WHOLE NO. 301.

NEW TERMS OF THE

carolina Watchman, WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for and Fifty Cents per year. hard the paper for one year at Two Doiam, and as long as the same class shall thus to pay in advance the sum of Dillars the same terms shall continue, is they will be charged as other subsert- of company by the 20th of May. It is situated

erhers who do not pay during the year becharged three Dollars in all cases. distription will be received for less than

er will be discontinued but at the opthe Editor unless all arrearges are paid All letters to the Editor most be post the lower country—the cheapness of living—the shorwise they will certainly not be at-All letters to the Editor must be post

Terms of Advertising.

One Dollar per square for the first insertio Twenty-five Cents per square for each will be charged 25 per cent

than the above rates. A deduction pet cent from the regular prices will be de to those that advertise by the year. No advertisement will be inserted for less sements will be continued until orders

received to stop them, where no directions e previously given.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY,

per 18. 93 a 10 cts.; Brandy, Apple per peach 85 a 90; Cotton in seed 21; Muriate of Lime.

Cotton bagging per yd. 18 22 1-2 For a more extended statement see his geologia; Coffee per ib, 15 a 18 cts; Castings per cal Report of North Carolina, authorised by act of Assembly, pages 129-20. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of pr bl. 85 25 a 7 50; Wheat pr bush \$1 this Gentleman, but any one at all acquainted 15; Cats pr bashel 25 30 cis; Corn pr bush 50 with the subject cannot help perceiving the pe on per by 64 a cts; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts; cultar adaptation of these minerals to the dsor fulasses per gal. 35 a 60; Nails per 15 71 a er lb 10 a 12 1-2 cts Lard per lb 124 is; Saligier bushel \$1 621 cts; Steel, Ameriar blister, per 16. 10 cis; English do. per lb attention to the wants, wishes and comforts The Springs are now, and ill b. 121 a; 15 ets; Rum (Jamaica) per gal.; J. Yankee do. 11; Wool (clean) per lb 40 B. Tallow per lb 10 124 cts; Tow-linen pr yd. 1 20 cts ; Wide (Teneriffe) per gal. \$1 50 ortugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 7 cis; Claret do egal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet) ga! \$1 ; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts. CHERAW

Beef in market per lb 6 a 7 ets. ; Bacon from nems 11 a:121; Hams do. 00 00; Beeswax and 20 a 22 cts; Bagging per yard 16 a 24 Bale rope per lb 10 a 121 ets ; C.ffee pr. 12 a 16 cts; Cetton per 100 159 \$7. 9; Corn per bushel 75 a 80 cts; Flour mayons per bri \$6 50 a 7 50, from stores per lb 71 a 9 cbs; Wrought do. per lb. 16 d per 100th \$6 7 50 ; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 50 50; Segar per lb. 10 a 124 cts; Salt pr 83 a 3 25; Salt per bushel 874 S1; Steel Atcan phister or 15 10 121 : Tallow per lb 10 is cis; Tea Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 37 2 cts; son do, pr bista 1 25 cts : Tobacco manutelered per lb 10 a 15 cts.

EAYETTEVILLE.

April 18, 1838. 85 a 90 Molasses. 63 a 70 Nails, cut, Sugar brown, 7 a 11 be put in good condition, and the Association 16 Lump, 18 a 20 124 a 134 Loaf, 7 a 8 Salt. 75 a \$1 20 a 30 Sack. \$3 25 a \$3 75 80 Tobacco leaf 3 a 4 18 Cotton bag. 16 a 25 8 a 124 90 a \$1 Bale rope. 55 a 7 50 Wheat new \$1 a 1 10 40. Whiskey 20 a 25 William Harris Adm'r of Bill in Equity for a 6 Wool.



arl of the State. Call and see.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Private Entertainment. House is roomy and comfortable, and in

less part of the town. The subscriber His Stables are extensive and safe, supplied with good Provinder, and attenlie, Peb S. 1538-428

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,

Sulphate of Magnesia,

Sulphate of Lime,

ders that most preval in the South.

dation of travellers.

tawba Springs.

and continue 4 days.

free for any thing.

