be found any revenue from that source will be between entertained of an unfavorable issue to the where in the world, except in the United twenty and thirty millions. If the bill now adjoining the lands of William Casey and others, on a credit of twelve months, requiring bond controversy. In the circular letter which I States. The political, as well as the com- before Congress should pass. North Caroli- at the attempts made by the new States to with approved security, for the purchase money had the honor to address to you, at that mercial interest, of the two countries would. na will receive, on the lat day of May, more take away all the land, and deprive them o The land is the property of John Casey's Heirs, time, I took occasion to say, that it my o- therefore imperiously demand that they than a million of dollars. Next year, if the means necessary to construct such pinion there was not an adequate causefor should preserve the relations of peace, and sales should continue as above stated, she works. The new States are prolific ewar, and that by exercising sound discretion. at any rate, never go to war for so paltry an would receive upwards of a million more, nongh in schemes for their own improveof the ensuing summer, intelligence was ney when obtained, will not belong to the whole national domain, exceeding in quan- gress authorizing the construction of a railreceived in this country that the French government of the United States, and con-Chambers, or Legislative Assembly, had sequently to all the people of the country, been sold, and the money equally distribut the public lands in the State of Illinois, passed a law appropriating the money re- but to a few merchants, residing in the large ted: provided there should be no war, or o- and granting to the company every alquired to fulfil the treaty; but annexed a cities of the sea board. It will not go into ther calamity, to divert or suspend the op- ternate section of land, at the minimum certain expressions used in his message to benefit on the aggregate mass of the commu- sulting and flagitious injury to the old most every project in the new States, Congress, of December, 1834; and espe- nity. It may also be worthy of remark, that States, to say that they must surrender their while the claims of the old States, founcially of the part in which he recommended our board of commissioners, who were to claims to this property, or the proceeds a- ded in right and justice, are denied. Simthat the government of the United States decide upon the amount and validity of each rising from it, for the benefit of the new itar projects for improving the rest of the should adopt 'reprisals,' as a suitable and claim, did not bring their labors to a close States exclusively. Is there a human being new States and the Territories, have been Chambers had been substantially given by we have escaped from it, with all its conour minister, Mr. Livingston, when the comitant horrors message was first received at Paris; &it was | Peace being thus restored, and there be- too unrighteous, not to excite alarm int he old day, to get the whole of the land. Did they, now necessary for the president only to say, ing not the least prospect of collision with States, I they should be at once fully developed for example, object to the bill of 1833, that his intentions had been correctly ex- any other civilized power on earth, it would & properly understood, Hencethey have been which proposed to give them twelve and a pounded. A single conciliatory word of seem to be the duty of the United States, to frequently made to assume the shape of bills, half per cent more than to the old States, this kind, rendering the explanations of our examine well our internal condition, and which speak one thing while they do another; because it was too little or too much for minister more formal and clear, would have see what measure ought to be adopted for which deceive and mislead by degrees, so as them to receive? Why, certainly, because removed all difficulty, and the money would the good of the several states. The sur- not to awaken apprehension or rouse oppo- they thought it too little; and the hope of have been promptly paid. No scruples on plus in the Treasury amounts to about sition. Of this character is the bill now getting more must have been the sole cause the subject were entertained in 1830-31, thirty five millions of dollars, a considera-, before Congress, which proposes to gradu- of their opposition to the bill. The old when our minister, Mr. Rives, gave to the ble portion of which has been derived from ate the price of the public lands; to make States, by opposing it also on that ground, French Government all the explanations re- the sale of public lands. The states have provision for actual settlers, and to cede acted precisely as the new States would quired of certain expressions contained in a right to demand this part of the surplus. the refuse lands to the states in which they have wished them to do, and contributed to the President's message, of December, as clearly as an individual citizen would lie? The title of a bill is always under- give effect to their designs of finally get-1829. If it was right, at that time, to ex have to demand any property to which his stood to declare its object, but in this case ting possssion of all the land. After this plain to Charles the Tenth. a legitimate, title was indisputable. A sufficient balance we are not told a word about reducing the manner it was that the old States have and, in many respects an absolute monarch. would be left in the Treasury for all the pur- price of lands, nor about ceding those been accessaries in the wrong done to it certainly could not be wrong, in 1835, to pose of national defence, after dividing a- which are valuable to the new States. It themselves-have been instrumental in explain to the present ruler of France who mong the states what properly belongs to speaks only of graduating the price, and came into power according to the forms of them. But, instead of pursuing this course. ceding refuse lands, or in other words, such a written & in many respects of a free const dictated both by justice and sound policy, as are of little or no value. Let us then the new States is not without some reason titution; who was more the friend and advo many of those who are concerned in the look at the bill itself, and see what it concate of liberty than any of his predecessors. & administration of the general government, tains. While Mirth, with roguish eye, and air, who had been the first among them all. to seem disposed, thus far, to resist every meaacknowledge the validity of our claims sure which has a tendency to divide the after the 4th of July next, all the lands The French minister in consequence of the surplus among the states. The excuse is now in market shall be ceded in full propmessage of December 1834, had been with- that all the money must be appropriated to erty to the States in which they may lie; by many to be strictly just and right, bedrawn from the United States; and Mr. Liv- the building of ships, fortifications. &c. that in the mean time the price shall be reingston had returned From France, in pur- This is utterly repugnant to every principle | duced every succesive year at the rate of increase in the number of their inhabitants. snance of directions given him, to leave as well as to the uniform practice of the twenty five cents per acre; that the same that country in case the law for the fulfil- government since its foundation, to the principle of reduction shall be applied to dent, that "half a loaf is better than no ment of the treaty should not be passed present time. If all the money were to be all the lands hereafter to be brought into bread." I should therefore contend, that

