

TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.

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From Chamber's Journal.

THE LAST CITATION.

Two criminals were executed at Madrid in 1838 for their ferocious and bloody conduct during the emute of 1835.

This bold and pertinacious assertion of their innocence by such undoubted criminals fills the mind with the most painful emotions.

Spain was governed, 1311, by Ferdinand IV., a monarch possessing many excellent qualities, being brave, just and generous.

About this period, which abounds in circumstances that show the superstition and intellectual darkness of all classes of people in Europe, the celebrated order of Knights Templars was abolished.

The last and most remarkable of these citations is connected with the history of the reigning family of this country; and its details are, perhaps, more touching and romantic than any that have preceded it.

Not so Jacques de Molay; he appears to have possessed qualities, both physical and mental, that might give the world assurance of a man; mingling the martyr's faith with the warrior's pride, he ne-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE.



RULES, DO THIS, AND LIBERTY GENTLY HARRISON.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 15, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1844.

ver qualified under the severest torture but strongly protested not only his own innocence, but that of his order.

Charles de Contault, Baron de Biron, was the friend of Henry IV. of France before that monarch came to the throne, and he continued to be his firm adherent for some time afterwards.

The Portuguese in 1740 threw off the yoke of Spain, and nominated John Duke of Braganza, to the throne.

When on the point of death, he said, 'I am going, but the queen will soon follow me, to answer before God's awful tribunal for the evils she has heaped upon my head.'

The New York Republic, a very ably conducted paper which has heretofore been neutral in politics, has raised the Whig Banner.

The count fascinated by the manners of the princess, (whose husband was absent with her father's army) paid her the most flattering attentions, which she carelessly, but it is believed innocently, admitted.

It is not to be supposed that this incarceration of a young and beautiful woman—the wife of a powerful monarch—for George in time became king of Great Britain—could be an unimportant secret.

There was no evidence against her that could justify a divorce; and on one occasion her husband made overtures to her for a reconciliation; but she proudly replied, 'If what I am accused of be true, I am unworthy of him; if the accusation be false he is unworthy of me; I will not accept his offer.'

George II, their son always believed in his mother's innocence, and had she survived her father, he would have restored her to rank as queen dowager.

Sophia's story remains on the page of history, a melancholy example of the miseries that may result from the neglect of those minor morals so important to woman.

The Hon. Bailie Peyton will take the stand. Q. Are you acquainted with the accused? A. I am; have lived his neighbor many years.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

The People of the United States vs. James K. Polk alias Little Jimmy.

The trial of this case commenced on the first day of June last, and will probably occupy the attention of the Court until November next—the law allowing the jury of the sovereign people before whom he is to be tried until that time to make up a verdict.

The first witness called to the stand was Winter W. Payne, of Alabama. His official station as member of Congress entitled him to be considered as a gentleman of strict veracity, and he consequently was not sworn.

Q. Did you not in January last write and publish an article in the Washington Globe in which you denounced him as a coward? A. I did.

Q. I understand you to say then that you take back all that you said previous to the nomination and recommend Col. Polk for the Presidency? A. I act in accordance with the "established usages of the party."

Q. Gen. Crabb, in what relationship, social, political, or otherwise, do you now stand to the accused? A. I am his political friend and ardent supporter for the Presidency.

Q. This then subjected him to the charge of falsehood?

A. It did, and one which he has never been able to relieve himself from.

Q. Do you know of any other instance in which he could be reasonably charged with falsehood?

A. I do: in 1836, he unequivocally pledged himself to the support of the Hon. Hugh L. White for the Presidency.

Q. You say you have lived some years neighbor to Col. Polk; can you tell us how he came by his title of Colonel?

A. I can't; it was an honorary title conferred on him as nominal aid to one of our Governors.

Q. Do you know of his ever having military command of any body of men, or of his having ever fought any battles?

A. He has never had command of any body of men, and I have never heard of his fighting but one battle, and that was with his brother at Columbia, who gave him a most unfraternal flogging, with a "young hickory," from which he takes his present title.

Q. Is it generally understood that he thus derived his title of "young hickory"?

A. I think it is not. It is supposed by many that he is really a sprout, or "sucker," that has sprung up by the decayed body of the old tree.

Q. What has been the general character and conduct of the accused in the official stations that he has heretofore occupied?

A. As speaker of the House of Representatives, which office was given him to mortify John Bell, whom Gen. Jackson hated, he was notorious for packing committees, and so unscrupulously partial and servile were his decisions to party favorites that the honest men of his own party lost confidence in him, and on an important occasion the House suspended the rule, and took the appointing of a committee into its own hands.

Q. What was his conduct as Governor of Tennessee?

A. It was so undignified and unbecoming his high station, that the people of that state repudiated him and his acts, nor has he ever since held office at their hands, although he has labored long and diligently for it.

