

NEW TERMS.

The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.

Subscription will be received for a less time than the year, unless paid for in advance. No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.

PROCLAMATION.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD B. DUDLEY, GOVERNOR, &c.

Whereas these presents shall come greeting: WHEREAS it has been officially reported to this department, that on the 13th day of November, 1839, one Nathan Lambeth, of Davidson county, in this State, was beaten, wounded and maimed; that he died; and whereas JOHN GOSS stands charged with the commission of said deed; and whereas Lee Wharton, Abner Ward, Alexander Bishop, John Deer and Hope H. Skeen were present at the abetting and maintaining the said John Goss in the perpetration of said felony; and whereas said offenders have fled and secreted themselves from the regular operations of the Law and Justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John Goss and his accomplices in the murder, may be brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Goss, and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars each, for one or either of his accomplices, to any person or persons who will apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any or all of the offenders and fugitives aforesaid, and confine them, or either of them, in the Jail, or deliver them, or either of them, to the Sheriff of Davidson county, in the State aforesaid. And I do, moreover, hereby require all Officers, whether Civil or Military, within this State to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the fugitives and offenders aforesaid. Given under my hand as Governor and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, Done at our City of Raleigh, this 20th day of October, 1840.

By Command, C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary.

Description of the Offenders named in the above Proclamation:

JOHN GOSS is about 23 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark curly hair, and has some specks of gunpowder in his hair—stout made and quick of speech. Lee Wharton is about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair hair and complexion, his nose thick and wide apart, large eyebrows, a brown look, voice fine, slow spoken and is stout made. Abner Ward is about 58 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches high, stoop shouldered, fair complexion, blue eyes, soft spoken and gray-headed. John Deer is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue eyes, spare made, thin visage, quick spoken, hair dark colored. Alexander C. Bishop is about 25 years old, fair and pale complexion, sandy colored hair, quick spoken, 5 feet 7 or 7 inches high and dark eyes. Hope H. Skeen is about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion and full face, dark hair and sandy made, and speaks in the ordinary way when spoken to.

PLANTER'S

(Late Davis) HOTEL. HAGUE & GIFFORD,

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis, will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

Boarders and Travellers,

their Table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive drivers and abundant provender. The establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction. Camden, S. C., Jan. 16, 1841—1y25

PRICES CURRENT AT

Table with columns for goods (e.g., Nails, Oats, Oil, Sugar) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Fayetteville, Feb 24, 1841, and various other commodities like molasses, sugar, and flour.

Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Gen'l. Harrison.

NO. 32—VOLUME IX. WHOLE NO. 448.

SALISBURY, MARCH 6, 1841.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of deed in Trust to me executed by Thomas Foster, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, on the 17th and 18th days of March next, at Mocksville

The HOUSES and LOTS of the said Thomas Foster, in the Town of Mocksville now occupied as a TAVERN; A large quantity of

STORE GOODS

Several Head of Horses and Mules; Household and Kitchen Furniture; 3 Sets of Blacksmith Tools; 2 or three Wagons; 1 Barouche; and 1 Carry All; &c. &c.

Also, on the 19th and 20th days of the same month, at Foster's Mill and Still-house, will be sold the Mill Tract of Land, containing

260 or 70 ACRES.

with all the improvements thereon, consisting of Dwelling House and necessary out buildings, a Grist Mill, with three sets of runners; a Saw Mill and an Oil Mill, all in good repair. The Stillhouse tract contains about Two Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, five Stills, two boilers, and 80 or 100 Stands. A large stock of HOGS of an excellent breed; some Cattle, &c. The terms of the sale will be made known on the days thereof. THOMAS S. MARTIN, Trustee. February 27, 1841—4w31

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September 1840, a negro man named

DAVY

from thirty five to forty years of age. Davy is a tall black fellow, with his front teeth out. Which negro I have no doubt has been persuaded from me, as I have good reason to believe he is harboured in Salisbury by a certain man at this time. I will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negro in some safe Jail, so that I get him, or for proof sufficient to convict any person in legal proceedings of harbouring or having harbored said negro. I appoint Charles S. Pardee, of Concord, N. C. my lawful agent during my absence from this State. ROBT. HUIE. Dec 4, 1840—1f19

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

- 50 sacks L. P. Salt (large size) 100 bushels Altam do 7 hds Sugar. 40 bags Coffee. 500 Plover Moulds, 100 prs Trace Chains, 20 dozen Wedding Hoops, 150 lbs Spanish Indigo, 200 lbs Dutch Madder, 500 lbs Spun Cotton, 100 lbs Turkey red Yarn, 200 Bottles Snuff, 500 lbs Potty, 500 lbs Tallow Candles, 12 bushels Clover Seed (new crop) 15 Ds. Herds Grass do. Daily expected 8 Hds N. Orleans Molasses (new crop) By J. & W. MURPHY. Jan. 23, 1841.—1f26

Fresh—Cheaper than ever.