> controversy through its subsequent stages Treasury. How then would it be possible to the meeting of Congress, at the begin. to absorb the extraordinary sums now callning of the present session. Instead of an ed for, if eight millions of the former apeffort to avoid war, there appeared to have propriations remain on hand, as unexpend for no one will buy land if the price is reexisted a disposition to provoke it. Cir Ided balance? Either the Executive officers ed upon as it to aggravate the causes of dis- lance of their duty; they must have been tation. The language of newspapers and les of public service, or the money heretopublic meetings through the country, also, fore youed for that purpose, must have been had an evident tendency through that way, more than sufficient. This conclusion can-To involve the nation in war on a point of not le avoided or resisted. But again: If dom; but yet we were placed in a situation of money to employ it, the price of that from which it was difficult to advance or re- labor will be enhanced in a ratio with the

President delivered his aupual message to lage whitever, from increased appropria-Congress, on the 8th day of December last. Itons No more work would be done, but After recapitulating at great length the vari- in double price would be paid for it; one ous points in dispute, he stated that 'il was ship, or one fortification would cost perhaps not his intention to menace or insult the as much as two ships, or two fortifications Government of France,' in the Message of would have done, before the increase of mo-1834. On receiving this assurance, the ney in the market French Government were satisfied, and have ordered the money to be paid.

In looking back on these transactions, it is impossible I think, not to feel emotions havy, upwards of twenty-two millions. The of gratitude to the Senate of the United States, for the wisdom, dignity and firemess that time, upwards of one hundred an which marked their proceedings. Had they thirty-three millions; and the whole naval yielded to the recommendation of reprisals in 1834, it is reasonable to suppose the millions. At this rate I am willing to pro- independent people, who have knowledge to can be purchased or occupied by the num-House of Representatives would have concurred; and at this moment, in all probability, we should be engaged in war, instead tions of the public money so much greater scheme itself is right; that it is essentially 1834, that there are upwards of thirty-five of being surrounded by these blessings of than have heretofore been made, should now just and proper. Until this shall have been millions of acres in the state of Illinois, of nations says: 'Those who rush to arms without necessity are the sconrges of the waste coney because we have it, would ed as authority. The objection to the land souri, there were upwards of thirty-nine human race, barbarrans, enemies to society, be as profligate and censurable in a governibil, in the Veto Message of 1833, was inillions of acres, of which not two millions and rebellious violators of the laws of natroversy with France has been amicably whether the treasury be full or empty. A settled, proves that war would have been contrary course would soon lead to an unnecessary; and if we had plunged the empty treasury, while the extravagant habit, country into it, we should have been re- with its annoying propensities, would reproached by the civilized world in terms main in full force. like those above recited.

"Vattel, Book 2, Chap. 18, p. 289.

VOL. IV-NO. 44.-WHOLE NO. 200. To the Citizens of the Thirteenth Con- aid defeat and desaster would have attended old States to a share of this property, is too in a few years, and then our farmers, taus. Old friends, friends in time of need, plain to be doubted or dented; and I shall not be forgotten: In imitation of our example, France has prove what is incontestable. The prospect of a war with since made the most astonishing efforts to The proceeds of the sales of public lands France, with which we have been threaten- establish a free government for herself. last year, amounted to more than fifteen

