Carolina Watchman.

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J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list, without payment in advance; nor will the paper be sent to subscribers after the expiration of the time paid for.

The red x is only intended to indicate that the year paid for is about closing; and to inform those who wish to renew their subscription, that the time has arrived for doing so.

TERMS.

Single copy,	$2,00
Five copies,	$8,00
Ten copies,	$15,00

Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion, $1.50 each. Payment always in advance.

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One square (two insertions)	$1,00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Court Orders, Sheriff's Sales, &c., per square,	1,50

A square is the space occupied by 16 lines of Brevier type.

Gratuitous notices, except those of a religious character, and those in which the public are interested, will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line.

Three Dollars for announcing candidates for office.

Court Orders charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. Orders for divorce of husband and wife, $10 each.

Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required; and if it is to be inserted until forbidden, they should accompany the order with the money. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.

No discount on these rates.

BLANKS.

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense.

Civil Warrants,	Com. to take Depos. C. & S. C.
Ca. Ad. & Scire,	Apprentice Indentures,
Writs C. & S. C. Court,	Letters Testamentary,
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Subpoenas, C. & S. C.	Special Letters do.
Witness Tickets, C. & S. C.	Marriage Licenses,
Juror Tickets,	Do. Certificates,
Recognition Bonds, C. & S. C.	Various Equity Blanks,
Bail Bonds, civil cases,	Do. Indentures,
Bail Bonds, crim. "	Land Bonds,
Attachment Writs, "	Bonds to Treat,
Delivery Bonds, "	Sheriff Bonds,
Administration, do.	Equity do.
Bastardy, "	Notes of Hand,
Appeal, "	Notes to Bank,

And many other forms of less frequent employ. Blanks bound to order on short notice.

From the Richmond Whig.

The President and the Democracy.

The venerable, squint-eyed "old piddler" of the White House is catching it from his party friends, on all hands.—With these Democratic organs in Richmond, there is not one that will defend the recommendations of his Message. On the contrary, these organs scout and repudiate nearly all the recommendations of their President, thus opposing the policy of the Administration of their own choice, and leaving the President and his Administration entirely at the mercy of the opposition. We did suppose that the *Examiner*, at least, would stand by the President. But not so. In its Tuesday's issue it opened a heavy cannonade against the President and his whole policy. It says, for example—"It is undoubtedly true, that many of the recommendations of the President, in his last annual message, *are in direct conflict with principles which have been solemnly enunciated again by the National Democracy, and should those recommendations receive the sanction of the Democratic party in Congress, its integrity, unity and harmony will no longer exist.*" That is indeed a melancholy confession for the *Examiner* to make in regard to the policy of its own President. The idea of charging that the effect of adopting the recommendations of the President would be the destruction of the "integrity, unity and harmony," of the Democratic party! But this is the ground taken by the *Enquirer*, the Washington *States*, and a number of other influential organs of the Democracy, all over the country. Verily, the Democracy have caught a Tartar in the President. And the President is catching a great many Tartars in those who were mainly instrumental in elevating him to his high office. In a word, there is open and declared war between the President and a large majority of the Democracy of the South and West, and it promises to be a war to the knife. We side with both, and go for the extermination of both, as soon as possible.

It will remembered that, a short time ago, when the Opposition charged the Administration with extravagance, the charge was indignantly denied by all the Democratic organs and politicians in the country—and by none more indignantly than by the Democratic organs and politicians in Virginia. But they all now admit the charge, and are among the loudest in their *cry* for "retrenchment and reform!" Hear the *Examiner* on this subject, in the following extract. It says:

"No party, however strong, can withstand the accusation of having recklessly and extravagantly expended the public treasure. Such a charge arouses the most violent prejudices of the people, and woe unto that political party against which it is directed. In 1840 it swept through the country like a tornado, buried the Democratic party from power, and tore almost every Democratic State from its moorings, save old Virginia. Men did not stop to investigate the charges against us; they knew that the treasury was empty, that we were borrowing money, and that the expenses of the Government had been increased during the Administration of Martin Van Buren, and they threw Van Buren out of the White House. We are now standing upon the brink of the very precipice from which Van Buren was hurled in 1840. The treasury is empty, our expenses are double the revenue of the Government, and we are borrowing from twenty to thirty millions of dollars to meet the existing deficit. The customs are yielding only 40,000,000 of dollars per annum whilst the necessary expenditures of Government are nearly $60,000,000. Yet it is proposed by the Executive Department of the Government to select the present as an appropriate time for the creation of a national debt, which would render the very name of the National Democracy odious with women for the next quarter of a century. To carry out the late Executive recommendation of an armed protectorate in Mexico would cost the country, it has been estimated, 100,000,000 of dollars, besides the probability of another war with that country. To construct the Pacific Railroad desired by the President would cost certainly 150,000,000 of dollars, whilst the purchase of Cuba, if accomplished at all at this time, would cost 200,000,000 of dollars. This would give us a good total of 450,000,000 to pay the interest on, which would require the sum of 30,000,000 of dollars, or about three-fourths of our present national revenue, and render it necessary for us to borrow annually some fifty or sixty millions to defray the expenses of the Government. This would be a splendid legacy for the Administration to leave to a grateful country! The legacy of the Alien and Sedition Laws, which the Federalists left to posterity, and the subsequent bequest of the Hartford Convention, would be trifles compared to the years of detestation which this sin would visit upon the National Democracy. With this national debt of $500,000,000, the interest upon which would absorb three-fourths of our national revenue, with what chance of success could we defend ourselves from a party charging down upon us with the *cry of Retrenchment and reform.*"

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill making donations of public land to the several States for the purpose of founding colleges, recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, yeas 28, nays 26.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was discussed during the remainder of the session without coming to any final decision.

On Thursday, the Indian Appropriation Bill was passed. The Bill giving lands to the States, as above, was reconsidered and discussed during the session.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, an ineffectual motion was made by Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, to introduce a bill providing for the acquisition of Cuba by purchase. The bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses was considered but not finally acted upon.

On Thursday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the punishment of polygamy in the Territories and restraining the people and authorities from interfering with the Federal judiciary.

The subject of a National Foundery was postponed to next session.

On Friday, nothing of interest in either House—private bills. Saturday was devoted by the Senate to the District of Columbia.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have rejected the recommendation of the President to establish a Protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahu.—*Fay. Observer.*

Political Movements.—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has written a letter to friends in Augusta declining a re-nomination for Congress. Mr. Stephens' retirement is much regretted. He is by far the ablest man in the House, as his ability and long service have made him very influential.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus at Hartford, Conn., on Friday last, almost unanimously nominated Judge Douglas for President. The Administration was very bitterly denounced.—*Ib.*

Tricks of Trade.—A publisher of a newspaper in New York has sent us a printed circular, in which he proposes to pay in jewelry, for the insertion of an advertisement. We decline for two reason: we do not want the trinkets, and suspect them to be counterfeits.

He also distinctly offers *five cents a line* for "favorable Editorial notices, once a month." Several objections to this also. We do not sell our praise; we do not believe the paper in question is worth a cent.

And we only advert to this little affair, to show our readers how a certain class of publications rely upon tricks and corruption for support. Beware of them.

Rel. Christian Advocate.

We threw a similar proposition in the fire, as we do dozens every year of such like impudent offers to allow us to "work for nothing and find ourselves." They all come from the North, of course, though we never heard of a Southern editor asking or receiving a like favor from a Northern editor. We do know, however, that when Northern editors do say thing for Southern people they require to be well paid for it. We have understood that at the Pomological Convention in N. York last fall, a North Carolinian wished to notice, for the credit of his State, that the largest and finest collection of fruits was exhibited by a North Carolinian, and that he was required to pay $20 for the insertion of a short communication in one paper (the Herald we believe it was.)

Yet many Southern editors are green enough to publish long Prospectuses and puffs of Northern publications, &c., for nothing, or next to nothing.—*Ib.*

Parties in the House.—We copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"The defeat of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to-day created much consternation among the Administration men. The Republicans generally voted against it, because they consider it important to cut off several of the missions, with a view to retrenchment, which the Democracy locked out from after going with them in committee of the whole. Many Southern men voted no, because of the appropriation for the return of the Ecbo negroes. Thus the bill failed. On the announcement of the vote, Letcher, in despair, exclaimed: "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to say what party has a majority in this House."

Mr. Blair and the Destiny of the Races.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, Jr., has recently delivered a lecture at Boston, in which he assumes that the supposed superiority of race is by no means an absolute fact but a thing entirely dependent upon climate. In the temperate regions the white man is superior because the climate is adapted to his physical organization. In the tropics the negro is superior, because in like manner, he finds the climate suited to his physical nature.

