CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1834. VOL. III—NO. 5.—WHOLE NO. 109.

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[illegible] Daniel Webster of them, within the last [illegible] themselves from the vile charges of the Globe and its affiliated presses? But, no such thing, gentle reader; The speech from which the extract is made, *was delivered by* WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, in the Senate of the United States, in the year 1811, on the bill to recharter the old Bank of the United States—by Wm. H. Crawford, who was the favorite candidate of the Richmond Enq. & of the people of Virginia in 1824, for the Presidency of the U. States, in opposition to the bank-hater, Andrew Jackson—by Wm. H. Crawford, who was supported then by most of the prominent politicians who now support Gen. Jackson, and are pledged to support Martin Van Buren as his successor! Is it not strange, seeing the present opposition of the Enquirer to the Bank, that it was, in 1824, willing to elect to the Presidency a friend of the Bank—that fearful "monster," which we are told can at any moment open its ponderous jaws, and swallow up "the government" at a mouthful, and, with it, the liberties of the people? Is it not "passing strange?" But, it may be said that the dangerous character of this "great monarch" had not been then fully developed. Not so fast, good sirs. Mr. Crawford tells us, that even in 1811, it was called, by the slang whangers of that day, by the same terms of odium and approach that are now so profusely lavished upon it—"a Hydra, a Cerberus, a Gorgon, a Vulture, a Monster, a Viper"—that even then, it was accused of bribing and buying members of Congress to defend and support it—that even then the prejudicial influence of *foreign capital* was complained of! Indeed, the whole series of accusations which now fill the pages of the administration presses, and which such "honest hacks" as Thomas H. Benton and Amos Kendall are constantly distilling into the public ear, are but wholesome plagiarisms from the discussions of 1811.—These wise gentlemen are not entitled to the poor honor of *inventing* their catalogue of crimes, but they have just raked them up from the almost forgotten history of former years, "with new scenery, decorations and dresses," to adopt them to the changed condition of things!

It will be perceived from the foregoing brief glance, 1st, that in the first year of the existence of a Bank charter, when the discussion of its constitutionality and expediency can exercise no influence upon popular elections, and when it cannot be converted into a hobby, upon which demagogues destitute of all intrinsic merit, may ride into power, the Bank is permitted to pursue the even tenor of its way unmolested & almost unknown—2dly, that men known to be friendly to its incorporation, as a measure of expediency, and of sustaining its constitutionality, can only be supported for the Presidency by the same party which will, under other circumstances, endeavor to make opposition to the Bank, a test question in all offices—and finally, in order to carry their point, it becomes necessary that the Bank, having refused to lend itself to *their* electioneering schemes must be put down, they will, forgetting their former support of its friends, ransack the whole vocabulary of epithets for terms of vituperation, to apply to it, and its advocates—denounce it as a great engine of fraud and corruption, prejudicial to the public morals, dangerous to the public liberties, and subversive to the constitution. What dependence is to be placed upon such men? Who can believe, for example, that the Richmond Enquirer really *feels* those serious apprehensions to the public welfare from the renewal of the Bank charter, which it so violently *affects*, when it is recollected that it espoused Wm. H. Crawford's claims to the Presidency, with a perfect knowledge of the course which Mr. C. had pursued on this subject? To suppose that it is sincere now is to ascertain that it was a traitor to its principles at that period. If it was, however, sincere in 1824, in its advocacy of the exaltation to the Presidency of a man whose friendship to the Bank was so strong and ardent as to induce him even to violate the instructions of his constituents, (another heinous sin, at the present moment, in the Enquirer's eye,) in order to support it,—of course the horrors which now seem to float before its vision at the bare suggestion of an impossible event, (for every man knows that the charter of the Bank cannot be renewed,) are hypocritically manufactured for the occasion.

