

SALISBURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

Republican Whig Ticket!

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY.
of KENTUCKY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled
on Tuesday the 31st instant; Ben
J. C. Clegg was chosen Speaker of the
Senate and H. B. Wadsworth, Speaker of the
House of Representatives both Locofoco, by no
great majority.The message of Gov. PORTER was sent in to
the House on the next day. And whatever
principles most is, that a considerable portion of
the whole message is as good Whig doctrine as
ever was. As a sample, we present to our readers
the following extract from it, which is Whig
to the core:For upwards of ten years Pennsylvania had
been gradually improving her condition, and so
from all the advantages that can arise from a
substantial currency, and the entire confidence of
all parts of the world. At an unfortunate period
of the working capital, which had been de-
creased this flourishing season about twenty millions
of dollars, was increased to near sixty; and, as
one of the most fatal consequences, many otherwise
and impulsive improvements undertaken—cor-
porations created for purposes far beyond their means
and accomplishments—individuals contracted responsi-
bilities and entered into speculations which they
were totally unable to bring to a successful close;and, finally, to render the catastrophe more des-
tructive, the explosion of this enormous bank
had so crushed all those enterprises, public
and private, and left in every quarter of the State
the remnant of blasted hope and public folly
will require a little time to recover from the
shock, and to estimate with precision, the ex-
tent of the mischief. It will probably be found
less than has been generally supposed. The
trade and industry of the community, sustained
they are by our immense natural resources,
will soon overcome this temporary repose, and
so, as if it had never happened. Some will
unfortunately ruined, but the great mass of
the community will in the end be little affected.
The portion of the community engaged in agri-
cultural pursuits is comparatively free from debt
and embarrassment, and possessed of all the ben-
efits that arise from favorable seasons and plen-
tiful harvests.I can myself see no just ground for that des-
eracy which seems to pervade, so generally,
the minds of the people. The injury to our
editors abroad, although productive of much tem-
per and inconvenience, will ultimately be service-
able to the community. It will teach us to rely
ourselves, to turn our attention to the devel-
opment of our own resources, and to obtain that,
our own labor, which we have hitherto bought
on trust. Whatever may be the fears of that
portion of the community who are always pre-
dicting ruin, and bewailing the effects of causes
which they do not understand, time will soon
prove that the resources of Pennsylvania, her
ability to meet all her engagements, and the re-
spect of her citizens for the plighted faith of the
state, have not been in the slightest degree sha-
ken by any of the misfortunes under which we
now suffer.In nearly all instances these
misfortunes will be found to have had their origin in
the workings of unprincipled demagogues, who
are willing to undervalue her means and the in-
tegrity of her citizens, if they can thereby pro-
mote their own selfish ends. If there be any
of the citizens who honestly believe that Penn-
sylvania will prove unable to perform all her en-
gagements, they will be found to be neither very
deep reasoners, nor very accurately acquainted
with the abundance and nature of her resour-
ces. If there be any of her citizens who think
that she will prove faithless and unwilling to dis-
charge her obligations, we may safely say that
she will find that he gains neither the confi-
dence nor respect of her citizens by the attempt.
She may be temporarily obliged to postpone the
discharge of her engagements until a more con-
venient season; but to deny the obligation itself,
or to refuse to comply with it, would be a re-
flection upon her integrity which no public man
would wish to sustain.I cannot believe that the earth is man's
abiding place. It cannot be that our life is
as up by the ocean of eternity to float a
moment upon its waves and sink into no-
thingness! Else why is it that the glorious
aspirations which leap like angels from the
temple of our hearts are forever wandering
about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rain-
bow and the cloud come over us with a
beauty that is not of earth, then pass off
and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness?
Why is that the stars who hold
their festival around the midnight throne
are set above the grasp of our limited fa-
vour, forever mocking us with their unap-
proachable glory? And, finally, why is it that
the bright forms of human beauty are
presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our af-
fection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon
our hearts? We are born for a higher
destiny than that of earth: there is a realm
where rainbows never fade; where the stars
will be out before us, like islets that
shimmer on the ocean; and where the beings
that pass before us like shadows, will stay
in our presence forever.—*Bulwer.*The Best Directory—to find out who are
prompt and honest men—is the subscription
books of the publisher of a newspaper.—
Here may be found the names and
residence of thousands of persons; some of
whom are good paying subscribers, and
therefore may be trusted and confided in;
and some one for one, two and three years,
who from their indifference, never think of
paying for value received. We always take
it for granted, that a man who "pays the
printer," may be trusted with almost any-
thing.—*Zeminary.*[Merchants and others who may be des-
titute of ascertaining who among those who
deal with them, are worthy of credit, can
have the privilege of examining our sub-
scription book, and if their customers names
are found upon it we can tell them exactly
to what extent they can be trusted.

Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
MACE C. PENDLETON."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. 26—VOLUME XI.
WHOLE NO. 548.

SALISBURY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

Supercilious Fear.—A fire occurred not long since, at Church paper mills, (Conn.) when the flames, reflected by a driving snow storm—caused so brilliant an illumination in the streets of New Haven that the Millerites of that good city thought the end of the world had come.—Several congregations rushed into the streets.—Mr. Greeley, who was lecturing, lost half his auditory. One minister gravely asserted the Day of Judgment was at hand, and the usually quiet citizens were thrown into great commotion until the cause of the phenomena was discovered.