I'o be kept opened until evening before the rat

3d Day - Association Purse \$200, 2 mile he

free for any thing, except the winner on the p

4th Day-Purse of \$100 added to the

Entrance on each of the purse days will be

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.

T is ordered by the Court, that the defend-

with the Clerk and Master of this Court, a sche-

Clerk and Master is ordered to take an account

of the administration of said Moses Steed's Es-

much is in the hands of the Administrator, be-

and Lunda his wife, Ezekiel Bailey and Polly

his wife, Lithon Steed and Martha his wife,

four other children of Hill Steed, dec'd, whose

names are unknown. Vestal Beson and Susan-

hab tris wife, and Moses Steed, all of whom

Court, that the foregoing order of the Court, be

published for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, in this

ants on or before the first of July 1838, file

BY THE MANAGERS.

Estate.

per cent, on the amount in stake: which it

stated, but by no means less. The track

promises the strictest attention to order.

handicap, free for any thing.

April 7. 1838-7w57

Moses Steed, sr.

Agrippa Steed & others.

March 24, 1838-435

WASHINGTON, April 1838. Rappahannook and Greene,

FELLOW CITIZENS :- The relation which as existed for the last eight sessions of Congress, between you and myself, as constituent and representative, has been dissolve ed by the resignation of my seat in the House of Representatives. The claims upon me of a large family, and my experience of the utter madequacy of the compensation of a member of Congress to remunerate any man dependant on his labor for a livelihood-for the sacrifices of private business he has to encounter-had deter-House of Representatives at the close of the present session. The offer by the Legislature of the office of State Councillor, fornishes additional inducements to retire. I still designed to remain here until the evd of the session, for reasons which I fully stacently published. In it was indicated wish that the Legislature, if they preferred that I should pursue a different course. would express their wishes, to which, in respect to this matter, I felt bound implicitly to submit. I could not understand their resolution, adopted after receiving my letter, in desire that I should, as soon as I could possibly do so, vacate my seat in the House. I have, therefore, sent in my resignation. I cannot reconcile it to my feelings of gratitude to you for the many kind and signal favors you have bestowed on me, abruptly, and without applogy or explanation, to quit your service. Nothing could have induced me to do so, as long as I believed by services acceptable, but in the indispeneducation of my family. I may truly say, peare. My poverty, and not my will, conperfect freedom. During the time I have been here, we have had the most desperate

ces or associations-judging as I have always professed and endeavored to do every 2nd Day - Association Purse \$150 mile heat question, great or small, upon its merits, & approving and condemning each proposition without the slightest regard to its influence upon the prospects of this or that party, I have been necessarily found voting up trance and gate money of the week, mile hea on great and interesting subjects, as well as upon those of inferior moment, sometimes with one party and at others with some other party. I have consequently been, from believed will be more in each case than above time to time, the object of the most intemperate and illiberal abuse and objurgationnow from the partizans on one side, & then from another, and not unfrequently from oth sides at once. I have pursued the ven tenor of my way, rarely turning aside State of Dorth Carolina o correct misrepresentation or repel calum-

> een ever ready to give explanations, and bles which I avowed when first elecmalof the least concern with which povotOf the sincerity and truth of this declarn, the Journal of every session of Cons, since I have been here, will furnishple proof. Upon these principles !