Every one is aware, however, that the existence or non-existence of a Bank has nothing to do with the decision of the great question not pending before the American people, and waiting their decision. That question is, *not* whether the Bank is constitutional,—expedient or inexpedient—but whether the Executive shall be permitted to claim prerogatives, and exercise powers subversive of the just rights of the co ordinate departments of the government, perilous to the liberties of the people? The question is, *not* whether the Bank is, or is not, a 'monster'—but whether, existing by authority of law, it shall be crushed by the Executive in defiance of its charter? These are the questions to be decided, and every effort made by the administration party to push them aside, is but additional evidence that they shrink from their calm and dispassionate investigation of them, which is alone necessary to ensure the condemnation of the administration.

One word more—The Bank, like all other eminently beneficial institutions,—even Republican government itself, the best of all—possesses, to a great extent, the elements, both of good and evil, and, in deciding whether it shall be sustained or abolished, all that we need ask ourselves, is, whether we are willing to dispense with its positive and known advantages, from the worse than cowardly fear that it may perpetrate certain mischiefs, by which, if it should create them; it would itself be the principal sufferer? Such reasoning would abolish all the established institutions of society, since there is none from the abuse of which immense evils do not flow—it would indeed throw the world into one wide theatre of anarchy and confusion.

[illegible] Tyranny, under whatever form it may be exercised, I declare open and interminable war. To me it is perfectly indifferent whether the Tyrant be an IRRESPONSIBLE EDITOR or a despotic Monarch"—

We have omitted to tell the [illegible] by whom the [illegible] the purpose [illegible]

[illegible] to the officer co[illegible] force sufficient to [illegible] peace at [illegible] Accordingly, on [illegible] day prev[illegible] a strong detachment of the 6th Regim[illegible] with three officers marched from Tra[illegible] barracks to Ballyheag, and on Tuesday too[illegible] up a position on the race-ground, on the [illegible] bank of the river Cashen, to be ready to interfere on the first symptoms of the expected riot. The two factions soon appeared on the ground in great numbers, but remained quiet until the races were over, at 3 o'clock. Then the appointed battle began in earnest on the river, strand with sticks and stones. A gentleman who witnessed the contest describes it as one of the most savage and merciless scenes he ever witnessed or could imagine to have taken place in a Christian country. The soldiers could do nothing to stem the torrent of fury and blows that raged on every side. At least 1,000 men were engaged, for in addition to the resident parties, numbers came from miles around to take part in the conflict against men whom they had never seen before; all for the pleasure of a fig [illegible]!

The Cooleens, it appears, received aid from the mountains of Ballylongford, and even some came to join them from the county of Limerick! Captain Hawson, of Ennismore, and other magistrates present with the troops, caused the Riot Act to be read, but no body would listen to it. The very women were occupied supplying their friends on both sides with stones, which they carried in their aprons! The battle soon spread over such an extent of ground, that neither the soldiers nor police could possibly interfere effectually to separate the parties. By the magistrates' orders they endeavoured to make individual prisoners, and it appears that about 20 were lodged in Listowell Bridewell, but were not permitted to fire a shot. Indeed the work of destruction was going on fast enough; no quarter was given, and ghastly wounds were given both to those who fell and to those who stood up. At length the Cooleens retreated to the river's brink, where many were driven in, and drowned. Several attempted to escape by swimming, but were still barbarously pelted by the victorious Lawlors. It was full-tide, and two sand boats on the shore were afloat into which two numbers of the defeated party crowded and pushed off across the ferry, but being overladen they sunk, and all on board perished.—Four bodies were found next morning at the ferry, and twelve other, men and women, have since been taken up in other parts of the river. It is not yet accurately known how many have been sacrificed either on shore or in the melancholy *noyades* that followed, but eight or ten lay dead on the strand of battle at the northern side of the river, and their friends on the southern dare not venture across to remove them. It was expected that another savage conflict (of retaliation) would take place on Wednesday, when the last accounts came from Tralee.