We are not prepared to admit the truth of this generalization. It overlooks the important fact that the human organism adapts itself with remarkable facility to all varieties of climate. The process may be attended with certain risks, but when this danger is overpast, a sympathy, so to speak, is established between the climate and the individual which grows stronger as time goes on. Why does the negro luxuriate, as it were, amid tropical heats, and the white man amid the breezes of the temperate zone? Simply because they and their ancestors immemorially have been adapted to them, and their organizations become adapted to them. But reverse their positions on the earth's surface; let the white man be placed in the warm latitudes of the south, and the negro in the colder latitudes of the north, and must it necessarily follow that, in the flow of generations, the white will become inferior to the negro, while the negro will sink below the level he occupied in his native wilds? We think not. Undoubtedly extreme heat, like extreme cold, is injurious, and causes a great decay of mental and physical energy. But it is idle to say that such results are produced by climates like Central and South America. Yet Mr. Blair fixes upon these countries, especially Central America, as being peculiarly adapted to the negro, and as the natural receptacle for the slaves of the south when, in the progress of time, they shall be enfranchised. He assumes that, in those countries, the white man cannot grow to the physical, moral, and intellectual dignity that befits him, but will necessarily deteriorate. He beholds the Spaniards greatly fallen from his progenitor who followed Alvarado in his conquests, and forthwith attributes the degeneracy to the climate. He forgets the mixture of blood that has taken place; that intermarriages or other intercourse with Indian, negro, mestizo, zambo, and mulatto, have left little of the original Spaniard in the descendant that bears his name and lineage. He forgets, too, that several of the mightiest empires that the world has known have flourished in climates equally warm as the climates of Central and South America. No; the white man in climates like Italy, Greece, Carthage, Persia, Mexico, &c., attains to extraordinary power and exhibits extraordinary energy. Besides, how does Mr. Blair know that the States of Central America will receive our negro population, in the event that we should wish to get rid of them? What would San Salvador say to such a proposition? San Salvador, a State as large as Vermont, and nearly as densely populated; a State boasting an admirable constitution and wise laws; a State whose industry, peace, order, and security, give assurance that republicanism is understood and wisely administered.

We differ with Mr. Blair. We anticipate the day when the Central American States, under the guidance and control of the white race, shall be flourishing commonwealths, rich in their varied industry, and powerful in population, agriculture and commerce. Happily or unhappily it be, the negro will be forestalled, and when the hour for his enfranchisement shall strike, it will be found necessary, if he is removed from the country at all, to send him to Africa, the home of his progenitors.

Great Manufacturing States.

We recently gave a highly important statistical table in relation to the manufactures of the United States, for the year which terminated on the 1st of June, 1850. Many changes have since taken place, and the condition of affairs at the present time is essentially different. A few facts, however, deserve to be recapitulated. It appears, according to the table to which we have referred, that the leading manufacturing States at the time, were Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Thus, in Massachusetts, there were 8259 establishments, with an aggregate capital of $83,367,643. The cost of the raw materials was $85,856,771. The hands employed amounted to 96,261 males and 69,677 females. The cost of labor was nearly $40,000,000, and the value of the products was upwards of $151,000,000. In New York, the number of establishments was 23,553, and the aggregate capital amounted to $99,904,403. The cost of material was $134,655,674. The males employed amounted to 147,137, and the females to 51,612. The cost of labor was upwards of $49,000,000, and the value of products more than $237,000,000. In Pennsylvania, the number of establishments was 31,605, the capital $91,437,810, the cost of raw material $87,206,377. The males employed were 124,688, and the females 22,678.—The cost of labor amounted in the aggregate to upwards of $37,000,000, and the value of the products to upwards of $155,000,000. It will thus be seen that Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, are the great manufacturing States of the Union. In no other State did the value of the products reach $100,000,000.—Those which ranked next were as follows:—

Ohio,	$62,691,979
Connecticut,	45,110,102
Maryland,	32,591,892
New Hampshire,	24,324,413
New Jersey,	39,711,206
Kentucky,	21,710,219

The total of all of the States amounted to the enormous sum of $1,010,000,000, while nearly one million males and females were directly engaged in the various establishments. The reader, from this brief outline, may form some idea of the vast extent of the manufacturing interests of this country. It is, moreover, constantly increasing.

Southern Monitor.