I hoped it might be avoided. In the course object as five millions of dollars. 'The mo- and so on through all future time, ti!l the ment. At this moment a bill is before Concondition that explanations should be given the Treasury of the nation, but into the erations of the law. by the Executive of the United States, of pockets of individuals, without conferring any Now it is monstrous injustice, it is an in

proper measure of retributive justice against till this spring; that the money could not in the old States so lost to every dictate of submitted, and considered, I believe, with France. It is difficult to perceive why this have been paid over to the individuals en- reason and common sense, so regardless of more or less favour in every instance. condition should be thought to interpose titled to receive it, even if the French gov- what is due to himself and his fellow citiinsuperable obstacles to a final and satisfac- ernment had appropriated it without delay. zens, so incapable of discovering the true faith, they would not oppose the land bill, tory adjustment of all the points in contes- In every view of the case, then, a war was interest of his country, as to tolerate for a because the price would be just the same tation between the two countries. The ex- to be deprecated as unwise, unnecessary, and moment the demands of the new States? — to them, whether the proceeds are divided planations required by the law of the French inexpedient; and I am rejoiced to know, that I should hope not.

The affairs of the two countries were thus appropriated, it could not be usefully or market; that actual settlers on the land shall it was much wiser policy in the old States, brought to a most critical posture, require profitably expended. In proof of this, it have a pre-emptive right to purchase it, at ing only a spark to light up the flame of war is only necessary to state, that of the usual whatever reduction the price shall have at- eights of the proceeds of the lands, than to and ordinary appropriations heretofore made, tained at the time they may wish to make encounter the risk, may, absolute certainty. It would be useless, perhaps, to trace the there are eight millions unexpended in the the purchase, &c. This bill, if it should of losing the whole; provided we do not comstances, trivial in themselves, were serze must have been delinquent in the perform agreement, and to excite still greater irri- hegligent in procecuting the various branchetiquette merely, was repugnant to the feel the amount of a particular kind of labor in the lands are to be ceded in full property to increase of money. In this way the govern-Such was the state of things when the ment would derive very little, if any advan-

> From 1816 to 1836, we have expended about fourteen millions of dollars on fortifications, & for the increase & repairs of the whole military establishment has cost, in establishment has cost nearly sixty seven ceed in future disbursements; but I cannot see upon what principle it is that appropria-

Those who advocate the doctrine of in-It will always redound to the credit of creased expenditures of the public money, are progressing in every direction through the lands at the lowest price, to the exclu-Great Britain, that she interposed as media- which I have attempted to controvert, may the courtry, it is of unspeakable imports sion of all other persons. Hence the pubtor between France and the United States; be fairly presumed to have some other ob- ance to North Carolina to receive the athat her good officers were accepted by ject in view. By exhausting the Treasury, both governments; but before they could be they must intend to defeat the passage of the There is already a rail-road from Petersrendered effective, France became satisfied land bill. For the last seven years, I have seen burgh in Virginia to the Roanoke river. with the explanations in the Message deliv- the growing importance of this question, & There is one building from the Roanoke I ask, should France and the United States by every means in my power. I have told receive a million of dollars in May. and ever go to war? We were friends and al- you that in my opinion, the new states de- another million probably in the course of twenty five cents per acre. The governlies during our revolutionary struggle. By signed ultimately to get possession of all next year, we should have funds sufficient ment, or which is the same, thing all the the aid she afforded us, we were able to tri- the public lands, and thus to deprive the to construct a rail-road leading from Rat- rest of the people of the United States, are umph in many instances, when without that old states of their interest in this immense eigh through the centre of the State to the greatly injured by disposing of the land in fund of national wealth. The right of the mountains. The work could be completed this manner; and it is difficult to perceive

travagant, the consumation of them would be

pass, will completely subvert the whole land system of the United States. In the hist place, it will effectually stop the sales; anced at the rate of twenty-five per cent. every year, because by delaying the purchase from year to year, he will make, or, which is the same thing, he will save, money faster than he could do by any investment in land. After five years shall have elapsed, the sales in the mean time having been obstructed in the manner pointed out, fully concur. an end finally to the whole business.

1833, to give one-eighth to the new states, was "refuse" and of no value. as was proposed to be done at that time, it is certainly eight times more worng to surrender the whole to them in 1836.

mount to which she is so justly entitled.

king charge of their own produce, might leave Wilkesborough or Statesville, and in twenty-four or thirty-six hours' travel, arrive at Petersburgh, Richmond, Washington, or Baltimore, according as they show find the best market in one or the other of those places. The advantages of transpor-tation like this are incalculable, and the old price, along the whole distance. The powerful and effective aid is thus given to al-

If the new States expected to act in good among all the States, or remain in the These deman is are two unjust and ex- Treasury. Their opposition to the measure proves that they expect, at no distant working their own injury.

