

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1837.

VOL. V—NO. 52.—WHOLE NO. 260.

TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A class of four-hundred subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars, 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.

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases.

Subscription will be received for less than one year.

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

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 Cents per square for each insertion afterwards.

No 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.

Advertisement 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.

Beezwax per lb. 16 & 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 45 & 50 cts.; Cotton per lb. (100) 3 cts.; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] cts.; Coffee per lb. 16 & 18 cts.; Castings per lb. 4 & 5 cts.; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 11, \$1.75 & 2 & 20 cts.; Feathers per lb. 35 cts.; Flout, per lb. \$65.7; Wheat bushel, \$1.22; 125 bushels \$130.30; Corn per bushel 55 cts.; Iron per lb. 6 cts.; Lead, per lb. 8 & 10 cts.; Molasses per gal. .75 cent.; Nails per lb. 9 & 10 cts.; Beef per lb. 10 & 15 cts.; Bacon per lb. 12 cts.; Butter, per lb. 12 & 15 cts.; Lard per lb. 15 cts.; Salt per gallon \$1.15 & 1.20cts.; Steel, American blaster, per lb. 10 & 12 cts.; English, do per lb. 20 & 25 cts.; Cast iron, per lb. 2 & 30 cts.; Sugar per lb. 12 & 15 & 18 cts.; Rum, Jamaican, per gal. \$2.; Vancks, per lb. \$1.50; Wool (clean), per lb. 30 cts.; Fallow, per lb. 10 & 12 cts.; Tow-linen per lb. \$1.20 cts.; Wine (Porter), per gal. \$1.50; Portugal, \$1.50 & \$1.7 cts.; Oyster, per gal. \$1.50 & \$1.75 cts.; Malaque, (sweet) per gal. \$1.50; Whiskey per gal. 45 & 50 cts.

CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb. 6 & 8 cts.; Bacon per lb. 10 & 11 cts.; Hams, an, 60 cts.; Beezwax, per lb. 20 & 22 cts.; Bagging per yard, U.S.A. 25 cts.; Butter per lb. 12 & 14 cts.; Coffee per lb. 12 & 16 cts.; Cotton per 100 lbs. \$5.80 to \$6.00; Corn per bushel 11.125 & 13 cts.; Flour from wagons per lb. \$7.800; iron stores per lb. \$10 & 13; Iron, per 100 lbs. \$5.63 & 6.00; Molasses, per gal. 15 & 18 cts.; Nails, iron, ass'd per lb. \$1.2 & 1.5 cts.; Nails, steel, per lb. 20 cts.; Pork per lb. \$8.9; Rice, per 100 lbs. \$1.50 & 1.60; Sugar per lb. 10 & 12 cts.; Salt per sack \$3.32; Salt per bushel \$7.1; Slat-covered America, per lb. 10 & 16 cts.; Tobacco, per lb. 12 cts.; Tea, Imperial per lb. \$1.25 & 1.37 1/2; Wine, per lb. \$1.25 & 1.5 cts.; Tobacco, manufactured per lb. 10 & 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, per lb. 7.5 & 8.0; Dry Apple, 60 & 70 cts.; Bacon, per lb. 10 & 11 cts.; Cotton per lb. 6 & 8 cts.; Coffee per lb. 13 & 14 cts.; Flour, per lb. \$6.10 & 7.00; Flaxseed per lb. \$1.00 & 1.20; Feathers per lb. 40 & 45 cts.; Flax per lb. 15 & 17 cts.; Iron, per lb. 6.00; Laces per gal. 35 & 40 cts.; Nails, cut, 7 & 8; Salt per bushel \$1.75; Sugar, per lb. 7.2 & 8.11; Tobacco, leaf 2 & 3; Wheat, per bushel \$9.00 & 9.50; Whiskey per gal. 50 & 60 cts.; Tobacco, manufactured per lb. 10 & 15 cts.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Impartial held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coborn, of the county and State already stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coborn is a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coborn may be apprehended and brought to trial I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand as Governor, & Seal, & and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD DUDLEY.

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, P. Secy.

G. W. Coborn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat斜视. It is believed he was on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar.

