



# WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:  
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1839.

To Correspondents.—We regret that we are unable to publish the very ingenious and simple tables for keeping school accounts, furnished us from an esteemed source. It would require, as to part at least of the defalcation, cuts, which we are not in possession of.

### THE COMMITTEES REPORT.

The special Committee on the subject of the Swartwout defalcations, have reported. We have seen only a general review taken of this report in the National Intelligencer, from which it appears, that the case is even worse against the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates, than had been supposed. They state that up to the year 1837, Swartwout actually made true returns of the balances against him, and that the money was retained by him, by the consent of the accounting officers of the Treasury, and that this fact was not concealed from the Secretary himself.

They say that the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout by means of fraud, and false returns, commenced in 1837, and not soon after, and that the balance stated by him, with his plunderings since that time, constitute the sum total of his defalcation. The Committee further state, that they soon found out that the statements furnished to Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the First Comptroller, the Solicitor, and the First Auditor of the Treasury, were "not to be relied on as auxiliaries in finding out either the law, or the facts of the case." In other words, they were false.

They state that the present Collector, Mr. [Name], refused to render a statement of the balances against him, but from what they ascertain, it is pretty clear, that he is proceeding in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

They state further, that the defalcations of Swartwout and others, did not grow out of any deficiency of the law, but arose from the incapacity of the money-holding officers, committed to by the men appointed to check them, and the culpable neglect of the Secretary himself.

They say that Swartwout was a bankrupt when he was appointed to the office of collector at New York, and that he wasted the public money in ruinous speculations.

It is thus but too manifest, that immense amounts of public money have been filched from the Treasury, by the negligence and corruption of officers appointed to take care of it. Many of these officers were retained by Mr. Van Buren after their unfaithfulness and incapacity, were known to him: some of them are kept in office to the present moment. Mr. Woodbury, to say the least of him, is known to be utterly incompetent to the management of the finances of this nation. Very many of the most honorable statesmen of the country, believe that it is more knave than fool. Yet he has been retained for years, and is still pertinaciously kept at the head of the Treasury.

### MR. STANLY.

The late Washington papers contain a kind and gentlemanly notice of statement of Mr. Duncan in the Globe, to wit: "Mr. S. did not deliver the speech which he did not speak fifteen minutes, &c. &c." Mr. Stanly publishes the names of several gentlemen, embracing Whigs, Democrats, Conservatives and Whigs, who all testify to the correctness of the report, and the falsehood of Mr. Duncan's charges. They prove that Mr. Duncan, was at least, an hour in delivering his speech, and that if the report in any respect varies from the original, it is in being untrue. The gentlemen making this statement are Messrs. Prentiss, Cheatham, Taylor, Bond, Word, Wise, Calhoun, Thompson, Shields, Jenifer, Mallory, Kennedy, Grantland, Jackson, Hopkins, J. Garland, James Graham, R. Shepperd, Deberry, Lewis Wilkes, Bond and Crockett, all members of the House of Representatives, and Mr. [Name] the Reporter for the National Intelligencer, who took down the speech as delivered. Dr. Duncan, the Ohio Senator, who brought himself to the notice of such contempt, with all respect and forbearance could have saved him from the imminent reprimand by the House, if he had been proposed, and the urgent mat-

ters pressing on the attention of Congress. What makes the conduct of this man the more ineffably contemptible, is the fact that although his publication was prepared for several days before hand, he yet did not bring it out till the day after the bill against defalcation became a law. Well might Mr. Prentiss call this "a law for the protection of cowards." But Mr. Duncan had, if he had only known it, a safer protection than that: a want of character! We are assured from all quarters, that any gentleman in Congress, would be considered as degraded, who would notice anything he might say. His open recognition, as the bully of the party has given him all his importance.

