

# Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Gen'l. Harrison.

NO. 17—VOLUME X.  
WHOLE NO. 485.

SALISBURY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

**NEW TERMS.**  
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.  
No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.  
No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty five cents for each continuance.  
Court notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.  
A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
All advertisements will be continued until notified and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times.  
Letters addressed to the Editors must come post paid to ensure attention.

## DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD, FOR

**CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.**  
WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders; from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

**ANTI-SYPHILITIC SERUM.**—This medicine is in all Venereal Disorders, a certain remedy.  
**ASYSTIC MIXTURE.** (in liquid and in paste), celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhoea and Gleet.

**GOLD MINE BALSAM.** for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.  
**ANEMIC EXTRACT.** a Liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the stomach, Numbness or Weakness, in the limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

**DEPURATIVE POWDER.** for Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

**JAPAN OINTMENT.** for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.  
**BENZOIN OINTMENT.** for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers; it is to be applied besides the Restorer.

**UNIVERSAL OR STRENGTHENING PLASTER.** for diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c.  
**DR. KUHLE'S ACUSTIC OIL.** for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

**Dr. Kuhle's Pamphlet "Treatment," &c.** entered according to Act of Congress, contains full Directions for the use of the above mentioned medicines, and accompanies every Remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of the medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post paid,) to  
**DR. KUHLE'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,** or to any of the following Agents:

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury,  
Hargrave, Gaither, & Co., Lexington,  
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough,  
G. W. & C. Grimme, Raleigh,  
M. J. A. Drake, Ashborough.

The continuation of the list of Agents, see Dr. K's Pamphlet.  
July 31, 1841—11

## THE NEW WORLD.

THE enlarged and improved edition of the elegant mammoth weekly has been greatly improved, both in regard to paper, matter, and embellishments—and its conductors are constantly on the alert to procure the assistance of the most talented writers in America and Europe as contributors to its columns. This is the proper season to subscribe for a good Family Newspaper, to amuse and instruct during the long evenings of Fall and Winter. The New World is just the paper to suit every class of readers: its literary contents, both original and selected, cannot be excelled by any journal in America. The best writers in this country and Europe are engaged as contributors—the best artists in both hemispheres are employed in preparing beautiful embellishments, to ornament its pages, and render it still more attractive, by pictorial representations, the various articles which are written or selected for the gratification of its readers. The New World will contain yearly over ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS on Wood, done in the best style of the art—and in all things the most liberal expenditure is promised by the publisher, to maintain its present character as the largest and best periodical in our country.

The well known reputation of its Editor, Park Benjamin, is a guarantee for the ability with which the New World is conducted, as is evidenced by the unparalleled success which has been awarded to it by the public. The circulation is now nearly twenty-five thousand copies weekly, and it is doubtless the most prosperous newspaper establishment in America, though not yet two years since the issue of the first number. The Quarto Edition is now on its third half-yearly volume, and its circulation is 14,000.

The Editor announces the association with him, of Donald MacLeod, Esq., a gentleman well known in the United States. He was one of the original editors of the New York Daily Times, and for two years editor of the Washington Madrasian. Mr. MacLeod sailed for the Acadia, Aug. 16, for London, as bearer of dispatches to the American Minister, and has taken up his residence in that great metropolis of the World, and will conduct our Foreign Correspondence, make selections from Foreign and popular works, engage contributors of eminent reputation, write comments on the state of affairs abroad—and, in short, do all that becometh an editor of the New World resident in the Grand Metropolis of Art, Science and Literature.

The splendid story of Military Life entitled "Charles O'Mally the Irish Dragon," giving a vivid description of the Peninsular War under Wellington, during the occupation of Spain and Portugal by the French, in a course of publication in the New World, (the price sheets of which are obtained in advance by purchase of the author's publishers,) and is without question the most humorous, graphic and popular novel of the day, and which no one can read except with intense interest and delight.

The subscription price is \$3 a year, for which an immense quantity of reading is furnished. The Quarto contains 16 pages of four columns each, and is in a form well adapted for binding and preservation. Letters, post paid, must be addressed to the publisher, J. Winchester, 33 Ann St. N. Y.

## CA SAS,

A NEW supply of Ca Sas and Ca Sa Bonds, very neatly printed, for sale at the Office of the Carolina Watchman. All orders for Blanks of any description promptly attended to.

