

my peculiar tenets to instructions, and you ought to have made known your will to me that I might have obeyed it. I would certainly have done so or I would have quit your service long since—Your not addressing me in this matter was calculated to mislead me and now you ought not to punish me for your own omission. Certainly there would be force in such a rejoinder, and if the Whigs in the Legislature mean to act squarely with our Senators they will deal with them quite explicitly: they ought not to leave them any future ground to grumble for the want of full advice from their constituents.

As we said before, it does not become us to pre-empt this question, but it will be for the members to determine how far instructions are rendered proper and necessary by the oft repeated assertion of the Standard, that a majority of the people of North Carolina approve of the course of our Senators, and the whole policy of the Government. We are told that we have not a majority of Whigs in either House on any given measure—that the nullifiers will desert us at the pinch and go over to their new allies—These things are repeated with so much taunt and confidence, it may mislead not only our Senators but the public elsewhere, as to the principles of North Carolina. It may therefore become our duty to convince these Gentlemen as well as the world? We confess, too, we should like to see how far these Gentlemen named by the Standard will dare to disappoint all the expectations of their constituents by falling into the arms of their new admirers. We may be defeated in carrying this particular measure; but it will be the means of testing the genuineness of the Whig party and of having it purified from all foreign admixtures. We believe that the portion of alloy will be found very much less than the Standard had hoped, but as the banner has been given and the proclamation to deserters has been made, we feel inclined to the experiment. A failure to carry instructions would do us but little harm and might do us some good by showing to the people whom they could rely on.

### MR. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.

We had intended to give a digest of Mr. McDuffie's singular letter to Mr. Towson, on the subject of the currency; but we find this work so well executed in our hand, in a communication to the Mobile Advertiser, by a writer who signs himself "Locke" that we content ourselves with giving that, in lieu of our own commentaries. We remark, however, that Mr. McDuffie comes down from his "high estate" in ministering as he does in this letter, to the vulgar local prejudices between South and North. He does the Whig Party great injustice, also, in pretending to believe that they meant to injure the credit of the nation, when they ridiculed the irredeemable shill-pasters of the Government.

Mr. McDuffie says that "the present advocates of the Bank of the United States, maintain practically, if not in terms, that our Bank credit is the most potent of all the agents for producing wealth, the more we have of it, the better." He further adds that they are "the open apologists and advocates of the pet bank system." Now this is so very opposite to the known doctrines and sentiments of the Whig party throughout the whole country, that we are literally astonished to hear it asserted by so estimable a gentleman as Mr. McDuffie. The pet bank system has never been adopted by the Whigs, as a matter of choice. It was forced upon the country against our wills, and has only been tolerated for fear of worse evils. As to the extension of Bank credits, they have uniformly been in favor of a Bank of the United States, and he has himself most triumphantly proved in this very letter, that the effect of that measure would be to "curtail the issues" of the State Banks. His words are these, "ITS VERY FIRST OFFICE WOULD BE TO CORRECT A REDUNDANT CURRENCY." Did not the Whigs protest against the overthrow of the United States Bank, because it would be removing all check on redundant issues? Have they not all along advocated a re-charter for the same reason? What evidence has Mr. McDuffie that they have changed their ground in this respect? But if they have not changed, we think it very manifest that he has changed. He says in the first part of his letter thus, "I always supported such an institution as an antagonistic power to the State Banks, and as a means of restraining their extravagant issues." In a subsequent part of this strange epistle he says, "such dreadful remedies are not to be used every day," and winds up with this clause, "upon the whole then, though I believe a well regulated and well conducted Bank of the United States the best means of securing a sound and uniform bank currency, I should regard the establishment of a National Bank under the existing auspices, as highly dangerous, and calculated to increase, instead of diminishing the pecuniary embarrassments of the country."

Who is it that is practically in favor of upholding redundant bank credit. Who is it that flinches from applying the only sure and effectual corrective to the evil of depreciated paper? Alas Homer, thou hast nodded for once!!

### FOREIGN.

The packet ship Sheridan, arrived at N. York, brings a Liverpool Paper of July 21st.—There had been no change in the Cotton market, which continued heavy, at previous prices. The quantity offering was small. No other News.

