CAROLINA BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for swo Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

A Class of FOUR new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole som at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dor-LARS each, and as long as the same class shall ontinue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, herwise they will be charged as other subscri-

Subscribers who do not pay during the year vill be charged three Dullars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than

Napaper will be discontinued but at the opon of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid

All letters to the Editor must be post id; otherwise they will certainly not be at-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING-Fifty Cents a varefor the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents persquare for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less han one DOLLAR.

Advertisements will be continued until orders rereceived to stop them, where no directions re previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will made at a Dollar per month for each square ith the privilege of changing the form every uniter.



POETRY.

THE LOVE OF NOTORIETY. Tis pleasant, through the loop holes of retreat o peep at such a world."- Couper. here are laurels our temples throb warmly

Unwet by the blood-dripping fingers of was and dear to the heart are the whispers of fame As the blasts of her bugle rang flercely and

e death dirge is sung o'er the warrior's tomi Ere the world to his valour its homoge will

But the feathers that Notoriety's plame. In the sun-shine are pluck'd-and are brigh while we live.

Which consists in becoming " the

Tis a pleasure which none but "your truly great" feels,
To be followed about by a mab at one's heels, and to hear, from the gazing and mouth open

The dear words "that's he," as one trudges alone hile Beauty, all anxious, stands

on her beaus shoulders and lisps of there

For this the young dandy-half whalebone, ha l starch-Parades the Broadway, with the true Steuber

A new species of being -created, they say, By nine London tailors who ventured one day To cabbage a spark of Promethean fire, Which they placed in a German doll stiffene

And form'd of the scare-crow a dandy divine : But mum about tailors-I haven't paid mine.

And for this little " Brummagem" mounts with a smile.

His own Hackney buggy-and dashes in style From some livery Stable to Cato's hotel. And though it is a desperate task to be striving With these sons of John Bull in the science of

We have suil a few others that do it as well

There are two, "par exemple," 'tis joy to be With their Haytian groom trotting graceful behind 'em.

In their livery jackets, of blue, green, and gold Their bright-varnish'd hats, and the laces that bind 'em,

The one's an Adonis—who since the sad day That he shot himself," has been counted more a

The other's name it were treason to say. A very great man-with two lamps at his door

s, Tho-

CROAKER & Co.

The Baron V H who dis charged two pistols in succession, at his own body, and missed both times; evidently owing to want of practice.

Earthenware, China & Glass. REMOVAL. THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

AVE removed to No. 35 Nassau Street New York (next door to Mesers. Doremus. Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repucked to suit the country trade, large & general assortment of CHINA. GLASS & EARTHENWARE, comprising many new & beautiful paterns selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers respectful-

THOMAS J. BARROW &. CO. No 35 Nassau St. New-York. New-York, 11 July, 1836 .- 15w1.

NOTICE.

MAKEN up by Lee Heathcock. A and entered on the Rangers books for the County of Cabarres on the 5th day of July inst. a bay filly supposed to be three years old, the right eye a glass eye, about iourteen hands high, a small whitespot in the face. The owner of said filly is hereby nutified, to come forward, prove his property, pay the charges, and receive her. JOHN M. MILSTER,

Concord, July 9, 1888-\$w52

BLANK DE EDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

of Gov Spaight's wanton disregard of fin wishin voting for Mr. Crawford against Gen. Jackson. as inspection of the Journal, was not perfectly They have not & caunot excuse that gross de-They have not & cannot excuse that gross departure from republican principles. Sufearful are they that the truth should reach the people, and their shameful inconsistency, in supporting a man who contemned and set at naught the right of instruction, which they would have the public believe they regard as the great corner stone of republican institutions, that they do not even the republican institutions, that they do not even the republican institutions to it. We will continue to the refer the change in the mode of appointing electors was made, and the reasons for that change. That no person may have any the people of the right of choosing electors, and its furnishing evidence of a wart of republican feelings and principles, and that our friends may be perfectly prepared to expose it, will again remeat them. One chief was to defeat the effects venture an allusion to it. We will continue to peat them. One object was to defeat the efforts press the matter, and we call upon the friends of Mr. Van Buren and the Federal party, with the people's candidate to make known the fact to which he was acting, to defeat Mr. Madison's every voter. We call upon them, likewise, to election. The State voted by districts were sup-give equal currency to the fact, that Governor posed to be opposed to his elections indeed were Spaight, in 1834—'35, voted against the land resolutions. He was opposed to North Carolina's the consequence would have been a division of receiving her portion of the public domain He its vote. Its weight would have been werkened attempted, likewise, to break down the present Bot in addition to this, which proves, if General Supreme Court of North Carolina, which experience has shown to be one of the wisest & most republican party of that period, that if he was unvaluable of our institutions. And what has be friendly to popular rights, as is now pretended.