It erhaps due to you, who have so polithetion, now that I am about to leave

full confidence in his judgment or his tem- | cide upon them as a mere question of ex- | ed until it would have been Judier per-but because, in all these respects, I pediency. We were not permitted so to for the danger attending such a quar thought him preferable to his competitor. examine and decide it. Looking behind tween nations, the intervention of the was with the a choice of evils. The and beyond the practical questions—the ly nower removed the difficult Spottsylvania, Culpepper, Madison, first four years of his administration tended conduct of the President in removing Mr. to strengthen my hopes that he would ad- Duane, because he would not remove the impolitic, but spirited and patriotic ments of the Government, so far as dependent deposites—the power of removing Execuded on him, upon principles approaching tive officers—the right of the President to in the result. the standard of the strict construction supervise and control the heads of the Ex-school of the Virginia State Rights Repub- ecutive Departments, so as to compel them licans the vero on the Maysville Road to execute the law according to his con-Bill, displayed great moral courage; and struction of the legislative will, were all asnot withstanding the untenable distinction sailed with the utmost violence-his conbetween national and local works of Inter- duct was declared 'usurpation'-the right nal Improvement, in a constitutional point of the President to remove Executive office of view, and the preposterons and arbitrary cers was denounced as a despotic and kinglimitation as to appropriations for improve- ly prerogative, which must be resisted at ments, above and below ports of entry, I re- every hazard. The Secretary of the Treagard if it at very as effecting a great practi- sury it was even contended, was not an cal good in checking the spirit of extrava- Executive officer, and instead of being subgant and unconstitutional expenditures of ject to the supervision and control of the public money for works of Internal Im- President, was responsible alone to Conprovement. His constant efforts to reduce gress And it was solemnly argued, that in and mitigate the Tariff, and his professions acting contrary to these principles, the Preof anxiety to keep down the revenues to sident was an usurper, tyrant, and despot. the standard of an economica! administra- The indications from public meetings, and tion - the principles of reformand retrench- all the information I received, from private ment-the display of anxiety on the part of and the most friendly sources in my dishis partizens for reducing Executive patron - trict, warranted the belief that these opinage of restricting and guarding against its ions were the prevalent ones there. The abuse-his opposition to the Bank of the Legislature of Virginia having a large ma-U. S., and his veto upon the bill for its re- jurity elected as friends of the Administracharler as unconstitutional, were all calcu- tion, passed resolutions by very large majorlated to make him and his administration ities, condemning, in the most unqualified more popular with the State of Virginia, as terms, the conduct of the President, as a they were with me. I sustained him for dangerods and alarming assumption of his second election with more readiness power, which could not be too strongly

of the spirit of a partizan. as much joy as they would have done a se- banks from suspension and the party from cond revelation of wisdom and salvation .- ruin. It was under such circumstances, Most of the professing friends of State had to perform my duty as your representa-Rights joined in the shouts of gratulation tive. While I disapproved of the removal which rough through all the land, while the of the Deposites at the time and under the Opposition party of that day, and all those circumstances in which it was done, I was who still cherished the old Federal doc- satisfied that no rights of the Bank of trines as the sound principles of the Con- the U. S had been violated, and that the stitution, shouled hosannas to him, whom President had done nothing which he had but a little before, they shorred as the ve- not a right to do under the Constitution & ry Moloch of a false and idolatrons worship. laws; but, on the contrary, he had done

ent to come here pledged in advance to sies and popularity of the Proclamation on matter from which party they proceeded. apport of the measures of any admin- the other-were crushed, broken to pieces, ion or any party. Infinitely better and scattered to the four winds. The thaving any such representatives would country was saved from the calamity of a to establish an elective despotism. I civil war, and its mevitable and deplorable see, with a proud consciousness that I by the passage of the Compromise act of hanever deviated one iota from those 1883, of which I cordially approved. 1: brought healing on its wings-afforded tend that no personal or party consider. South Carolina an honorable excuse for reat has ever made me forget, for one too- treating from her dangerous and ill judged meny obligations to the country, to the position, and rendered inoperative the pointes of my constituents, and the rights tent and unconstitutional energies of the of people. It has never been to me a Force bill. The country enjoyed a brief period of political repose. It was howevlittearty I happened on any occasion to er, but 'the torrent's smoothness ere it dash below.' We were aroused by the removal of the deposites of the public money, to participate in the most tremendous conflict of political parties, in which the country was ever involved.