## READ THIS!

**NEW Supply of Goods.**

**Cress & Boger**  
Have just received their  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**

Which they determined to sell as cheap as can be bought in Salisbury. They deem it unnecessary to enumerate a long list of articles, but invite their friends and customers to give them a call—examine their stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction, and to sell goods upon terms to suit the times.  
Salisbury, Oct. 16, 1841—1112

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of Noah Partee, deceased, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 15th day of December next, the following well known property, viz: The valuable and well known

**Mills, Grist and Saw Mill,** together with FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, some cleared, and some forest land. Also, a

**First rate Orchard,** and an excellent MEADOW on the premises, a good

**DWELLING HOUSE,** BARN and ALL OTHER OUT HOUSES AND ALSO,

**80 Acres of Land,** on Third Creek, with a moderate Dwelling House and out buildings, one mile below Turner's Mill. And also on the same day, 40 or 50

**Bales of Cotton,** 2000 bushels of Corn, 150 bushels of Wheat, a quantity of Rye and Oats,

**HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.**

Also, a fine Jack.  
Farming Tools of every description, a good Thrashing Machine and COTTON GIN, WAGGONS AND GEARS, and an excellent set of Blacksmith Tools

—ALSO—  
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved securities. And on the mills I will give one and two years by undoubted securities.  
CHARLES L. PARTEE, Exr.  
October 30, 1841—1ds14

**Pure English Berkshire and Norfolk Thin Rind Pigs FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber within a few months past has sold near a hundred of the above breeds of Pigs to various persons of Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Iredell and other counties, and the demand for them continuing to increase, has induced him to multiply his facilities for breeding a greater number of these much and deservedly admitted pigs for market, and to take this method to inform the public, that in future to prevent confusion and disappointment, that applicants will be furnished in the order of application, that is, he who first applies shall be first served, and those who forward the cash in advance, shall in all instances, have preference of choice. His price will invariably be \$20 a pair for choice pigs, and where a solitary choice pig is taken the price will be according to the subscriber to say any thing in commendation of the superiority of these breeds of hogs to those who have seen them, or to those who have been Readers of the American Farmer, the Farmers' Register, the Cultivator and other Agricultural Periodicals, but to those who have not read these works, he would say, refer to them, and they will there find the most encouraging and documents to supply themselves with these celebrated breeds. Both breeds of the subscriber are warranted to be genuine and obtained from the most recent importations into the United States. The subscriber will also keep a cross of the above breeds which he calls the Berkshire Thin Rind, which are preferred by most people as an improvement to either stock. Letters, post paid, directed to the subscriber, Cotton Grove, N. C., will be promptly attended to, and the applicants will be immediately informed when they can be supplied with pigs.  
ISAAC J. MOORE.  
Jersey Settlement, Davidson county, June 19, 1841. \$147

**County Court Writs**  
NEATLY PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
92 BAGS Rio Coffee,  
11 hhds Sugar,  
800 lbs Lard sugar,  
10 hhds molasses,  
20 boxes Goshen cheese,  
1000 lbs sole leather,  
5 dozen Philadelphia calf skins,  
10 do Lining and binding do,  
\$ do Eastern tanned hog skins, large,  
15 do Saddle trees,  
50 pieces sacking,  
20 coils rope,  
30 pair Elliptic springs,  
800 lbs spring steel,  
90 kegs nails,  
50 do white lead no. 1 & 2—pure,  
4 bbls. clover seed.

Also a large and splendid assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Saddlery  
Crochery, Carriage Trimmings, Carpenters and Smiths Tools.

The above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, and are now offered at wholesale or retail at a very small advance for cash. The public are very respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the place.  
JENKINS & BILES.  
Oct. 2, 1841—8w10

**LOST OR MISLID**  
IN Salisbury, or on the road between Coughenour's Mill and this place, a bundle of notes and accounts tied up with a tow string, of the following denominations, viz: Four notes on Alexander Fraley, amount not recollecting; one account on the Estate of Joseph Pearson, dec'd. for upwards of \$100; one account on J. Sloan Johnson for 18 or 19 dollars; one account on David Keras, amount not recollecting, besides a number of other notes and accounts on other individuals, whose names and amount I do not remember. All persons are forwarded from trading for the above notes and accounts, and those who have them are hereby notified not to pay to any person but the subscriber. Any person finding the same and delivering them to the subscriber, or at this Office, will be liberally rewarded.  
Nov. 6, 1841—1115

