

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

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TERMS.

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

A Class of four new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers.

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No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid on the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid on the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid on the Editor.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 31 1/2 Cents per square for each insertion afterwards. An advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 25 a 30 cts.; Cotton per lb. (in seed) 3 cts.; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] cts.; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts.; Castings per lb. 4 a 5 cts.; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 10, \$1 75 a 2 00 cts.; Feathers per lb. 10 cts.; Flour per bl. \$9; Wheat per bush. \$1 12 1/2; Oats per bushel 20 cts.; Corn per bush. 40 cts.; Iron per lb. 6 a 7 cts.; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts.; Molasses per gal. 75 cts.; Nails per lb. 9 a 10 cts.; Beef per lb. 0 a 0 cts.; Bacon per lb. 15 cts.; Butter per lb. 12 1/2 cts.; Lard per lb. 15 cts.; Salt per bushel \$1 25 50 cts.; Steel, American blister, per lb. 10 cts.; English do. per lb. 20 cts.; Cast do. per lb. 25 a 30 cts.; Sugar per lb. 12 1/2 a 15 cts.; Rum (Jamaica) per gal. \$2; Yankee do. \$1; Wool (clean) per lb. 30 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 1/2 cts.; Tow-linen per yd. 16 a 20 cts.; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. \$1 50; Portugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 75 cts.; Claret do. per gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts.; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 35 a 40 cts.

CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb. 5 a 7 cts.; Bacon per lb. 15 cts.; Hams do. 00 00 cts.; Beeswax per lb. 20 a 22 cts.; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 cts.; Bale rope per lb. 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Coffee per lb. 12 1/2 a 16 cts.; Cotton per 100 lbs. 16 75 a 20 00; Corn per bushel 50 a 60 cts.; Flour on wagons per bl. \$8 50 10, from stores per bl. \$13 00 a 00; Iron per 100 lbs. \$5 00 a 6 50; Molasses per gal. 50 a 62 1/2 cts.; Nails cut assortment per lb. 8 1/2 a 9 cts.; Wrought do. per lb. 20 cts.; Pork per bl. \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs. \$4 50; Sugar per lb. 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Salt per lb. \$3 3/4; Steel per bushel \$7 1/2; Steel American blister per lb. 10 1/2 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 1/2 cts.; Tea Imperial per lb. \$1 25 a 1 37 1/2 cts.; Ysion do. per lb. \$1 1 25 cts.; Tobacco manufactured per lb. 10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach 70 a 75. Do. Apple, 60 a 65. Beef per lb. 11 a 13; Cotton per lb. 12 1/2 a 15 cts.; Flour per lb. 12 a 14; Flour, 60 l. \$8 1/2 a 9 1/2; Lard per lb. \$1 30 a 1 50; Feathers per lb. 10 a 12; Corn per bush. 40 a 55; Iron per bl. \$4 50 a 6; Molasses per gal. 43 a 47; Nails cut 7 1/2 a 8; Salt per bush. 60 a 90; Sugar per lb. 8 a 12; Tobacco; of \$1 a 4; Wheat per bush. \$1 50; 0 Whiskey gal. 55 57, Beeswax 24 a 00

FOR SALE upwards of 100 ACRES OF LAND, about 21 miles from Salisbury, with a good **RIST & SAW MILL** and in a good neighborhood for custom.

8 NEGROES.

All the personal property attached to my estate, viz: HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, FURNITURE, Working Tools &c. &c. If above property is not sold privately, I will sell the same at auction, on the premises on the 24 day of August next.

JACOB TRAVIS.

Salisbury February, 4, 1837—6m29.

HEAVY CITY

AND FOREIGN HIDES.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily, **HEAVY CITY, NEW YORK AND FOREIGN HIDES,** well known for their quality in the interior, and he offers for sale at the lowest prices and accommodating terms for cash or City acceptance.

Also, Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK.

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 4, 1837—5m19.

CASH FOR COTTON.

WISH to purchase 700 Bales of Cotton for which I am willing to pay the Fayetteville price, and if those who think proper to sell me Cotton think the price is not high enough, they may draw the money in part, and the cotton lie at my own risk and receive the price any time between now and next year.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 31, 1837—3m29.