The Subscriber has lately returned from Charleston where he purchased a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Groceries, which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

- Havana & Brown Sugar, from 10 to 12 cents per lb. first quality. Loaf Sugar, first quality. Coffee—prime quality. Hyson Tea—choice. Molasses good, a best quality. LIQUORS superfine—French Brandy, at from \$5 to \$4 per gallon; Holland Gin \$1.50 to \$2 per gallon; Jamaica and Northern Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of domestic Liquors. WINES—Madeira, Port, Toneriffe, Claret, Muscat, Malaga, Champagne. LONDON ALE AND PORTER. The best assortment of Family Groceries ever brought to this market—Macaroni, Vermacelli, French Prunes, Malaga Grapes, Raisins best quality: Salt Fish—Mackerel, Anchovies, Herrings, Sardines—Nuts of all kinds—Sugar and Butter Crackers, Ginger Nuts— LEMONS, ORANGES & OYSTERS. CANDIES, all kinds, at 50 cents per lb. for cash; Starch, Indigo's, Coppers, Madder, Spice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, &c. Garden Seed of all kinds. Gentlemen's Suppers furnished to order. First rate Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Macouba and Scotch Snuff—best Spanish Cigars from 25 to 50 cents dozen—TOYS of various kinds—Powder and Shot; Razors, Breast-pins, and many other articles. The subscriber has removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Buie—He invites the public to come and examine and taste his good things. F. R. ROUCHE. January 23, 1841—1f26

Poetical.

From the Metropolitan for December.

THE SIGH.

Gentle sigh, the breath of lovers, Vapour of a secret fire, Which by thee itself discovers, Ere yet daring to aspire; Sweetest note of whispered anguish, Harmony's refined part, Striking, whilst thou seem'st to languish, Full upon the tender heart; Softest messenger of passion,— Stealing through a crowd of spies, That constrain the outward fashion, See! the lips, and guard the eyes; Viewless herald of emotion, Wing thee to my Laura's ear; Tell her all my heart's devotion! Tell her she alone is dear. Hopeless sigh! ah! why discover Passion, deep as Tasso knew? Is it not enough to love her, Whom I may not—dare not woo? Cease, oh! cease, to breathe my anguish, Faithless tell tale as thou art; Softly into silence languish, Die upon this breaking heart.

LET NOT A TEAR.

Let not a tear drop quiver, Nor a single breast be moved, Though here we part forever With those we long have loved. Deep in our hearts be buried The grief we long must feel, Our parting too be hurried, Least sorrow e'er it steal. To 'home, sweet home,' we're flying, Swift as the long-lost dove; Then damp not now by sighing, 'The joys of those we love.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old practical, hard-working Farmer, in the neighborhood of Amherst, New-Hampshire, who commenced the world as a day-labourer, and who, notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry, added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay, and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is holed in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and, after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which has yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the land from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently matured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred and fifty bushels and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices, to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

THE ELECTRICAL EEL AT THE AD. ELAIDE.

This curious fish is forty inches in length. It was not seen to eat until two months after it was brought to the gallery; but some blood was placed daily in its tub among the water, and this it is supposed, supplied it with the means of life. After it was experimented upon by Mr. Faraday, it appeared to be in better health, and commenced eating, making its first meal off four small fish! at present it eats one daily. It produces all the effects common to electricity—chemical decomposition, evolution of heat, the sparks, &c. A fish between four and five inches in length, half a minute after it was caught, was placed in the tub with the eel, forming itself into a coil, it struck the fish, which instantly turned lifeless on its side; the eel then swallowed it with evident gulf. The shocks of the eel, Professor Faraday found, are strongest from the tail; and a gudgeon, which was thrown into the tub, evidently aware of this, kept his head opposite to that of the eel, and escaped—there they were, gudgeon and eel, nec a nec, regarding each other with profound attention.

WIVES OF THE TURK.

An inquirer, through the Journal of commerce, wishes to know if the Turks now-a-days have more than one wife. As we have

been among these men of long beards and pipes, though we have seen but little of the wives, we can answer the question with the more confidence.

