

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Seven days later from Europe.

old fellow amongst them who attracted my notice particularly. He was just the sort of man one sees in pictures of Napoleon's *vile garde*, with soldier legibly written on every one of his features, and in every movement of his upright, military figure; his hands and face weather-beaten to the color of mahogany; his gaze stern and fixed; his thick iron gray moustache covering his mouth, and the points descending almost on his breast. He had evidently made a sort of attempt to furnish himself up for this melancholy parade. His uniform jacket had had the dust knocked out of it, and was buttoned close up to the chin, as well as the intermittent buttons would allow; his forage cap, or rather what remained of it, was placed on his head with a certain air of smartness, and his tattered shoes were fastened with bits of twine. Pipe clay and blacking had of course not been at his command.

I was on the parade ground as a mere spectator, and while we were waiting the arrival of the officer commanding, I walked up to the prisoner I had described, and offered him a cigarette, at the same time giving him the ones I was smoking to light it with. His face brightened up with pleasure, and he thanked me energetically.

"Mil gratas señor!" said he. "It is many days since I tasted tobacco."

"Do you miss it much?" I asked.

"More than anything," was the reply. "Díos sabe, or ration of food is small enough, but I would give half of it each day for half a cigar."

"I can understand that," said I, "in an old soldier, and you appear to be a very old one."

"Bastante viejo. Old enough," said he: "I am a soldier since 1800. I have served with your countrymen, señor," added he, with a grim smile, "with your gran general, con el Lorde Wellington." Ah! those were times! *Habian soldados entonces*. There were soldiers then; but now—Pah!"

And taking a huge puff at his paper cigar, he looked around with much contempt at the boys and invalids by whom he was for the most part surrounded, and at a battalion of rather raw looking Christino recruits that was drawn up at right angles with the line of prisoners. I had a packet of cigarettes in my pocket, and I took them out and offered them to the old man.

"Many thanks, sir," said he; "no me hacen falta. I shall not want them; or stay—you won't miss it."

And taking the cigars from my hand, he turned round and gave them to a prisoner in the ranks behind, and who clutched them eagerly. Before I had time to ask the meaning of this strange proceeding, the general and his staff galloped up, the troops stood at attention, and I was obliged to step one side, with my curiosity ungratified.

Presently a shake was brought round, containing the lots which the prisoners were to draw. I was still observing the old soldier, and was near enough to hear what passed. It came to his turn to draw, and the shako was held out to him.

"Pase al adelante," growled the veteran.—"Move on, and never mind me. Put me down as a dead man. I'm ready."

"Pero Hombre!" said an officer who was superintending the drawing, "try your luck, the chances are ten to one in your favor. You must draw."

The Carlist persisted in his refusal.

"I do not want to draw," said he. "I know what it will be as well as if I had done so. My luck has always been bad, and is not likely to change to-day."

The officer insisted, however, and the man at length reluctantly put it in his hand and drew out a piece of paper.

"There it is," said he, as he slowly unfolded it, and exhibited the fatal words to those around. "Lo dice—I said it would be so."

And with a bitter smile he resumed his cigar, and began puffing away with the same composure as before. He and his nineteen companions in misfortune were marched into the Carlisist country and shot. There was no bungling this time. At the word "Fire," the twenty victims fell like one man, all dead.—*Philadelphia North American*.

## Franklin Academy,

ROCKFORD SURRY COUNTY, N. C.

**T**HIS Institution commenced its first session on Monday the 14th of April, under the conduct of the Rev. Wm. W. Burch, who is favorably known as a teacher in many parts of the State, and has for 8 or 10 years taught with great success, in the best Academies of Georgia and Mississippi. Under the care of such a teacher, this school cannot be surpassed by any in Western Carolina, and we can confidently recommend it to parents or guardians who wish their children or wards well instructed in all the branches of an Academical education.

The location of this Institution is among the most healthy in the State, being situated on the banks of the Yadkin, many miles above any thing like still water, and the surrounding country is very broken, consequently entirely free from any of the prevailing diseases incident to a level country and sluggish streams.