gency sustained me, as well as just to calm and dispassionate enquirer. I came I voted against the celebrated 3,000,000 obligations in specie? Can the Governmyschat I give a brief review of my here at the commencement of the session appropriation as being not only unnessa-'35-'84, with no political leaning whatever ry under the circumstances-but implying dollars in the Treasury, it cannot pay a the Pal arena, probably never again to so far as parties and persons were concernidistrust of the good faith of France, and ed. Calculating that the question of the in the form and for the purposes it was pro- ises to pay, on Treasury notes. There is I canto public life as your represen- sufficiency of reasons which had induced posed, as vesting in the President danger- scarcely an individual from Maine to Georof our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, tative in after the election of Gen. Jack- the Executive to change the place of depos- ous, unprecedented and unconstitutional gia, who can pay \$100 in constitutional the first monday in March. A. D. 1838, and of son toffirst term of his Presidence. son tofirst term of his Presidency. I ite of the public money, would be present discretion. War with one of the power- currency. The States, who have received had ben advocate of his election, not ted to us as a mere question of practical ful nations of the earth was averted with- on deposite, and are indebted to the Treabecaus political creed was in full ac- expediency-I was prepared to examine out any loss of national honor; and after sury, about 28 millions are and have been cordanith my own-not because I had those reasons soberly and coolly, and to de- a struggle of diplomatic stiquette, protrac- so notoriously unable to pay in specie; al.

that for the first -but even then, with none | condemned,' and declaring that his interference with the Treasury Department clear-Soon after his second election, the strug- ly manifested a disposition to extend his gles which had been going on in relation to official authority beyond its just and proper the Tariff, grew to a head. Open resis- limits, which they could not but regard tance was made in one of the sovereign with apprehension and distrust.' Every States of the Union to the validity of the Senator and Representative from my Con sable duty of providing for the support and Tariff law. She declared that the law gressional District voted for these resolushould not be executed in her borders, and tions, save one -It was the general belief in the language of the Apothecary in Snakes. preparations were made through conventions, here in Washington, that the power and test paths, and military array, to sustain that popularity of the Administration would be cordially with South Carolina in her sense that the prospects of his party at the close of of eppression and injustice of the Tanff, I the winter of 1834, were more gloomy than yet thought her proceedings and doctrines at any other period before or since, during of Nullification rash, precipitate and un- the Presidency of Gen. Jackson. And constitutional.-The President issued his happen to know that some of the leading embattled hosts. In these conflicts, all the faminis Proclamation-no less rash and and most influential supporters of the Adgreat questions of constitutional law and violent, and unwise and full of heresies of ministration party in Virginia, 'gave signs practical expediency, which have distracted doctrine. It flew, however like wild fire of woe that all was lost,' and were exceedthrough the land. The partizons of the jugly anxious that we should restore the de-Administration every where hailed it with posites, as the only means of saving the

Even the Virginia Legislature, which has nothing which it was not his bounden duty ever been the vanguard in defence of State to do, with his opinion of the conduct of Rights, seemed to be astounded by the the Bank and the interest of the country, boldness, or confounded by the sophistries, and if the Bank was not to be rechartered, by which their long cherished theories of that it would be unwise to return the depo-State sovereignty and confederated govern - sites. Standing almost alone, therefore, ament were assailed. Such was the over- mong the public men in my district, without whelming popularity of the Proclamation one cheering voice of encouragement from -so great was the plausibility of its rea- them, with every reason to apprehend that I soning. In my own district, meetings were was signing my own death-warrant as a poheld to respond to its sentiments, headed litical man. I stood up in my place, met the by some of the oldest and leading Repub. Virginia resolutions on the threshold of the licans. Wholly undismayed by these things, House, and denied and endeavored to re-I promptly repudiated its beresies, and was, fute their denunciations. The Opposition To each and all my constituents I have I believe, among the first, if not the very did triumph in Virginia; and I was defirst, who, in my place in Congress, con- nounced, proscribed and reviled as a mere vindicate my course -and it is the most demned and denounced it. In a small mi- tool and partizan of the Executive; and nority of about 35, consisting of Nulliflers that, too, when the freedom and boldness and States' Rights men, I voted against the with which I had censured the Executive Force bill, (so called)-the portentous off- on some points, rendered him and his party soring of a temperary union between Dema suspicious and distrustful of me as one who ongst them, as there are amongst every ocratic Republicans and National Republi- was too independent to be depended on. cans. The little remnant of a State Rights You, fellow citizens, again nobly sustained party, which before had begun to rally, and me. - A portion of you cheered me on my redule of their individual advancements, made to 11 did not enjoy their favor. No man were looking with a smile of hope, for the turn, with extraordinary honors, expressly in my opinion be a fit representative of return of the better days of the Republic - on the ground that I had kept aloof from be people, who can cousent to be the between the rashness and odiousness of the corruptions of party,' and had sustain-Nullification on the one hand, and the here- ed your principles against all assaults, no