1837

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
THE JOURNAL OFFICE
FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but a practical printer they know of no investment could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE,
Fayetteville 20th May 1837.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilkesboro' and vicinity, held at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 4th of July, (Instant.) The meeting was organized by appointing Gen. William Lenoir as President, and Dr. Thomas S. Bouchelle, Secretary.

On motion of Gen. S. F. Patterson, Colonel Anderson Mitchell was requested to read the Declaration of Independence, which, after some appropriate remarks from Col. Mitchell, was accordingly done.

After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, several patriotic sentiments were offered by the company, among which, were the appropriate remarks from Col. Mitchell, was accordingly done.

By Col. A. Mitchell.—The President of the day. A Revolutionary Patriot and sound Statesman.

After this sentiment was offered, Gen. Lenoir rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Your polite and friendly attention to me, in my advanced state of superannuation, exhibits such a display of philanthropy, and particular friendship towards me, that excites in my mind emotions of gratitude inex- pressible, as it appears to me indicative of your approbation of my former services, in the numerous public stations I have filled; and together with the consolation of my own mind, arising from consciousness of having faith fully discharged every duty incumbent on me under every public appointment I ever filled, to the best of my limited abilities, affords me the greatest pleasure I can enjoy, in this transitory life of probation. I believe I have filled more public stations than any other man in this State; and if any person has ever said that I was unfaithful, or negligent, in the discharge of my duty, under any public appointment, it has never come to my knowledge.

Taking into view the festival occasion of this convention, it may be expected that some person would address that numerous audience, on the subject of Governmental affairs, and I hope some gentleman present will do it; but it is not more adequate will undertake it. I feel willing to make some observations, to those young men and others, who have never turned their attention to that most important subject; but in doing that in the most concise manner, I should weary the patience of any well informed friends who have already seen and read so much on that topic.

The inhabitants of the thirteen British Colonies in North America, were living happy and well contented under the Government of King George the Third, and were well satisfied and desirous to retain his faithful subjects, until the Bourne State of the country, and the rapid increase of the population theretofore caused a palpable, that the Americans would stand a neutral party, prefer a Domestic Government in preference to a Monarchy at the expense of 200 millions and a population which, the said King determined reduces us to mere serfs and subordinate state of dependence on him, contrary to the established compact entered into, as well as his Constitutional Charter, and against such oppression we are now and will remain, & we are now, & will remain, and our remonstrances and petitions were manifested by Fleets and Armies sent to reduce us to a state of servitude, when placed in a state of insurrection, and left no alternative but to submit to tyranny, and enslave our children, or perish in a war with a powerful and most warlike nation in earth, for which we were entirely unprepared; being in a very dispersed situation, and only now rising with a fourth or fifth part of our adversaries; & we were destined of every nation in war, having no suitable arms, ammunition, clothing, supplies, money or credit abroad, men enough between Washington and "Fort" numbers were exempt from military duty, on account of certain principles and numerous trifles, admiring and assisting us, investigated and assisted by British Emigrants; In that situation, we would have submitted to British oppression during our lives, come we have known or believed, that this oppression would cease with our lives; but under a belief, that the act of the father, would in a great degree, be binding on the son, and our voluntary submission would unpar the right of resistance in the rising generation, we have for our great exertions through the medium of association, papers being circulated throughout thirteen Provinces; came to an understanding with each other, and rose with one accord like a band of brothers, with a full determining to procure Freedom to posterity's" do in their attempt. Being fully convinced that our cause, Liberty was just, we had great hopes of being aided in the conduct by our Sovereign and protector; whom we hoped were certified, and we were taught through trumpet, and the British Colonies, were constituted in different states, sovereign and independent States, as such entered into Articles of Confederation, under which we lived happy and prosperous many years; but on finding those Articles were insufficient to coerce the several States to obedience and to secure our peace and happiness, we established a more energetic Government of the United States; and under said Government, we, for 40 years, have enjoyed unparalleled happiness and prosperity—we now have a nucleus, Navy well fixed and other provisions for ship building—have a considerable standing army—at great diplomatic expenses, which has proved to be the friendship of all nations; and has greatly extended our territorial limits by purchase—been at very great expense about £1,000,000. War—averted—created a city worthy of the name it bears—made other great improvements—paid off the great debts of the Revolution and the War—made great improvements in manufacturing, and paid off all the Governmental expenses, and now have such a redundancy of money, that it requires the greatest sagacity to appropriate it in safety; and all this has been done without oppressing any citizen by Taxation.

