BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17,

TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for A Class of POUR new subscribers who will all have the paper for one year at Two Dorcass each, and as long as the same class shall entinge mas to pay in advance the sun of Eight O dars the same terms shall continue, therwise they will be darged as other subscri-

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mercived to stop them, where no directions neets by the year or six months will ande at a Dollar per month for each square sith the privilege of changing the form every



POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal. THE FALL OF THE ALAMO. ark-and shadowy on the Alamo's wall The closing night had spread her raven pall; From guard to guard low murmur's pass'd along the the deep echo of a funeral song. That falls so sad, so death like on the ear. We breathe more freely when we cease to hear : for like sweet Music's melancholy tone. lead in the chamber, death has marked his

al-struggling with the chill of death Within the dark and barricaded pile, filel, glimmering watch-fire burned th

for hintly dim, and now renew'd its fire. here lamp's flashing ere its beams expire. No care hearts with fear is sinking there-No! there is valor madden'd by despair! Therewery heart's enthusiastic chord dra-unvielding as the trusty sword. Wass firm-grasped hilt is starting from its

if impatient for the work of death. ley gaze unmov'd upon the entrenched lines. here dire oppression's lurid watch-fire shines. whence the shouts of revelling slaves a-

and-like mockery to the echang skies;

retart to hear the bomb's tremendous crash that with juy its blazing comet glare, at half illumes the dieary midnight air : with its furid and ut healthy light. like Columbia's standard to the sight; wearry hanner which in days of yore held of blood their patriot fathers bore, la had of night—the exhausted watch-fires

he revellers sleep—the powers of darkness deploying silence sits amid the gloom— policial stillness—breathless as the tomb.

he glimmering morn bus streaked the dapple

war home neighs, impatient for the strife, ble each seems newly borsung into life. o changing arms-the hurried arrayasks preparing for the bloody fray : pealing music of the martial drum ningling shouts, that load the morning air,

mone! they come! is shouted from the they come ! is Echo's answering

starry standard of the free and brave ne mek defiance to the menial slave, hi les the heroes that around it stand, th willing heart has a faithful hand but will not shrink in danger's trying hour prove its prowess 'gainst the tyrant's power

at hear has come ! the red flag waving high Anna rends the vaulted skyengineering lines enclose the fortress

they rush -upon the walls, they of flame -a crash -a shrick -a groan tak how well the work of death is done : follows flash —and shouts on shouts a

falls the patriot—there the tyrant dies— Pleams on Steel -and the battle cloud imps the combatants as in a shroud. Creckett grapples with the savage foe fate and death are stamped in ever

d his head his viewless weapon swings, ory struke a despot a death knell rings—

ege glutted revels at his back. Travis towers amid the battle's fire, he the strugglers like a lofty spire, head has caught the livid lightning

us to earth the devastating shower, hing ruin rolls along the ground.

g clamber o'er the heaps of dead, t bulwark and a dying bed;

they press they gain they mount the lotters to its fall !

the remains of his mother being burried in touched a great variety of topics, and his bay of Passamaquoddy to the Balize. There notes will be rejected, perhaps, and the ve- Parson exclusively. The Cherokees, in the most prominent topics. After returning the price of the public land to a mere nomhis thanks, and making his acknowledge- inal sum, at a period when the unexampled ments and paying a compliment to the young amount sold demonstrates that the price is gentleman (Mr. Thompson) who had addressed him:-

late war with Great Britain. That system followers had all left them, to follow the ding, to receive them, to remit them to the tendance of the Indians .- On the day ap--too much abused and misrepresented- people, who demanded the distribution. Eastward, have them cashed to his credit, pointed, out of the eighteen thousand. too little understood - beneficial, as he ver- They reminded him of an anecdote which and pocket the profit. The measure is some five or six hundred, including men, ily believed to all parts of the Union, inju- | he had heard during the Presidential rious to none, had paid off the National debt. eminently contributed to the present Jackson: and, perhaps not in the most comprosperity of the country, and was the main miserating spirit, and he could not resist the cause of the vast surplus which had recently engaged the deliberations of Congress It was a system which had been indispensible to the larger part of the Union, and furnielied a growing home market for the great staple of the residue, absorbing at this time about one-sixth part of the annual pro- where they met, expressed a wish to go in