In the ensuing session, the controversy with France constituted the principal subject of anxious deliberation in Congress. Agreeing entirely with the President in back upon my humble career in your consequence, a dissolution of the Union, the justice of the claims of our citizens on country is now suffering. It justifies no France, and applauding the spirit and de- change in the fundamental policy of the termination of the President that the exec- Covernment. It presents the most insusution of the treaty ought to be insisted on; picious and unfortunate of all periods, fo after a careful examination of the correspon- making a war upon the actual currency dence of the two Governments, which it and existing credit system of the country was my special duty as a member of the Never was there grosser injustice perpetracommittee of Foreign Relations to make, I became satisfied that there was no want zing hold of the present calamitous condiof good faith in the French King in his tion of things, to introduce an entire revoprofessions of anxiety to procure an appropriation from the legislative chambers, and | nounce the banks as perfidious & treacherous that there was every reason to believe that to say nothing of the other grosser calumnies the quarrel would be speedily and amicably adjusted. I therefore dissented from the Banks guilty of periody and treachery! In recommendation of the President to Con- what? In not redeeming their obligations In the beginning of this contest, I was a gress to authorise reprisals against France. in specie? Why, who can redeem their

ly power removed the difficult wisdom of those who resisted the ras mendation of the Executive was vi

The will of the people having bee y indicated that the Bank of the states should not be chartered by it became necessary to provide de of the public money-and the Tr Department, according to the practice the Government from 1789 down, em ed the State Banks for that purpose conformity with the recommendation the President, Congress set about rec ting the terms, mode and conditions their employment, with a view of lin and restraining Executive discretion. suggestion of President Jackson, the National Bank, founded upon the na resources, might be obnexious to co tutional objection, was generally ted under the odious appellation of chequer of Treasury Bank-receive countenance even from his own partiz and seemed to be abandoned by hi and those who were expecied to walk his footsteps. Whether it is not yet cheris ed and sought to be revived in its must the ous and dangerous form, is now well go tioned. In 1834, 1835, 1836, the Adm istration party, with wonderful unanual sustained by the earnest recommendation of President Jackson and the Secretaries the Treasury, (Messrs. Taney and Woo bary.) urged the employment of the Sm Banks as the salest, and most convenier and best depositories of the public mou The constant practice of Government from its foundation, the universal opinion of the distinguished statesmen and finance whether friends or opponents of the Ban of the United States, and the experience the Government after '33, were appealed as proving that they furnished not only the best, but the only alternative. A propotion made in 1835, to separate the Gove ment from the Banks, and employ individ ual Agents & Sub-Treesurers, was prome ly rejected with almost entire unanimit by the Administration party, while it re ceived equivocal support from only about 33 members of the House of Representatives. From authorised official sources; was condemned, as a scheme giving vant addition to the power and influence of the Executive—as dangerously increasing the Executive patron age, and exposing t public money to be plundered by a live dred hands, where one could not reach it under the State Bank system It and it supporters were decried and denounce with a zeal and intemperance, only sur passed by what has been heaped, by the same official authority, upon those unchan ged Republicans who still entertain the same opinion they did in 1835, of this revolutionary, disorganizing and alarming project. Follow-citizens, I took an humble and zealous part in sustaining the State Bank system, and in co-operating with the late administration, for that purpose. have not changed my position. I am not where I was then.

