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UP, FAINT HEART, UP!
Up, faint heart, up! immortal life
Thrills man's mysterious frame,
Then why, by coward thought or deed,
Bede thy glorious name?
Do earth's brief ills brave souls bow down?
Do many hearts despond?

These passing clouds may darkly frown—
The blue heaven sleeps beyond!

Doest only pine at others' gold?
Heaped up in miser-hoards?

Doth envy rank its acres broad,
Or titles of proud lords?

Though boundless wealth should crown thy wish,

Lands stretched from pole to stone—

Can all earth's riches, rank, alone

For poverty of soul?

Even man wanders from himself,

Bless phantom to pursue—

Weak childhood's vain attempt to grasp

The rainbow's fleeting hue,

Know—evermore a sunlike soul,

Beaming within the breast,

Can cheer with light the gloomiest lot,

Ay, make a beggar blest.

A joy as deep as stern Zeno's soul

Did to the Cynic bring,

As the homage of a conquered world

To Macedonia's king.

Unserial snarlers love it not;

Yet, wouldst thou clasp the goal

Of happiness? thine brother learn

It wearies in the soul!

Within the God-breathed spirit dwells

A world defying power,

That proudly speaks its strength to cope

With men's darkest hour—

This, amid the stormiest ills of time,

Bless'd calm can ever keep—

Like beacon smiling o'er the waves

That round its rock-base sweep.

Then brother, trust the immortal life

That flows within thy frame,

And never, by coward thought or deed,

Bede thy glorious name—

Oh! god-like treat earth's fleeting ills—

Peace on thy soul enthrone—

Up, faint heart, up! the blackest clouds

But vild the heaven beyond!

From the Wadesborough Argus.

LAZINESS.

We regard laziness as one of the most crying evils of the present day; and we believe that we could not do society a greater service than to take up our parasite against it.

"Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work," is a part of the Commandment; and we hold that he who spends these six days in idleness is just as great an offender against the law as he who does not remember the seventh, "The Sabbath-day, to keep it holy." And why should he not be? What other fountain is more prolific of evil than laziness?

"An idle man's brain is the devil's workshop," and it always has been. Rape, robbery, murder, swindling, intemperance and his concomitant sins, are, nine times out of ten, traceable directly to this renowned laboratory; and therefore, there is no reason why idleness should not be placed in the same category with the other offences enumerated in the Decalogue.

But suppose an individual is not under the necessity of laboring with his own hands or head, for a livelihood—shall he still be compelled to work? Yes, or not? for it is contrary to the laws of nature for a man to consume the fruits of the earth without doing something to restore to the common stock as much at least as he takes from it. But the necessity here spoken of is only a physical one; for the divine economy impresses upon all men the necessity of labour. And when the death of one relative, or the industry of another, places it within the power of an individual to pass off his time without employment, should this exempt him from the obligation of the commandment? Shall money, or lands and goods, annul the laws of God and render them of no effect in the case of their possessor? Then why not allow him to kill? to commit adultery? to steal? to bear false witness against his neighbor? These crimes are forbidden by the very same code that enjoins labor on every man: and if the possession of property be allowed to furnish exemption from the one, why shall it not provide impunity for the others? These offences differ only in degrees of atrocity; and hence, the Apostle lays it down that, "whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

The idler then, whether rich or poor, ought to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion as a criminal of the most atrocious class; and should be dealt with accordingly. He who steals six-pence worth of bread from his neighbor's shelf to satisfy his hungry soul, is deemed a felon, and loses his *liberum legem*. How much better is he who swindles the State that protects him, out of all the accessions that might be made to their aggregate accusations by his labour in the course of his life? Not a whit, say we: and therefore he ought to rank according to his demerits. Public opinion ought to place in the hand of every member of society a long of plaited scorpions to lash the rascal naked round the land.

But this prevalence of idleness seems to sanctify it in the public estimation. We scarcely ever hear a discourse from the sacred desk—no matter what the text may be—which is not garnished with an eloquent episode or two against the offence of Sabbath-breaking; but who ever preaches against the more besetting sin of laziness throughout the other six days of the week, when all are commanded to "work"? Do those who regard themselves as especially called to reprove the transgression committed against the divine law, feel that a Sabbath homily

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l Garrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VI—NUMBER 10.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1849.

against laziness would be a reproof of their own conduct during the week? Or do they fear that freedoms of this sort might be regarded as offensive in the aristocratic nostrils of certain patrons and disciples on the drippings of whose kitchens they are accustomed to calculate?—The good old John Wesley thought it his duty to beard this vice as well as others. Know ye not, says he in one of his sermons, "that there is no grosser dishonesty than sloth?" That every voluntary blockhead is a knave? He degrades his benefactors, his parents and world; and robs both God and his own soul. Yet how many lazy drones, as if only *Fruges consumere natu!* Born to eat up the produce of the soul? Mental idleness more particularly, were the species on which this great and good man was discoursing; but his remarks are equally applicable to laziness of every kind.—Here endeth the first lesson.

* The Rev. Mr. Rankin of Davidson County, in one of the most able discourses that we have heard for years, delivered in the Presbyterian church here some weeks ago, touched on this subject with all the power of the Bible. It was a discourse which bore the impress throughout, of much care, thought, and research; and could not fail to produce conviction on the important point engaging the attention of the "Argus" in this article.

ENGLAND.—
The Navigation Laws—Repudiation by the British Government of French Intervention in Roman Affairs.—The bill for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords without material amendment, on the 12th, and has been suppressed, since the disturbance on Wednesday.

It has broken out anew in Silesia, Vienna and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

ENGLAND.

The Navigation Laws—Repudiation by the British Government of French Intervention in Roman Affairs.—The bill for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords without material amendment, on the 12th, and has been suppressed, since the disturbance on Wednesday.

The British Government repudiates all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans.

Smith O'Brien, through his counsel, denies the legality of the commutation of his sentence of death to transportation, and the government have to provide for this unlooked for difficulty by special act of Parliament.

The weather is represented as continuing very favorable, and the crops in nearly all parts of England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

In the debate in Parliament upon the Canadian losses bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most furious opposition to the measure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression in the House.

He contended that the passage of the bill involved imperial as well as local considerations, and that its provisions were at variance with the honor and dignity of the crown.

After a warm discussion, a division was taken upon the question, that the debate should be postponed to the 15th inst.

FRANCE.

Insurrection in Paris.—On Wednesday an incipient insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Etienne Arago, Jr., and was suppressed by the troops, whose number amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades.—In the evening, the Assembly declared itself in permanence, and passed a decree declaring Paris in a state of siege.

On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided, and business, which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was imminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity, prevented the most serious consequences.

Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Ledru Rollin being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feeling about that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

Rheims Reported in full Insurrection—A Government of Red Republicans Established.—The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a Government of the Red Republicans.

National Guard of Paris against the Vote of the Assembly.—The demonstration of the Assembly to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, was seized upon in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the Government, and in the Legislative Assembly notice was accordingly inscribed, which was carried.

Later from France—Important.—A very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans took place on the 13th instant, and for a time the revival of the terrible insurrection of June appeared probable. The affair commenced in a posture through which people had to pass, to reach the spot, assessed a tax of 12 cents on each vehicle that had to enter his premises, and 700 vehicles, it is said, paid the tax, and visited the premises during the day.

ITALY.

The City attacked by the French Troops—800 Romans Killed—Rome still Invincible.—From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th ult., and after a sanguinary engagement in which the Romans lost 800 men, succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A series of attacks have since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most.

The French presses publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but

from accounts received to the 5th instant, it is clear that Gen. Oudinot had not gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the North of Rome, which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened his trenches, and had regularly besieged the city.

There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary, every thing goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance, and fight to the last.

All the Socialist or Red Republican journals in Paris, except the National, had been suppressed, since the disturbance on Wednesday.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth Proclaimed President of the Hungarian Republic.—General Kossuth has arrived in Pesth, and has been received in the capital as President of the Hungarian Republic.

Proclamation from the Russian General to the Hungarians.—The Russian General has issued a Proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar government has ordered the clergyman to preach against the Russians.

BADEN REVOLUTION.

In Baden the Revolutionary struggle is in full play.

The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin to take command of the army of the Rhine, and in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the democrats are preparing for a conflict.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY AND MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 16th.—Owing to the stirring events on the continent, to which the week has given birth, business was somewhat restricted, though not to the extent which would have been apprehended.

The markets for corn and breadstuffs maintain more than average firmness.

Viewing the recent rise in cotton as untenable, upon the whole the market wears a healthy aspect.

The national securities have been firm throughout the week. Notwithstanding the attempted revival of insurrection and turbulence in France, and the distracted condition of central Europe, the funds have maintained an upward tendency, closing firmly last night. Consols 92½ a £.

Flour slightly advanced yesterday, best Western canal bringing 22s a 23s per bbl.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 16.—The market is quiet, but steady. Sales for the week, 40,690 bales. Fair Uplands are quoted at 4 5d a 4d; fair Mobile 42; fair New Orleans 4 7-8d. Imports for the week 15,180 bales. Stock in port, 657,000 bales, of which 488,000 are American. Taken on speculation during the week, 13,800; for export, 2,500.

Turpentine languid; no sales reported. Rosin is in slow demand at 2s 6d to 3 7d per cwt. Rice is active at an improvement.

According to the estimate of the Hon. T. Butler King, when a railroad across the Isthmus is completed, with the aid of steamers of a speed of twelve miles an hour, the voyage from New York will be completed in the following time:

To Calcutta in 47 days.

Canton in 36 "

Shanghai in 35 "

Valparaiso in 17 "

Callao in 12 "

Guyaqil in 9½ "

Panama in 7 "

San Blas in 12 "

Mazatlan in 14 "

San Diego in 16 "

San Francisco in 18 "

What a commercial revolution is here presented!

The Isthmus Railroad will cost, it is said, but a million of dollars to construct it from Panama to the navigable waters of Chagres river. The whole length is 46 miles, summit level 300 feet, curvatures with no radius less than 1,500 feet. No grade will exceed 50 feet to the mile, while for much the greater distance (say 36 miles out of 46) no grade will exceed 20 feet to the mile. Some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Railroad are 83 feet.

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