bitter, agotted partisan he is but what else is he? We understand the trick of the attacks on Gen. Dudley-attacks so utterly unfounded. so supremely ridiculous, that that they excite contempt. It is to keep his friends on the defensive. But we shall assail in our turn. We shall bring facts up in judgment against his Excellencyfacts which are not to be denied, and which it will puzzle the most cunning and artful of his supporters to ward off.

and we do not hezard a great deal in say-ing he never will make one. He has been in

A few words again as to the amalgamation with the Indiana, which the supporters of Col. Johnson, the amalgamator, view with such pions horror. Their hypocrisy is incredible to those who have not watched their movements. It is well known that William H Crawford is the author of this proposition. Who supported William H. Crawford with a full knowledge of this fact? The, Browns, the Saunders, the Edwards, the Etranges, the Henrys, the Halls, in short, every Van Buren man of distinction in N. Carolina. Do they admit that they supported a man worse than an abolitionist? or do they expect that they shall gain credit with the people for sincerity in orging this as an object that, whilst that democrat, whether born or contion to Gen. Dudley.

How an intermarriage with the Indians, a copie celebrated for their courage, for their elamence, could lead to an amalgamation similar to that carried out practically by their candidate, Col. Johnson, it passes our comprehension to conceive. The Indians have shewn themselves even Van Burenism, brazen as is its front, would scendants are among the most respectable people in Virginia. One, the celebrated John Randolph, in whose veins was Indian blood was unrivalled for brilliant oratory. What man is so fastidious that he would feel himself degraded by an alliance with the descendants of Pocahontas? Many of the Cherokees are as intelligent, as respectable & as much respected as any men. We see a dif ference wide as the poles between the Indian who is as white as many of the Enropeans, and who is doubtless descended from them, and the African, whose mental, moral and physical condition has doomed him to an inferior lot. No man would revolt more at the enjoy of the blacks and whites than Gen. Dudley. No man is more thouroughly sourthern in his feeling an principles

He is not, we are told, "one of us. And why is he not ? Was he not born among us, raised among us, and is he not bound to us by all the ties which can bind man to his country? Are not the bines of his fathers in our soil ? is it not the birth place of his children, and the place where is his property? "Not one of us?" when with the means of living in affluence and ease he volunteered in defence of his native State, and encountered the hardships and privations of the camp. "Not one of us !" when he is now exerting all his abilites and influence, and freely contributing his means to improve the State, and bring a market to the door of the farmers of the State !!! Shame on the mean spirit of party. which, to elect a mere cypher because he is Van Buren man, would detract from his just mer its. If Gen Dudley "is not one of us," then we should like to know who is. Are those who, no born in our State, come here to manufacture pub lic opinion for the benefit of the New York in

Complaint is also made against Gen Dudlet that he was opposed to the colonization of the In dians. That is a question upon which the ables and purest men of our country have been divided and the vexed question is yet to be decided .-The plan of removing the Indiane, so far, has not, to say the least, been very successful. has cost the Government vast sums of money and a vast deal of bloud. The an willingness of the Indians to leave their country has unquestionably been, to a considerable extent, the cause of the bloody tragedies which have recently been enacting on our southern frontier. But suppos them removed to the country provided for them The tide of emigration is constantly westward .-Our enterprising and hardy population will soon be pressing on them again What is then to be done? What shall we have accomplished by their removal? Are they to be colonized again? Are the same scenes to be acted over? We shall have collected them together. We shall have made them formidable, especially if our southern neighbor, Mexico, known to entertain none of the best feelings towards this country, shall stir them up and arouse their vengeance. We repeat this scheme of colonization is one about the pro priety of which men may well differ. The Standard takes for granted, what has to be tested by experience, the propriety of the policy. What may be the result, is yet hidden in the future, and time alone can determine whether Gen. Dudley was right or wrong. The Standard instead of proving that Gen. Dudley was wrong quotes Gen. Jackson's authority. What ever weight may be attached to his opinions, we presume he is not a god that is not a god that he cannot err. He is liable to err se well as other men, and we attach conse quence to his notions so far as they appear to us to be reasonable, and no further.

