

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY HAMILTON C. JONES, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. VI.—NO. 45.

SALISBURY, N. C. JUNE 2, 1838.

WHOLE NO. 305.

NEW TERMS

Carolina Watchman.
The Watchman may hereafter be had for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of new subscribers who will pay for the whole sum at one payment, shall receive the paper for one year at Two Dollars and as long as the same class shall continue to pay in advance the sum of Dollars the same terms shall continue, and as they will be charged as other subscribers who do not pay during the year shall be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year.

Advertisements will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrears are paid. All letters to the Editor must be post paid, otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

Terms of Advertising.

One Dollar per square for the first insertion. Twenty-five Cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Count Notices will be charged 25 per cent. above the above rates. A deduction will be made from the regular rate for those that advertise for a year. No advertisements will be inserted for less than one square. Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Cents.	Cents.
9 1/2 a 10	Molasses, 55 a 60
85 a 90	Nails, 8 a 9
85 a 90	Oats, 25 a 30
10 a 12 1/2	Pork, 10 a 12
7 a 9	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
14 a 17	Salt, 18 a 20
50	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
35 a 37 1/2	Tobacco, 8 a 20
55 a 60	Tow-line, 16 a 20
75	Wheat, (bushel) 81
6 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 50
11 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40

FAYETTEVILLE.

85 a 90	Molasses, 55 a 60
14 a 17	Nails, 8 a 9
10 a 11	Sugar brown, 7 a 11
25	Lump, 16
12 1/2 a 15 1/2	Loaf, 18 a 20
6 a 8 1/2	Salt, 10 a 12 1/2
20 a 25	Sack, 6 a 8
80 a 85	Tobacco, 8 a 20
18	Cotton bag, 16 a 25
90 a 95	Bale rope, 8 a 12 1/2
54 a 75	Wheat new, 81 a 110
40	Whiskey, 40 a 45
54 a 6	Wool, 20 a 25

CHERAW.

6 a 7 1/2	Nails cut assor, 7 1/2 a 9
14 a 15	wrought 16 a 18
12 a 20	Oats bushel, 40 a 50
20 a 22	Oil gal, 75 a 81
16 a 24	lamp, \$125
10 a 12 1/2	linseed 110 a 125
12 1/2 a 16	Pork 100lbs, 6 a 8
7 a 9 1/2	Rice 100lbs, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2
75 a 80	Sugar lb, 10 a 12 1/2
6 1/2 a 7 1/2	Salt sack, \$3 a \$25
40 a 45	bush, 87 1/2 a \$1
5 a 6 1/2	Steel Amer. 10 a 12 1/2
11 a 12 1/2	English, 14
45 a 50	German 12 a 14
10 a 12 1/2	Tea impe. 125 a 137 1/2

Private Entertainment.

THOMAS FOSTER,
has taken the house formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the village of Mocksville, Davidson county, with the view of keeping a

Private Entertainment.

The House is roomy and comfortable, and in the business part of the town. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His Table shall be supplied with the best the country affords, and his Bar stored with the choicest liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, and supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.
Mocksville, Feb 3, 1838—1028

Useful and valuable Work.

THE Subscribers have just published a new **FORM BOOK.**

A Guide to Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and other Officers, to which is added a variety of Forms and Pleas, which will be found useful for Attorneys at Law and others.
This is one of the most valuable little Works extant, and as a Manual for the Officers above mentioned, will be found almost indispensable to the proper discharge of their duties. It is the only Work that the subscribers know of, where they can be found the manner of opening & adjourning courts, (including all the Proclamations, Writs, Wines, &c.) the mode of arraigning and trying Prisoners in capital cases, the various Offices, Fees of Office, Forms of different kinds of Pleas, &c. &c. The Work not only contains these, but sets forth with perspicuity the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, coroners, constables, &c. with the proper forms of process to be used by each, and the most important instruments of writing, drawn out at full length, which are not to be found elsewhere.
The Work is put at a low price, believing every one interested will be anxious to procure it. It only needs to be examined, to be convinced of its value.
TURNER & HUGHES.
Salisbury, May 16, 1838—144

LAW BOOKS.