All of a sudden we find our country on the verge of war, with the most powerful nation on Earth. The history of the case is, that a few lawless wood cutters from the British side of the line, entered upon the Territory in dispute between the two nations, and commenced cutting timber on the Aroostook River. These trespassers were armed, and when applied to by the civil authorities of Maine to desist, made defiance to the American authority. The Governor of Maine, with the advice of the Legislature, sent the Land Agent with an armed force to expel them and secure the timber: but in the discharge of this duty, he was seized and carried into the interior of the British Province. Sir John Harvey, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, immediately ordered out a force for the double purpose of putting down an unauthorized body of men who had seized on some public arms, and were about to march to the support of the plunderers, and to prevent the Americans from exercising jurisdiction over the disputed Territory. He alleges the existence of an agreement by which the British authorities are to have jurisdiction, until the question of ownership shall be settled. Mr. VAN BUREN in his message to Congress, on the subject of this dispute, alleges that this is a mistake on the part of his excellency—that no such agreement exists. The Governor of Maine, says his object is only to expel the trespassers and secure the timber cut from being carried off, and that when that is done, he will withdraw his forces and leave the matter in statu quo: but insists that the British authorities must not interrupt him in this course: nor must they attempt to maintain an exclusive possession of the Territory by force. It would seem that the matter of difference between the two countries, is so very slight, that it might be very easily settled. The main question is, who shall drive off the depredators from the common property of both? The following recommendation signed by our Secretary of State, and the British Minister, ought to lead to a present pacification at least, and we hope will do so.

### MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northeastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquility and the public property, both forbearing as far as practicable to exert any authority, and when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favorable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question, thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and, as it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of difference can be of but little moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows: Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdrawn beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and, if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert jointly or separately, according to agreements between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

thority to make arrangement on the subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they now earnestly do, to the Governments of New Brunswick & Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herebefore set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definite conclusion on the subordinate point on which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State of the U. States of North America.  
H. S. FOX, H. B. M. Esqy  
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1839.

Lest however, impudence on either side should lead to a conflict of arms, Congress is about to arm the President with plenary power to meet the issue; A bill was reported to the House authorizing the President "to resist any attempt of Great Britain to enforce by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction," also the raising of twenty new Regiments with a corresponding number of officers for five years unless they can be sooner dispensed with; also the completion of the vessels of war now authorized by law.

We learn verbally that this bill passed the House of Representatives, and that the sum of ninety millions was authorized to be borrowed by the President. War at this juncture, would be a dire calamity for our country but if it must come we must meet it like patriots. We learn that great unanimity exists among all parties in Congress on this subject.

### THE VIRGINIA SENATOR.

After twenty-eight ineffectual ballottings for Senator, in the Legislature of Virginia, the election has been indefinitely postponed. The Whigs had evidently a majority, but being unable to agree upon any individual, a vacancy will have to exist till next winter. Mr. Rives and Mr. Chapman Johnson, each at several ballottings came within five votes of being elected. Some few were inexorably bent on going for the man, who by an independent and high minded act, had brought upon himself the hottest wrath of the dominant party: While others could never be brought to support the advocate of the protest—the veto power, and the EXPUNGER. We cannot help respecting the scruples of each side, but we greatly deplore the effect. That Virginia should have failed to perform a high duty under the Constitution, from personal considerations, is a precedent that may do much harm.

John Y. Mason, was the locofoco candidate throughout, his highest vote was 73. The last ballot stood, Mason 67, Rives 76, scattering 17.

### WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

This work which is enthralled with a provoking misnomer we believe is about to prove a profitable investment. We give below three articles from the "Wilmington Advertiser," which are in a high degree encouraging. It will be remembered, that the State holds stock in this company for the literary fund, to the amount of 600,000 dollars.

"The First Cotton ever brought to this market from Johnson county, arrived this week, via the Rail Road; and the price for which it sold, 14 cents, must surpass the most sanguine expectations of the producer. We hope that this, is but the commencement of a profitable and brisk traffic between the two places.—Patriotism, pride and interest should unite to produce such a result.

"Vast quantities of produce still encumber the depots of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; but with the facilities for transportation which the Company now possess, they will be enabled to place it all in market in the course of three weeks.

### THE QUEENS SPEECH.

Our London correspondent forwarded to us, in his letter of the 5th instant, (inserted to-day) a copy of the Queens speech at the opening of Parliament. The annexed is the only passage which possesses any interest for the readers of our country. The remainder is the driest possible detail of matters already known to the Public.—Nat. Int.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valor of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefits of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of their own great national resources."