THE Subscribers having imported direct from the manufacturers in Europe, a large assortment of British

DRY GOODS,

FRENCH SILKS AND SWISS MUSLINS.

Offer them for sale by the piece or package their Store at the corner of Frazier wharf and 1st Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on liberal terms for approved paper.

SHACKELFORD, BOAG & CO.

Twenty-Fourth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, February 8, 1837.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, informing the Senate that the House were ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice President of the U. States.

The Senate accordingly adjourned to the Hall of the House.

The Senate having returned to their chamber, and the President resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on Martin Van Buren, and inform him of his election. And Mr. Grundy was appointed by the Chair to act on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Grundy then, from the joint committee on the election, reported a preamble & resolution, stating that no election of Vice President of the United States, had been made by the College of Electors; that Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, and Francis Granger of New York, were the highest on the list of persons voted for; and resolving that the Senate do now proceed to elect one of these gentlemen Vice President of the United States; and that Senators give their votes, *visa voce*, in their place on the call of the Secretary.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to vote accordingly, the result was as follows:

FOR RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Mr. Benton, of Missouri
Black, of Mississippi
Brown of North Carolina
Buchanan, of Penn.
Crittenden, of Georgia
Dana, of Maine
Ewing, of Illinois
Fulton, of Arkansas
Grundy of Tennessee
Henricks, of Indiana
Hubbard, of N. Hampshire
King, of Alabama
King, of Georgia
Linn, of Missouri
Lyon, of Michigan
McKeon, of Penn.
Moore, of Alabama
Morris, of Ohio
Mouton, of Louisiana
Nicholas, of Louisiana
Niles, of Connecticut
Norvell, of Michigan
Page, of N. Hampshire
Parker, of Virginia
Rives, of Virginia
Robinson, of Illinois
Ruggles, of Maine
Sevier, of Arkansas
Stallard, of N. Carolina
Tallmadge, of New York
Tipton, of Indiana
Walker, of Mississippi
Wright, of New York

FOR FRANCIS GRANGER.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware
Clay, of Kentucky
Clayton, of Delaware
Crittenden, of Kentucky
Davis, of Massachusetts
Ewing, of Ohio
Kent, of Maryland
Knight, of Rhode Island
Prentiss, of Vermont
Robbins, of Rhode Island
Southard, of New Jersey
Spence, of Maryland
Swift, of Vermont
Tomlinson, of Connecticut
Wall, of New Jersey
Webster, of Mass.

The President of the Senate (Mr. King, of Alabama) then rose, and proclaimed the result of the election, as follows:

The whole number of Senators of the U. States is

Majority necessary to a choice 27
Quorum required by the Constitution 35
Whole number of Senators present 49
For Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 33
For Francis Granger of New York, 16

From which it appears that Richard M. Johnson, having the votes of a majority of the whole number of Senators, as required by the Constitution of the United States, is duly elected; and I therefore declare that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, has been chosen by the Senate, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Constitution, Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to inform R. M. Johnson of his election; and the Chair was authorized to appoint the member thereof on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Webster, The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

The hour of twelve having arrived, and messages to that effect having been interchanged between the two Houses, the Senate, in a body, entered the Hall, preceded by their President and Secretary, and were received by the members of the House standing uncovered.

The President of the Senate presided, the Speaker of the House sitting on his right hand.

The Tellers, Mr. Grundy, of the Senate, and Mr. Thomas and Lincoln, of the House, having taken their seats, the return of electoral votes from each State was opened, read, and recorded.

After the counting of the votes was completed, and the result declared—

The President of the Senate proclaimed that Martin Van Buren was elected President of the United States for four years from the third day of March next; and that for Vice President no person voted for had a majority of the whole number of votes, R. M. Johnson and Francis Granger being the two highest on the list.

The announcement was received with perfect decorum by the House and galleries.

The Senate then withdrew to their hall; and

The House adjourned.