But this twelve-and-a-half per cent. to to support it. They have a greater increase of population than the old States, and ac-The bill provides that, in five years cording to the rule laid down in the deeds of cession, this advance of twelve-and-ahalf per cent. to the new States was thought cause it was proportionate to the greater Whether it was so or not, one thing is evimuch more to their interest, to take sevenagree to that distribution. A million of dollars this year, a million next year, and

> a million perhaps for every year afterwards through a long succession of ages, would enable North Carolina to accomplish every thing she could desire in the way of rail-roads and canals, or the establishment of free schools. Even the half, or a third. or a fourth, in this view of the case, would be better than nothing at all. In this opinion fellow citizens, I am persuaded you will The new states further allege that the

ings of humanity and the dictates of wis- the country will require only a certain sum the new States; the President is directed to lands which they ask us to grant them, is close all the land offices, and thus to put "refuse land," and of little or no value. Now it is very strange indeed, they should Such is the sweet morsel which the old want the land, if it is worth nothing .- The States are asked to swallow, for the benefit fact of their wanting it proves that they of the new ! I have been somewhat par- think it valuable. I contend that it is imticular in describing it, that you might see mensely so, for it yielded last year, more more distinctly and appreciate more fully than fifteen millions of dollars, and will the enormous injustice of its several enact- probably yield the same or a greater aments. But yet the advocates of the meas- mount for many years to come. Neither ure, forgetting the constitution of the coun- is it "refuse land," in the sense in which try, unmindful of the compacts and treaties they use that term. Before any thing can with the old States, from whom the land be called "refuse" it must be wanted, it was required by gratuitous cession, re- must be seen, examined and rejected, as gardless of the claims of equity and good unworthy of being taken. In this sense faith, seem to preserve as if they were en- there is scarcely a foot of land throughout gaged in a meritorious work. They al- our vast extended domain, which can be lege that the executive is in favor of their called "refuse." The reason it has not scheme. But before this argument can be been taken and used is, that we have surallowed to have weight with a virtuous, veyed and offered to sell more of it, than perceive and intelligence to pursue their ber of inhabitants in the country. It apown interest, it must be proved that the pears from a report made to congress, in done, the opinion of no individual, wheth- which something more than two millions single eye to the good of the nation. To er he be high or low, ought to be regard only had been sold at that time. In Mis ment, as in an individual. So long as I that it proposed to give twelve-and-a-half had been sold. It is then an abuse of lanhave any thing to do with legislation, I per cent. to the new States. It seems then guage, to say that all the land which had that we have two opinions in direct conflict not been sold in these two states, amountwith each other. If it was wrong, in ing to about seventy millions of acres,

Much injury has been done to the public lands, by the operation of what are called " pre-emption laws." These laws give At this time, when rail-roads and canals to actual settlers a prior right to purchase lic sales, which is the fairest mode of disposing of the lands, are estoped, or effectually superceded in every instance, where pre-emption rights obtain. Lands, worth five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars an acre. are thus permitted to be taken up, and appropriated by settlers at one dollar and

300KS ! BOOKS !!

Jessberry's Letters to the young. Father's Book,

Sprague's Letters to a Daughter.

Pleasure and Profit, Muchell's Travellers Guide U. S. D. Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi.

Lang Man's Own Book, Sudents Manuel, MICHAEL BROWN. Loril 80th 1936-t1-41 N.B. Also just received, at the Salisbury

He took me by the hand, and led Me down a vista green, Where Fun and Frolic antics played,

Two ancient oaks between. But, best of all it was to find. That Love, the day before, The fooling Dress bad kicked behind.

And tossed him out of door. And now kind reader, if you choose This family to know.

A faimer's here l'li introduce: A .. hundred years ago. LINES ON HIMSELF.

BY THOMAS W. KING, ESQ. I am, perhaps, as you will say, A very curious creature:

For I am changing every day, My name, my shape, and nature.

Tom King I am-and so am known. But isn't it provoking? Whenever I to jest am prone, They tell me I am Jo-King!

Though fat I am, as any bull, With aptitude for sinking; If I by chance seem rather dull, They swear that I am Thin King.

In figure I am short and squat. Yet if with ladies walking. I laugh and chatter, and all that," They vow that I am Tall-King!

At night they do admit my claim; When Sol to rest is sinking; And really find me Wynne King!

A beautiful reflection .- It cannot be that earth is man's abiding. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a ture, or rather the laws of the common Famoment upon its waves and into nothingness .- ther of mankind "The fact that our con- shall endeavor to avoid all extravagance, Else why is it that the high and glorious aspira tions which leap like angels from the temple of our heart are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rathbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth. and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their laded leveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their "festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory !-And finally, why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are burn for a higher destiny than that of earth ; there is a realin where ered to Congress in December. But why, have never failed to call your attention to it to the city of Raleigh. Now if we could the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like island that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows will

stay in our presence furever.

Bulwer.