Robbery and Restitution.—A young man by the name of Brooks from North Carolina was robbed of $1,100, in this city, on Tuesday night. He had formed the acquaintance of another young man representing himself to be the son of Senator George E. Deneale, of this State.—The two drank freely together, and the Carolinian being overcome by his potations retired to his room at the Ballard House, whither he was accompanied by his companion. Next morning the Carolinian missed his money and friend and suspected the latter of having purloined the former. He communicated the circumstances to several acquaintances, one of whom happened to meet with "Deneale," and boldly told him that he was suspected of having robbed the Carolinian, advising him at the same time to restore the money. The accused acknowledged the theft, surrendered $500 and a gold watch, and gave written orders upon two Cyprians, for other two gold watches which he had bought with part of the money, and presented to them respectively. After making this restitution, he took his departure from the city. The Mayor has been apprised of these facts and is doubtless making efforts to bring the thief to justice.—*Richmond Whig.*

Effects of Negro Emancipation.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that at the time of the insurrection in Hayti, there was exported annually from the island 93,573,200 pounds of sugar, about 77,000,000 pounds of coffee and 7,000,000 of cotton. In 1801, there was exported 18,500,000 pounds of sugar, 43,420,970 pounds of coffee, and 2,480,340 of cotton. In 1826, the sugar crop had fallen to 32,864 pounds, coffee to 32,189,784, and cotton to 620,973. In 1839, the export of coffee was 20,608,343, and cotton 545,126. Sugar, it will thus be seen, had disappeared from the articles of export, the fact being, that what sugar is used on the island is imported from Jamaica and the United States. The total value of the exports in 1789 was 205,000,000 francs, and forty years later it was but 3,500,000. Similar results have attended British West India emancipation. It is in accordance with all past experience, that if slavery would be abolished in Cuba and the United States, the world would have to do without sugar and cotton.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

A shocking calamity occurred near Allegheny City, Pa., on Monday night about 1 o'clock, involving the loss of the lives of a man named Rogers, his wife, and four out of five children. The Pittsburg Journal says:

This Rogers and wife had, it seems from the evidence of the neighbors, for some time given themselves up to hard drinking, and though he owned the property on which he lived, yet so worthless had he become that the family had been supported by the neighbors out of charity. He and his wife frequently had quarrels, and so common had their quarrels and noises become to the neighbors that but little attention was paid to them. Screams were heard by the neighbors in the house before the fire was discovered by them, but supposing that they were, as usual, occasioned by a drunken fight, and as they were known to have been drunk all day, nothing was thought of it until the flames were seen. But it was too late; the drunken husband and wife, father and mother, were consumed in the first story, while the cries of the poor innocent children, innocent victims of the infernal vice of their parents, went up in hopeless agony from the second story, where the merciless flames had enveloped them with their fiery and fatal wreaths before human aid had reached them. The only one saved was a boy who got out on the porch. The house was dry and burned like a flash. All that human aid could do was done, but it came too late. The two cities and neighborhood are thrilled with horror at this occurrence.

Rogers was a carpenter by trade, and the eldest child that perished was not over ten years of age. The one which made its escape was eleven or twelve years old.

Fearful and Fatal Accident—A Boy Carried over Niagara Falls in full view of many Spectators.—We learn that an adopted son of Mr. Gibbs, the foreman in the Niagara Falls Paper Mill, was taken over the Cataract on Saturday afternoon last. The victim was a promising little boy about eleven years of age, and a general favorite with all who knew him.

The Niagara Falls Paper Mill is situated on Bath Island, between Goat Island and the main land, and the machinery is driven by water power.

On Saturday afternoon, a number of men were engaged clearing away the ice which obstructed the flow of water in the race, and Mr. Gibbs' boy was playing in the vicinity.

In one place the race is spanned by a narrow foot-bridge of plank, destitute of a railing or other protection on either side, and somehow, in crossing this bridge he lost his balance and fell into the water.

The current was very strong, and in an instant the child was carried out through the bulkhead at the tail end of the race, and precipitated some ten feet into the foaming flood, a short distance above the bridge connecting the two Islands.

The rapids were full of floating blocks of ice, and mingled with these the poor little fellow was carried down the stream. Help could not be afforded, and horrified spectators watched him till he was lost to sight. He was observed to raise his hand once, as if to remove something from his face—and that was all.

Rochester American.

TOUCHING SCENE.