Popular Out-break at Carrick-on-Suir. We are pained to learn by letters from Carrick-on-Suir, that the same feeling evinced [illegible] if in that town on Monday, which prevailed here and elsewhere last week. The [illegible] ving population—the victims of the [illegible] s—rose *en masse*, paraded the streets, [illegible] the bells of the churches, &c, and [illegible] atened an attack on the corn stores. [illegible] are happy to state that nothing of ser[illegible] s moment was the consequence, though [illegible] y of the poor creatures said that they [illegible] e fasting for two days. They were re[illegible] strated with, and the gentry and clergy, [illegible] other inhabitants who feel for the [illegible] ched poor, are about to devise plans to [illegible] them from the ravages of famine. To [illegible] t a miserable state is not this country [illegible] ced? We live in the midst of plenty; [illegible] quays and stores are crowded with pro[illegible] ns; our fields teem with luxuriance; [illegible] yet are the people starving. But such a [illegible] of things cannot exist much longer; [illegible] the sooner a speedy termination shall [illegible] t to it the better for all parties.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEATH

Fellow countrymen,—The Chancellor of [illegible] Exchequer has stated that it is the in[illegible] tion of Government to renew the Coer[illegible] n Bill, and place all Ireland beyond the [illegible] e of the constitution. As one of your [illegible] resentatives, I therefore appeal to you, [illegible] inquire whether in your opinion this [illegible] necessary and whether the county of [illegible] requires it? If so, declare it, and let [illegible] have your sentiments. I am of opinion [illegible] is not and with that conviction I ad[illegible] s you, appeal to your sober senses. I [illegible] also to your love of freedom—to [illegible] your pride as a nation, and to the feeling which belong to man.

[illegible] will you in silence permit this in[illegible] of your rights, at once wanton, mis[illegible] uncalled for, and unnecessary? Will [illegible] ently tolerate the annihilation of [illegible] dom—the appointment of a supreme [illegible] who may at his will suspend all [illegible] ghts, liberties, and privileges? Will [illegible] thout a murmur or discent, submit [illegible] any which nearly equals that of the [illegible] autocrat, and is second to that of [illegible] parte?

[illegible] u are willing thus to bend and bow [illegible] necks beneath this yoke, select in my [illegible] another member; for I am not fit or [illegible] g to be the representative of slaves. [illegible] thus I give my opinion and my ad[illegible] I am attached, and ever will be at[illegible] to England, 'so long as,' she up[illegible] liberties of Ireland, but I am, and [illegible] and ever [illegible] the enemy [illegible]

[illegible] neglect [illegible] put [illegible] Virtue or compliance [illegible] the demolition of your con[illegible] ves, your properties, your [illegible] those of your wives and children. [illegible] take. Recollect that liberty [illegible] nothing in its actual enjoyment, but in [illegible] ssibility of another depriving you [illegible] your consent. Remember the [illegible] of Taafe—the case of Serjeant Sha[illegible] Heseful in such cases would be a C[illegible] on! That which was necessary [illegible] a tax to-day, may be found [illegible] landlord and absentee rack-rento[illegible]

[illegible] this question consider the interests of En[illegible] and is involved, as well as your independence. [illegible] habitual departures from freedom familiarize men with arbitrary power, and what [illegible] ers permit to be inflicted upon others, they [illegible] ay, at no distant day, tolerate themselves. Nothing more dangerous than to accustom people to dispense with constitutional liberty—like the loss of domestic virtue, there is then nothing safe, nothing satisfactory. All is doubt, distrust, and disgrace; [illegible] in this instance, rely on it, [illegible] the certain and fatal result will be to make Ireland [illegible] te the connexion, contemn the councils [illegible] ngland, and despise her own pow[illegible]

[illegible] this to [illegible] e King, state to him your appr[illegible] ension [illegible] these dangers, call on his gra[illegible] s Majesty to redeem the pledge he gave Ireland in his speech from the throne at the close of the last session. Petition the House of Commons. Call for an inquiry into the real or supposed crimes of Ireland for which she is to be visited with this [illegible] d calamity! Challenge ministers to proof, and put yourselves on God and your country. If guilty, let us calmly abide the result, and peaceably submit to [illegible] sentence; but if we are traduced, and [illegible] innocent, tell ministers the truth—tell them they are tyrants, and strain every [illegible] t to [illegible] their oppression. Do not [illegible] end to your graves with the damning [illegible] sure, that you suffered the liberties of your country to be taken away and that you [illegible] mutely as well as cowards. Come [illegible] like men—not in Meath alone, but in Ireland everywhere. Protest against this [illegible] cious attempt—look in the face the [illegible] of your country and if our liberties are to be covenanted, let [illegible] own, if Ireland is again ethered, let us least stand firm and e[illegible] rect, while the assassins strike the blow;' and we fall, let it be like men who deserve to be free.