The recklessness with which Gen. Dudley is assailed by the Regency prints, shows the utter despair of the "apoils party," and the presentiment which they feel of their inability to defeat his election. They have not ventured, though repeatedly called from the ventured, though the selection. They have not ventured, though the selection. They have not ventured, though the selection. They have not ventured, though the constituents, declared of the wish of Gov Spaight's wanton disregard of the wish in vertice. has we possess to believe that its author, from Dudley was in error, he erred with the whole ever done which shall ontweigh these things? so was the party of which Van Buren and his We are told that Gen. Dudley is not yet a states partisans note profess to be such warm admirers man. Governor Spaight is not yet a statesman, and zealous supporters. There was another reason. A census of the

people of the United States had been taken just before this alteration in the electoral law, as it public life constantly for 15 or 20 years, and we should be pleased to learn what evidence of supethen stood. No apportionment of the represe tation in Congress, under that census, had been made. Until it was made it was impossible, an rior qualifications he or his friends can point to A less the Legislature had been gifted with pre science, that they should know what number of representatives this State would have been en titled to. Of course it was equally impossible to ascertain the number of electoral votes, which we should have been entitled to give - If our numbers of members should be increased, we would, if the mode continued as it then was, lose a part of our votes. Under these circumstances, in order to secure the full number of votes, it was deemed expedient for the Legislature to elect the electors. It was under these circumstances, for the correctness of which we pledge ourselves, and which cannot be controverted, that Gen. Dudley gave the vote, which, in its death struggle, the party are striving to make something of. Had he voted differently, the vote would have been paraded as evidence of his being a Foldenti We could not, if we had tried, ~ vincing refutation of the charge of his not being a republican, which, with a full knowledge o its incorrectness, the spuls-unngers are giving currency to, than this vote in 1811. It proves verted we are not informed, Martin Van Buren. was doing all in his power to defeat the venerated and virtuous Madison, whose recent death all parties deplore, Gen. Dudley was lending his aid to elect him and secure his services to his country. We should hardly have expected that it is so volnerable, and we can only account for in the supposition that it might teach some to whom the artifice would never be opposed, and have its effect. This it may do, but the friends of Gen Dudley should make the antidote co-extensive with the poison.

From the Richmond Compiler of July 19.

We are indebted to Mr. SPARHAWE for the following brief abstract of the proceedings before the General Court, on the Wills of John Randolph - We are happy to be ible to furnish matter in which the public generally feel so deep an interest.

THE RANDOLPH WILL CASE. Saturday, 2d July,

The trial of this cause came on this day before the General Court, consisting of Judges Smith, Scott, Lomax, Thompson Parker, Duncan, Field, Baken Brokn, Saun ders. Fry and Christian.

The parties were represented by the following counsel: For the plaintiffs, Win Meade and others (trustees for the slaves.) Messrs. Taylor. Robertson and Walter Jones; for the defendant, Frederick Hobson, (committee for St. George Randolph, a person of insine mind.) Mr. John R. Cooke; and for the defendants, Henry St. George Tucker, Bewerly Tucker, and John R. Bivan & wife, Mesers Standed and Johnson