A brief paragraph in the Clipper, a few days ago, announced the death, within a few hours of each other, of the twin sons of Mrs. E. P. Lesdernier. A New York editor speaks more at length on the subject, by remarking that he had called at the lodgings of Mrs. L. who had just returned from giving one of her public readings. He found the lady depressed in spirits—almost heartbroken, indeed, by the rapidly approaching death of her twin sons—young gentlemen nearly of age—whose fatal disease, consumption, was soon to claim its victims. They were taken ill, nearly at the same time, a year ago, while Mrs. Lesdernier was pursuing her profession in California. She immediately returned, took them to the South, trusting that a milder climate might prove beneficial to them, and, whenever opportunity offered, gave readings as a means of support. For nearly a year this poor lady struggled against misfortunes that would crush most women, dividing her time between her children and her profession, and hurrying from the scenes and the applause of her public duties to the sick bed of her boys. On Sunday week one of them died, and the other, noticing something that made him suppose that they were waiting for him, said to his mother: "I am sorry, mother, to keep you waiting: I shall be ready tomorrow." And so he was: next morning he died.

Witty Retort.—"Will you give me that ring?" said a village dandy; "for it resembles my love for you: it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," was the reply, "I choose to keep it, as being emblematical of mine for you; it has no beginning."

The bill to aid the Western Railroad passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Monday evening the 31st ultimo, and is a law.

Wood Cutting and Splitting Machine. The Baltimore *Patriot* thus describes a machine for the above purpose, patented by George Page, of Washington:

"We proceed, therefore, to describe it as best we can, and in doing so it is necessary to remark that the motive power is steam, and that the implements thus set in motion are a singularly suspended saw and a peculiarly shaped axe. That is to say, that in appearance and arrangement the machine of Mr. Page is unique, and differs very materially from similar inventions. But that which concerns the public most to know is this, what is its capacity? or what can it do? Can it cut a cord of wood in less time than any other machine? Yes; and split it much more handsomely. When set at work in the wood, and taking the logs just as they come, it will cut a cord of wood, any length desired, and split it beautifully, inside of five minutes, and run at that rate, if desired, the entire day. Sixteen butts of wood are split at once, the axe being driven with immense force on the principle of a pile driver. The slats, splits, finders, or whatever else you may be pleased to call them, are uniformly piled together by the same agency, in such a way that the outside layer protects the bulk from rain and snow and thus facilitates the seasoning process."

DEIFYING THE FEMALE SEX.

What a horrid fraud Satan is practicing on the church, in regard to the daughters of the covenant! In fashionable circles—dare I name them christians?—the years where girlhood merges into maturity are frequently sold to the adversary. The young American woman is taught to deem herself a goddess. If there be wealth, if there be accomplishments, if there be beauty, almost a miracle seems necessary to prevent the loss of the soul. Behold her pass from the pedestal to the altar. The charming victim is decked for sacrifice. Every breath that comes to her incense. Her very studies are to fit her for admiration. Day and night, the gay but wretched maiden is taught to think of self and selfish pleasures. Till some lenten fashion of solemnity interrupt the whirl, the season is too short for the engagements. Grave parents shake their heads at magnificent apparel, costly gems, night turned into day, dances, at which Romans would have blushed pale cheeks, bending frames, threatening decay: and yet they allow and submit. And thus that sex, which ought to show the sweet, unselfish innocency of a holy youth, is carried to the overheated temples of pleasure. Thus the so-called christian verifies apostle's maxim, "She that liveth in pleasure, is dead while she liveth.—*Dr. Alexander.*

A Strange Disease.—A singular and malicious disease has appeared in Providence, and some cases have proved fatal. The Providence Post says of it:

"It commences as a little dark red spot, on the face or hands, with, perhaps, stinging or pricking pain, on which spot there soon appears a pustule or vesicle seated on a hard, inflamed base, in which is formed a slough of charcoal blackness, where mortification commences. The cases are attracting the earnest attention of the physicians. The only effectual mode of treatment is said to be to burn the pimple out in its early stages with a red hot iron or with caustic. In view of the rather undefined nature of this disease we would suggest that it is desirable, if any one is troubled with a pimple swelling of an unusual character, that a physician should be at once consulted before it is tampered with."

Great Freshet.—We regret to learn that the sudden and great rise in Deep river last week washed away about 80 feet of the plank road bridge at the Gulf. Also, about 20 or 30 feet of the bridge at Stuart's Mills at Carbonton.

Also, that one leaf of a Lock Gate has passed down the river by this place, and another was stopped and is secured just above town.—*Fay. Observer.*

Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any have dishes who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gaunt old gentleman—Dyspepsia. Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion; but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once; for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

For sale by W. H. WYATT, Druggist, Salisbury, N. C. 1m34

Our villainous neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisements. Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopœia itself is not more free from the suspicions of quackery than his medicines. He knows they are endorsed by the medical Journals of the country, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal.—Berks Co. Press, Reading, Pa.

Sold by HENDERSON & ENNISS, Druggists, Salisbury, N. C. 1m34