The Turk has rarely more than one wife; the Koran allows him four. The considerations which restrain him are these; in the first place, his means will seldom permit it—each wife must have her separate apartments, her separate servants, her separate table, and all the ceteras of a distinct establishment. In the second place, the affection for the one which he already has, may render him indifferent about another. The Turk considers his wife as inferior to himself, but he loves her; he is pleased even with her whims, and would rush down for pyretarics to avenge an insult that had been offered. In the third place, if he has married into a wealthy or influential family, the fear of giving offence and thereby forfeiting some scheme of personal ambition, restrains him. He seldom therefore avails himself of the liberties of the Koran, and is often perhaps less given to excess than some who live under a system less latitudinarian in its matrimonial and moral code. As for bachelors among the Turks, as the Journal suggests, such a thing is not known. You might as well look for crab apples in a peach orchard, or a last year's almanac on the toilet of a lady.—Phila. North Amer.

Reminiscences of the late War.—A writer in a western paper, who was a staff officer in a volunteer corps called out by the patriotic proclamation of Gen. Smith, gives an account of divers causes other than the love of country, the love of glory, or the love of fight, which induced men to leave their homes and friends for the field of battle and the chances of war. One of these heroes discoursed to the following effect: "If Hannah had not been snappish and made me do all the milkin and churning tew, I should never have been here. She told me she gues'd I'd be sorry I listed—but she druv me to distraction. I'd rather stand the bullets than her ternal clatter of tongue, knives, and forks and tin things. If she's a wider its all her own fault.—Tell her I dew dream of her and the baby sometimes—I talkate all things are forordained to all eternity, and if I die in fightin I shant have the expenses to pay off a long spell of sickness.—good by, Ephraim; you barn't got no more tobacco than will dew you hum, have ye?"

An Old Sailor's voyage through life.—The following is an extract from the log book of Mr. Thomas Parker, a naval officer in the revolutionary war, who died some time since at Boston, aged fifty years. "First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sails set—spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them from our stores: Weather variable—short gales of wind spoke several of the vessels our superior in speed to reef—made signals of distress—sailed in and bore away. Latter part of the voyage, contrary winds—current of drift—sailed toward leeward—toward the end of the voyage cleared up—with the quadrant of honesty had an observation—corrected and made up my reckoning—and, after a passage of fifty years came to in Mortality Road, with the calm, unrudder surface of the Ocean of Eternity in view."

A New Town Affair.—The inhabitants of a town in Connecticut, it is said, have voted that, whereas the selling of rum is profitable to the seller and unprofitable to the town, the town will take the business into their own hands. They accordingly appointed a man to sell spirits for them, voted him a salary, ordered the select men to furnish the rum, and directed the agent to register every man who bought the rum and the quantity bought.

The mother who brings up her daughters to lie in bed till nine or ten in the morning, and when they do get up, to sit idly in the parlor, or perhaps to hammer a few tunes on the piano, without teaching them the art and trade of house-keeping and of superintending every part of the house, from the garnet to the cellar—using the broom occasionally, without mittens—does not discharge her duty properly as a parent.

The doings of conscience.—It appears by a letter in the Boston Atlas, that Gen. Evans, member of Congress of Maine, has received enclosed in a letter, without date or signature, post marked Boston, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, due to the United States for duties short paid, some years ago, with a request that it should be paid into the Treasury of the U. States—which was accordingly done.

State of North Carolina, SURRY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1840. Nancy Hatcher, vs Charles F. Hatcher. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Charles F. Hatcher is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman and the Greensborough Patriot, that the said Charles F. Hatcher appear for, at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its 'nominal' territory, and in the plenitude of its power, to cast the axis of jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not

Twenty-sixth Congress.

DEBATE

In the House of Representatives, on Mr. Pickens war Report. Saturday, Feb. 13, 1841.

ALEXANDER McLEOD AND THE STEAMBOAT CAROLINE.

Mr. Pickens, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1837-8; as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat. No objection being made— Mr. Pickens sent in the report as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report: It appears that the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, and perhaps from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, and collected a great many in the neighborhood, some from curiosity, some from idleness, and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from testimony regularly taken (see H. R. Doc. No. 302, pages 46 and 39 of the 25th Congress.) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except, perhaps, one small six-pounder field-piece belonging to a passenger.—The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that even in war, a neutral Power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognized in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent Power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign Powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province. Abstractly speaking, who was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, and on the night of the day she commenced running she was seized, while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the dock. Now, the instigation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the territory of the British Government; for, at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its 'nominal' territory, and in the plenitude of its power, to cast the axis of jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not

the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased, also, to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; an eminent jurist describes them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognized as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," the Minister asserts it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law.—Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuit of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility.—But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest; but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great Power, revolting to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is hoped, will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the 'liberation' of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray, and there were reasons to induce the belief that McLeod was participes criminis. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. But, upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested in any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the peace and dignity of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand, and upon the assertion as to facts, of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offence charged then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subjected to the laws of nations in war, but as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man hostis humani generis—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptance of the term, then, under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged, committed as it was in a peaceful state, as far as this individual is one purely against the