When he was last elected to the Senate

of the United States, he saw the necessity of providing, in season, for a just disposition of the surplus, which it was then evident the Tariff would accumulate. friends had predicted that result, whilst its foes had foretold that it would give rise to a necessity to resort to direct taxation to supply the ordinary wants of the Government. The remedy for the surplus which occurred to him was the land bill. He had every right to suppose that the President would approve it, because it was substantially inconformity with his own recommendations. But instead of giving it his sanction, he, in an unprecedented and unconstitutional manner, pocketted the bill. thereby depriving Congress of an opportu nity to pass it against his Veto. Had that bill then passed, there would have been no surplus at the last session to squabble about. as it would have previously passed into the hands of the several States, and been applied to local beneficial objects. At the last session, the Land bill again passed the Senate, and was transmitted to the House of Representatives. There every means was resorted to, by the dominant party, to evade a direct vote, which they were afraid to encounter. Weeks passed away as to what Committee it should be referred. whether it should be laid on the table &c. -The dominant party were desirous of placing it in the hands of some Committee. adverse to its provisions, that would smother it. They were desirous to spare the President the responsibility of again vetoing it, and yet they had not the moral courage to meet the bill by a direct vote. They knew that the people demanded the passage of the bill, and between their subserviency to the President, and their apprehensions of the people, they found themselves un-

able to settle the preliminary point of a mere reference to the bill! Under these circumstances, the Deposite bill was taken up. He (Mr. Clay) gave it his cordial support. He saw in it the same principles, substantially, as those contained in the Land bill. Both bills were in fact bills for the distribution of the Surplus: for although one was called a Deposite bill. and contained a provision for the return of the money from the States to the general treasury, he did not believe that a single member of either House imagined that a dollar would be recalled. The two bills agreed as to the amount which would be respectively distributed by them. They differed as to their duration; but, then, approved the principle of distribution was by the public voice, he had not a doubt that the land bill or any other deposite bill would hereafter pass. They differed as to the amount which the new States would receive. They were entitled to ten per cent. more under the land bill than under the deposite bill; but this difference was a just punishment of those members from the new States who opposed the land bill. The land bill passed the deposite bill, for those who eluded voting directly on the land bill,

speech abounded in interesting matter, stood the new Senator from Mississippi ry lands which they wish to enter, may be general council in September last, appoint-We regret that we cannot even attempt to (Mr. Walker,) not exactly a leader but a appropriated on the spot by some speculator. ed a Committee to treat.-With them he report it, and he has positively but respect candidate to be a leader, with his project, fully declined writing it out. We can do which simed rather to prevent the accumuno more than present a sketch of some of lation of any surplus hereafter, by reducing whom he may be concerned) to cash his country, he made a proclamation that he

it was impossible to contemplate this He spoke of the surplus in the Treasury | woe-stricken group of leading Senators, of the United States. That was an accum- without mixed feelings of pity and ridicule, ulation resulting mainly from the protecting the latter however greatly predominating policy, adopted after the termination of the They stood alone with their glory. Their zan, may determine, the order not withstan- were employed to coax and coerce the atcontest between Mr. Adams and General temptation to tell it to the Senate. He would repeat it here. Whilst that contest plete proof. was in progress, a Convention had assembled in Baltimore to promote the election of Mr. Adams. A raw Irishman, who had just arrived in the United States, being near and see what sort of looking persons the members were. He accordingly went in and remained some time, and on coming out, being asked how he liked their appearance, he said, by Jasus they are a set of very decent looking gentlemen; what a pity it is that they have not some constituents Now, he could not agree with the Irishman, in bestowing the compliment upon the personal appearance of the Senators referred to, but he entirely concurred in thinking that they had no followers nor constituents in

not too high.

voting against the deposite bill. It was repeatedly denied by one of those eaders, during the session, that there would e any surplus. But since its close, in an official document published by order of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury admits that the surplus on the 1st of January next, will exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars. It ought to be near forty-six millions, if the amount due from the old Bank of the United States is brought as it may be brought, into the devisible fund. But supposing it only twenty-seven millions. the proportion of Kentucky will be about one million and a half.

