

# Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
MACE C. PENBLETON.

"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. HARRISS.

NO. 12—VOLUME XI.  
WHOLE NO. 531.

SALISBURY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

**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 fifty cents for each subsequent.  
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 paid for and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of lines.  
Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid to ensure attention.

**LOOK AT THIS!!**  
**NEW**  
**Spring & Summer GOODS.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
HAVING removed to Concord, are now receiving and opening in the brick house west of the Court-house, their  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
among which are Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Bonnets, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Crockery, Pans, Dye-stuffs, Medicines.

**GROCERIES,**  
a variety of other articles, in short it comprises a general assortment, which will be sold for cash, or on credit to regular dealers on time. We invite all customers and the public in general to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can give such gains as will be great inducement to purchase.  
Country produce taken in exchange for goods.  
J. & R. WINECOFF.  
Concord, May 14, 1842—152

**CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above building, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Barns formerly used by Joel I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the *Silber Smith Business* in all the articles common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.  
He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skillful work will enable him to patronage and support, he will merit it.  
**AARON WOOLWORTH.**  
Nov. 15—(116)

**valuable property for sale in Lexington.**  
THE Subscriber is desirous to sell privately, a well known business stand in Lexington, N. C., situated a short distance north of the courthouse, formerly occupied by Caldwell, Deane & Co., and at present occupied by Bernard and Adams. The house is of brick, and commodious, containing an excellent store-room and dwelling apartments all under one roof. Attached to the premises are all necessary out-buildings. Those wishing to purchase or to examine the above property, will please call on the subscriber, or apply to the attention of application be made to  
**ANDREW CALDWELL.**  
May 1, 1841—(114)

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber has opened a Public House in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom. The tables will be abundantly furnished with everything necessary in the line of provender. The bar well supplied with a variety of liquors, and his charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited, and tried by me.  
**E. R. BIRCKHEAD.**  
March 13, 1842—152

**LIME!**  
ANY quantity of fresh Lime can be had at the kiln of the late Joseph Williams dec'd, the 300 bushels and over 16 cents; 40 to 100 bushels 18; 5 to 40 bushels 20; unslacked proportion.  
All persons wishing lime, either at the kiln or at their residences, will apply either to J. or R. WILLIAMS,  
Rockford, Sarre county, N. C.  
Aug. 21, 1841

**A New Establishment.**  
THE Subscribers having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the **CABINET and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS,** now offer their services to the public. It is their purpose to carry on both these departments in all their various branches, and they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Repairing in their line will be done faithfully and on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for furniture or for work done to order.  
**K. ELLIOTT**  
**W.M. ROWSE.**  
August 27th, 1842—155

**Notice.**  
N. B. With the view of lessening the cost and preventing inconvenience, the subscribers also post paid a quantity of ready made Coffins.  
**K. E. & W. R.**

**Printing neatly done here**

**TO FAMILIES—**  
**ROWAND'S**  
**IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.**

Those who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER and AGUE, DYSENTERY and NERVOUS WEAKNESS, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called  
**Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture.**  
A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is not entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. Secondly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wasted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigor. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.  
N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case where the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.  
Address  
**Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND,**  
No 29 North Second Street, Philadelphia.  
Supplies have been received by the sole Agent for Salisbury, N. C.  
**C. B. WHEELER.**  
Sept 8, 1842—156

**NEW FASHIONS**  
FOR THE  
**Spring and Summer of 1842.**  
**THOMAS DICKSON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and public, that he still carries on the  
**TAILORING BUSINESS**  
in all its various branches, two doors above J. & W. Murphy's store, where he is ready to execute all orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any in this part of the country. He is also in the regular receipt of the  
**NEW-YORK FASHIONS,**  
and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times.  
August 13, 1842—153

**State of North Carolina,**  
**IREDELL COUNTY.**  
James McLeland and Wife,  
vs.  
Robert McJimesy and others.  
IN EQUITY.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Snider, Robert McJimesy and Samuel Connor and his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Watchman*, that the said defendants be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday after the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to answer complaints filed, or it will be heard ex parte, and prayer of Petitioners granted.  
Witness: T. H. McRorie, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office in Statesville, on the 3d Monday after the 3d Monday in August, 1842.  
**T. H. McRORIE, CLERK.**  
6w9—Printers fee \$5 50