His Excellency EDWARD B. DUDLEY arrived in Wilmington on 23d ult., where he will remain for several weeks.

Wilmington Advertiser.

### FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. BROWN & STRANGE.

The Signers Senators, and mis-Representatives of North Carolina.

This pair of promising Twins have been in the habit of talking long and loud about their Democracy; the will of the People; the right of instructions, and the consequent duty of obedience. And they have in the Senate Chamber often told and taunted Senators from other States, (whenever a majority of their Legislatures expressed opinions against their judgment and public acts) "He that knoweth his masters will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." It appears now, however, all this was sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal; a mere sound dignifying nothing; a clap-trap, and a bag of wind. These very disobedient servants and their party in North Carolina, revolutionized Judge Mangum out of the Senate of the United States. A part of the very same party also, revolutionized Mr. Rives and Gov. Tyler, of Virginia out of the Senate of the United States. Each of these honorable Senators acted in obedience to the democratic doctrines and the known will of their respective States. They resigned their commissions, gave up their seats and went home; that their sovereign States might be fairly and faithfully represented in the councils of the nation according to the voice of the people and the will of the State spoken through its Legislature. But, now the tables are turned, and the scene is changed. Brown and Strange know the opinion and will of their State just expressed by the Resolutions of their Legislature: they know the will of their master, and yet they will neither obey nor resign; but disregard their instructions and hold on to their seats in open and palpable violation of the democratic doctrines upon which they rode into power and place.—These are the gentlemen who deliver lectures on consistency, and get (Pharisee-like) on the house tops to proclaim their Democracy. Verily, time, the only true test, has clearly shown they have the outside of Democrats, and the inside of Aristocrats.—They fish with Democratic bait, but use Aristocratic Hooks. This is the dought-faceted Democracy, and double-dealing of Senators who ought to be honorable men. These democratic doctors will not take their own medicine; they will prescribe and administer Brown Pills and Strange doses to others, to work them out, but they will not take or taste their own physic!! This would be a small game for a Dutch Doctor, or a petty-fogging quibble in a county court; but for honorable Senators to resort to hairsplitting and special pleading, when learning the opinion of a sovereign State is a gross fraud upon the right of instructions, and "a mean shuffling perversion," which should mark and brand with deep degradation, the Senator who has entrenched himself behind the flimsy pretext of disingenuous men. Let these pretors beware of the wrath to come. Let them remember the off-ended majesty of the People, will speak in tones of thunder to their stiff-necked and selfish Senators, who hear their voice and regard it not; who know their will, and treat it with contempt. Well, here is a lesson, and a practical commentary upon the dangerous influence of party power and Executive patronage. Senators Brown and Strange, have shuffled off the responsibility which they owe to their State; and in defiance of the known rights and expressed will of the People they yield implicit obedience to the pleasure of the Executive: and are ready whenever the President requires it, to kneel down and kiss his hand: because he is the head of his party, and the fountain of power. Hence the President, in these office-hunting and money loving days, is stronger than the People. Shall the President, or the People command and govern? Now, who will say as the Tories did in the Revolution, "God save the King (President); or who will say as the Whigs of that eventful period, "God save the People!—Let every man speak for himself, and act accordingly.

A VOTER.

### FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Editor.—I received a letter from a friend, stating that Mr. Edney read a letter in Concord, at the election for Major General, as he understood the reading of the letter, that I had requested Gen. Allen to resign the office of Brigadier through the agency of my friend, Major McGinnis. This is a conversation that never passed between McGinnis and myself. I have also seen a certificate signed by a good many officers of Cabarrus, stating that they understood the reading of the letter in the same way, and that it had a considerable influence against Allen's election.

### F. LOCKE.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 29.

The warlike aspect of affairs, as exhibited in Washington, is having a sensible effect upon the money market, and stocks have rapidly fallen to-day. There is a good deal of panic, as is natural, in such a fear of such a calamitous event, in such a commercial community as this.