The counsel for the plaintiffs presented for probat a will of John Randolph, beiting date May 4th, 1819 .- (the same that was communicated to the General Court during the trial of the probat of the will

which is as follows: Randolph of Roanoke, in the county of Charlotte, de ordain this writing, written with my on hand, this fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be my last will and testainent, hereby re-

voking all others whatsnever. I give to my slaves their freedom, to which my conscience tells me they are justly entitled. It has a long time been a matter of the deepest segret to me, that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented my emancipating them in my life-time, which it is my full intention to do in case I can ac-

complish it. 'All the rest and residue of my estate, (with the exceptions hereafter made) whether real or personal, I bequeath to William Leigh, Esquire, of Halifaz, Attorney at Law - to the Rev. William Meade, of Frederick, and to Francis Scott Key, Esq. of Georgetown District of Columbia, in trust for the following uses and purposes, viz: 1st. To provide one or more tracts of land in any of the States or Territories, not exceeding to the whole four thousand acres, nor less than two thousand acres— to be partitioned and apportioned by them, in such manner as to them may seem best among the said

rive at the age of twesty-three—leaving sations with him, in which Mr. R. talked sincoherently, and spoke disrespectfully and harshly of his relatives—said Judge Tucker, and thousand dollars.

5th. With the residue of said estate, to found a School or College, to be called Roanoka College. I give to Theoderick Bland Dudley, all

my books, plate, honsehold and kitchen furotture, and all my liquors-sleo my guns fall of that year, witness started to go up and pistols, and the choice of six of my and take possession; met Mr. R. at Peyhorses, or brood mares, and my single chair, ton Randolph's, on the road to Congress. and my best riding saddle & valice, It is my During the evening Mr. R. talked upon Bloomer, adjo and my best riding saddle & valice, it is my During the evening Mr. R. talked upon Bloomer, adjoining. The total will and desire that my executors give no frivolous topics, and seemed flighty—in at \$100,000, and only partially bond or security for the trust reposed in them. In witness whereof, I have hereunto that he was going up to the plantation; but adjuining the church on Gold et

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Reanoke, Conicir. -It is my will and desire, that my old servants, Essex and Hetty his wife, be made quite comfortable. It is my intention, that my reversionery claims on Mrs. Blodget's and Mrs. Randolph estate, should pass by the devise of my executors, who may sell say portion, or the whole of my said estate, of whatsoever nature it may be, the specified devises only excepted.

J. R. of R. (SEAL)"

ed for the plaintiffs, and stated that the speak on the subject of emancipation ; said will of 1819 is in the hand writing of John he had. Mr. R. spoke to witness of a will Randolph, dec'd, who wrote it at witness's he had made setting his negroes free; but were unable to lears. table, in the Bank of Virginia, in a very that he disapproved of it, and would change short time, and delivered it to witnessthen said he had something to add, and must have been out of his senses when he took it back .- After making the addition, emancipated his slaves. After his return Mr. R. sgain gave it to him. It was put into witness's drawer.& there remained, never read by the witness at any time, until he found it & sent it to the clerk of this court in July last. Witness had been under the impression that he had delivered it back to Mr R, and it was by accident he discovered it to be still in his possession. Did not remember whether at . R. nimself or the witness put it in the drawer. Testator informed witness it was his will; but the cir-cumstance made little impression on the witness. Mr. R. asked witness to have the will back, several years after the writing. Witness said very well,and Mr. Randolph shortly after left town, the matter not having been again mentioned. Witness being questioned as to the state of Mr. R's mind at the down and become rational again. time of writing the will, said he could not exactly say. He had been a good deal excited about that period by the failure of the firm of Tompkins and Murray; by whom he (Mr. R) lost a considerable sum of moall excited that spring until witness informed the attention of the Court to a passage in him of the failure. He at first received the the former testimony of Judge Leigh, information calmly; but next day exhibited which bears upon these letters. much vexation, and abused the Banks for giving credit to individuals who did not dewitness could not say whether Tompkins & Murray failed before or after the writing of the will; but it was in the same year. Witness remarked no other excitement than that which arose from the failure of T. & M. on that occasion. Questioned as to Mr. R. Peligious impressions at that pered-said the was enthusiastic on that subects like a man of sense, and witness did that subject who were not considered in- the boat, Mr. Randolph appeared to be veduring that period, he was really pious; and that his conduct was unusually mild and forbearing. Witness was further examined as to various incidents of Mr. R's life, and evertain extravagances of conduct description at table aboard the best the preceding day visits to Richmond, in the mild and resented his insolance and the ressure in the mild and of things, the first effect of which a table aboard the best the preceding day there is undoubtedly more meant the eye in the late Treasury Circulation and the eye in the ey and the intermediate years. Questioned threatened to shout him with his douwhether he thought Mr. R. deranged in ble barrelled gun, which he had with him 1820; witness said he differed from other persons who thought Mr. R's extravagance quit the table. Mr. Randolph abused the arose from insanity. Witness never saw Frenchman very much, and said he had him, when, if money were concerned, he called him to his face coquin and polisson, was not perfectly collected. It he had a of 1832, by Dr. John Brockenbrough) bargain to be made, he could be as cool as where witness was sitting, took a seat by