Q. What was the general opinion of the conduct of Mr. Wise when he insultingly told Col. Polk in the Capitol that he was the "contemptible tool of a petty tyrant"?

A. There were many who thought him insolently bold, but I doubt if there was a member of the House who did not believe every word of it to be strictly true.

Q. Mr. Peyton, it is made a part of the defence of the accused, that he is a descendant of the patriots of the revolution, and great efforts have been made to bias the minds of the jury in his favor on that account.

A. I have an accurate historical knowledge of the whole Polk family. The ancestors of the accused, except Ezekiel Polk, were all WHIGS and PATRIOTS in the revolution, and all their descendants are WHIGS and PATRIOTS now.

Q. Are you sure that such was the fact?

A. If the annals of the past be correct, and the testimony of many living witnesses can be relied on, no person can doubt the truth of it.

Q. I remarked that no one should be held responsible for the acts or opinions of his ancestors; besides there are some who do not regard the badge of torism as any disgrace.

A. I do, and with the permission of the Court, I will read a few of them from the published volumes of the Congressional Debates:

March, 13, 1828, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers in the revolutionary war, Mr. Polk voted in the negative.

Subsequently on a bill to pay certain militia, &c., he voted in the affirmative.

March 18, 1830, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill. Same, vol. 6, part 1, p. 629.

March 29, "Mr. Polk spoke some time against the bill, and voted against it. Same, p. 635.

February 17, 1831, he voted against the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers. Same, part 5, p. 730.

May 2, 1832, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill. Same, vol. 8, part 2, p. 2713. Quite sufficient—you can stand aside.

General Crabb will take the stand. If the Court please, I shall require this witness to be sworn. I think his statement under oath would be more satisfactory to both parties.

By the Court: We think this distinction between witnesses rather invidious, and should be dispensed with; let the gentleman make his statement, and it may go to the jury for what it is worth.

Q. Gen. Crabb, in what relationship, social,

Q. Will you have the goodness to state, Sir, whether or not Col. Polk now on trial was a leading member of the Locofoco party when you denounced them all as "rogues and royalists," and held together as a party only by the "cohesive power of public plunder"?

A. He was, but I have taken that all back so far as it relates to him, since he has mounted my free trade hobby—helped me to break down Van Buren and his "old hunkers," and rendered me and my "chivalry" our essential service in aiding us to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of my favorite "Southern Confederacy." It is true, as can be proved by the "Madisonian," that he stole from Capt. Tyler the Texas pony that I gave him to amuse himself with while I attended to more important matters; and John Jones says, he stole some of Capt. Tyler's thunder also; but as he rides the pony so gracefully, as quite as much to my satisfaction as the Captain could have done, I shall not quarrel with him about that, but leave him to settle the matter with Mr. John Jones and Captain Tyler per se.

Q. It appears, then, that your attachment to the Locofoco party is merely nominal, or rather conventional, and that you still adhere to your former opinions?

A. Certainly; I have no use for them any further than they adopt my views and advocate my measures. I still believe everything I ever said of them as a party, and only retract so far as it relates to those who come out and swear allegiance to me and my "chivalry." I have given of the "old hunkers" a poke in the ribs that they will not soon forget, and if I can manage to keep my "chivalry" quiet until my plans are matured, I will soon have my Southern Confederacy on wheels. The Old Lion has retired to his cave blind with age, and his roar no longer alarms me, and if Clay be elected President, as I expect he will be, he will never dare to shake a rope over my head as Old Hickory did, and by the Eternal! I believe he would have used it too, if Clay had not helped me to get out of the scrape, for which I owe him many thanks. I am ashamed to acknowledge it before my chivalry, but—

By the Court Marshal, adjourn the Court until to-morrow.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Republic says—We are indebted to Freeman Hunt, Esq., for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation for the three quarters, ending June 30, 1843, when according to a late law, the new fiscal year terminated.

Exports from the United States. 1841. 1842. 1843. The Sea, 2,846,851 2,283,010 2,112,548

Total, 106,382,233 92,969,996 77,793,783. The most remarkable feature is the enormous quantity of cotton given for a little money.

From this, it would seem that 282,000,000 pounds more cotton was given in 1843 than in 1841, and \$5,000,000 less money received for it.

The Prospect.—The Editor of the Troy Whig says: "Hardly a day passes but we converse with intelligent Whigs from every section of the Union, on their way to Saratoga or Niagara, and they all tell the same story.

The Globe.—The Madisonian, the Tyler organ says: "We are not surprised that the honest, independent portion of the democratic party, are disgusted with the Globe. They place no confidence in it. They despise it. We were indeed formed by an eye witness, that at the Baltimore convention, when the prospect of the Globe convention, when the members by a messenger, was handed to the members by a messenger, a great many of them cast it from them upon the floor, stamped, and spit on it, manifesting the most utter contempt.