**LIME!**  
ANY quantity of fresh Lime can be had at the kiln of the late Joseph Williams, dec'd. By the 100 bushels and over 16 cents; 40 to 100 bushels 18; 5 to 40 bushels 20; nos. 1 and 2 in proportion.  
All persons wishing lime either at the kiln or their residence, will apply either to J. or R. WILLIAMS,  
Rockford, Surry county, N. C. } 114  
Ang 21, 1841

**Turner & Hughes' NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1842,**  
For Sale at this Office.

**PRICES CURRENT AT SALISBURY NOV. 13.**

Bacon,	8 a 9	Cotton Yarn,	\$1
Brandy, ap. a 40		Molasses,	40 a 60
peach,	12 1/2	Nails,	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Butter,	25 1/2	Oats,	15 a 20
Cotton in seed none clean,	7 1/2 a 8	Pork,	\$3 1/4 a 4
Coffee,	12 a 16	Sugar, br.	9 a 12
Corn,	25	loaf,	18 a 20
Feathers,	35	Salt,	\$3 50
Flour,	\$4 1/2 a 5	Tallow,	10 a 12 1/2
Flaxseed,	42 a 65	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Iron, per lb	3 1/2 a 5	Tow-Linen	16 a 20
Linseed Oil, pr. gal	\$1 1/2	Wheat, bush	\$1
		Whiskey,	45 a 56
		Wool, (clean)	40

**FAYETTEVILLE, November 9**

Brandy, peach 35 a 40	Molasses,	27 a 30	
Do, Apple 30 a 35	Nails, cut,	6 1/2 a 8 1/2	
Bacon,	7 1/2 a 8	Sugar brown,	8 1/2 a 11
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Lump,	16
Coffee,	10 a 13	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8 1/2	Salt,	60 a 72
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 20	Sack,	\$2 a \$2 1/2
Corn,	45 a 50	Tubercolate	3 a 5
Candles, F. F.	17	Cotton bag	20 a 25
Flaxseed	\$1 10 a \$1 11	Bale rope,	8 a 10
Flour	\$5 a \$6 1/2	Wheat new	\$1 10
Feathers	35 a 40	Whiskey	30 a 35
Iron,	3 a 5 1/2	Wool,	15 a 20

**CHERRY, November 9, 1841.**

Beef	4 a 6	Nails cut assor	7 1/2
Bacon	9 a 10	wrought	16 a 18
Butter	10 a 20	Oats bushel	30 a 37
Beeswax	22 a 25	Oil gal	75 a 81
Ragging yd	25 a 28	lamp	\$1 25
Bale rope lb	10 a 12	linseed l	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee lb	12 1/2 a 15	Pork 100 lbs	5 1/2 a 6
Cotton	8 a 9	Rice 100 lbs	4 a 5
Corn bush	50	Sugar lb	8 a 12 1/2
Flour brl	\$5 1/2 a 6	Salt sack	\$2 1/2
Feathers	40 a 48	hush	\$1 00
Iron 100 lbs	5 1/2 a 6 1/2	Steel Amer	10 a 00
Lard	11 a 12	English	14
Molasses	40 a 50	German	12 a 14
Tallow	12 1/2	Tea sup.	\$1 81 3/4

**THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.**  
BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have spoken heretofore with some levity of the contrast that exists between the English and French character; but it deserves more serious consideration. They are the two great nations of modern times, most diametrically opposed, and most worthy of each other's rivalry; essentially distinct in their characters, excelling in opposite qualities, and reflecting lustre on each other by their very opposition. In nothing is this contrast more strikingly evinced than in their military conduct. For ages have they been contending, and for ages have they crowded each other's history with acts of splendid heroism.

Take the battle of Waterloo, for instance, the last and most memorable trial of their rival prowess. Nothing could surpass the brilliant daring on the one side, and the steadfast enduring on the other. The French Cavalry broke like waves on the compact squares of English infantry. They were seen galloping round these serried walls of men, seeking in vain for an entrance, tossing their arms in the air in the heat of their enthusiasm, braving the whole front of battle. The British troops, on the other hand, forbidden to move or fire, stood firm and enduring. Their columns were ripped up by cannon; whole rows were swept down at a shot; the survivors closed their ranks, and stood through the pelting of the iron-tempest without flinching a shot, without any action to stir their blood or excite their spirits. Death thinned their ranks, but could not shake their souls.