Thursday, February 9, 1837.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wise from the committee appointed on the 17th of January last, on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the reformation of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint from a quarter at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation, be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members, with powers to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, into the manner in which the public business has been discharged in all of them, and into all causes of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which said Departments, or their bureaus or offices, or any of their officers or agents, of every description whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured and impaired the public service and interest; and that said committee, in its inquiries, may refer to such periods of time as to them may seem expedient and proper, made a report in pursuance of the following proceeding of the select committee, which he handed in at the Clerk's table:

Resolved, That the chairman be directed to report the letter of Reuben M. Whitney to the House, that such order may be taken as the dignity and character of the House require.

Mr. Wise asked that the communication of R. M. Whitney be now read, that the House might see what was its character, and take such steps as in its judgment, might be necessary to defend its own dignity.

The letter and memorial having been read, The Speaker said it was proper he should state that on Monday last, after the meeting of the House, a memorial of a similar character was laid on his table. It was not in order on that day for him to present it, nor had it been in order since.

Mr. Lincoln inquired whether the memorial laid on the Speaker's table was the same as that referred to in Mr. Whitney's letter to the committee.

The Speaker said he had glanced his eye cursorily over it, and he was not prepared to say whether it was precisely the same, but, from his recollection, it appeared to be so.

Mr. Lincoln said that, if it should be the pleasure of the House that the memorial should be now presented, he would give way.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, objected to the presentation of the memorial at this time, on the ground that it had reference to a collateral matter not now before the House.

Some desultory conversation ensued, and the memorial finally was not presented.

Mr. Lincoln then stated that, in the few remarks which he had to submit, he should make no reference to any proceedings which might have occurred in reference to the same individual before another select committee of this House.

He would offer the following series of resolutions for the consideration of the House

Resolved, That Reuben M. Whitney, in refusing to appear as a witness before a Select Committee of this House, acting by the authority of the House, under a resolution of the 17th January last after being duly summoned thereto, has been guilty of a contempt of the Committee and of the House.

Resolved, That the letter, addressed by the said Reuben M. Whitney to the Committee, and by the Committee referred to the notice of this House, declaring his determination peremptorily to decline to appear before any committee constituted in such manner and of such persons as the pleasure and judgment of the House shall designate, until the House, as a condition precedent, shall have redressed his supposed wrongs, both in the manner and style of communication, is contumacious, arrogant and offensive; alike disrespectful to the House, and utterly subversive of its rightful authority.

Resolved, That the letter, addressed by the said Reuben M. Whitney to the Committee, and by the Committee referred to the notice of this House, declaring his determination peremptorily to decline to appear before any committee constituted in such manner and of such persons as the pleasure and judgment of the House shall designate, until the House, as a condition precedent, shall have redressed his supposed wrongs, both in the manner and style of communication, is contumacious, arrogant and offensive; alike disrespectful to the House, and utterly subversive of its rightful authority.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House issue his warrant, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody the person of the said Reuben M. Whitney, that he may be brought to the bar of the House, to answer for the contempt aforesaid.

Mr. Lincoln said he had offered these resolutions on his own responsibility. Although the resolution which was appended to the report of the committee had been adopted unanimously, with the exception of the chairman, (Mr. Wise,) who, from motives of delicacy, had not voted upon it, yet they had not thought it proper for them to indicate any course of action for the House to pursue. But, as the report itself presupposed the necessity of some action, he had thought right, as an individual member of the committee and of the House to prepare these resolutions.

It was his intention to allude to Mr. Whitney only as a contumacious witness. In relation to other charges which had been brought against Mr. W. elsewhere, whether he was corrupt or whether he was oppressed, he (Mr. L.) had not a word to say. It seemed to him that, in the present stage of the business, the House had nothing to do with the memorial, at least until it was properly before the House.

The only question now was, whether he had been guilty of a contempt in refusing to appear before the committee, and the question was towards Mr. Whitney was precisely the same as it would be towards any other individual. The first enquiry which presented itself was, had the committee the authority to issue this summons? Mr. L. proceeded to argue that the power of the committee, as the representative of the House, under the resolution which authorized the said committee to call for per-

sons and papers, was unalienable; that Mr. Whitney had been guilty of a legal, technical, constructive contempt, for which he was responsible; and that if he was not made responsible, it would be useless to attempt to investigate any subject by the intervention of witnesses.

