

APRIL HILL UNIVERSITY.

The following is a detail of the proceedings at the Commencement at April Hill. The institution is in a flourishing condition, and has secured a satisfactory degree of public confidence and approval. We learn that the visitors were highly gratified, and that a large number attended. Some disappointment was felt at the absence of the ladies was not had been expected. The public were pleased to learn that the department of the students, on all occasions, throughout the year, has been such as the moral and intelligent will approve.

SPEAKERS FOR MONDAY EVENING.

- 1. C. W. Graham, of Duplin county—Prayer on the Tariff.
2. E. A. McBea, of Greenville, S. C.—Clay in the Expanding Resolutions.
3. W. J. Clark, of Raleigh—Gaston on Nullification.
4. Francis M. Pearson, of Anson—on the Intellectual Character of Woman.
5. Jos. J. Norcott, of Greenville, S. C.—Prayer on the Fortification Bill.
6. Atlas O. Harrison, of Raleigh—McClellan's Indignity Address.
7. Theo. H. Scott, of Raleigh—T. J. Brown on Mr. Leigh's Election.
8. Samuel Hall, of Wilmington—on the Success of College Life.

SPEAKERS FOR TUESDAY EVENING.

- 1. Jas. H. Headen, of Chatham—Wise Investigation of Executive Departments.
2. Willis H. McLeod, of Johnston—Walter on the Sub-Treasury Bill.
3. Walter A. Huske, of Fayetteville—Clay on the Removal of the Deposites.
4. J. H. Livingston, of Wilmington—M. Duffie on do.
5. F. H. Hawks, of Wilmington—McQueen on the Right of Instructing Members on the Contested Mississippi Election.
6. Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington—on the Prospects of the Union.
7. Edwin G. Thompson, of Orange—On Transcendental Philosophy.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, Addresses were delivered upon the invitation of the two Literary Societies, by William B. Shepard and Chas. Fair, Esquires.
On Wednesday evening Orations were delivered by the following Speakers, representing the two Societies.
1. Wm. McPheeters, of Raleigh—On the Advantages of an early entrance into the Social Life.
2. Isaac N. Tillet, of Elizabeth City—on the pernicious influence of great talents, unaccompanied by moral integrity.
3. John W. Cameron, of Moore county—on Purgatory.
4. James Baxton, of Fayetteville—On National Pride.
5. and 6. A Debate between J. N. Barksby, of Ton, and D. D. Forebee, of Currituck—Should the Constitution receive a liberal construction?

THURSDAY.

1. Prayer. 2. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Green M. Outhbert, Northern. 3. Oration on the importance of an exclusive application to the liberal course of Collegiate Studies, by Wm. W. Evans of Cumberland. 4. Oration on the influence of steam navigation on our commerce with Europe, by Jas. Summerville, of Currituck District, S. C. 5. Oration on the influence of literature, by William B. Walker, of Currituck. 6. Oration on the pernicious influence of unprincipled Politicians, by Hasell W. Burgwyn, of Hillsboro'. 7. Oration on the causes of the present deplorable condition of our country, by William W. Herring, of Lenoir county. 8. Debate on the question, 'Should the Territory be colonized by the United States?' by Collin Shaw, of Fayetteville, and Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake county.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration on the causes which have retarded American Literature, by Robert G. Hubbard, of Leesburg. 2. Oration on the influence of the American Constitution on the eloquence of the country, by Wm. Jackson, of Chatham county. 3. Oration on the nature and tendency of Executive Power, by Kenelm H. Lewis, of Currituck. 4. Oration on the propriety of admitting Southern Youth at Southern Institutions, by William J. Long of Randolph county. 5. Oration on the mutual relations of Virginia and North Carolina, by Benjamin M. Holston, of Halifax. 6. Oration on the spirit of the American Government, by Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake county. 7. Valedictory Oration, by George R. Davis, of Wilmington. 8. Report on the Public Examination. 9. Prayers conferred. 10. Prayer.

RAIL ROAD TO CHARLESTON.

The New York Evening Star of the 21st inst. says:—'It is certain that what may be the hazards of navigation, we keep up our intercourse with the South, on personal and commercial grounds, which are daily increasing. We are in consequence of the disaster of the Atlantic, devising safe means of navigation by steam to Charleston, let us for a moment see if this trip cannot be performed with great safety by land in a little more than a day. A little more expense. The New York and Norfolk and Baltimore the same evening. The boat Norfolk and arrive next morning. It will take 24 hours from New York. From

Norfolk to Wilmington the Rail Road is nearly completed, and may take 30 hours more. All that is required is the Rail Road from Wilmington to Charleston, through a dead level country, which can be made at a moderate cost, and will take from Wilmington to Charleston thirty hours. We are confident that it will not require more than 30 hours to go from New York to Charleston, and at an expense of not much more than thirty dollars. We hope, therefore, that our enterprising friends at the South will immediately take measures to complete the Rail Road from Charleston to Wilmington, and we in the North will take as much stock as they wish. There is, we believe, a charter for that purpose already, and this road will be direct, swift, economical, and without danger.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1838.

CANDIDATES IN ROWAN & DAVIE SENATE.

- ROBERT N. FLEMING, Esq.
Maj. SAMUEL RIBELIN.
COMMONS.
JESSE A. CLEMENT,
RUFUS H. KILPATRICK,
ADAM ROSEMAN,
W. D. CRAWFORD,
H. C. JONES.

Six out of these seven, have openly avowed themselves against Van Buren—against the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank. The seventh, we have heard from rumor, is of the same way of thinking.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for this county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN JONES, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for the ensuing term.

Junius M. Clemmons, of Davie, has been admitted to County Court practice, and G. A. Miller, of the same County, to Superior Court practice.

Several members of Congress passed through here the former part of this week, on their route home from Washington city; among them Messrs. CALHOUN, CLOWNEY, HOLSEY, LUMPKIN and CONNER. They brought the first news of their own defeat on the repeal of the deposit law, for it so happened that each of these gentlemen voted for that unaccountable measure. Gen. Gates brought the first news of his defeat to Salisbury, in August 1780!!

GREENSBORO' CONVENTION.

We had expected to have received an account of the proceedings of this body in time for publication this week, but have not been able to do so. We learn that Governor DUDLEY was appointed President, and Mr. ELLIOTT from Randolph Co., Secretary. Another Convention is recommended to be held at Raleigh in December next. We of Rowan were represented by Col. Macanama, Maj. Beard, Doctor P. Henderson, Charles Parter, Esq. William Locke, Esq. We learn that with this exception the Delegations from other counties and towns were very small: Fayetteville, for instance, only sending three. We thought from the beginning that it was too sudden and ill-timed a call to prove effectual.

FINALE OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

The long agony is over. The last expiring note of reckless domination, has been sounded, and we fervently hope will never be repeated. The proposal of Mr. Wright, of New York, in the Senate of the United States to repeal that portion of the Deposit Act of 1836, which takes away executive control over the public money, failed in the House of Representatives, and was passed in a shape to restore the eligibility of such banks as may have issued notes under the denomination of \$5. This was also passed in the Senate, and unless Mr. Van Buren has used the veto power, is a law: so that business may at last breathe again, and we have little doubt, there will be an immediate resumption of specie payments by the banks. We have passed through the most extraordinary trial that ever people were subjected to, and in its last stages seems to have been made from a pure spirit of wantonness and perverseness. Thus after it had become most manifest that the Sub-Treasury in no shape could be passed in the popular branch of Congress, and when it had become the simple duty of the party in power to conform the existing law to the existing state of things, and even after this was acknowledged by Government leaders by introducing a measure calculated partially to effect the purpose, on an amendment being proposed, which went still further to carry out this plain object, in a spirit of petulance, this same Mr. Wright jumps from his original proposition to mitigate the rigor of the deposit law, abandons his partial return to reason & experience, & boldly proposes that the whole of that part of this law which makes the banks the public depositories SHALL BE REPEALED. If this measure had been adopted the depositories would have been

precisely the same condition as they were for more than two years after, the President violently seized them and kept them where & as he pleased. It would have been outwitting the public money—it would have been delivering the strong box with its key to Martin Van Buren and telling him to do as he pleased with it. Either adopt the Sub-Treasury with its safes and vaults, or put the public money in the pockets of thousands of your moveable and removable Sub-treasuries, or throw it into the fire if you choose.

Look at the time as well as the manner of making this most impudent proposal: within a few days of the rise of Congress, when after a session of seven months, the modification must be made or things be left precisely as they were at the beginning of the session, viz. practically under the control of the Executive. So that although it could not possibly be expected that this repeal could pass, it might throw Congress into a row just at its termination, and almost as much lawless command over the public money could be thus retained as if the measure succeeded. For by continuing Executive assaults upon credit and the Banks, it would be impossible for the Banks to entitle themselves to a restoration of the depositories and their darling end would be obtained. As far as we can perceive the bearing of this last proposal of the Government, it is the most bare-faced reach at unlawful power that yet has been attempted; and we consider it as a subject of great congratulation to our country that it failed. It passed the Senate, as we know, by a majority of five, (our Senators sustaining it) but was laid cold in the House.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Look upon this Picture, and then on this HAMLET.

The following statement is official. It was furnished to the House of Representatives by Mr. Levi Woodbury, in obedience to a call from that body, and we presume will not be disputed by the Van Buren men. Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 25th June, 1838.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1824, \$15,330,144 71; 1825, 11,490,459 94; 1826, 13,002,316 27; 1827, 12,653,095 65; 1828, 13,290,041 45; 1829, 12,660,460 62; 1830, 13,229,533 33; 1831, 13,864,067 90; 1832, 16,516,398 77; 1833, 22,713,755 11; 1834, 18,425,417 25; 1835, 17,514,950 28; 1836, 30,868,164 04; 1837, 39,164,715 37.

NOTE.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$5,610,464 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Register's Office, June 17, 1838.

Of these the first, viz: from 4th March 1824 to 1825, was during Mr. Monroe's administration. Five millions of the amount for that year went to pay for Florida, so that the actual expense of Government was only \$10,380,144 71. The next four years, viz: from March 4th 1825, to March 4th 1829, was the time during which, Mr. Adams was President, the highest amount of expenditure during this period was, 183 millions.

The next eight years, viz: from 4th March 1829, to 4th March 1837, was of the reign of Andrew Jackson, the highest of which was 33 millions, and a large fraction nearly amounting to 31 millions. It will be perceived how readily the public expense began to mount upwards after Gen. Jackson was elected for the 2nd term, for we find that it grew from 16 to 22 millions—an increase of more than six millions between the years 32 & 33.

The remainder of the time viz: from March 1837, was of the administration of Mr. Van Buren: how much of the 36 millions was spent during the first two months of 1837, we know not, but between the two people's Presidents, they continued to get rid of \$25,868,703 92, nearly TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS, more than the largest expenditure of the prodigal John Q. Adams, who was turned out of office for his extravagance.

But the 53 millions for trust funds and indemnities—what is that? Why we learn, that it is for some of General Jackson's Indian treaties, a specimen of which is exhibited in the forced bargain with the Cherokees, much of this large sum is already laid out under this treaty, but before we can expect to get the territory of these poor devils, it is thought that the Government will be out of pocket, at least 3 millions more, this is a pretty excuse truly for the five and a half millions. But suppose it be allowed them, there remains THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS and MORE THAN A HALF for the year 1837, an amount so far above any previous year, that we are lost in astonishment! No wonder the States could not get the last instalment of the surplus revenue!!

A provision has been inserted in the Post Office Bill, directing the Post-master General to put down the Express Mail at as early a day as possible.

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

'Stick to me ye faithful, and your constituents shall never hunt you, if I can help it,' so spoke General Jackson in every instance, for the eight years of his administration, by taking up disobedient servants after they had been rejected by the people—so speaks Martin Van Buren his footstep follower? FELIX GRUNDY, of whom the Hon. John Bell, boldly said in Congress during this session, that he was alike destitute of 'private honor and public principle,' has been appointed Attorney General of the U. S., vice B. F. Butler, resigned. His opinions will no doubt be found as conformable as heart could wish. Felix Grundy is a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, but is to be superseded after March next, by Mr. Foster, who was elected by the last Assembly. 'But don't tremble Felix, the people shall not hurt you.'

Governor Branch, we see, has been nominated by an upstairs meeting in Wake County, to run for Governor in opposition to Governor Dudley. We should not be at all surprised if he were to accept, for since he has gone over to the Administration, he has shown on more occasions than one a disposition to clutch the reward of his new zeal. But let him do it, and the way that Sam Patch looked when he was taken up below the Falls of Niagara, would be a picture compared to the aspect of Hon. Mr. Branch, after he had passed through the current of public opinion at the next election. Just let it be known that he had given in his adhesion to Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Whiggery and he would have to take the high fall.

TROUT FISHING.

Our Sportsmen about town have had a good deal of amusement this Summer in trout catching, and the rest of us have some little fun in eating them. They are remarkably fine and large in our waters, weighing quite often as high as 9 and 10 pounds. Last week a large number of these fish in a sudden rise of the water came over the dam at Mr. Mearns's, and were taken by hand after the water subsided in the small pools below: many were also caught with a hook and line. We have no better fish in the up country, and we doubt whether fresh water produces a better fish than boiled trout with drawn butter and walnut catchup. It gives us an appetite to think of it.

WARM WEATHER.

We have had two or three weeks of uncommonly hot weather for our climate; ranging every day from 85 to 92 at the maximum. We have also had some good rains and the corn crop has jumped up like a miracle. Our town and its whole vicinity are thus far quite healthy.

A sensible writer in an English Magazine, says that the perfection of the Horse kind is only found in warm latitudes as in Turkey, Arabia, Barbary and Spain. He maintains that he will degenerate in a cold climate, unless he is sheltered from cold weather. He thinks that stable air should not be permitted to fall below sixty degrees of Fahrenheit. We are well satisfied that many a valuable horse, has been sacrificed by ignorance and inattention to warm keeping. A horse will take a cold as quick as a man, and its effect upon his spirits and action, will be as palpable to an experienced eye in one case as in the other. We hope for humanity's sake, therefore, (if not for profits) that more attention will be paid by our farmers to warm stabling during the winter especially.

Expatriation of the Indians.—We take the following from the last Raleigh Register. It may be very important news to many in the western part of North Carolina.

An official Letter from Gen. Winfield Scott to His Excellency, Gov. Dudley, received yesterday, intimates that the Indians in North Carolina have already been collected for emigration, and will soon be here. (Athens Town.) The few remaining in the Mountains of that State cannot remain out more than a day or two longer.

The Madisonian publishes the famous Federal 4th July Oration delivered by Mr. Buchanan, just after the war. As Mr. Buchanan, is now a 'patent democrat,' we look upon such conduct as very criminal. What Mr. B. did denounce, the War, Mr. Madison, and the whole democratic party in good jest terms, is he not now an Administration man? In his famous Speech Mr. Buchanan accuses the democratic party of being a parcel of demagogues—of destroying the navy—of declaring war against commerce—of rashly plunging the country in a contest with Great Britain—of carrying on the war disgracefully and obtaining a disgraceful peace, &c.

CONGRESS.

The bill providing for an increase of the Army, has finally passed both Houses. The following addition to the Army is made by this bill.

ARTILLERY.—Increased 830 men, including the addition of four Companies, one for each Regiment—with the reduction of one Lieutenant in each community.

INFANTRY.—Increased 3,673 men, including one additional Regiment, with an increase of the complement of Commissioned Officers (32).—Total increase of rank and file, 4,500.

The increase of the rank and file is 4,000. The increased number of Infantry and Artillery Officers is only 13; of the latter, there is a reduction of 20 Lieutenants, and of the former, an increase of 33 Officers.—The additional Officers made are 4 Colonels, 6 Lieutenant Colonels, 6

Majors, 57 Captains, 72 Lieutenants.—Total 106.

From this number, (106) deduct the 20 Lieutenants transferred from the Artillery to the Ordnance which makes the actual increase number of Officers in the aggregate 146.

PAY.—The pay of the non commission Officers and Privates is somewhat increased.—Artillery and Infantry Privates to eight dollars.

An additional ration, estimated at 20 cts., is allowed each Officer for every five years he may have served in the Army. Thus an officer, who may have served 20 years, would, hereafter, be entitled to the additional allowance of four rations, or 80 cts. per day, and no more.

The pay and emoluments of the Engineers and Ordnance are advanced to those of Cavalry, which constitute them mounted corps, and not as heretofore Officers of foot. The pay of the Artillery and Infantry Officers has not been advanced.

There are other minor provisions: among these, forty dollars and four rations, &c., are to be allowed to such persons as may be employed by the Officers of any garrison to officiate as Chaplain. Who shall perform also the duties of Schoolmaster at the post.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. CLAY.

We are indebted to the Maysville Whig for exhibiting the subjoined letter of the Sage of Monticello, and giving it to the public—though we fear that Thos. J. Randolph, Esq. might have searched Herculesum for months without discovering it. Such testimony from the Author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Father of the true Democratic Party, will not be lightly regarded.

MONTICELLO, May 25th, 1838.

You ask my opinion of the merits of HENRY CLAY, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. These are questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not at this juncture give my views to the public through the press. As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country has ever produced, and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country which no other man in his case, which would ornament the brightest place in the eschutchon of the most favored statesman in any age or nation.

I say thus much in reply to your interrogatories but as I said before, I do not wish to have my remarks given to the press, for the simple reason that this country is involved in a political excitement, in which I am not disposed to take part in the pulchres of the times. My wrist, which is quite lame, admonishes me to discontinue this hasty note. With assurances of the most perfect respect, I am your obliged fellow citizen.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

WADESBORO', June 29th, 1838.

Maj. Jones:—Sir, on opening the Fayetteville Observer of the 27th inst., we were greeted by the glorious intelligence of the defeat of the great Sub-Treasury, which has been a subject of great anxiety and suspense for some time past with us. It was heralded through our place as if by Magic. The business of the place was completely paralyzed for the evening—Lawyers, merchants and mechanics, all relaxed business, and spent the evening in rejoicing and bestowing blessings in the true patriotic representatives of the People, who are not yet willing to sacrifice the great interest of the People, for the wily machinations of the would be despotic party, who are now at the helm of Government. Atright the citizens all assembled at the Court House, where a transparency was gotten up with this inscription, 'Glorious News, Sub-Treasury Defeated.' A Marshal of the evening was appointed, who ordered the transparency to be taken up and paraded through every street in the place, followed by a most elegant band of music, and a large and respectable procession, composed of almost every citizen of the place except some four or five Vanites, who have squatted amongst us, whose houses were not even permitted a lighted candle during the parade.—They themselves might occasionally be seen at some unfrequented corner of the town, leaning against a post with eyes aghast, hands in their pockets, and lips sticking out about a feet, from whom was occasionally ejaculated a mournful grunt, which was indeed a heart-rending argument upon their faces, for if on either side they turn their faces, nothing but a scene of mirth and rejoicing presented itself to their view, which must have impressed upon their minds this solemn truth, our day of retribution has come.

At the hour of eleven the procession adjourned to the Court House, where some refreshments were prepared. After a few minutes participation the party dispersed.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy: 14th Class for 1838, To be drawn at MORGANTON, Burke County, North Carolina, on Thursday, 26th July, 1838. 75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Balls. LILLY & WHEELER, Managers.

SCHEME.

One Prize of \$10,000, one Prize of \$4,000, one Prize of \$3,000, one Prize of \$2,500, one Prize of \$2,000, one Prize \$1,500, 3 of \$1,000, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the Package or single Ticket of WHEELER & BURNS, Salisbury, N. C. A Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost \$125. And must draw nett 59 50. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will cost \$65 50. " " " 25 Half 32 75. " " " 25 Quart. 16 87 1/2.

Commercial Record.



SHIP NEWS.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED. June 30th, schooner Undaunted, Jackson, from New Orleans. July 2d, schr. Brilliant, French, from Charleston. " Dutch schr. Grand Maria, Ernst, from Curacao. 4th, schr Henry, Nichols, from Charleston. " Schr Brandywine, Orum, from Charleston. 5th, Bclow, schr Clara, Covell, from Danzase.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will commence at half past nine o'clock, on Tuesday, 7th of August, and close on the following day.

The Parents, Guardians, and friends of the Pupils, with those of the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

Mrs. HUTCHISON begs leave to express her grateful acknowledgements for the generous patronage her School has continued to receive, and to say, it affords her unfeigned pleasure to inform the public that the Department of Music is now under the very able superintendance of Miss EMMA BAKER from Columbia, who is prepared to give instruction on the Piano and Violin, not only during the Session of the Academy, but also during the vacation, to such Pupils as may remain in Salisbury.

Being compelled by the long continued and distressing indisposition of her young son, to hasten to New York immediately after her session closes, Mrs. Hutchison earnestly solicits those who have not already settled their bills to do so as soon as it may suit their convenience, as any delay under circumstances so urgent, will be to her a source of poignant regret. July 7, 1838—4w50

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, in Salisbury, on 1st of July 1838.

- A John Kiefer. B To the Secretary of the Maria Lodge, Solomon Londermilk, Rebecca Lock, Alexander B Moore, Andrew Morrison, John McKee, Mrs Martha J A McLeod, Samuel W Morrison, James E S Morrison, Dr Norton Norman, Miss Sarah C Nicholson, Rev Henry N Pharr, Elias Platt, Alfred Ramour, Peter Row, James Reynolds, Sheriff of Iredell Co, Lucinda Simpson, Turner & Shufford, Elijah Tucker, James L Tamater, Edwin G Turner, Jacob Troutman, James B Thomas, James H Templeton, John Webb, Samuel Williams, S B Wall, Mrs Asenath Walker, John Waugh, THOS. M. YOUNG, P. M. Printer's fee, \$132

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The Subscription List is about EIGHT HUNDRED, and on the increase, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms: I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested. H. C. JONES, Editor and Proprietor. ** Our Exchange Papers in North Carolina, will please give this a few insertions. June 23, 1838.

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