Mr. Clay proceeded to speak of the constant ampering with the currency which marked the conduct of this administration. One rash, awless and crude experiment exceeds another. He considered the late Treasury order, by which all gayments for public lands were to be paid in specie, with one exception for short duration, a most ill-advised, illegal and permicious measure. In principle it was wrong; in practice it will favor the very speculation which it professes to indeavor to suppress. The officer who issued it, as, if conscious of its obnoxious character, shelters himself behind the name of the President .- And where is the authority for such an order? If, in contemplation of law payments to the public treasury are to be made in specie, the law contemplates all payments. The law should be equal in its administration. The distinguishing characteristicof republican government -of any government of laws-is the universality of their they are placed, are calling upon the Genoperation, without favor or partiality, with out discrimination. The lawno more requires payments for the public lands to be made in specie, than payments forcustomhouse duties. Both should be demanded in specie, or neither. Duties could be paid in specie without much inconvenience, as they are collectable in cities, where banks and specie abound. Lands cannot be paid for in specie without immense inconveniece. Yet the order exacts specie for the lands, and permits bank notes to be received for duties. The order, in effect, requires specie, at great hazard and expense, to be transported from the Atlantic -cities across the mountains, that the pleasure may be enjoyed of transporting it back again in like ve hicles, ausmilar expense and hazard. Or what will be still more injurious to the Western States, it subjects their banks to perpetual drafts of specie to meet the wants of the purchasers of the public domain.

Or the land officer will turn them over to did not treat. Instead of treating with premium notes at a discount. Or the pur- would at a specified day and place, within chaser finding that his notes will not be re- the Cherokee country, treat with any of ceived by the public, some speculator pres- the Cherokees who would attend and treat ent may offer to take them and accommo- with him; and that all who did not attend date him with land at an advanced price. should be considered assenting and bound Or the land officer, knowing that the notes by the treaty which he might conclude. are teally worth more than the specie, if In the mean time, all practicable means at the purchaser be a friend or political parti- the command of the American negotiator. fraught with abuses of all kinds. We shall hear of the loss on the road of wagon loads of specie from the land offices to the Eastern Banks, never transported; and the loss will be verified with all the forms of com-

But the President and Secretary had no right to promulgate such an order. The law admits of no such discrinination. If the resolution of the 30th April, 1816, continnes in operation (and the administration, on the occasion of the removal of the deposites, and on the present occasion, relies upon it as in full force,) it gave the Secretary no such discretion as he has exercised. That resolution required and directed the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such measures as he might deem necessary, 'to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.'* This resolution was restrictive and prohibitory upon the Secretary only as to the notes of banks not redeemable in specie on demand. As to all such notes hewas forbidden to receive them from and after the 20th day of February, 1817. As to the notes of banks which were payable and paid on demand in specie, the resolution was not merely perinissive. It was compulsory and mandatory He was bound, and is yet bound to re-

ceive them, until Congress interferes. Mr. Clay animadverted upon the conduct of the present administration towards the Indian tribes. It had been productive of fraud, violence and injustice. By treaties or pretended treaties made with them both the United States and the Indians had been defrauded of lands of immense value. under the forms of reservations, which had gone to enrich individual speculators. By our ill treatment of them they goaded into acts of desperation; and then the sympathies of the white people, are appealed to on account of Indian depredations. The object of this policy, is, to remove them from one side of the river, where they are surrounded by the whites, to the other side, where they will soon be again surrounded by the whites. And before this progress of removal is completed, whilst it is yet in progress, the states in whose neighborhood, west of the Mississippi, eral G overnment for protection against the danger of Indian hostilties. Already two regiments of dragoons have been raised

*The following is a copy of the whole esolution referred to by Mr. Clay.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States; and that, from and after the twentieth day of February There is no authority of law for the dis- next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums were afraid to defeat both, and therefore crimination between payments for the pub- of money, accruing or becoming payable voted for the deposite bill. To prevent a lic lands, and payments for deties. There to the United States as aforesaid, ought to veto, an amendment in the House of Re- is no authority for the geographical dis- be collected or received otherwise than in presentatives was introduced and passed, with the co-operation of the President, which did not vary, in the slightest degree, the President may enforce the law upon the principle of the bill. To this amendance and forbear to enforce it upon others, ment he had readily assented; for he thought according to his pleasure, HIS WILL, in [Approved 80th April, 1816.]