5 o'clock The land mail from the East is just distributed. We have the Boston papers of yesterday, but there is not one item of later intelligence from the Aroostook or Houlton frontier. A letter in the Boston Courier says the United States at Houlton will take no part and make no movement till they have orders from Washington. Videttes have just been established from Bangor to Houlton. The excitement in Maine seems to be subsiding, by the appearance of the newspapers. The cool letter of Governor Everett to the Legislature seemed to be making people wait in quiet for the General Government, of whose intentions there is intense anxiety in Maine to hear. The British Warfield of the disputed territory, now detained at Bangor, yet

refuses to take his liberty on parole. The rumor about the fight has no foundation in fact.

From Lower Canada, we learn that Sir John Harvey has officially informed Sir John Colborne of the facts attending "the invasion" of the disputed territory, and it is very probable that he has called for aid. There are now in the Canadas and the Provinces 18,000 British troops—more than were there during the last war, and among them are some of the best regiments in the British service.

The Message on Maine affairs, which the President is reported to be preparing, is awaited here with extreme anxiety.

Sir John Harvey, a Boston paper states, was an aid of the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

The French steam ship Velocae came into our harbor last night from Baltimore.

### MARRIED.

Near Chatsworthville, in Chatooga county, Georgia, on the 14th February, by the Rev. N. M. Roads, Mr. WILLIAM M. FLOWMAN, formerly of Surry county, N. C., to Miss MARY LIDA, youngest daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq., formerly of Grinnett county, Georgia.

### Died.

At his residence in Wilkes county, N. C., on the 15th February, 1839, in the 58th year of his age, Col. JOHN MARTIN, sen., leaving a large family and numerous relatives & friends to mourn their sad bereavement.

The deceased had long been a prominent citizen of the county in which he lived. In the business of the County Courts, of which he was a member, and in all the internal police of the county, he bore an important and useful part.—Distinguished for the natural powers of his mind, improved by extensive reading and reflection, his opinions had a weight and influence among his associates, rarely to be found in those destitute of a liberal education and extended opportunities. For several years previous to his death, he had devoted much of his time to the study of medicine, as well to gratify a natural taste for that science, as to make himself useful in the neighborhood where he lived—his known success in the practice is the best evidence of the correctness of the knowledge which he had acquired.

Col. Martin was three times elected to represent his county in the Legislature of the State—twice in the House of Commons and once in the Senate. For the last five years of his life he was an orderly member of the Baptist Church, and in his religious faith was firm and impregnable, manifesting to the last the fullest assurance of a well grounded hope in the enjoyment of a blessed and glorious immortality.—[Communicated.]

### MANAGER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Rich and Splendid Lottery,

CAPITAL PRIZES,  
80,000 DOLLARS!  
\$25,000—\$20,000—\$15,000

Alexandria Lottery,  
CLASS NO. TWO FOR 1839.

To be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C.  
positively on Saturday, 20th April, 1839.

### Magnificent Prizes.

- 1 Splendid Prize of \$50,000
- 1 Prize of 25,000
- 1 do 20,000
- 1 do 15,000
- 1 do 10,000
- 1 do 9,000
- 1 do 8,000
- 1 do 7,500
- 1 do 7,016
- 2 Prizes of 5,000
- 3 do 4,000
- 4 do 3,000
- 5 do 2,500
- 10 do 2,000
- 20 do 1,500
- 50 do 1,000
- 50 do 750
- 133 do 500

Besides Prizes of \$250—\$200—\$150—\$100  
\$80—\$60—\$50—\$40, and Lowest Prize \$20  
15 Draw Numbers out of 75.

Tickets only \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5  
Eighths \$2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets \$260  
Do do 26 Half do 130  
Do do 26 Quarter do 65  
Do do 26 Eighth do 32 1/2

Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address  
D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,  
Richmond, Va.

### FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Kendall & Sturdevant, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in Wadesborough, on Tuesday next Court, beginning on the second Monday in March, the STORE HOUSE, together with the parcels of LOTS adjoining, lately occupied by the firm of Kendall & Sturdevant. Six months credit will be given, and approved security required.  
THOS. S. ASHE, Trustee.  
March 9, 1839—1w32

### State of North Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
January Term, 1839.

A. Alexander, and  
Win. H. Archibald, } Original Attachment levied on Land.  
James H. Burns, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendant, James H. Burns, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for four weeks, that the said James H. Burns come in, and replevy and plead to said suit, or judgment by default will be taken against him, and the land levied on, condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt.  
KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.  
March 9, 1839—4w32—Printer's fee \$5

### State of North Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
January Term, 1839.

J. F. & C. Phifer, } Original Attachment levied on Land.  
James H. Burns, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendant, James H. Burns, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for four weeks, that the said James H. Burns come in, and replevy and plead to said suit, or judgment by default will be taken against him, and the land levied on, condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt.  
KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.  
March 9, 1839—4w32—Printer's fee \$5

### State of North Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
January Term, 1839.

Barringer & Carson, } Original Attachment levied on Land.  
James H. Burns, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendant, James H. Burns, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for four weeks, that the said James H. Burns come in, and replevy and plead to said suit, or judgment by default will be taken against him, and the land levied on, condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt.  
KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.  
March 9, 1839—4w32—Printer's fee \$5

Mr. H. C. Jones:—

In the last number of your Paper I see another Advertisement signed "War-moth & Gibson," informing the Public, that we have again associated ourselves together in the Carriage Making Business. It is not the fact, the advertisement was put in without my advice or consent, and I want to inform the public through the columns of your Paper, that I have no connection with them.  
Very respectfully,  
JOHN GIBSON.  
March 9, 1839—1w32—Printer's fee \$1

### The Summer Session of the Salisbury Female Academy,

Will commence on the 14th of March.

### TERMS OF TUITION.

- 1st CLASS, per session, \$15 50
- 2nd Do. Do. 10 50
- French, 10 00
- Oriental Teaching, 8 00
- Wax Flowers, 6 00
- Lamp Mats, Worsted Work, Embroidery, &c. &c. 5 00
- Music per session, 25 00

Board in respectable families, can be had at eight or nine dollars per month.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,  
Principal.

N. B. Parents and Guardians desirous to patronize the Academy, are respectfully solicited to enter their daughters and Wards as near the commencement of the term as possible.

No deduction will be made for absence after entrance, except on account of sickness.  
Feb. 16, 1839—4w29

### JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

- 250 Plough Moulds,
- Bar Scallops and Tire Iron,
- 5000 Castings, assorted,
- 20 Bbls superfine Flour;
- 40 Bushels Mountain Irish Potatoes,
- 30 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
- 6000 lbs Lexington Cotton Yarns,
- 1500 lbs Bar Lead,
- 16 Kegs Powder,
- 10 doz. Superior Weeding Hoes,
- 75 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
- 8 Casks Rice,
- 25 Hds Moleasses,
- Sugar, Coffee, Nails and Salt.

by J. & W. MURPHY,  
Salisbury, March 1, 1839—1f31

### NO JOKE.

All persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 29th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination.  
WHEELER & BURNS,  
Salisbury, Feb. 23, 1839—1f—30.

### McDuff.

That well known & thorough bred Horse,

WILL make his Spring season at Charlotte and Concord, spending one half his time at each place, and will render service at the very low price of \$18 the season, and \$25 to insure a colt. The reason to commence the first of March, and end on the first of July. The subscriber desiring a newspaper puff of no advantage to a horse that is so well known, and so fully able to recommend himself as McDUFF certainly is; will merely state that he is a beautiful cheanut, full 15 hands 3 1/2 inches high, and was got by the famous running horse Washington, he by Timoleon, he by the justly renowned horse Old Sir Archy; McDuff's dam Perfection was got by Old Sir Archy; her dam by Ball's Old Florizel, her grand dam by Boil Air; her great grandam by Celar; her great grand grandam by the imported horse Why Not, which was a thorough bred mare, &c. &c., tracing to the finest stock of England. As to McDuff's racing performances, see Turf Register, vol. 1, pages 562, 564, 565, Vol. 11, pages 146, 251, 254, 303. Vol. 111, pages, 96, 188, 314, 368, from which it will appear that he was a long time on the turf and competed with some of the best horses in America always with credit, although notoriously in unskilled hands. View him and you will be delighted with his beauty and symmetry of form.—Try him and you will be pleased with his calls.  
WM. P. JOHNSON,  
March 1, 1839—1f31

### JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly  
Done at this Office.