TURNER & HUGHES would respectfully call the attention of gentlemen of the Bar, to the following Catalogue of New Books, embracing almost every legal work published. They have never, hitherto, had it in their power to offer to the public so complete a LAW LIBRARY as they have at present—all of which they offer at a very moderate advance on Publishers' prices; viz:

Angel & Ames on Corporations, American Jurist, Archbold's Forms, Archbold's and Christian's Blackstone; Atkyn's Reports; American Pleader's Assistant; Ancient Charters; Archbold's Collections; Anthony's Nisi Prius; Atchbold's Practice; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Anthony's Blackstone; Abbott on Shipping (new Edition) Adams on Ejectment; American Chancery Digest; American Constitutions; Angell on Limitations; Archbold's Civil Pleadings; Angell on Water Courses; Bosanquet and Pullen's Reports; Banks' Sheriff; Bayley's Digest; Bayley's Digest; Bayley's Digest; Bigelow's Digest; Broom's Law; Virginia Reports; Burlingame on National and Political Law; Bunting's Reports; Bayley on Bills; Bayley on Bills; Blake's Chancery; Bland's Reports; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; Beam's Pleas in Equity; Beaman's Excess; Beaman on Crime; Bingham's Infancy; Call's Reports; Cooper's Reports; Pleading; Coke's Institutes; Coke on the Second Part of the Reports; Condensed Reports; Supreme Court United States; Condensed Reports; Fish Chancery Reports; Calver's Equity; Digest; Gaines' Practical Forms; Chancery; Crane's Reports; Chancery; Church's Digest; Collyer on Pleading; Constitution; Conyn on Contracts; Davison's Reports; Davie's Criminal Forms; Durnford's Reports; East's Reports; Digest of New York Reports; English Common Law Reports; East's Reports; Eaves on Pleadings; Espinasse's Reports; Elisha Ecclesiastical Reports; Edwards on Pleading; Equity Draughtsmen; Fearn on Remittances; Fomburge on Equity; Francis' Maxims; Equity; Fall on Guarantees; Fell's Reports; Griesley's Equity Evidence; Graham on Partnerships; Gow on Partnerships; Gould's Pleading; Harris and McHenry's Reports; Hammond Nisi Prius; Harris' modern Entries; Holt's Law of Libel; Hobert's Reports; Hoffman's Course of Legal Study; Hoffmann's Legal Outlines; Harden's Reports; Ingersoll's Abridgement; Ingraham on Insolvency; Johnson's Chancery Reports; Johnson's Reports; Johnson's Cases; Jackson on Real Action; Jacob's Reports; Jones on Bailment; Jacob & Walker's Reports; Kent's Commentaries; Livermore on Agency; Landlord and Tenant; by Conyn; Law miscellanies by Braekendrick; Law of Infancy by Bingham; Lilly's Entries; Long on Sales; Laws of Pleading; Lawyer's Guide by Henry; Montague on Partnership; Merrill's Reports; Maul & Sellwyn's Reports; Montefiore's Compendium; Matthew's Presumptive Evidence; military Law; Mead's Digest; Montague on Lien; Merrill's Chancery Reports; Montefiore's mercantile Law; Martin on Executors; Manning's Digest; Maddock's Chancery; Montague on Set Off; Norris Peake; N. York Cases in Error; Oliver's Commentary; Pickering's Reports; Peterdorff's Abridgement; Peters' Reports; Park on Insurance; Pierre Williams' Reports; Peak's Evidence; Pennsylvania State Trials—Preston on Abstracts of Title; Reeve on Descents; Reports of Chancery Court of United States; (Second Circuit); Russell on Crime; Russell's Reports; Roscoe on Evidence; Rawle on Constitution; Story's Pleadings; Story's Laws of United States; Story's Commentaries on conflict of laws; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution; Starkie's Reports; Sellen's Practice; Say's Political Economy; Sergeant's Constitutional Law; Schuele & Lefroy's Reports; Sanders' Reports; Story's Commentaries on Bailment; Sampson on Common Law; Sugden on Powers; Sugden on Vendors; Starkie on Slander; Starkie on Evidence; Tomlin's Law Dictionary; Tomlin's Index; Tauntin's Reports; Tomlin's Digest; Toller's Law of Executors; Willing's Bailment; Vattel's Law of Nations; Vernon's Chancery Reports; Vesey's Supplement to Hallenden; Vesey's Junior Reports; Vesey & Beames; Warren's Law Studies; Walker's introduction to American Law; Wilson on Corporations; Wheaton's International Law; Wheaton's Reports; Wheaton's Digest; Williams on Executors; Whitworth on Executors; Yelverton's Reports; Taylor's Revision; Hawks Reports of N. Carolina; Drexler's Reports; Drexler and Bates Reports; Hawks Digest; Laws of North Carolina; Revised Statutes of North Carolina; Revised Statutes of Massachusetts; Man of Business; Form Book; Jefferson's Manual; Law Library; Clerks Assistant; Vethers' Political Economy; Wayland's Political Economy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, by notes or accounts, are requested to call and settle the same.
R. W. LONG,
Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1837 201

NEW WATCHES,

JEWELRY & CUTLERY.
JOHN C. PALMER
HAS just returned from Philadelphia, with a very fine assortment of the above articles of an entirely new fashion—a large assortment of superior Razors and Knives. He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State. Call and see.
N. B. Watches and clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.
Salisbury November 4, 1837—611f

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Facts for the People.

Mr. Bond's Speech.

The late eminent and virtuous Attorney General, William Wirt, did not escape the censure of those indefatigable reformers. He had rendered some professional services, in which the United States were interested, but which were not such as his official station charged upon him. For this service an inconsiderable sum was paid to him, but its propriety was questioned. The salary of the Attorney-General was then \$3,500, and he was allowed \$800 for a clerk. How stands the case now? The salary of Mr Benjamin F. Butler, the present Attorney-General, is \$4,000, and in 1834 he was paid \$4,150 19 for compensation, besides being allowed \$1,300 for a clerk and messenger, and \$560 for the contingent expenses of his office. The same additional allowance and charges, amounting together to \$1,800 is allowed to Mr. Bond.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bond's Office, March 24, 1839.

I am authorized to receive subscriptions for other publications, and in the discharge of my duty, I do not perceive any objection to your subscription to the U. S. Treasury Office, March 24, 1839.

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and left for others! I will read a few passages from it. 'In five days I have returned to the post office twenty letters and three pamphlets, enclosed to the Fourth Auditor, and directed to other persons!' How long after this letter was it before Mr Kendall, for the purpose of building up the Globe newspaper, and the fortune of his friend Francis P. Blair, (another eleventh-hour Jackson man, whom he had brought from his former residence at Frankfort, Kentucky) sent under his frank to Kentucky, and perhaps elsewhere, the prospectus of this newspaper?

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But, Mr Speaker, no man better knows all the uses of office than Mr. Kendall. I have read a political tract, written, I think, by Dean Swift, entitled somewhat in this way: 'The convenience of a place at Court, or a sure mode of providing garments for a whole family.' Mr. Kendall appears to understand the 'modus operandi' of this matter. The printed list of clerks in his Department exhibits his father-in-law and two nephews, with salaries of \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,400; and thus we see a family provision of nearly \$10,000 a year, including his own salary. But Mr. Kendall is not the only officer who thus takes care of his own household. If provision of this kind be evidence of 'faith' few of them will be found 'infidels.' The President's son has an office, which I have already mentioned, of \$1,500 a year. The Secretary of State's son until very lately held the place of District Attorney in Alabama. The Secretary of the Treasury has a comfortable annuity of \$1,400 in the Navy Department; another holds the appointment of naval officer in Boston, with a salary of \$3,000 per year besides being President of the La Fayette Bank of that city; and a 3d is the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of that city, which became a special pet under the pet bank system. These gentlemen would all make excellent Sub-Treasurers!

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and, by that debate, that he said it was well known. That when a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders [said he] are the enlisted soldiers of that Administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends on the reelection of their patron. The disappointment long rankle in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them, and bearing disappointment with patience, they know will present a new claim to office at a future time.

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