some neighbouring broker (possibly with them, for the purchase of the Cherokee women and children presented themselves, and many of those formed no part of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, alone having the right to sell the Cherokee country. With some seventy or eighty Indians, he patched up a treaty and sent it to Washington. It was submitted by the President to the Senate. And it had not been there many weeks before the almost united voice of the Cherokee people was raised against it. Memorials, signed or subscribed with the marks of sixteen thousand Cherokees, were laid before the Senate, denying the Indian authority upon which the treaty was negotiated, and solemnly protesting against its obligatory force upon the Cherokee people. In spite of these memorials, -in spite of all the opposition which was made by himself and others to the ratification of such a treaty, it was ratified against the votes of fifteen Senators, that of his colleage and himself being of the number. And thus the Cherokees, a people who have been always friendly to the United States, and who were represented at Washington by delegates as civilized, as orderly and decent in their appearance as members of Congress, are stript of their entire country, and the people of the United States are subjected to the payment of five million six hundred he was never yet known to see a fault in a thousand dollars. It is proper and just to mention that one Senator who voted for the ratification of the treaty (and others are believed to have acted under the same impression) declared in his place, that he did not believe the instrument was a treaty; stamped thereupon, while with the latter he beand that he voted for it because he appre- daubs the purest patriots, men who, until they hended the Cherokees would be extermin- became the objects of his jealousy and hatred ated by the whites if not removed. Mr. Clay had believed that no consequences, until, if the readers of his paper do not deem however deplorable, could justify the ratification of an instrument, as a treaty, which was deficient in the essential requisite

> Mr. Clay said, that he had again and again warned his countrymen of the danger llustrated by all history, of elevating to the Chief Magistracy, a man possessing no other than mere military qualifications. He never had contended or thought it improper to place at the head of public affairs stood, if you have not, in your arrogance, wilfulcitizen who united to a knowledge of the art of war and experience in conducting it. the requisite attainments for civil administration. On the contrary, such a union of qualifications constituted a great recom- Committee, says: mendation of the person in whom it might be found. It was desirable that the first whether we intend seriously to deny that Van officer of the republic should, if possible, be intimately acquainted with, and have experience in every branch of administration civil naval and diplomatic. The wition, civil, naval, and diplomatic. The wider the circle of his knowledge, the better Party, &c." for the country, if it be united with virtue

> and integrity. We have now had seven years experience of the administration of a Chief Magthan military pretensions. The time, or the occasion, was not suitable to review fully his administration of the civil government of administration of the civil government of the country. But all will admit that had a right to expect that the military affairs of the Union would be administered with skill and ability; that any wars, in which we might be unfortunitely involved. would be conducted with vigor, prompti- 1. By the Congress of June, 1812, war was tude and success; and that under his auspices, our arms would acquire additional renown and fresh laurels. Has this expecpectation been realized? Let the miserable Black Hawk war tell, in which million of collars were expended and so little efficiency was displayed, considering the amount of means employed. Let the more disgraceful Seminole war testify, in which

On bespec of sian the patrict here sleeps, tanoher shaft from drath's meeting low that find in death the gallast. Trave low:

Office the power is the patrict here of the power is the bill should certainly pass by general ton if he may make a geoprophical distinct of the may make a geoprophical distinct of the power is the bird protecting power.

To guard the brave at that eventful boar!

One desperate struggle—and the strife is over a desperate struggle—and the strife is over the president by having his Veto vetoed.

So Senstors only, embracing most of the administration leaders, voted against his desperate struggle—and the strife is over the president by having his Veto vetoed.