A beautiful instance of the quick and generous impulses to which the French are prone, is given in the case of a French cavalier, in the hottest of the action, charging furiously upon a British officer, but perceiving in the moment of assault that his adversary had lost his sword arm, dropping the point of his sabre, and courteously rising on. Peace be with generous warrior, whatever were his fate. If he went down in the storm of battle, with the fondering furies of his chieftain, may the turf of Waterloo grow green above his grave! and happier far would be the fate of such a spirit to sink amidst the tempest, unconscious of defeat, than to survive and mourn over the blighted laurels of his country.

In this long and bloody day—the French with enthusiastic valor, the English with cold, inflexible courage; until Fate, as if to decide the question of superiority still undecided between two such adversaries, brought up the Prussians to decide the fortunes of the field.

It was several years afterward that I visited the field of Waterloo. The ploughshare had been busy with its oblivious labors, and the frequent harvest had nearly obliterated the vestiges of war. Still the blackened ruins of Hougoumont stood, a monumental pile, to mark the violence of this vehement struggle. Its broken walls, pierced by bullets and shattered by explosions, showed the deadly strife that had taken place within. A tall and narrow wall, hemmed in between narrow walls, hand to hand and foot to foot, fought from garden to courtyard, from court yard to chamber, with intense and concentrated rivalry. Columns of smoke fumed from this vortex of battle as from a volcano; "it was," said my guide, "like a hell upon earth." Not far off, two or three broad spots of rank, unwholesome, green, still marked the places where these rival warriors, after their fierce and fitful struggle, slept quietly together in the lap of their common mother, Earth. Over all the rest of the field, peace had resumed its sway. The thoughtful whistle of the peasant floated in the air, instead of the trumpet's clangor; the team slowly labored up the hill side, once shaken by the hoofs of rushing squadrons; and wide fields of corn waved peacefully over the soldier's graves, as summer seas dimple over the place where many a tall ship lies buried.

**THE METEORS.**  
On this very interesting subject which has of late occupied so much of public attention, both in Europe and America—the periodical return of the meteors in August and November—we have been favored with the following communication from Sir John Herschel:

**COLLINGWOOD, August 15, 1841.**  
SIR: The bright moonlight of the 9th instant having prevented my obtaining satisfactory observations of the meteors, to whose periodical return on the 9th and 10th of this month Professor Quetelet has drawn much attention, as being more regular than the displays of the 12th and 13th of November, allow me, in place observations for the current year, to offer, as my contribution to our stock of knowledge on the subject, the following incidental mention of such an occurrence which occurs in Sir W. Hamilton's account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in August, 1793, printed in the transactions of the Royal Society, volume 70, which will be read with the more interest, the periodical nature of the phenomena being then unknown, and its occurrence being ascribed by him to some electrical agency developed by the volcanic ejections. "August 9, 1793, after describing the phenomena of the eruption during the day, till seven o'clock at night, when all was calm, Sir W. Hamilton goes on to say: it was universally remarked that the air this night, for many hours after the eruption was filled with meteors, such as are vulgarly called falling stars. They shot generally in a horizontal direction, leaving a luminous train behind them, but which quickly disappeared. The night was remarkably fine, starlight, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire seemed to be harmless, and never to reach the ground; whereas that with which the black volcanic cloud of last night was pregnant appeared mischievous, like that which attends a severe thunder storm."—meteors of August 9, 1840 in so far as I observed them, radiated almost without exception from a point in the heavens very near the star Gamma, in the constellation Perseus, which is almost coincident with the point (near the star B Camelopardis) from which I observed them to emanate on the 10th of August, 1839. Facts of this nature appear almost decisive in favor of the opinion that a zone or zones of these bodies revolve about the sun, and are intersected by the earth in its annual revolution. I have the honor, &c.  
J. F. W. HERSCHELL.  
To the Editor of the Athenaeum.

**Warrants for sale here.**

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J. F. W. HERSCHELL.  
To the Editor of the Athenaeum.

**From the Greensborough Patriot.**  
**TRIAL OF EDWARD BOLING.**

Edward Boling, the story of whose villainy has for some time filled the surrounding country, was tried last Friday on an indictment for Bigamy, at the Superior Court of Rockingham county, before his honor Judge Nash. The rare occurrence of the crime with which he was charged, the respectability of the parties suffering from it, and the novel character of the circumstances attending the commission of the offence, conspired to draw together an unusually large crowd of spectators. But the trial, in detail, turned out to be comparatively uninteresting. A very small portion of the train of minute but strange particulars, marking the steps of the criminal towards the accomplishment of his crime, was elicited on the examination of evidence. For the conviction of the prisoner, it was only necessary to prove his identity, and that he had a wife living before and at the time of his second marriage; consequently the principal developments of the case were confined to the facts of the case.