**NOTICE.**  
**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell at the dwelling house of the late John Reed deceased, on Monday the 31st day of October next, all the LANDS descended to the heirs of John Reed, dec'd, to wit:  
**240 ACRES,**  
the home place on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Misenbamer, and others  
**300 ACRES,**  
of Woodland on Flat Creek, adjoining the lands of John Shaver and Jesse Hodge. Also, one undivided moiety of  
**One Hundred Acres,**  
on the East side of the Yadkin River, known by the name of the Ball Mountain, on which is a  
**GRIST MILL,**  
half owned by James Adderton, in Davidson county.  
A credit of twelve months will be allowed, and bond with approved security for the purchase money required on the day of sale.  
**SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. S.**  
Sept. 24, 1842—6w9

**Attention Constables!**  
Blank Warrants, with Executions, very neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

**Poetry.**  
From the Microcosm.  
**TO THE REV. S. D. BUMPASS**  
What is the prize of this vain world to thee,  
Thou man of God—ambassador of Christ?  
Or what hast thou to do with fame?—or what  
Dost thou to these avail the soft, sweet breath  
Of adulation?—thine ear is heavy.  
And wilt not listen to thy Saviour's song,  
Nay, 'tis enough for thee to know, that God,  
Who rules on high—whom thou delight'st to  
serve,  
Dost speed his holy cause—thy works approve,  
Thy burning zeal direct—thy labors bless.  
Then art thou shining robes of christian love,  
Go on, and still continue to proclaim  
That Jesus died a roined world to save,  
Go on, and preach that he who reigns on high,  
Who sits enthroned in majesty and power,  
Dost freely love the world—bapt freely given  
His son to die that all the world may live.

**PARISIAN SWINDLERS.**  
We take the following extract from a review which appears in the last *London Quarterly* of a work recently published in Paris, under the direction of the *Institute de France*, entitled "Large Cities, and their dangerous classes." It gives some amusing examples of the ingenuity and cleverness of Parisian sharpers, of both sexes:  
"A man of unexceptionable appearance enters a shop, makes some purchases, produces gold and requests that the change may be given him in some particular coin, that of the Republic for instance, or of the Kingdom of Italy. The obliging shop-keeper pours out his sack of silver on the counter, and the customer draws out with great care from the heap the peculiar coinage which he seeks. During this public process of selecting he carries on a private one; and, with a skill which many a professed juggler might envy, abstracts as many crown-pieces as he can venture to take, without too much diminishing the heap. Then follow thanks and apologies for giving trouble;—and complimentary speeches having been made on both sides, the unsuspecting tradesman restores the diminished silver into its bag; and it is only when at the end of the day he counts his contents, that he discovers his loss, which sometimes amounts to 600 or 1000 francs.  
"The ladies are proficient in the art;—their powers of conversation and their personal attraction aid greatly; but the mystery lies in their fingers, of which says M. Freget, la sagesse et la force a quelque chose d'omnipotente. The fair sex are indeed shoplifters. The pelisses and mantles are furnished with hinge pockets, artfully constructed in the foldings; an immense shawl is very favorable to the operation;—and those who assume the garb of Paysanne have their coarse thick petticoat formed into a perfect series of secret compartments.  
"One mode adopted is new to us, and there is a shade of maternal tenderness thrown over the transaction, which gives it a peculiar interest. A well-dressed lady enters a shop followed by a nursery-maid with a baby in long and flowing robes; the lady requires all manner of smart things to be shown her, lays them aside with the usual fastidiousness of female taste, and demands others. In the midst of purchases she is seized with a sudden paroxysm of tenderness for her baby; the good-humored smiling *Domme* sets the darling on the counter, and his little face may be close to mamma's; and when the creases are concluded, takes it again upon her arm, and with it under cover of its long robe, two or three selected pieces of silk.  
"The system of several distinct families living in one house, with a common staircase, affords the Parisian robber facilities unknown to London. *Bonjouriers*, *Volieurs*, *ru* *bonjour* *Chevaliers grimpans*, are happily significant names given to the nu-

**Female Heroism.**—A Mrs. Starks was left with three small children recently, at a clearing, near Moores, in New York, her husband having been called away by business. As night approached, a large half-breed wolf crawled under the door of the house, by constant growling, so alarmed the family that they took refuge in the garret. He retired to the woods at the dawn of day, and Mrs. Starks sent her little son to a mill for a gun, which she charged heavily with buckshot. At evening the wolf again approached the dwelling, when Mrs. Starks raised the window, and taking aim, shot the wolf dead on the spot; she suffered only a slight injury by the heavy recoil.  
—New Era.