Mr. Briggs suggested to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lincoln) that the two first resolutions would belong more to a larger stage of the business; and referred to the cases of Anderson and Houston, on the journal, when the proceeding simply was to call the individuals to the bar of the House to give them an opportunity to be heard on the question of contempt.

Mr. Lincoln said he did not offer these resolutions without due reflection. The gentleman would find that there was a reason given in the resolutions for bringing the individual to the bar of this House. This was only a different mode of effecting the same object; more formal, more full, and, as Mr. L. believed, more satisfactorily. The two first resolutions were mere introductions to the third.

Mr. Briggs said the House was called on to say that this individual had been guilty of a contempt. That was a question in which the individual was deeply interested, and in which he ought to answer. The proper course would be to bring him here, and not to pronounce on his innocence or guilt, before he had had an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Lincoln could not understand what justification there could be for bringing Mr. Whitney to the bar, unless some offence had been stated. He instanced the case of Mr. Adams, under consideration during the present week, where the offence was distinctly alleged. The two first resolutions assumed the fact of the offence as the basis of the third; but it did not follow that the individual must be condemned. The House must allege some cause as the foundation for its intervention.

Mr. Briggs alluded to the cause of Anderson, where the letter in which the offence was alleged, and which was its evidence, had been made the basis of a resolution directing the speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of the party. In the present case the authority on which the resolution directing the speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of the party. In the present case the authority on which the resolution directing the speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of the party. In the present case the authority on which the resolution directing the speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of the party.

Mr. Lincoln called for the reading of the report of the select committee setting forth the fact of the refusal of Mr. Whitney to attend. The next step was to bring him to the bar of the house, and not to pronounce a verdict against him, as the first resolution did, before he had been heard. The same course had been pursued in the case of Houston. The letter of the individual who stated himself to have been knocked down on the avenue was made the basis for the issue of the Speaker's warrant to bring the offending party to the bar.

He would therefore move to amend, by striking out the two first resolutions; and to amend the third resolution by striking out the words "and" and "aforesaid" and inserting before the word "contempt" the words "an alleged."

After a few remarks from Messrs. Lincoln, Parks and Mercer, Mr. Briggs modified his motion to amend as follows:

Strike out the two first resolutions, and insert the following preamble, &c. Whereas a committee of this House have reported that Reuben M. Whitney, of the city of Washington, has peremptorily refused to appear before the said committee to give evidence in obedience to a summons issued by said committee; Therefore resolved, &c. [being the same as the third resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Lincoln.]

Mr. Lincoln called for the reading of the report of the committee; which was read.

Mr. D. J. Pearce contended that the House, in determining on this attachment, must enter into an explanation of the causes of the refusal; whether those causes were true or false; and whether, if true, they were sufficient to justify his refusal. Something, he thought, was necessary to be shown beyond the naked fact of refusal.

Mr. Hardin contended that, inasmuch as the refusal of Mr. Whitney to attend before the committee had been unconditional and absolute, the House ought to direct the Speaker to issue his warrant that the individual might be brought to the bar, and give his reasons here why he did not testify.

Mr. Lane suggested that the resolution should be so modified "as to give the sense of the House that Mr. Whitney ought to appear before the committee; and, if such should be declared to be the sense of the House, Mr. L. undertook to say that Mr. Whitney would appear and answer questions as he ought to answer them.

Mr. Parks moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "alleged contempt," and inserting "to answer for his conduct in so refusing to appear before the said committee."

Mr. Lincoln here modified his amendment to read as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the select committee of this House, acting by the authority of the House under a resolution of the 17th of January last, has reported that R. M. Whitney peremptorily refused to give evidence in obedience to a summons duly issued by said committee, and has addressed to the committee the letter reported by said committee to the House. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House issue his warrant directed to the

sergeant-at-arms to take into custody the body of Reuben M. Whitney, that he may be brought to the bar of the House to answer for an alleged contempt of this House.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Parks, Wise, D. J. Pearce, Robertson, Mercer, Lincoln, and A. Mann.

Mr. Boon moved the previous question; but there was no second.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Parks; which amendment was rejected.