### A GREAT PLENIPOTENTIARY!!

#### RENCONTRE BETWEEN FREE TOM MOORE & EDITOR PRENTICE.

It seems that the Louisville Journal has been laying it on upon his Excellency, the late Minister to Colombia, too heavily to be borne; At least, Tom thought so, and says so in his vindication. He therefore, resolved to attack him wherever he met him: this happened to be at the Harrodsburg Springs, Ky., (among women, children and servants,) Moore fired a pistol: so did Prentice, both without doing any harm to anybody. P. was proceeding to make ready with another, when a Mr. Ward went with Moore in the double capacity of a second and Historian, desired him to cease from the contest as Mr. Moore had no other pistol: this Mr. P. very readily did, and yet Moore avows his determination again to attack him in the same manner. Such a dastardly assassin ought to be shot down by the first bystander. We draw the above facts and reflections from the statements of Moore himself, and his Historian Ward. Prentice on the other hand says, that he had not noticed Moore for two years—that in the rencontre, he exhibited great trepidation, and after firing his pistol begged his life.

Greenville Congressional District.—Mr. Calhoun has mounted the stump in the Greenville Congressional District, in opposition to Gen. Waddy Thompson. We see from the Mountaineer, that they had a set to it at Greenville, in which that print says Mr. Calhoun "triumphed most gloriously"—But this is a Sva paper, and as he adds, that Gen. T. "proceeded in one of his best efforts," we know right well Mr. C's triumph could not have been very signal: such weapons in such hands are not easily beaten down. We think Gen. T. showed great nerve to meet the GREAT CONSISTENT before his own packed jury, e. i. a dinner party of his select friends. No wonder that Mr. C got the acclaim, and had resolutions to the full out, as loyal as he could have desired, but after all, we will venture to predict, that Gen. Thompson is not beaten in that district.

The courtship of the Van Buren folks towards the Nullifiers, is somewhat excessive. They were taken with a hard fit of loving, just as they received the last returns of the election, and from present symptoms, if their passion is not reciprocated they must die.

O cruel was the great big boat that Carried my love from shore: And cruel was the little boat that Brought him back no more. O cruel, cruel, cruel, cruel! Cruel cru!

We know full well, that there is nothing now that at all disposes the members of the State-rights portion of the Whig party to fall in with the Royalists: and it would be a sight to wonder at if they were to yield to such awkward and smooth wavings. But stranger things have happened. For our part we should be greatly surprised at such a union. We should regret it on account of the compromise of the people's rights that would take place in such a conjunction: But we can say no more, we cannot forbid the bans: we are akin to neither side!

### ROWAN COUNTY.

Some of the sayings of the campaigners in the late election canvass, were amusing enough. All the candidates being on the same side, and being mostly friendly among themselves, they had nothing better to do, than to abuse Martin Van Buren, the Sub-Treasury and John Branch, and the way they did pour in the hot shot, would have done old Tom-tam Burgess good to have heard it. At length one of them complained that the cause was like the soldiers' Beef: that "he had to hold it up to knock it down." He said he was afraid as so many were upon the back of the poor Magician, that some might be found like the sailor, who went to the camp meeting, and hearing every body abusing the devil, from pure sympathy hallooed out, "hurra devil, you have one friend here at least." But out of the 2038 voters, there were only 30 who were willing from sympathy or any other cause to halloo for the devil.

The following is from the New York Star.

ROWING UP SALT RIVER.—If ever a man was rowed up, it is Governor Branch, the Van Buren Candidate, who, in Rowan county, North Carolina, received 30 votes, and Gov. Dudley (Whig) 2008.

The following is from the Maysville Ky. Whig Advocate.

### BEAT THIS WHO CAN!

In Rowan county, North Carolina, at the recent election, Gen. Dudley received 2008 votes, while the great kicked-out, received the enormous number of THIRTY. Rowan co. deserves a monument as high as the heavens—eternal as the hills.

### SUPERIOR COURT—FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton, Newbern, Raleigh, Wilmington, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Mountain, Bailey, Toomer, Saunders, Nash, Pearson, Settle, Dick

The last Knoxville Register says: "The number of obituary notices which we insert this week tells a melancholy tale as to the health of our city. We have been afflicted, far beyond an ordinary degree, with the ravages of disease."—Five deaths occurred between the 14th and the 20th of August, among them Reuben B. Rodgers, Esq. Attorney General of that district, and Dr. William K. Trigg.

### VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We omit our Table this week, having heard from only one county since our last. The vote now stands:

Dudley.	Branch.	D.	S.	
35,866	17,697	\$2,250	26,490	
en last week	181	409	110	535
	35,527	18,106	\$2,360	27,026

Dudley's majority, as far as heard from, 17,421!! The Whig majority will not, fall far short of 20,000 votes!!

### FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

The Editorial remarks in the last number concerning the construction of the Constitution, seem to be made without due consideration of the matter. It is assumed that in doubtful cases, that construction is to be adopted which least abridges the rights of the citizen. Is this a doubtful case? Or does the doubt arise from the Constitution itself, or from something foreign to it? A residence in Anson county for 12 months, and a bona fide residence in Rowan county on the day of election, is not a residence in either county twelve months immediately previous to the day of election, because the residence in Anson would then be remote and not immediate; a residence beyond the limits of the State would not be more remote than a residence in a distant county. Therefore, after a change of residence a years location in the new residence must take place, before the party has a right to vote, as an immediate not a remote residence is required, and if there be any doubt in this case, it arises from a fancy of what men suppose the construction should be, rather than from what it really is—and it should not be altered by any particular hard case arising under its operation, nor by legislative enactments made for a different purpose. The analogy between the seventh and eighth sections, appears plain and direct as they relate to the organization of co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, having nearly the same words, and making precisely the same limitation, to wit: twelve months immediately residence. A person once qualified to give his vote at any election, may disfranchise himself by a removal from the State, or parting from his freehold, so a man changing his location, has no cause of complaint on finding his privilege abridged, in conformity with the voluntary change of habitation. The State cannot command the service nor collect the ordinary tax of the roving and unlocated citizens: it is therefore an abridgment of the privilege of the permanently located citizens to permit itinerant and unattached denizens to have any potential voice in the Legislative branch of the government.

### BURLEIGH.

One word only to our correspondent Burleigh. In putting the case of residence in Anson for twelve months, and in Rowan on the day of election, why did he not state it "any" election? We never insisted that a residence that did not precede some one election, would be a qualification, but that any one such residence preceding any one election would so entitle a voter that he could not be disfranchised while a bona fide citizen of any one county in the State. The hypothesis of disfranchisement by leaving the State, has as little to do with the question as if the voter had committed suicide. "Burleigh" says that "the State cannot command the service or collect the ordinary tax of the roving and unlocated citizen." We are not defending the cause of the roving and "unlocated" We are insisting on the right of such as have a bona fide political domicile, after having resided in some one county for 12 months immediately preceding some election. As to the payment of tax, every man is bound to pay his tax to that county where he may be on the 1st day of April in every year, and as to other services, such as military duty, patrolling, working on roads, &c. he is bound forthwith, from the first day of his new residence: So it seems to us that this argument utterly fails.

### FIRE.

About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, our citizens were roused from their beds by the cry of Fire! The Fire was found to proceed from a two story wooden building, in the rear of Mr. SYLVESTER SMITH, Merchant Tailor, on Fayetteville Street, and occupied by him as a workshop and dormitory for his apprentices. It was communicated from a shed attached to the building, which contained a Stove for the use of the Shop. It was with some difficulty, that the boys effected their escape from the building, so rapid was the

### STATE RACE COURSE.

An association, for the improvement of the breed of Horses, has been recently formed in this City of which Gen. Beverly Daniel is President, Robert W. Haywood, Vice President, Wm. H. Holloman Secretary and David McDaniel, Treasurer and Proprietor. Arrangements have been made for a fall meeting, the particulars of which will be found in this paper. The Races will be equal to those of almost any Jockey Club in the United States, and from the location of the Track, and the fine order in which it will always be found (the soil being of that kind not easily affected by the weather) we anticipate with some confidence that it will speedily become the Central Race Course of the Union.—lb.

### From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

The names of the following cadets of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, are to be attached to the next Army Register, conformably to a regulation requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for the purpose at each annual examination in the month of June:

- FIRST CLASS.
- 1 Wm. H. Wright, N. C.
  - 2 P. G. T. Beauregard, La.
  - 3 J. H. Trapeer, S. C.
  - 4 Ste'n H. Campbell, Vt.
  - 5 J. M. Scarriff, Mo.
- SECOND CLASS.
- 1 Isaac J. Stevens, Mass.
  - 2 Robert Q. Butler, Va.
  - 3 H. W. Halleck, N. Y.
  - 4 Jeremy F. Gilmer, N. C.
  - 5 Henry C. Smith, Me.
- THIRD CLASS.
- 1 Paul O. Hebert, La.
  - 2 Wm P. Jones, D. C.
  - 3 C. P. Kingsbury, N. C.
  - 4 John McNeill, Ohio.
  - 5 Sylv. Wilcox, N. Y.
- FOURTH CLASS.
- 1 Z. B. Tower, Mass.
  - 2 Tho J. Rodman Ind.
  - 3 Henry Wilson, Penn.
  - 4 Josiah Gorges, N. Y.
  - 5 S. Stansbury, Md.

The Exploring Expedition went to sea on Saturday last about 3 o'clock P. M. The entire fleet consists of the Sloop of War Vincennes, Lieut. Wilkes, commanding the Squadron; ship Relief, Lieut. Long; sloop of war Peacock, Lieut. Hudson; brig Porpoise, Lieut. Ringgold; schr. Flying Fish, passed Midshipman Knox; and schr. Sea Gull, passed Midshipman Reid. The wind being high, the Relief and Peacock were unable to stem the tide, & were drifted back under Fort Mifflin, where they lay during the night. Next morning at Sunrise, the whole fleet passed out of sight round Cape Henry.

We hope for health and a prosperous voyage to all on board, and success to the enterprise in which they are embarked. But failure in this last will not surprise us, for the whole affair has been so badly managed of late, that we have no confidence in it.—Richmond Whig.

Wondrous condescension!—The Richmond Enquirer tells the astounding fact, that his Excellency, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, actually condescends to eat at the public table, at the White Sulphur Springs. How ridiculous, how degrading such announcements! What respectable American citizen can imagine himself honoured by eating at the table with one whose life has been distinguished by no great or noble act, but who on the contrary, has become proverbial for abject selfishness and total dependence on noble characters? (When Aaron Burr first picked the "chap" up at a blacksmith's shop-door, and charitably sent him to school, he was far more deserving of the respect of all good men than he is at this day, and we are quite certain that the octogenarian timeserver of the Enquirer would not then have heralded the condescension of Aaron's protegee as an example to the American people.—Newbern Spectator.

Discoveries in Texas.—A correspondent of the Observer states that an intelligent traveller has discovered, near the Colorado river, fifteen miles from Boston, a native tree which produces gum elastic, or caoutchouc. The same writer states that in the vicinity of Mustang Prairie, a Salt spring, or Saline, has been discovered of such excellence and abundance of water, that it is thought sufficient to support the whole republic. Minerals Coal in great abundance, is also found not very far from the same Prairie, and iron ore, the most valuable of all minerals, is abundant near the river Trinity. In addition to this we could say that there is an abundance of forest wood in all parts of Texas, it would be the most important discovery in the whole catalogue.—N. O. Picayune.

### O'CONNELL AT RICHMOND—BY BENNET.

After dinner we walked out to the garden, and who should we find holding forth there, but the great Dan O'Connell, surrounded with half a dozen of the joints of his long tail—and very respectable joints they appear to be. Dan, though a perfect apocrypha to the Tories here, is a very good looking man—has a fine, open, Irish face, that looks as cheerful as a choice potato, capitally done, on the first day a passenger at sea is getting over his sickness. I soon found that the great Dan was the lion of Richmond for that day at least. All the ladies who crowded the house, principally from the city on a Sunday excursion, took a peep at him when and how they could. Some looked through the windows—some through the bushes—some through their fingers, fat and fine—and several young ladies tried it over their fans, as they very quietly passed him in the next gravel walk. Sat. Courier.

### COM. HULL—A CONTRAST.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena says it is reported that Com. Hull is to have the command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and will hoist his flag on board the Ohio ship of the line. The capor of the Guerriere hold now no higher rank than he did at the date of that brilliant achieve-

### ment. Capt. Dacres, the commandor of the Guerriere, was made a Rear-Admiral at the coronation.—lb.

### Ex-Sheriff Parkins, of London, entertained celebrated in New York for the violence of his temper, his self-persecution, and his five years imprisonment for perverting contempt of Court, is now residing in New Jersey; a friend having given him the occupation of a house, with furniture. His iron frame, at seventy two, is stated to be as hale as that of many a man at fifty.—lb.

### CROWS versus ALCOHOL.

Colonel B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn. When it first came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral. And though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo.

The colonel at length became weary of their ing stones, and resolved on trying the virtue of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn and scattered it over his field. The black birds came and partook with their usual relish; and as usual they were soon pretty well covered with such a cooling and caeking, such a strutting and staggering! The scene was like what I will make no invidious comparison—yet it was very much like—

When the boys attempted to catch them they were not a little amused at their zigzag course through the air: At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in haw, haw, haw, and shouting either the praises or curses of alcohol; it was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason, as very much like—

But the colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadily against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing, while they went and pulled up the corn of his neighbors. To return like a dog to his vomit—like a washed sow to the mire—no they. They have too much respect for their character, black as they are, again to be found drunk.—Peoria Register.