From Florida.—The following is an extract from Pilikia, under date of the 26th ultimo, published in the Savannah Republican:

"Letters in general in Florida, wear rather a favorable aspect, and I trust, if success continues, it will not be long before the country will be entirely rid of every red-skin. *Tigratull* is safely out of the woods. His band, together with *Oglala*'s, consisting of over 100 Indians, among whom are 42 hearty warriors, found themselves suddenly transferred from *terra firma* to a steamer, a few days since, at Tampa, and as suddenly transferred to Horse Key, a picturesque island, whence they sail for New Orleans on the 1st instant."

It is a fact highly honorable to the merchants of Charleston, S. C., (as stated in the Courier,) that at the close of the year, on Saturday last, \$150,000, every bond due at the custom house (for a period of 25 years past) was paid up in full; and also that not a single officer of the custom house was, on that day, indebted to the Government.

NEWSPAPERS.

Much depends on the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit or interest; if they are negligent in their payment, the Editor's ambition is broken down—he works at a thankless and unprofitable task; he becomes disengaged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest, it dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort; if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows; always in advance in the subscription lists—taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers; now and then speaking a good word for his paper; cheering him in his course by smiles of approbation; with such subscribers as these, one would foremost comfort, ease, leisure—every thing that could possibly step between him and gratification of every laudable desire on the part of his subscribers: the editor would know no other pleasure than their satisfaction.—How much can they be the supporters of a newspaper to make it interesting; with such subscribers as these, one would foremost comfort, ease, leisure—every thing that could possibly step between him and gratification of every laudable desire on the part of his subscribers: the editor would know no other pleasure than their satisfaction.

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Why is that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited favour, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts?

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Insanity.—It has been proved that the unmarried are more than four times as liable to become insane as married people.

"Don't displease yourself by walking with me," said the thief, when the constable had him in charge.

Georgia News.

For the Watchman.

Come Whigs and Locos, come and see
The giant powers of Boston, too.
Develop'd in his late essay
Upon the matters of the day.

The Temperance cause he seems to hate,
And dooms it to a silent fate;
Love stories he would substitute
The Ladies better tales to suit.

But who? pray who is Boatingee?
A Rip Van Winkle he must be,
Who's slept for more, many years
Devout of female smiles and cheers.

He's singing now of songs he sang
In days of yore, when he was young;
When ladies too would take a sop
From the intoxicating cup.

But things have undergone a change,
And Bostonians esteem it still a go;
That Periodicals should raise
To Reformation, songs of praise.

New Boatingee—just hear a friend;
It's good advice that he will send.
When young—if you could not succeed
In winning now, when you have need
Of solace, in your latter days,
Make no love stories all your praise,
But come and join the Temperance throng:
A rich reward you'll reap ere long.
Fair ones, whom love songs could not move;
A temperance song may cause to love;
And then, upon your latter days,

Perhaps, may beam coquettish rays.

VETO.

MESMERISM AND SURGERY.

The following extraordinary relation is from the London Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce:

A most extraordinary surgical operation has been performed, the particulars of which will be found detailed in a couple of columns of the London Morning Herald of the 26th ult. James Wombell, 42, a laboring man, had suffered for a period of about five years with a painful affection of the left knee-joint. He was admitted to the hospital at Wellow, in Northamptonshire, and it was decided that amputation should take place above the knee joint, and it was accordingly done while the patient was under the influence of mesmeric sleep. On the first of October this wonderful operation was thus performed, as given in the words of the mesmerizer, one Mr. W. Topham, a lawyer of the Middle Temple, London: "I again mesmerized him in four minutes—in a quarter of an hour laid Mr. W. S. Wood (the operator) that he might commence. I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed eyelids, and there kept them still for him to drop into the sleep. Mr. Wood, after one earnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the centre of the outer side of the thigh, directly to the bone, and then made a clear incision round the bone to the opposite point of the outside of the thigh. The stillness at this moment was something awful. The calm respiration of the sleeping man alone was heard, for all others seem suspended. In making the second incision the position of the leg was found to be more inconvenient than it had appeared, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility. Soon after the second incision a swelling was heard from the patient, which continued, at intervals, until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a trouble dream; for his skin remained unbroken as ever. The placed look of his countenance never changed for an instant; his white frame remained uncolored, in perfect stillness and repose; no a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch. To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries and applying his bandages—occupying a period of upward of twenty minutes—he lay like a statue. With strong saloloids and water he gradually and easily awoke, and when asked to describe what he had felt, who replied: "I never knew any thing more, (after his being mesmerized,) and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if I heard a kind of crackling." He was asked if that was painful, he replied: "No pain at all. I never had any, and knew nothing till I was awakened by that strong stuff." The "crackling" was the sawing his own thigh bone. The first dressing was performed in mesmeric sleep, with similar success and absence of all pain?

This case is so important that I have condensed the principal features, and when I consider the gravity with which the operation was performed, the numbers who were present, the unquestionable rank and responsibility of the professional gentlemen, and the utter absence of all affection, I must candidly admit that scepticism is satisfied and that we are no longer in a position to deride or despise so extraordinary, important and practical. J. W. C.

Amos Kendall, it is said, is confined in prison for debt. A singular series of reverses has Amos experienced during his short life. A yankee schoolmaster seeking his fortune in the West—an editor—is dis-
missed relieved at one time in the family of Henry Clay, at another hardly able to keep away from the specie in the District—gets a good office in the Treasury Department—is reputed rich—speculates largely in Indian Lands—is Postmaster General—again an editor—now in prison poor.

The Editor of the Kentucky Yeoman lately received the following letter through the Post-office—postage not paid:

Mr. Editor:—Can you tell me how a fellow is to get along these hard times, what's in debt, and who ain't got no money, no friends, and who are too honest to work, and too lazy to steal?

If you kin, I will subscribe to your paper, provided you give me that.

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