And the question recurring on the adoption of the modified resolution, Mr. Thomson, of Ohio, moved to strike out all that portion of the resolution which directs the Speaker of this House to issue his warrant directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody the person of Reuben M. Whitney, that he may be brought to the bar of the House, and to insert "summons directly the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody the person of Reuben M. Whitney to appear before this House, to answer," &c.; which amendment was rejected.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Graves, Lincoln, Chambers, of Penn., and Claiborne, of Mississippi.

Mr. Claiborne moved to amend the resolution, by adding at the end thereof "and that he be allowed counsel on that occasion, should he desire it."

Mr. Lincoln accepted this modification.

Mr. Boon said he did not rise to debate this question. The end of the session was fast approaching, and there was a mass of important business requiring the action of the House. What if this resolution were adopted, and a warrant should be issued to bring Mr. Whitney to answer at the bar of the House for his refusal? The House could not deny him the right to be heard either by himself or his counsel; a protracted discussion would grow out of it, and it would end like a similar farce on the arrest of General Houston had ended.

He (Mr. B.) was one of the immortal friendly twenty who voted against that arrest; and the House went on with its proceeding until it became alarmed at finding they had no power of punishment. He (General Houston) was turned loose just as surely as Reuben M. Whitney would be, if brought up. He (Mr. B.) knew nothing of Mr. Whitney, but he must confess that, if Mr. W. had defended himself as he (Mr. B.) would have done, he would have entertained more favorable opinions towards him. If, however, that individual's character were what it had been stated to be on this floor, he did not know what his testimony was worth any where, nor why it should be taken at all.

Mr. Thomson, of Ohio, called for the Yeas and Nays on the adoption of the resolution; which were ordered.

The House was further addressed by Messrs. Thomson of Ohio, Garland of Louisiana, Gholson, Hardin, Wise, Peyton, Astley, Jenifer, McKoon, and Glascock.

Mr. Glascock moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting:

Resolved, That R. M. Whitney be required to show cause, on to-morrow morning, why an attachment should not issue against him for an alleged contempt in refusing to appear, under a legal summons before the Committee of Investigation constituted by this House; and that a copy of this resolution be served on the said R. M. Whitney by the Sergeant at Arms.

The debate was continued by Mr. Callahan, of Kentucky.

And the question being taken, the amendment of Mr. Glascock was rejected.

Mr. Jarvis offered the following amendment: Strike out all after "Resolved," and insert: That the select committee appointed on the 3d of January to inquire whether any person had been employed by the deposit banks as their agent to transact their business with the Treasury Department, be instructed to report to this House the circumstances which occurred in the committee room on the 25th day of January last during the examination of Reuben M. Whitney.

After some remarks from Mr. Hill, urging the necessity of asserting the authority of the House on this occasion, the question on the amendment of Mr. Jarvis was taken, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

On that motion Mr. Lincoln called for the yeas and nays; which was ordered.

On the name of Mr. Adams being called, Mr. A. rose and asked to be excused from voting, for reasons which he sent in writing to the Chair, and which he requested might be entered on the journal.

The Speaker said this could only be done by the unanimous consent of the House.

The reading of the resolutions having been called for—

Mr. Mercer said he could, under no circumstances, assent to the proposition of Mr. A.

The Speaker said the application could not then be entertained at this time.

Mr. Adams submitted that, under the Rules of the House, a member asking to be excused was entitled to give his reasons in writing.

The Chair said that, by a decision of the last session of Congress, an application to be excused from voting could not be entertained pending the call of it yeas and nays, but must be made afterwards; an appeal had been taken, and the House had affirmed the decision of the Chair.

And the question on the motion to lay the whole subject on the table was taken, and decided in the negative—Yeas 88, Nays 97.

So the subject was not laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment: Strike out all after "Resolved," and insert: That the Speaker of the House issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms, commanding him to summon R. M. Whitney to appear in this Hall on to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of the authority of the House, in refusing to attend before the select committee appointed by this House on the 17th day of January, according to a summons duly issued by said committee.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Adams then asked to be excused from voting for the following reasons, which were sent in writing to the Chair: