

## POETICAL.

From the Day-Star of Truth.  
IMMORTAL YEARNINGS.

Whence this yearning of the human heart—this spirit craving after something undefined and untried? We eat, yet are not filled—drink, yet satisfied still—insatiate Hunger gnaws forever at our being—Care, which “Egypt’s first-pot” never can appease: We toil, and our reward is gold—Our cheeks grow pale beneath the austerities, and fame inscribes our names upon her dazzling cliffs. Mirth smiles and lures us to her giddy halls—Love woos and whispers at her shrine, round which the thornless flowers twine, and Friendship With her selfish nuns, tills for awhile the Trusting heart.

But gold can fly our eager Grasp, and fame leaves but a withered wreath. Mirth unto tears in one short hour can turn, And love and friendship prove the blunders that thro’ Their scrubbed board. Then where’s the staff on which To lean—the source on which we may depend? Not on wealth’s golden rod, nor for always May we in silver-slippered walk her shining Paths. Not where stars shed their shimmering rays, Nor flickering moonbeams trembling fall; on Nothing which the sun can light, but up Where angels stretch their wings, and bathe in Holy founts their plumage fair, may we our Trust repose. God’s love, immense as space, thro’ Which a legion worlds revolve, and limitless As time beyond the grave, will be a chapter To our boms—a palm of victory to Our hands—when mortal garlands fade and darken in the dust!

MELBOURNE, Ga., July, 1849.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

SONG.—BY CHARLES F. SHIRAS.

Come sing more than good old song,  
That song of the dreamy past;  
I’ve heard it oft and known it long  
Yet love it to the last.  
It brings to mind a race of men,  
The proudest of their day,  
Whose very names, high-sounding then,  
Have long since passed away:  
Then sing again that good old song,  
That song of the days of yore,  
For it tells of a merry time that long  
Hath past to come no more!

It sounds a thrill to the old man’s heart,  
And brightens his sunken eye,  
And bids the manly tear to start  
At thought of days gone by;  
And yet with quivering lip, he craves  
Once more that strain to hear;  
It seems an echo from the graves  
Of friends in youth held dear.

Then sing again that good old song,  
That song of the days of yore,  
For it tells of a merry time that long  
Hath past to come no more!

The minister soul hath passed away,  
And earth hath claimed its own,  
But still we have this simple lay,  
A breath of the spirit flown;  
For heaven to me, no power gives  
Or everlasting thought,  
And while the soul immortal lives  
Its offspring perish not!

And still we sing this good old song,  
This song of the days of yore,  
For it tells of a merry time that long  
Hath past to come no more!

The Editors and Publishers of Tennessee have recently been holding a State Convention, to have a “talk” on various interests, bearing upon the rights, duties, &c. of the Pres. They unanimously resolved among other good things, to elevate the tone of the public press by bringing about a fraternal feeling amongst its conductors, by discouraging the use of personalities in political controversies, and to promote those mutual courtesies which are maintained amongst the members of other professions.

Mr. Russell Sturgis, of Boston, while in London on his way over to India, received very liberal overtures from the banking house of the Barings, to become a partner in that celebrated establishment, and has accepted the offer. It is understood that Mr. Sturgis will be the reception partner, the position occupied by Mr. Bates for many years.

*Missionary to China.*—Rev. W. A. P. Martin, son of Rev. W. W. Martin, of Livonia, La., a graduate of the New Albany Theological Seminary, has been designated as missionary to China, by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

*Abominable.*—The New York Herald says that the practice of eating opium is becoming very common in that city, especially among the ladies. This is as bad as chewing snuff.

A Parcel of Gold Dust has been received from California by a paper in New York, for a year’s subscription in advance. It is in little scales, and came in a letter.

*California Gold.*—The sum placed on deposit in the mints of Philadelphia and New Orleans this year to the end of September, amounts to \$2,657,823.88

*Liberals.*—Miss Catharine Beecher has given \$1,000 toward the establishment of a high school in Milwaukee for young ladies.

*Indian Odd Fellows.*—The Cherokee Indians have now twenty-one Odd Fellows’ Lodges. The twenty-first was organized a short time since.

*Birth of a Prince.*—On Wednesday morning, says a London paper, her Imperial Highness Beatrice Archduchess of Austria, consort of his Royal Highness Prince Juan, Infants of Spain, was safely delivered of a prince, at her residence in the Regent’s Park. Her royal infant was baptized in the afternoon by the Rev. Harding Rivers, Incumbent of St. Alexius, Kentish-town, and received the names of Alphonso Charles Joseph Anthony. Both the august mother and infant are doing well.

*The Refugees.*—Some eighteen or twenty Americans in Paris, have united in an earnest letter to Mr. Carr, the American Representative at Constantinople, urging him to do what he can to sustain the Sultan in his refusal to surrender the Hungarian Refugees, and to offer them a shelter in our Mediterranean fleet.

*Blockade of the West Coast of Africa.*—Lord Palmerston has received an official notification that the French naval force on the West coast of Africa has established a belligerent blockade between the rivers of Grand Bassam and Assinie.

*Malta.*—There is no truth whatever in the report which has been current, that Mr. Moore O’Ferrall had been reprimanded for not receiving the Italian refugees at Malta, and that he bid in consequence tendered his resignation.

*Death of Dr. Zumpt.*—The illustrious Zumpt, Professor of Roman Literature in the University of Berlin, died suddenly at Carlstadt, (whether he had gone for the sake of his health,) on the 25th ult., full of years and public honors.

*Ceylon.*—An application has just been made by the Bishop of Colombo, for governmental assistance for the establishment of a college in the diocese of Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

*Nunes taking Rail Road Stock.*—The Grey Sisters,

or “Sault Grises,” a community of nuns in Quebec, have taken \$200,000 worth of stock in a projected railroad from Quebec to Halifax.

Lord Brougham, it is said, intends visiting the United States this autumn.

### FACTS FOR MECHANICS.

One of our contemporaries very justly remarks:

Next to farmers, the mechanics are the most numerous and the most important class of the community. Whatever promotes their interests, of course, promotes the interest of the public. They, like farmers, have great facilities and great inducements to become men of science and of profound knowledge. Every mechanic in every operation, brings into use some principle of science, which principle it is, of course, his interest and his convenience to understand.

Every apprentice boy, no matter how assiduous or how rigorous his employment, if he can spend a few minutes daily, in useful reading and other modes of improvement, is certain to be a man of future influence and respectability. That apprentice who seeks most assiduously the interest of his employer, promotes most effectually his own interest, as character is the best capital a young man can have for the commencement of business. Mechanics, like farmers, make sage and enlightened statesmen. They are well educated in schools of experience. Who can be better qualified to make laws for aiding the operation of business than those engaged in these operations?

In 1826, a few farmers and mechanics in a small village in Massachusetts, organized a society entitled the “Millbury branch of the American Lyceum”; its object the mutual improvement of its members, and the diffusion of knowledge over the globe.” From that humble but dignified and republican origin has arisen in the general institution of lyceums now in operation in almost every section of both continents and in many of the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific.

It is evident that if farmers and mechanics through the country generally, should enlist in earnest in the great work of self education, they might reform and perpetuate our republican institutions, and hand down pure Christian republicanism to posterity. Without that step, it is equally evident, that though the American Republic may retain its name, republicanism especially in America, will soon be known only among the things that were.

From Hayti.—The William Putnam, Captain Cook from Aux Cayes, Sept. 21, arrived at this port this morning, with a cargo of logwood. Captain Cook reports that the island remained quiet, so far, under the Imperial sway, though there were those who privately prognosticated that its illustrious originator would be a head shorter ere six months were out. Capt. Cook says that when he visited the island, twelve years ago, the condition of the poor black, though then far from comfortable, was enviable in comparison with their present state; and that their determination in civilization has been deplorable. There are comparatively few that seriously apply themselves to work for a subsistence, the great majority preferring to beg or steal enough to keep body and soul together. Several of the inhabitants had obtained patents of nobility from the new Emperor. Some of the happy recipients were rumored to be guileless of a whole pair of p. sloons or any appearance of shirt to turn back. When Capt. Cook arrived there was said not to be more than 40 bbls of flour in the place; bread was also very scarce. The new crop of coffee came in slowly, and was exceedingly hard to be got. This scarcity, coupled with the operations of the monopoly law, is very destructive to the character which the people sustain as citizens. The fear of God is the foundation of political freedom.

### THE BIBLE AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

Everywhere the men whose minds have been imbued with the light and spirit of the Holy Scriptures have been the devoted friends of civil liberty. Such were the Lollards in England, the adherents of Luther in Germany, and of John Knox in Scotland. Such was Holland, when her sturdy republican virtues, the learning and piety of her clergy, and the excellence of her moral and literary institutions, spread her fame throughout the earth—Such was Switzerland, not only during those periods when she was most free, but in those in which she struggled, however unsuccessfully, for her freedom. Such were the Protestant nonconformists from the days of the Reformation to the death of Queen Elizabeth. Such were the Presbyterians in the days of the first Charles. Such were others, who, though in some respects misguided men, laid their hands upon the Bible, and boldly proclaimed, that “resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.” Such were those noble Huguenots of New York and New Jersey, as well as others of their suffering companions who fled from France, and sealed their testimony with their blood, on the fatal revocation of the edict of Nantz. Such also were the Puritans of New England, who through the favor of Divine Providence opposed, though not a bolder, a more successful resistance to despotic power. With the courage of heroes and the zeal of martyrs, they struggled for, and obtained the charter of liberty now enjoyed by the British nation. Even the historian, Hume, whose prepossessions all lay on the side of absolute monarchy, and who was sufficiently prejudiced against the Bible, was constrained to the confession, “that the precious spark of liberty had been kindled and was preserved by the Puritans alone, and that it was to this sect the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution.” It has been common with a certain class of writers to speak evil of these excellent men. Those who would not do this ignorantly, should acquaint themselves with their character as it is exhibited in Brodie’s British Empire, from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration; in Vaughn’s Stuart Dynasty; in Godwin’s History of the Commonwealth, and in Bishop Burnet’s History of his own times. The general character of the dissenters of the independent denominations in England also verifies the scope and spirit of these remarks. On the celebrated motion in the House of Lords, for inquiry into the cause of the death of the devoted missionary, Smith, in one of the West India Islands, Lord Brougham spoke of the Independents as a “body of men to be held in lasting veneration, for the unshaken fortitude with which, in all times, they have maintained their attachment to civil liberty; men, to whose ancestors England will ever acknowledge a boundless debt of gratitude, as long as freedom is prized among us. For they, I fearlessly confess it, they, with whatever ridicule some may visit their excesses, or with whatever blame others, they, with the zeal of martyrs, the purity of early Christians, the skill and courage of the most renowned warriors, obtained for England the free constitution she now enjoys.”

It is worthy of remark, that the Bible recognises and maintains the only principle on which it is possible for a nation ever to enjoy the blessings of civil liberty. That principle is, that all that is valuable in the institutions of civil liberty rests on the character which the people sustain as citizens. The fear of God is the foundation of political freedom.

He is the freeman the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside.”

Bad men cannot make good citizens. It is impossible that a nation of infidels or idolaters should be a nation of freemen. It is when a people forget God, that tyrants forge their chains. The principles of liberty and the principles of the Bible are most exactly coincident. A vitiated state of morals, a corrupted public conscience is incompatible with freedom.—Nothing short of the strong influence of that system of truth, which God has revealed from heaven, is competent so to guide, moderate, and preserve the balance between the conflicting interests and passions of men, as to prepare them for the blessings of free government. Holland was free, so long as she was virtuous. She was a flourishing republic;—she produced great and enlightened statesmen, until she became corrupt, and infidelity spoiled her of her glory. France would have become free on the accession of her present citizen king, but for the radical deficiency in her moral virtue.—When the distinguished Perrier, who succeeded Le Fayette in the office of prime minister to Louis Philippe, was on his bed of death, he exclaimed with great emphasis and fervour, *“La France, doit avoir une religion!”* “France must have religion.” Liberty cannot exist without morality, nor morality without the religion of the Bible.—Rev. Dr. Spring.

*WEARING PANTALOONS.*—Some publishers recommend the wearing of pantaloons by females, who have to walk through wet grass, climb fences, or work in the field, as many women do. A Mrs. Swisshelm, who has charge of the Pittsburgh “Visitor,” admits that occasionally pantaloons may be more convenient than skirts; but disapproves of their adoption by her sex. She jocularly says:—“It would be too humiliating to be met and mistaken for a man! We should a great deal rather be arrested as a sheep thief. We shall use all our influence to preserve man’s rights to his pantaloons inviolate. They ought to be his, and his only; for they are too ugly for anybody else to wear.”

*Coalition.*—Two attempts, both unsuccessful, have been made in Massachusetts to unite the Loco-foco and Free Soil parties upon county nominations. One was made in Norfolk county and one in Middlesex. After much intriguing, each party nominated its own men.—The organs of the two parties are now each accusing the other of having made the first advances to a proposition of which they are both ashamed.

*Small Potatoes.*—Cooper, the author, once uttered a certain Governor by attributing the disease in potatoes to “the mortification they felt at seeing so small a member of their family in the gubernatorial chair.”

*FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR ‘49 & ‘50.*

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HORACE H. BEARD,

HAS just received, at his (old stand,) from New York, the *American and European Fashions*, for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and will continue to receive them quarterly. He is prepared to execute all orders in his line, in a fashionable and workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice. From his long experience in the art of cutting and making garments, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers.

He respectfully sends his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal support rendered him heretofore, and will endeavor by increased efforts to please his customers, to merit a continuance of their favor.

HORACE H. BEARD,  
Oct. 8, 1849.

MARY COLEMAN,  
Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1849.

WARRANTS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### BLANKS.

We have on hand and for sale at this Office, the following BLANKS, to wit:

Administrator’s Bonds.	Co. & S. C. Fife Fees.
Guardian	Wit. Tickets.
Appeal	Com. to take Depo.
Coram	Equity Executions.
Ca S.	Subscriptions.
Bail (State cases)	Prosecution Bonds.
Bail (Civil)	Com. to take depositions.
Delivery	Deeds.
Prosecution	Jurors’ Tickets.
	Marriage Licenses.
For binding free negroes.	Apprentice Indentures.
Bastard Bonds.	Notes of Hand.
Letters of Administration.	Bank Notes, C. F.
Special	Land Deeds.
Letters Testamentary.	Deeds of Trust.
C. & S. Court Writs.	Sheriff’s Deeds.
Ejectment	Ca S. and Bonds.
Attachment	County and Superior Court
C. and S. C. Subpanas.	Scire Facias vs. Defaulting Witnesses.
	do do revive judgment.
	do do heirs at law to show cause
	do do do et al.
	do do vs. Special Bail.
	Presentments of Roads.
	do for Assault and Battery.
	do for Affrays.
	do for Fornication and Adultery.
	do for retailing without license.

And many others of not so common use.

Officers of Courts, and others who require Blanks, are solicited to give us a call, or forward their orders, and they shall be speedily attended to.

Many of the forms enumerated above, are also kept for sale by

J. W. STOCKTON, at Statesville,  
W. M. HENDERSON, at Concord,  
W. M. F. WATTS, at Mocksville,  
J. FAW, at Jefferson, Ashe Co.

Any forms of Blanks which we may not have on hand will be printed to order without delay, if a copy is forwarded.

May 1849.

WATCHMAN OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING.

All who wish printing of any description done, are requested to give

BRUNER & JAMES

a call. They are prepared to do almost every variety in first-rate style, from a book down to the alphabet.

ADVERTISING

has been aptly compared to greasing wheels. Wheels will often turn without grease, and so may a Merchant or Mechanic get on without advertising; but it is hard work, and all who have properly tried the experiment know well the advantage both of oil to machinery, and advertising to business.

Overman, BROWN & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 1., 1849.

### Coach and Carriage Making

BUSINESS.

THE partnership of Witherspoon, Pritchard & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

PRITCHARD, ROSEBOROUGH & CO.

In lessing Mr. I. A. Witherspoon, we have lost a gentleman and an agreeable companion, but we trust have not lost that principle that should actuate honest men in the transaction of business, and in offering ourselves to the public in the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

pledge ourselves for the faithful performance of our engagements. We have no disposition to puff our establishment in the public prints, being assured that time and expense will be well repaid by a share of public favor. We are thankful for that already received, and would advise our friends and the public to take care of No. 1, and go where they have the most confidence—best treated, and get the best job for their money. Our work shall not be inferior to any in this part of the world.

PRITCHARD, ROSEBOROUGH & CO.

Mocksville, N. C., Jan. 11, 1849.

REMOVAL

Saddle, Harness and Trunk