The terms of Tuition per Session of 5 months are as follows:

For Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic commenced, \$5 00

Arithmetic continued, English Gramar, Geography, History, &c. 8 00

The various branches of Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation, 10 00

Chemistry, Geology, the higher-branches of Mathematics, with the Languages, 12 50

Students entering the Academy after the commencement of the present session will be charged in proportion for the remaining time. Board can be had in the best families in the village and neighborhood at from \$3 to \$6 per month, including washing and candles.

W.M. P. DOBSON,  
F. K. ARMS, RONG,  
GEO. M. BURTON,  
N. H. BLACKWOOD,  
M. V. FOLGER,  
(524-w) Trustees.

April 26, 1845.

State of North Carolina—David County.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1845.

N. S. A. Chaffin, Adm'r. vs. Judith Long and others.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua B. Long, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Davie, at the Court-House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to complaints bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, J. Dingam, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D., 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

L. BINGHAM, c.e.

6w38—Printer's fee \$5 50

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Surry county, N. C., on Saturday the 12th April, a negro boy who says his name is Littleton, and belongs to John Hagan, of Belair, Lancaster District, South Carolina. Littleton is about 22 or 23 years of age, very dark complected, had on when taken up an old black jeans coat, white cotton pants, and an old wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward to prove property, pay charge and take him away or he will be dealt with according to law.

EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor.

April 1850. (52-tf)

tionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations. There were three modes by which a title might be acquired to a country like the Oregon: the first was by ancient discovery; the second by treaty; the third by discovery, ancient or modern, followed up by occupation and settlement. He then entered into a statement of considerable length, for the purpose of showing that if the title to the Oregon rested on ancient discovery, England could put in a claim far superior to that of the U. States; that if it rested on treaty, we had a claim that was undeniable, whilst that of the United States had no ground whatever to stand on; and that if it rested on modern discovery, the discovery of the Columbia, made, carried on, and authorized by regular officers of the British Government, and the subsequent settlement of territory surrounding it by British subjects, gave us a title which the American Government could not displace. Captain Vancouver had discovered the river Columbia; his lieutenant had sailed ninety miles up its stream, and British subjects from Canada had erected eighteen forts upon its banks, and had long carried on a favorable trade there. He then gave a history of the negotiations between Great Britain and the U. States respecting this country, and traced them from the commencement to the period when the existing convention was formed, in 1827, between Mr. Rush on the one side and Mr. Huskisson on the other. A new circumstance had now risen up. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was become of more importance each succeeding year. The Government ought, therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property on the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two Governments. He was not prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, nor where we should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves. He thought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less than that made by Mr. Cannon in 1827, with regard to our own interests. He had heard it said that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference to us; but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to whom he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign Power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a diplomatic question between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but, as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the Government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honor of the Crown.

Sir Peel could not be surprised, and should not feel regret, that the noble lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion that, whilst these matters were pending in negotiations between the two Governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary. If the noble lord had thought it right to depart from that course on this occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences; for it appeared that this question had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been intrusted, and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people in the United States by those who ought to have disengaged such an appeal. The noble lord had said that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present under a responsibility to which he (Lord John Russell) was not liable. That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble lord through his statement, as there were limits which could not be passed, and although our character and position enabled us to regard with indifference matters respecting which other countries might be justly more sensitive, our honor must never be neglected, and we might owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course which was repugnant to all our inclinations. With the most anxious desire for peace, he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not, we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, which, continued the noble earl amidst loud and general cheering, by the blessing of God and the support of Parliament, the Government is prepared to maintain.

FOR CONGRESS,  
DANIEL M. BARRINGER.

**M**essrs. MASON & TUTTLE, No. 38 William Street, Merchants' Exchange, are our sole Agents in the City of New York, for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements.

WIR our last number closed the first, and with the present commence the second volume of the new series of the *Carolina Watchman*. There are a few suggestions relative to the condition and prospects of this publication which we have for some time had it in contemplation to offer to the public, and it occurs to us that the present may be a not altogether inappropriate occasion to call the attention of our readers thereto, with some degree of distinctness.