The case was submitted to the Jury upon the charge of the Judge, and a verdict of "Guilty" returned after an absence of a few minutes.

As time will not now permit us to attempt a circumstantial narration of the affair, we subjoin a brief statement of the facts, as we heard them from the trial and from other sources.

Edward Boling, the son of a worthy Methodist minister of Caswell county, was married to Miss Harriet Parks, of the same county, in July, 1838. He was 19 years of age in May preceding his marriage; his wife between 16 and 17.

About the last of September or first of October, 1840, a young man of genteel appearance and pretty good address arrived in Greensboro, gave his name as Sidney T. Smith, and said he was from Perry county, Alabama. He went immediately to the office of one of our lawyers and delivered a letter which purported to be from James Smith, of Ala., the writer stating that he wished his son Sidney, the bearer, to prosecute the study of the law to a certain extent, so that he might be enabled the better to manage a large property that would eventually fall to him. The letter contained some other fatherly suggestions relative to the guidance of son Sidney, just as one would suppose an easy old planter to write.

Young Mr. Smith secured boarding in a respectable family; paid about as much attention to Coke and Blackstone as is generally looked for in a rich young hair-brained student; and commenced "cutting the gent" in prosperous fashion. In the most natural way in the world he mentioned, upon suitable occasions, the vast possessions of the venerated Mr. James Smith, of Perry county, Ala., and passed among his new acquaintances with all the ease of "his prescriptive" to an Alabama fortune.

In December he left the place on a pretended visit to certain wealthy relations in Newmarket, Virginia, and did not return until February, 1841. In the mean time a letter was received by one of his creditors from a pretended uncle of young Mr. Smith, stating that his return was prevented by the illness of his servant.

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A beautiful instance of the quick and generous impulses to which the French are prone, is given in the case of a French cavalier, in the hottest of the action, charging furiously upon a British officer, but perceiving in the moment of assault that his adversary had lost his sword arm, dropping the point of his sabre, and courteously rising on. Peace be with generous warrior, whatever were his fate. If he went down in the storm of battle, with the fondering furies of his chieftain, may the turf of Waterloo grow green above his grave! and happier far would be the fate of such a spirit to sink amidst the tempest, unconscious of defeat, than to survive and mourn over the blighted laurels of his country.

In this long and bloody day—the French with enthusiastic valor, the English with cold, inflexible courage; until Fate, as if to decide the question of superiority still undecided between two such adversaries, brought up the Prussians to decide the fortunes of the field.

It was several years afterward that I visited the field of Waterloo. The ploughshare had been busy with its oblivious labors, and the frequent harvest had nearly obliterated the vestiges of war. Still the blackened ruins of Hougoumont stood, a monumental pile, to mark the violence of this vehement struggle. Its broken walls, pierced by bullets and shattered by explosions, showed the deadly strife that had taken place within. A tall and narrow wall, hemmed in between narrow walls, hand to hand and foot to foot, fought from garden to courtyard, from court yard to chamber, with intense and concentrated rivalry. Columns of smoke fumed from this vortex of battle as from a volcano; "it was," said my guide, "like a hell upon earth." Not far off, two or three broad spots of rank, unwholesome, green, still marked the places where these rival warriors, after their fierce and fitful struggle, slept quietly together in the lap of their common mother, Earth. Over all the rest of the field, peace had resumed its sway. The thoughtful whistle of the peasant floated in the air, instead of the trumpet's clangor; the team slowly labored up the hill side, once shaken by the hoofs of rushing squadrons; and wide fields of corn waved peacefully over the soldier's graves, as summer seas dimple over the place where many a tall ship lies buried.

**THE METEORS.**  
On this very interesting subject which has of late occupied so much of public attention, both in Europe and America—the periodical return of the meteors in August and November—we have been favored with the following communication from Sir John Herschel:

**COLLINGWOOD, August 15, 1841.**  
SIR: The bright moonlight of the 9th instant having prevented my obtaining satisfactory observations of the meteors, to whose periodical return on the 9th and 10th of this month Professor Quetelet has drawn much attention, as being more regular than the displays of the 12th and 13th of November, allow me, in place observations for the current year, to offer, as my contribution to our stock of knowledge on the subject, the following incidental mention of such an occurrence which occurs in Sir W. Hamilton