I am, you [illegible] hed friend and humble serv[illegible]

HENRY GRATTAN.

Glenwood [illegible] Drum, 21st June, 1834.

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 30.

The results [illegible] he French elections are [illegible] w known, [illegible] do not differ from the an[illegible] cipations formed [illegible] n the first returns. We [illegible] ave copied from [illegible] Journal de Paris a probable calculation [illegible] whole, which goes to prove that the opp[illegible] ive lost between sixty and seventy votes, and the Ministerial party have gained in proportion. It is, however, observed, that in consequence of the double returns, there will be hereafter from twenty to twenty-five new elections, which will all take place on the corrected lists of 1834, and include these young electors, to exclude whom was said to have been one motive for the Ministers hastening on the elections. Those elections, then, will give, it is expected, a more favorable indication for the Movement party than the general elections.—We do not, however, believe that they will turn out very different from the general elections, for we cannot adopt the opinion of a morning contemporary, that "the passionate desire of repose is a transient sentiment," as compared to the attachment to Republican or any other institutions, or any theoretical meliorations in the municipal Government of France. It is only when existing institutions militate against the desire of repose, or fail to secure prosperity and peace, that nations can overcome their love of repose and reform them. In respect to their rulers mankind are long suffering, and the former, we may be quite sure; are in the wrong whenever the latter rise up against them. We therefore, repeat that the present French Government will have much to answer for—possessing, as it now does, the confidence of the people, who are desirous only of security and repose—should it by unnecessary restrictions, goad the people, again into violence, or even fail to correct those vices in existing institutions, which might, ere long, make them offensive and insulting to the people, and compel them to overcome their love of repose, and effect that reform an enlightened Ministry will be sure to effect, rather than leave it to the chances of a revolution. At present governments ought always to remember that society is progressive, and that if institutions be not gradually adapted to that progress, it will cause convulsions to overthrow them.

SPAIN.

PARIS, June 23.

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux, of the 24th instant, has the following:—"On the 16th a very serious encounter took place at Erice, two leagues from Pampeluna, between the Queen's troops, to the number of 5000 men, under Generals Lorenzo and Linares, and six battallions of the insurgents of Navarre and Zalava. After an obstinate struggle, the latter quitted the field of battle, leaving it strewed with their dead and dying. Two regiments of the Carlists were completely destroyed, and Quesada entered Pampeluna with the convoy under his guard.'

A letter from Spain, dated June 14, states:—"Three physicians have been sent by Government to Manzanares, in La Mancha, to examine into the sanatory state of a caravan of the inhabitants of Caymona, who fled from that town on the breaking out of the cholera there. A lazaretto will be established at Desdena Perros, but we are assured that the cholera is already raging at Manzanares, as well as at Madridejos (Toledo.)"—*Galignani.*

The *Journal des Debats* and the *Quotidienne* give very different accounts of the battles that have lately taken place in Navarre. [illegible] engagement at Erice, two [illegible] from Pampeluna, between 5000 of the Queen's troops, under Lorenzo and Linacer, and six battalions of the insurgents of Navarre and Alava, who were totally defeated, and left the field covered with their dead and wounded. Two Carlist regiments were totally destroyed.—Quesada entered Pampeluna with the convoy under his care.

"The van of Rodil's army entered Madrid on the 11th. These troops will immediately proceed to the revolted provinces."

The *Quodienne* has the following:—

"BAYONNE, June 23.—Zumalacarreguy, knowing that Lorenzo had left Pampeluna with 2000 men to protect the entrance of Quesada, marched to meet him. On the 18th, there was a serious action, in which Zumalacarreguy took 400 prisoners, and killed or wounded 200 men. He then marched against Quesada, whom he met on the 19th. Another action took place which was still more disadvantageous to the Christinos, who had 800 prisoners taken. The amount of killed and wounded on both sides is 1200 men. We have not yet official accounts, but we know that the Carlists were every where victorious."