The *Watchman* lacks patronage and patronage which, it will not, perhaps be presumptuous in us to say, it merits, and should receive. A year ago, when we undertook the publication and editorship of this journal, its list of nominal subscribers ranged from 750 to 800; but well knowing, from the experience which we had already had in this department, that the naked names of non-paying subscribers, could with extreme difficulty be converted into paper and ink and type and press labor; nay, that the approving smiles of such patrons were not so contagious in their character as materially to contribute to the equanimity and flow of spirit which should characterize an editor, we decided at once to strike from the list transferred to us, the names of all such as had gained a character by the uniformity of their conduct in the particular alluded to. This process something more than decimated the ranks of our enlisted forces, and made the necessity of adding new recruits more apparent. Since that time, we have received repeated and very gratifying assurances by the accession of new and paying subscribers that our efforts do not altogether fail of being appreciated.

For this measure of success we trust we are not unthankful. It seems, indeed, to foreshadow some distant day, when, if we should live we might get full pay for our labor, and the public its full share of the advantages derivable therefrom. What we object to is, the slowness of the process by which this is being effected; and it is precisely this which we wish to possible to remedy. Now, what are our claims to patronage? First, there is no larger paper published in the State, with a single exception, than ours: We present to our readers weekly, a greater number of square inches of readable matter; or, in the language of the craft, we set up more *eme* than are to be found in any paper in North Carolina with the exception just made of the *Standard*, which exceeds our dimensions by a small fraction in length, and throwing advertisements out of the scale, we beat that respectable journal very considerably. In point of neatness, tastefulness and beauty of appearance, there is nothing in the State that begins to compare with our sheet. This point is universally admitted. There was some contest, we recollect, several months back, among our brother editors, as to whether we had attained to absolute *fauitless*ness in this particular—none, we believe, in regard to our relative superiority.

Secondly, our price—two dollars in advance and two fifty at the end of the year—is actually less than that of any paper in the State from our own size down.

From these facts it follows, we think, that ours is a more desirable paper, and one deserving a more extended circulation than any journal around us, which is published in a place of no greater business or mail facilities than Salisbury—and upon these points we have a word by-and-by—provided we do our duty in an editorial capacity.

This point we approach with some hesitancy, because upon this in some of its aspects, it may not become ourselves to speak.

The higher departments of editorial labor we have never assumed to occupy. To do so would be out of place, as much in regard to the wants and wishes of our readers, as in reference to our own capacity. A country paper, like ours, consists mainly of selections. To make these judiciously should be the leading aim of its editors, and to do this requires little more than care, attention, unweary industry and a fair share of common sense.

Whether our paper evinces the possession and exercise of these qualities by its editors it is not for us to say. Certainly it is our object to furnish our readers with an abstract of the most important and interesting matter furnished by our numerous exchanges.

Does Salisbury possess any local advantages for the publication of a newspaper? We think so, and for a variety of reasons.

Our paper is put to the press on Friday, a few hours after the receipt of the great Northern mail; and always contains the latest news received from that quarter. From this point the mail branches in several directions, in some instances not leaving till the next or succeeding day, in which case the same mail carries our sheet and the Northern papers from which its latest intelligence has been extracted. Add to this, that the great majority of those for whom our publication is intended are able to take but one or at most two papers, and that these being necessarily, to a considerable extent, local in their character, cannot when coming from a distance be so well adapted to their peculiar wants, as a paper published in their midst.

We may remark too that as this is much the largest business place in the western part of the State, its prices current and the advertisements of its numerous, enterprising merchants, and industrious, thrifty mechanics, carry the most desirable intelligence to the farmers and wagoners who sell their produce, and the numerous small traders who make their purchases here.

Another inducement to take our paper, extending more particularly to the adjoining counties of Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Cabarrus and Stanly, is to be found in the fact that after the first of July our paper will go free of postage to any Post-Office within thirty miles of this place.

So much for the paper and ourselves. A word now to its friends and ours.

That these, so far as mere good wishes are concerned, are pretty numerous, we are sufficiently assured.—What we wish, now, is to bespeak, if possible, a little active exertion on the part of each one of them. Almost every subscriber could procure an additional name: the more influential could easily obtain several. To our Whig friends in this Congressional District we feel that we can make this appeal with some propriety. We assure them that should our subscription list be increased by some two or three hundred names, it would so far improve our means as to enable us to add more materially to the efficiency and influence of our paper, by adopting a more perfect division of labor in conducting it than is permitted by its present inadequate support.