### DEED.

In this town on the 1st instant, of convalescence, ARTHA DEWS, daughter of Rev. Dr. Dew, and Martha B. Fronts, aged 2 years, 9 months and 15 days. This interesting child, who has always been favoured with excellent health, and who displayed an unusual maturity of mind, with a very pleasant disposition, was, in the short space of nine hours, taken from the embraces of her fond parents, to the bosom of Hifa who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God."

Alas! how changed that lovely flower, Which bloomed and cheered our hearts!

Fair fleeting comfort of an hour, How soon we're called to part!

And shall our bleeding hearts arraign That God, whose ways are love? Or vainly cherish anxious pain For her who rests above?

No!—let us rather humbly pay Obedience to his will, And with our inmost spirits say: "The Lord is righteous still."

From adverse blasts, and lowering storms, Her favoured soul He bore, And with yon bright angelic forms, She lives to die no more.

The "Watchman of the South," & "Southern Christian Herald," will please copy the above.

At Salisbury on Tuesday 4th Inst. Capt. ROBERT WOOD, a native of this town, aged 65 years. He formerly was an officer in the United States Army

DR. T. J. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, MAY be seen at the Mansion Hotel until the 15th September. Those wishing his services had best apply previous to the 15th Inst., as Dr. F. will leave immediately after for Philadelphia, and will not return to Salisbury until the Spring of 1839. September 8—1w7

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, for an act to incorporate "the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy." September 1st, 1839.—16

TOWN PROPERTY AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable property, lying in the TOWN of STATESVILLE, N. Carolina. Five adjoining Lots in said Town, on which is the "EAGLE HOTEL,"

Also directly opposite said Hotel, a Town Lot, containing one and a half Acres, on which there is a good Blacksmith Shop

100 ACRES

of Good Land adjoining the Town, 24 acres of which are under good cultivation, and 7 acres of excellent meadow. The arable and meadow Lands are enclosed, the rest is in timber. Also

FOUR ACRES, contiguous to the Methodist Church. The 4 Acres together with the above Lot 1-3 acres are the property of James F. Harbin.

For terms apply to William Harbin, Esq., at the "Village Hotel," E. W. Jones at the "Eagle Hotel," or to James F. Harbin, opposite Eagle Hotel, in the Town of Statesville. Statesville, August 30, 1838—6w8

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



### WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1839.

To Correspondents, "Clara" in our next.

### THE DOCTRINE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

We observed in a late number, that we never had heard a question made as to the right of amendment to make known their wishes to their representative, but that the effect of such instructions was the contrived point. It may be some to explain our views on this subject a little more fully. In the celebrated discussion of Dr. Potts resolutions in 1834 and '35, the Whigs conceded the right not only to instruct, but the correlative obligation of the representatives to obey or resign, where the instruction did not convey a command against the institution. In the proposed instructions to Mr. Mangum, however, they contended that nothing ordered to be done was unlawful, requiring a violation of an oath, and therefore no obedience could be expected. They insisted, that as such instructions were not binding, but wanted assents upon the rights of conscience, the Senator in question might properly disregard them without resigning his trust. We know that a good many very sensible Whigs, at that day, held that there was no obligation, moral or political, that compels an instrumental representative either to obey or resign, in his own sense of right does not sanction such instructions. This position is taken and defended by very strong and elevated considerations of duty, we confess, yet there are many difficulties in the way of its correctness. It is not out of purpose at present to discuss the merits of that question. Neither would it be at all necessary for the next General Assembly to decide whether the instructions which they might perchance give Messrs. Brown and Strange, ought to have binding effect? They might come to the affirmative of this proposition, but they have no power to prevent them from adopting the negative. It is therefore manifest, that the effect of the given instructions is a question to be raised and decided, in the first instance, by the instructed and not the instructors. If the former party should refuse or peculiar associations of from a sense of consistency, should give more weight to instructions than their authors believed them entitled to carry it is their own misfortune and not the other party's fault. We think the most consistent Whig in North Carolina might consistently tell Messrs. Brown & Strange, as they wished them to vote against the Sub-Treasury that measure should ever come up in the House. So, we think might the Legislature of North Carolina convey their wishes on this subject, to these gentlemen. Call these communications what you may—requests, exhortations or instructions, they are not only perfectly allowable, but oft times most proper and necessary. They might be often a guide and assistance to the representative in difficult and nearly balanced questions, and might be the occasion of just complaint if they were withheld. We think the Whig party should refrain from instructing Mr. Brown, and he were to come before the same body for re-election, would he not have good right to say to them, "Gentlemen, you ought not to turn me out for not voting against the Sub-Treasury measure. You knew