**Humanity Feeling.**—A man was recently detected in the Philadelphia market, in the act of stealing a piece of beef. Being arrested, he said he could procure no work, and had nothing to feed his wife and children. A gentleman present offered to pay the butcher for the meat, but he refused the pay, and gave the man the meat, and the other gave him the money which he had offered to pay for it. There are probably more cases of suffering by honest poverty in Philadelphia, than in any other city in the Union.  
"Your humble servant, sir," said a Nabob one morning to a Quaker.  
"I'm very glad to hear it, friend," said the other, "and would have thee prove thy words by catching my horse for me and bringing him up to the other."  
Taking a fool's advice.—There is a moral in the following we would all as well as the Yorkshire nobleman, benefit by studying. A baronet of the last century, whose mansion was Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his jester, or fool, and one of his servants:—  
**Servant.**—Our master is gone.  
**Fool.**—Ah, whether is he gone?  
**Servant.**—To heaven, I hope.  
**Fool.**—To heaven! no, that he has not, I am sure.  
**Servant.**—Why so?  
**Fool.**—Why, because heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it; but I never heard him speak of heaven, or make any preparation for going: he cannot, therefore, be gone thither.—*N. Orleans Pic.*

**A Kingfisher caught by a Clam.**—A copyist of one of our friends, says the Boston Mercantile Journal, paid a visit to the Horn Pond, in Woburn, this week, and while there a kingfisher was seen on the border of the pond, hopping about with some large substance attached to his bill. They made up to him and caught him, and found that the old fellow had been feasting at a clam-bake, in imitation, we suppose, of Governor Morton and the Rhode Island patriots, but one old clam, more wise than the rest, allowed him to put his bill into his side and then closed his shell and caught the bill, so that it could not be extricated, and thus the Kingfisher was taken prisoner by a clam. Both the Governor and the Kingfisher should  
"Remember Milton's fearful and  
Caught with the fibres which he strives to bend."  
*Piscayune.*

**Camels on the Western Prairies.**—A writer in the *Genesee Farmer*, a native of Russia, who has passed many years of his life in that portion of the empire bordering on the Ural and Volga rivers, suggests that the camel would prove a most valuable animal for burden in those prairies, and especially for traversing the country in the far West, where water is sometimes not found for days. He says that camels, in the unsettled country, would be found good to carry mails and convey intelligence. Their speed is great, 120 miles being a common day's travel for speedy animals, and that the breeding of camels would not be more expensive than horses. They may be obtained on the Black Sea, (where they thrive in a more rigorous climate than ours,) and the writer suggests if agricultural societies would import a few pairs they would confer a great advantage on the country. From 600 to 1000 pounds, with a rider, is a common load for the camel; and the commonest herbage, even weeds and twigs, will suffice for their sustenance while enduring the severest labors.

**Touching Incident.**—The New York Tribune says: "A correspondent states that at the funeral procession of a daughter of Mr. Joseph Keen was passing on Sunday last from the Universalist Church, Orchard street, to the burial place in a City street six sailors belonging to the French steamship *Comer* were met coming down Broadway, who, as they came opposite the bier, by a common impulse, look off their cap-bands and remained standing uncovered and silent until the procession had passed. Such a tribute from utter strangers in a foreign land was gratefully received by the sorrowing and sympathizing throng as a token of genuine emotion, and an evidence that 'One touch of Nature makes the whole world akin.'"  
"Shall I have the pleasure of walking with you, Madam?" said a gentleman to a dashing married lady.  
"Thank you, sir, I have hugging enough at home."

**A COTTON PLANTER.**  
A marine animal called by fishermen a *Sea Cow*, was caught on the 11th inst., in the waters of Manchester (Mass.). It was 20 feet in length, weighed about a ton (2240 lbs.) and yielded two barrels of oil.—*Norfolk Herald.*