casionally conversed as rationally as ever. he recollected any extravegant conduct on the part of Mr. R. at the time of Com. Dehad heard of it. Recollects that Mr. R. iron cheeks of Commodore Rogers: but obthe relation. Questioned as to a corres-

From the Releigh Ster.

From the Releigh Ster.

GEN. DUDLEY'S VOTE IN 1812.

It is frequently the case, as every man's observation will have taught him, that individuals, dired dollars per annum, of the education than went to Rosnoke. Witness staid trunks preparatory for a voyage to Europe. Europe. It is frequently the case, as every man's observation will have taught him, that individuals, dired dollars per annum, of the education then went to Rosnoke. Witness staid from Norfolk to City Point.

harshly of his relatives—said Judge Tuckas was a rascal, that his sons were no better, and that they never would get any
thing from him. Mr. R. offered witness
the plantation on which B. Tucker formerly resided, and arged him to come up and
live there. This offer Mr. R. research. live there. This offer Mr. R. repeated, when Feawick and Fiers, Book M witness visited him in 1820; and in the set my hand, and affixed my seal, the day Mr. R. made no answer, and witness saw imminent danger, but was that he had changed his mind, and came by means of a force pour back to Richmond. Mr. Randolph never is attached a hose, and coun mentioned the subject of the plantation af-terwards. Witness being questioned as to the dates of these visits, said he had memoranda by which he could fix them; but afterwards ascertained that he was mistaken, as the two visits referred to farm was given, and taken, as the two visits referred to farm was given, and taken, as the two visits referred to farm was given, and taken, as the two visits referred to of 1816 and 1820. Witness did not visit in the rear of Franklin. Mr. R. again until 1827, and after Greenwich. The flates that visited him every fall, except when he was in Russis, until his death. Ques-Doctor Brockenbrough was then examin- tioned whether he had ever heard Mr. R. it. He said he thought his brother Dick name we did not learn fell from Russia, Mr. R. told witness that he had revoked that part of his will. Witness was under the impression during every visit he made to Mr. R. that there were in the State Le intervals when he was not himself. Questioned as to his opinion whether Mr. R. had the was ever from 1819 to the time he went to Russia, capable of making a sound line inability to discharge to to Russia, capable of making a sound disthat whenever he spoke upon the served of the distribution of his property, or of his const will, he became incoherent, and would fly and am only sorry will, he became incoherent, and would by own consent to noce off, in other words he would bolt, and own consent to my ness's opinion that whenever he spoke on that subject his head began to be disordered. After a little time he would settle down and become rational soain.

> MONDAY, July 4. Mr. Cooke offered a series of letters, Mr. Cooke offered a series of letters, written by Mr. R to Beverly Tucker, and one from Mr. B. T. of various dates, and intended to elucidate the state of Mr. R's one from Mr. B. T. of various dates, and intended to elucidate the state of Mr. R's

Mr C. also with the consent of the other counsel, offered portions of the record serve it. Being questioned by the court, of the former trial as evidence in the present case, and particularly a series of John Randolph's letters from 1768 to 1809. Mr. Stanard also offered a continuation of the

series from 1810 to 1829. Mr. J. A. Chevallie states, that he was well acquainted with Mr. John Randolph, deceased, for thirty years preceding his death. He met with him on board a steamboat coming from Norfolk to Richmond on the 14th of April, 1820. Mr. Randolph on the preceding day had arristeamboat coming from Norfolk to Richmond on the 14th of April, 1820. Mr. not think his religious enthusiasm went to Randolph on the preceding day had arrithe length of derangement-at any rate ved at Norfolk from Washington or Baltithere were many who went fully as far on more.] When he first saw him aboard of sane. Witness thought Mr. R under this ry much excited, about something that had threatened to shoot him with his dou-(and which the witness saw.) if he did not &c. After breakfast Mr. Randolph came him, treated him with marked politeness, and who is to pay for all this useless to and engaged in a conversation with him res pecting French Literature, the etymology of the first removal, and the Government, thich is as follows:

'In the name of God, amen. I, John and dressed in a strange manner; but he ocwhich induced witness to attribute his con-duct to eccentricity. Questioned whether conducted with much ability and learning, proving himselficily master of the subject. When they arrived at City Point, Mr. R's catur's death; said he did not, although he carriage and horses were got out on the wharf for him to proceed (witness underdetailed to witness the ceremonies at Deca- stood) to Petersburg-witness was then in tur's faneral, and that he mentioned among the cabin, and a servant came and told him other incidents, the tears trickling down the Mr. Randelph wished to see him-when he went on the deck, Mr. Randolph was served no excitement in Mr. R's conduct standing on the wharf, and as soon as he at the time, except that he shed tears during saw the witness he saluted him, waiving his hat over his head, and cried out three pondence between Mr. Randolph and Gov- times " eive de roi," in a loud voice. erneur Morris, noticed in the deposition of During the day, after they left Norfolk and B. W. Leigh at the former trial and whether before arriving at City Point, Mr. Ranthat correspondence was in the Bank of dolp's drank a great quantity of porter. Virginia-Said he did not know. It was Questioned what his impression was at formerly deposited there in the hands of Mr. the time, of Mr. Randolph's state of mind Dandridge, by a lady who received it from says that Mr. Randolph was so variable Mrs. Morris, and who sent it there to get rid in his conduct and conversation that he hardly new what to think of his state of Isham Randolph being examined for the mind. When he first saw Mr. R. aboard defendant Hobson, stated that he went to the boat, and heard his account of the meet-Roanoke with Mr. Randolph, in the spring ing with the Frenchman, he thought it veof 1819. Witness went to City Point ry strange, and that Mr. Randolph talked where Mr. R. was to meet him, when they wildly about it—that afterwards in their met there, Mr. R. went to B. Harrison's, conversation respecting French literature and other topies, he seemed to him to be trunks preparatory for a voyage to Europe.

with their contents total church opposite was several times extinguished by the persevering men; and the walk to falling to ed the brick corpenser's shop of Bloomer, adjoining. The total is scene of the conflagration, was

etory window, and was considerated injured, though not de dantier. Amount twelve fore it could be Franklin, and five on a portion of their content with a frame building sufferere were Mr. J.

Repository of the 9th lowing right honest i who had been nominate

the 10th century, visited by them repeats ring the 11th and 12th, (come of ther making settlements as colonists,) re-dis towards the close of the 18th, and again. give this report as it rosches us in a P per, and look engerly for further

From the National Gaze There is undoubtedly more meant be withdrawn from the Atlantic cities admitted by the Globe it should be at tailment of discounts result. The National State of the Commercial Advertue preparations for this exigency yesterday and others must be likewise. and others must do likewise. clares that " the incarcerated millione now lie in the Atlantic banks will comnot for exportation, but for immigration terior." But will it not have to con wishes to meet the appropriations of must transport it back again. It wi the wisdom and foresight of a wind the wisdom and foreight of a wishead to regulate this march of special which will be stuck fast in the Territoric it ought to be doing duty in the States, appropriations for form and the break the Deleware may next year be lyingually knows where. The deposite bas then be applied to in vain for succor, at ance demanded when there is a no help ance demanded when there is a no help had. Good banks, it is eaid, will shocked, and bad ones ought to be. It not so sure of the first part of the propositio the second, time will show, we fear, that true. A shock, however, is contemplated the currency must shiver before the gale, prodent will seek safety by hauling in

From the New Orleans Bee, July 2. rived last night, we learn that inform division of the Mexican army of 7,00 marched into Texas; in consequence Gen. Rusk, commander of the Tex has thought it predent to retreat an