From these different accounts, we may infer that there have been more engagements like those that have taken place during the last year in which much Spanish blood has been shed without changing the face of affairs.—*Messager.*

From Mexico.—Intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz to the 7th ultimo, two days later than our previous accounts. The blockade of Puebla still continued, but it was expected that the town would soon be compelled to surrender to the troops of Santa Anna. General Bravo had returned to the capital, and Canalizo, lately denounced in the harshest terms by Santa Anna, has been appointed Governor of Queretaro.

As to the tranquility of the Republic generally accounts differ—one party asserting and the other denying it. The fact that the mail stages have ceased going direct from Vera Cruz to the capital, is an unfavorable indication. An election for Members of Congress and Senators took place at Vera Cruz, on *Sunday*, the 6th of July; but very little interest was excited, and few voted. With the exception of Puebla, nearly the whole Republic has yielded to the power of Santa Anna.

From the New York Advertiser.

Mr. Editor,

For several days past, I have observed groups of people in and about Wall street, very much engaged in looking at something, which the crowd prevented people who were passing by from seeing, but which, upon closer inspection, proved to be a basket with a litter of young puppies of the bull-dog breed in it. I did not get near enough to ascertain the fact precisely, but from the stupid look which they wore, I concluded they were not quite old enough to open their eyes. I understood, however that they were of the Hermitage or Jackson breed, and that it was uncertain whether they ever would be able to see clearly, but would most likely be entirely dependent upon the old slut, who was lying by the side of the basket. Upon asking the price of one of them, I was answered, "a new half Eagle of the Jackson coinage, devoid of the 'Liberty cap' and without Latin lingo upon it." At that moment, a man who did not know, but who had much the air and manner of a modern patriot, came up and was chinking money in his hand, with a very significant air. Upon being enquired of what he had in his hand, he remarked, with much exultation, that he had Jackson money—the money which was sent out by the "Old Roman," for the benefit of the democracy of the country—that it was all intended for the common people, and not for the "haughty aristocrats." "You are the very man for me," said the dog-merchant, "say no more, I sell my puppies." Before an answer could be given, up came another money chinker, telling much the same story, with the same consequential air. Believing this was the beginning of the "age of gold," and that a shower of that precious metal was about to take place, "take the whole litter, old slut and all," said the dealer in dogs, "for charity ought to begin at home, and the puppies should be provided for."

By this time the chinking had ceased, and those who had been engaged in it began to think it would be best to retreat. Upon attempting to get suddenly out of the crowd, a little bustle ensued, and some unlucky whig, (for I believe there was one whig present) trode upon the old bitch's tail, and raised a tremendous outcry from her. This alarmed the puppies in the basket who, though they could not see, could hear, and in a moment there was a general yelping from that quarter, to complete the confusion and alarm, some wag, not "*wig*," set up the cry of mad dog, and in a moment there was a general scampering from the scene of action, the gold men fled, and the chinking of Jackson money came to a sudden and melancholy end; and what is more sorrowful than all, the owner of the puppies did not make out, notwithstanding his pathetic appeal to the men who made such a display of their half eagles, to dispose of a single puppy to either of them.

N B. The puppies, young as they were, had collars on their necks, but whether of gold or some other metal, I could not ascertain.

HECTOR.

WHALE'S MILK.—In looking over the Gazette of yesterday my eye rested on a paragraph; "Whales.—A French naturalist, Chaurin, declares that he has seen whales play with their young in the most singular manner, balancing them on their tails, and then throwing them over their heads. He states that the seamen of the ship in which he was, used whales milk in their coffee, and found it excellent!" What a whale. Mons. Chauvin does not inform us how the whales milk was obtained. Were some of the French seamen amphibious, that they could descend into the briny deep with a tin pot, and there milk these *domestic* animals? or do the whales rise to the surface and place their dugs above the water so that they may be milked by the seamen from a level? Be the secret of obtaining the milk what it may, the Nantucket whalesmen would feel themselves under great obligation to Mons. Chauvin, and would pay him liberally to boot, if he would divulge the secret to them, as it would add much to their gratification by having plenty of milk with their coffee, and would also conduce to their health, as it would, in a measure, counteract the scorbutic effects which the constant use of salted provisions often produce. Pray ask, Mr. Lung to obtain the secret of whale milking from Mr. Chauvin, and he shall be liberally paid for his trouble.