pension of specie payments, is one under which the Government, the banks and the people, are alike suffering. The causes which produced it, are such as all most bear their share of blame for having contributed to. I think it equally unjust to impute it exclusively to errors of the Government, or of the banks, or of the community at large. They acted and re-acted upon each other. The accumulation of a vast surplus in the Treasury attributable exclusively to the fault neither of the past Administration, nor of any party in the Government-the stimulus to bank accommodation, and individual speculation, occasioned by that surplus-the eager appetito for creating new bank capital, and engaging in wild and extravagant adventures in trade and business of all kinds, resulting from a series of years of peace all over the world-of abundant crops and high prices in our own country, occasioned an artificial state of things, which has resulted in the commercial revulsion under which the ted, of less wisdom displayed, than in sein lution in our financial system, and to dewhich have been uttered against them. The ment? No? With thirty millions of million of doffars, otherwise than in prom-

The overwhelming calamnity which has

befallen the country, in the universal sus-

MR. PATTON'S LETTER.

To the People of the Counties of Orange,

THE Proprietor of this Establishment gives notice that he is repairing and fitting it on at considerable expense and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception on the great Fastern and Western line of Stages from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Asheville, &c (a Stage passing there every day in the week but one) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids others towards this place. Its proximity to mined me last fall to resign my seat in the abundance of game-the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Butany are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the MINERAL QUALITIES OF THE SPRINGS that the GREAT ATTRACTION towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no ted to the General Assembly in a letter reexaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession; nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public to present such, if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists as to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824. Professor Olmated (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this any other way than as an expression of their Water and pronounced its foreign ingredients to The Proprietor can only superadd his deermination to merit patronage by an unflinding sents. Yours has been to me a service of declaration Sympathizing sincerely and broken down; and certainly, all will admit be throughout the year, open for the accomostruggles of political parties, contending for the mastery with all the eagerness, and JOS. W. HAMPTO something of the bitterness and violence, of The Camden Courier, Columbia Tie Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutional Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republin and divided the people of this country since and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the ave two months, weekly, and send accounts to b. the foundation of the Government, have J. W. H been brought into controversy. Ver many questions of inferior importance, but e-SALISBURY RACES. qual interest in regard to their influence upon the success or defeat of parties, have a-HE. Races over the Salisbury Course risen . Coming into public life pledged to commence on Wednesday 30th of Ma maintain certain great and fundamental doctrines, and disavowing all party influen-1st Day, sweepstake for 3 year old colts a filies, mile heats-Entrance \$50, halt forfe

peering reflection of my life, that I have ver ceased to have the confidence of the I he settlement of an ge body of my constituents of all parties. ira partizans and bigots there have been pple-and it gave me not the least regret, never occasioned me the least surprise, them by the intestate. Muses Steed sr. in his life time, at which time, (1st of July 1838) the tool and echo of a party, or who will tate, and to report the same to the next term of this court: in which account he is to state how longing to each of the children of his intestate, after their accounting for the amount advanced to them in the life time of said intestate, by It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, Skean and Adeline his wife, the children and next of kin of Mark Steed, dec'd, Harris Rus-sell and Leah his wife, Agrippa Steed, Eli-Reeves and Nancy his wife, Burrell Coggins and Polla his wife, Lyby Steed, Elijah Bailey

are defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants haver acted and professed to act. of this State : It is therefore ordered by the

PALMER

As just returned from Philadelphia, with a schedule on oath, rendered by them as above re assortment of the above articles, quired. entitely new fashion -n large assortment of Prots and Knives. He can safely say, that Seth Steed, Collier Steed, Elisha Smart sassortment is superior to any in the wes- and Tabitha his wife, Lithon Steed, Purna

B. Watches and clocks repaired as usual, varianted for twelve months. alisbury November 4, 1837—1f16

Private Entertainment.

FORMS his Drends and the public, that he his taken the house formerly occupied by Wm. R Kelly, in the village of Mocks-Davie county, with the view of keeping

State, notifying the defendants residing out of the State as aforesaid, to file their schedules of advancement, as by said order they are required his nest exertions to render satisfaction who may call on him. His Table shall unes be supplied with the best the coun-Witness James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master ifords, and his Bar stored with the choicest American Independence the 62d.

JAS. L. GAINES, CME April 21-6w40-price adv. \$8 20