In constituting said Government much care was taken to have its principal powers well balanced, to prevent any one branch effecting what advantage of another, or usurping power not directly belonging to it; But that trait in human nature, which operates more or less upon all men, in the happier a man's situation is the more reckless and daring he will be," and I call your attention to the Revolutionary motto—"United we stand, Divided we fall."

It would be impossible for me to depict by History or Tradition plainly to your understanding, the true situation of the people here in the time of the Revolution; But to enable you to form a slight conjecture, I will in a few words give you a sketch of some of our sufferings. "In General Rutherford's expedition against the Cherokee Indians (between the Declaration of Independence and the formation of our State Constitution) with 2 or 300 men, he was without a tent, and there were but few real blankets in camp;

our exposures, fatigues and privations were so great, that many men died after they returned home; and after returning from that expedition, I was commonly in the militia camp, where I thought myself safe than at home; but when out of camp, some nights lay out, near a public road, to see who would pass; and other nights I barbed up my cabin doors strongly, and lay with my gun, on the bed on one side of me and my wife on the other, and had other weapons at hand, with a determination of attacking the Tories to kill some of them before they killed me; and by the suffering of your ancestors in a similar manner, and the exertions of thousands of the best patriots who were slain, and thousands of others who had our blood split in the contest, & you are now enjoying the blessings of this glorious Government; But contrary to the caution given by our beloved Washington, "To guard against the effects of party spirit," (which is the bane of Republicanism, and has generally destroyed Free Governments) there is now a strong party formed under Executive patronage, which threatens the destruction of this invaluable Government. Many years ago a statement was published (the truth of which I have never heard contradicted) that six Presidents, in forty years, dismissed 74 men from office, I suppose without any formal trial, and no doubt for good cause, which was less than two for each year; and that President Jackson, in one and a half years, dismissed 1470 men from office, and it is said without any complaint of malpractice, lack of capacity, or neglect of duty—earlier supposed that General Jackson's accession to the Presidency, caused a general dissolution in the national ranks, as to make it his duty, to dismiss in 18 months 1400 officers, whose characters were before unknown to him; it is not evident that this object was, to fit him to win his partial friends, who would be ready to support him in any usurpation he might attempt, as by "Some means he has taken possession of the public purse, as the Secretary of the Treasury was too upright, a man who would be easily swayed by the influence of the claimants, each would have been frustrated in the month of March, in the general payment at Paris was won at Washington, with a Treasury draft for the amount of his share. At that period, and even since, bills of exchange at sixty days on Paris have been at two per cent above par, and these drafts being payable at sight, and of undoubted security, would have readily sold, in the market at 1½ per cent higher." Not only, therefore, could the claimants have made a profit on their drafts of \$2.00 per cent, but they would now have been in possession of their funds for two months, embracing a period when some of them perhaps had to pay 2 to 3 per cent, a month for other money. Now, what was the course pursued? General Jackson, before he went out of office ordered this amount to be paid in gold. This he did, and not only without the consent of all the claimants, but in spite of the remonstrances of some of them, and it was done ostensibly for their benefit, and they were accordingly encouraged by the freight, insurance, commissions and other expenses attendant upon the importation, and, according to all news of justice and equity, they were entitled to receive their money at the mint in the identical gold which was their own property, or at least in its equivalent in specie. A non-compliance with this regulation is a breach of public faith, and it can be no doubt that the sufferers have no claim upon the Government for the damage they have sustained by its deficiency, which, including 10 per cent, the difference between gold and paper on the designated day, the loss on the exchange being interest from March to May, and the expenses of import cannot be estimated at less than 16 per cent.

Having thus far confined his remarks to the causes which have brought the country into a state of obstructed condition, and to the imminent danger of dismemberment, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that Van Buren, who promised to follow the lead of Jackson, should fulfil his promise to a foreign manner, he will find great difficulty in rescuing harmony and tranquility throughout the United States.—Jackson, constitutionally had the command of the sword, and when he, by usurpation took possession of the public purse, he argued to himself the principle of self preservation, and his constituents, as well as every man who has a state in any of said Banks, is benefited by the use of said money, and the whole country in confusion and distress, as we are informed by the newspapers from every section, and in much a state of consternation, that