**THE WHIGS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

The Whigs of Montgomery county have recommended Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, to the Whigs of the 4th District, as a suitable candidate to represent them in the next Congress. An excellent recommendation we think. He would be an honor to the district and the State at large. We know of no man within the bounds of the old North whom we had rather see in the Councils of the Nation, than JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

**THE PLAQUEMINES FRAUDS.**

The Report of the Committee of the Legislature of Louisiana to investigate the unparalleled frauds committed at the Presidential Election, in the Parish of Plaquemines, shows that the accounts heretofore published have not been exaggerated. John Slidell, member elect to Congress from the first Congressional District, is deeply implicated, he having procured the transportation of a large number of persons for the purpose of voting there, a great many of whom being foreigners. The following resolution was passed respecting one of the principal actors in this disgraceful outrage upon the country, and the sacred privilege guaranteed to us by the Constitution :

**Resolved**, That Gilbert Leonard, Judge of the parish of Plaquemines, in this State, has abused his official station, to the detriment of the law and public liberty by witnessing, without check or rebuke, public tumult and personal outrage at the polls, in the parish of Plaquemines; They pride themselves (as the world knows) in their superior tact in political matters; and we suppose every one conversant with their character, will unhesitatingly condescend to them a great deal in this respect. They can take both sides of a question, or either one, as circumstances may require, and yet preserve their consistency. They are fish to-day and foul to-morrow; or terrapin like, fish and foul together; and yet, upon occasion, neither. In their proceedings towards preparation, we discover, nevertheless, that there is not the same degree of harmony manifested as we are happy to witness in the ranks of the Republican Whig party. Among us, there are no *undercurrents*—no double-dealing to distract. We pursue straight-forward, bold and independent course: a course worthy of the objects sought to be accomplished—the general good and prosperity of the Country.

It is already known that Col. D. M. Barringer of Cabarrus, is again the Whig candidate to represent this District. His name was announced in our last paper. For ourselves, we are decidedly favorable to Col. Barringer. He is every inch a Whig; nor yet is he ultra in his sentiments or feelings. He is the very last man on earth to find fault with a fellow citizen simply because that fellow citizen is opposed to him in politics. Such is not his nature; but whilst he is liberal towards others, he is firm as a rock in his own opinions; and what he engages to do, that will he do. He is one of the efficient—working sort of men, as all know who know him—just such a man as a good Whig and well-wisher of his Country will delight in sending to the Halls of Congress.

We are yet in the dark as to who the Democrats will bring forward as a candidate in opposition to Col. Barringer. We see, however, that Mr. Charles Fisher, of this Town, has been nominated by public meetings in the Counties of Union and Catawba. We had expected this; and we presume that if Mr. Fisher's private affairs will permit him, he will, provided his nomination by these Counties are acceded to by the other Counties of the District, be the Democratic candidate.

The Fayetteville Observer says—"The Locofoco Convention held at Barclaysville, in this County, on Friday last, selected James C. Dobbin, Esq. of this County, as their Candidate for Congress in this District. The choice was made, we are told, on the 20th balloting, and was finally unanimous, though in the course of previous ballottings, others had run frequently and materially ahead of Mr. D. Mr. Busbee at one time received a majority of the votes, (the counties voting in proportion to their representation in the Legislature,) but the two-thirds rule having been established in imitation of the Baltimore Convention, Mr. B. was not nominated, and further ballottings were had until Mr. Dobbin obtained the requisite vote."

The Whigs of the Wake and Cumberland District have not yet made a nomination. The name of George W. Haywood, Esq. has been proposed by a writer in the Raleigh Register.

The Whigs of the Edenton District met in Convention on the 17th ultimo, at Edenton, and

after the usual routine of proceeding, the name of Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie, was presented to the Convention, and he received the unanimous vote of that body as the nominee of the Whig Party in that District. Mr. Cherry being in Town at the time, was informed of his nomination by a committee appointed for the purpose, when he forthwith appeared before the Convention, and in a vigorous, eloquent speech made known his acceptance of the high honor conferred on him.

The reader will see in another column an amusing account of the proceedings of the Democrats of the Eighth District, in Convention to bring out a candidate. Owing to some unfair means used in the Convention to procure the nomination of H. S. Clark,