So Senstors only, embracing most of the administration leaders, voted against his desperate struggle—and the strife is over the provincial of the string and for it is equal, general, and impartial operation of the transport of the transport of the united structure. The fullen fortross formes a funeral pyte strike freedom's spirit passed the odeal fire, there should be written to desperate struggle—and the strife is over the provincial of the structure of the stru locomotives on rail roads, under the honest purchasers—the saddle-bags men -on the more surprise. Gov. Carrol of Tennessee Mr. Clay next alluded to his intended retirement Woodford, and probably by his recent heawy afflictions in the death of a beloved daughter, and his only sister, that he redaughter, and his only sister, that he redaughter in the results of the operation of the measure will be suined his seat for a short fine, when he in arms armories, standing armies and for proceeded. He spoke about two hours, in his accustomed manner, fervent, solemin, so thick that, as was justly remarked by his accustomed manner, fervent, solemin, so thick that, as was justly remarked by his accustomed manner, fervent, solemin, so thick that, as was justly remarked by his accustomed manner, fervent, solemin, so thick that, as was justly remarked by his accustomed manner, fervent, solemin, so thick that, as was justly remarked by his accustomed manner, fervent, solemin, so thick that, as was justly remarked by his accustomed manner. That consideration sometimes pathetic, sometimes playful, consometimes pathetic, so tire. He would at all events, positively decided in due season that the State might be fully presented. But beyond that period be had desire to continue in the Senate.—And, all he entertained the profoundest gratitude for confidence so long and so often reposed in by the State of Kentucky, and should ever deep and thankful sense of the friendly wishes his fellow citizens to retain him in that body. could not consent to be again a candidate seat in it. And he hoped the State would be its attention to some other citizen. He ada that eminently prosperous as the whole Enjoy undoubtedly was in the general business and co cerns of the people, its political condition was far from being sife or satisfactory. He was convinced that foul corruption had penetrated almost every branch of the administration, & was gradually poisoning the whole government. He admitted it to be the duty of every citizen to employ. to his latest breath, all his abilities, and every coergy he possessed, if necessary to serve his cour try ; and he would willingly remain in the pul councils, and exert himself hereafter, as he had faithfully done heretofore, to preserve our free institutions in their utmost purity, if he believes he could do any public good at all proportionate to the private sacrifices which he should make, But he had been a long time in public emplo ment and needed repose. Perhaps his roice had been too often raised, was too familiar to the public ear; perhaps one less known, of more buoyancy and clasticity, may be heard with more salutary effect. He fervently hoped that the Republic might survive all impending dengers. But it was not to be disguised that the people themselves must parify and preserve those free institutions, if they were to be support ed. No people ever lost their liberty who solved to maintain it. No people ever maintained their liberty who tolerated, sanctioned and upheld corrupted and corrupt men in the government. Mr. C. concluded by proposing the followi

> The Public Lands.—The common property of all the States, they should be administered for the benefit of all, exclusively for none.

---From the Lynchburg Virginian VAN BUREN AND THE WAR-" Recor-

The respectable old gentleman who edits the Richmond Enquirer, always was and always will be rabid on the subject of politics. Hence, friend, nor a single virtue in an opponent of his peculiar views. As a painter he uses only two culors, white and black. With the former he plasters over the sooty characters of his idols, for the time being," and even obliterates the dark spots which he had himself previously had been repeatedly eulogized by him to the skies, them very devils incarnate, it is not because they are not as pitchy black as fable describe the monarch of the pit. And if any one expresthe concurrence of two contracting parties. rious," in what is evidently a joke to every bo-But he believed, also, that these conse- dy but himself, he denounces them as 'pert' quences might have been adverted by the and savey-as if he were, from long prescripproper exercise of the lawful authority of tion, entitled to the monopoly of manufacturing angels and demons in the shape of men, and o metam prohosing them back wards and for wards, ust as their relative position to himself called

for the black paint or the white. We cry your mercy, good sir, while, without intending to be ' pert,' or to violate either ' discretion" or ' manners,' we venture to show that vou have, in your blindness, totally misunderly misrepresented our remarks in reference to Mr. Van Boren's hostility to Mr. Madison, and. consequently and by inevitable inference, to the War of 1812. The Enquirer, after some allusion to the Address of the Staunton Central

" And the pert Lynchb ing that Mr. C. was brought out by the Peace

Well, sir, what ' pertness' is there in this? Is t not matter of 'recorded history' that Dewitt Clinton was not only brought out by the Peace party, but that he received the votes of that party? Of the 218 votes of which the Electoral land, Connecticut, New York, &c. ? Yes, New York was then a federal State, and leagued with the Blue Lights of Connecticut and the federalists of the Boston stamp in opposition to James Madision and the War. Does the Enquirer ask for the proof of this fact? What does ' recorded history' say ?

declared, the vote in the H. of R. being 79 in favor of it, and 49 against it. Of the 19 year! favor of it, and 49 against it. Of the 19 year 3 only were from New York, and 15 mays—5 absent—(see Niles's Register, vol. 8, p. 232.)—And yet nominally, the New York representation in the 12th Congress was classed 12 republicant, 5 federalists—most of the former, we presume, being 'Clintonian republicants,' who, according to Attorney Butler, Van Buren's certificants the untutored Oscola, with four or five hundred wretched outcast Indian warriors, (Great Britain,) and who manifested that auxie-