(From the Richmond Whig)  
Mr. Editor:—It is most certain that among the various gifts that nature bestows on man there is not one of less value to him as regards the recipient himself, or the benefit conferred on society in general, than that of a fanciful imagination; the wild speculations of which are ever ranging from one phantasy to another, and never reduced to any practical or useful purpose. The more visionary theorist, who occupies time, which might be otherwise better employed, in erecting his air-built castles upon the superstructure of this or that favorite theory, subjects himself not only to the ridicule of all sensible men, but is destined to witness sooner or later the final demolition of all his schemes, whether for the advancement of his own interests or that of others. A rare exemplar of that character of visionary is exhibited in the person of Mr. John C. Calhoun, a gentleman whose brain has been for years past filled with more chimeras than ever existed even in the imagination of the reputed knight of La Mancha. His favorite hobby at present, upon which he has ridden over land and sea, and been sometimes carried even as high as the moon, is free trade, which could be established upon Mr. C.'s liberal principles, would possess any merit at least, as it would be more justly entitled in the name of the American System, than the system of protection itself, since it appears that all the liberality, if any there be in such a chimerical and absurd notion, is to proceed from our side of the water, and consists in still permitting Great Britain and France to flood our markets with goods, free of duty, notwithstanding the heavy restrictions imposed by them on our exports. This in my mind, would be retreating good for evil, on a much larger scale than is even enjoyed upon us by the sacred scriptures themselves. To prove the deleterious effects of this beautiful system upon the interests of the agriculturist, as well as that of the manufacturer, we have only to refer to the Compromise Act, the nearest approximation that has yet been made to it; under the operations of which, the prices of agricultural productions of every description have declined, and cotton, the great staple of Mr. Calhoun's States, more than any other. This reduced price of the last article, is mainly to be attributed to suspension of the operations of so large a number of our manufacturers; and, no one can doubt, that counterbalancing duties would have a salutary effect in advancing the prices of the others. But experience has not served to convince the Senator of the fallacy of his doctrine, and free trade is still his bias ideal of national policy, notwithstanding his imagination, not only the elementary principle of the science of political economy, but embodying in its ample provisions the whole and entire system; accordingly we see him exercising all his powers of persuasion to induce the belief that the prosperity of this nation can never reach its acme, until the benefits of free trade is extended to every nation and kindred and tongue under heaven. But the opinions of Mr. C. seem now to possess but little weight with practical men, and are estimated by them at just what they are worth, which is greatly below par value. Not so, however, with some of our junior statesmen, over whose minds he wields a vast influence, which is manifested by the identity of their views on this subject, and their consumption of time on the floor of Congress, which ought to be employed in concerting measures for the mitigation of the distress of the country; instead of propounding questions, which have been repeatedly and so fully answered as to be, one would think, no longer open to discussion. Such as if raising the duty on an article, has the effect of reducing the price to the consumer, how can it afford protection to the manufacturer? and if the duty be reduced, the price of his fabric?—To a plain man, who has not to look through a mist of abstractions for an answer to a plain question, there appears to be no difficulty in the solution of these problems.  
In reply to the first query, I will say, that it has ever been the policy of great statesmen to regard the consequent results, rather than the immediate effects of any system; and that reduction of prices produced by competition, is an established principle in trade. Now, that protection which affords a reasonable prospect of compensation in any branch of business, is the best way in which to create competition. Language will scarcely be denied. The second query—an old woman's reason—will I live, which is that half a loaf is better than no bread; or in other words, that some market is better than no market at all. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that our manufacturers should wish such protection as will enable them to participate in benefits of our home market, excluded as they are, almost entirely, from foreign markets, by the one-sided system of free trade. For one, though a cotton planter and grower of grain, with sincerity to see it afforded, under the full conviction, that the interest of the agriculturist will be best subserved by so doing. According to the statements made in Congress by some of the South Carolina delegation, the agricultural productions of our country, are all that are allowed for the consumption of the manufacturer, every article of foreign importation, and especially the articles of food, being consumed by Southern planters. What guarantizees these gentlemen must be? Nor is it strange, that reticence to rest with stomachs so distended as theirs most necessarily be, that they should fall into such fanciful dreams as the benefits of free trade, the honors of monopolies, &c. The whole argument of these gentlemen, against the protective system, seems to be based on the false idea, that various pursuits and occupations of mankind must necessarily produce a conflict of interests, when it is in fact the connecting link of the chain which binds them so intimately together, that no one branch of industry can materially suffer, without injury to the rest. Away then with this chimerical idea of free trade, which Mr. Calhoun has truly pronounced to be a beautiful vision of theorists and philosophers. I am Mr. Editor, no philosopher myself, which I expect you have already perceived, and cannot be expected to explain the phenomena of nature—but in my mind, this thing you call free trade, is a new species of fanaticism or Jack of the Lantern, so nearly resembling the old sort as to be scarcely distinguishable—the one produced by the spark arising from the ground in moist and hazy places—the other, nothing more than the misty ideas of a visionary imagination, extruded through some soft place in the skull. The first is said to affect a mind, the bright light, the latter, by diverting from the plain and direct way, and leading into some intricate place, from which it is difficult for him to extricate himself. The last has led Mr. Calhoun to the moon, where God grant he could be content to remain, and err on in all his length, and breadth his system of policy, so fully adapted to the wants of the inhabitants of that climate.