A NANTUCKET MAN.

N. Y. Advertiser.

SAXNA, 11th *November*, 1833.

The place from which I write is situated forty miles N. NW. of the port of Arica, on the coast of Peru, and twenty-five miles inland from the point of the bay of the same name, laid down in our maps, as the Morro de Sama. The surrounding country is part of that hopeless waste which reaches along the coast from Tumbey to the confines of Chili, on which nature in denying it rain has set the impress of eternal sterility.

The Cordillera of the Andes, which runs nearly the whole extent of this side of South America, parallel with the coast, is distant only about twenty miles, and presents the sublime summits of the Tacora, and three other nameless mountains, covered, for several thousand feet, with perpetual snow, glittering under the pure sunshine of a tropical sky. The climate, from our proximity to the Cordillera on the one hand, and the pacific ocean on the other, is one of the finest in the world: seven years of almost constant observation have given me a medium of 63°, as the general average temperature of day and night. Rain in the proper sense of the word, is unknown in winter. We have sometimes a drizzling mist during the night; but even this is rare, and wind, except in the slight southerly trade breeze which sets in about mid day and calms at sunset, is utterly unknown. A small stream dignified by the name of river, descends from the Cordillera, and by its careful distribution, supports the luxuriant vegetation which environs the town but these advantages are more than counterballanced by our exposure to earthquakes.

On the night of the 8th of October 1831, at a quarter past 9 o'clock, the first great "toremotto" for a period of nearly a century, took place here. Its approach was announced by a hollow rumbling subteraneous noise, not unlike but much louder than distant thunder. This lasted for about ten seconds, and was followed by a violent vertical movement of the earth, which continued for nearly seventy seconds more. Many of the houses were thrown down, the walls of others shattered in every direction, and in some places pieces of buildings were detached from the middle of walls, leaving the rest of the edifice uninjured. This earthquake ruined the town of Arica, was felt at the very extremity of the republic at the south, & as far north as Camana, a line covering seven degrees of latitude along the coast. It was also felt at sea, at a distance of 100 miles from Arica, and at Chuquisaca, 400 miles inland, shaking to its centre not only the immense breadth of the main Cordillera, but the latteral chain of the Potosi, on the eastern extremity of which Chuquisaca is situated. The great shock was followed by two others at 11 P. M. and 5 of the following morning, and the earth continued sensibly trembling for at least a fotnight afterwards, up to the 7th of February 1832. I counted ninety seven distinct shocks, and from that day the greater part of the earthquakes we have had have taken place without the noise which used formerly to precede them.

On the morning of the 18th September last, precisely at 6 o'clock, another dreadful convulsion of the earth occurred here, which destroyed at least 1000 of the 1200 houses of this unfortunate city besides completing the utter ruin of Arica, and the other small towns.—This earthquake commenced in its full force without any preceding noise. It lasted forty three seconds, and the movement of the earth was horizontal, with two or three undulatory *oscillations*, the most alarming and dangerous of all. Those who like myself, may have frequently experienced similar things, will agree with me, that it is no time for exactness in calculation, nor could I speak with precision to the duration of this convulsion in which my personal safety was in many ways threatened, but for the fact of having had my watch at the moment of its occurrence in my hand, and having preserved presence of mind e-

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[illegible] NATURAL HISTORY—[illegible] birds, fish-
[illegible] reptiles, insects, [illegible] trees; the
[illegible] mine, &c.
BIOGRAPHY—[illegible] Young.
GEOGRAPHY—[illegible] places, man-
[illegible] cussions, &c.
TRAVELS and VOYAGES various parts
[illegible] world.
Lively Descriptions Curiosities of
[illegible] and Art,—in each United States,
[illegible] countries.
[illegible] on Objects daily surround
[illegible] Parlor, by Garden &c.
[illegible] and Events.
VII. [illegible] Duties Young—to Pa-
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