

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.

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SALISBURY, MARCH 4, 1843.

such management, but also the wheat crop, which is to succeed it. I cannot forbear urging the propriety and necessity of the measure in very strong terms.

2d. The wheat is to be got into the barns or into stacks as soon as it can be done with any sort of convenience, that it may not (especially the bearded wheat, which is subject to injury by wet weather,) sustain loss in shocks—and because the shattered grain in fields may be beneficial to the stock; but no hogs are to be put on stubble fields in which grass seeds were sown last fall, winter or spring; other stock, however, may be turned on them, as it is rooting that would be prejudicial.

3d. The whole swamp, from the road from Manley's bridge up to the lane leading to the new barn; is to be got into the best and most complete order for sowing grass seeds in August—or, at the earliest, by the middle of September. The lowest and wettest part thereof, is to be sown with timothy seed alone. The swamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane (now in corn and oats) is to be kept in the best possible order, that that part not already sown with grass seeds may receive them either this autumn (as soon as the corn can be taken off with safety) or in the spring, as circumstances shall dictate.

No exertion or pains are to be spared at Dugan ran to get the swamp from Manley's bridge up to the meadow above, and the two enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest order for grass, to be sown in the time and manner above mentioned. But that no more may be attempted than can be executed well, proceed in the following order with respect to the weather as the weather may happen to be, for this must be consulted, as dry weather will answer to work in the low parts best, whilst the higher grounds may be worked at any time.

1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's bridge upwards, and get all that is not already in grass well prepared for it, and indeed sown. 2d. That part of the low meadow on the mill run, which lies between the old bed of it and the race, and within the fences. 3d. After this is done, take that part of enclosure above (which was in corn last year) lying between the ditch and fence of No. 1, up and down to cross fences. 4th. Then go over the ditch and prepare slipper after slipper as the ditch runs from the one cross fence to the other, and continue to do this as long as the season will be good, or the seed can be sown with propriety and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these grounds in good order and with expedition, is to give them one good ploughing an then to tear them to pieces with heavy harrows. Whether it be necessary to cut down and take of the weeds previous to these workings can be decided better by experiments on the spot than by reasoning on it at a distance. My desire is that the ground shall be made perfectly clean, and laid down smooth; without which meadows will always be foul—much grass left in them, and many scythes broken in cutting what is taken off.

4th. The buckwheat which has been sown for manure ought to be ploughed in the moment a sufficiency of seed is ripe to stock the ground a second time; otherwise, so far from its answering the purpose of manure, it will become an exhauster. For this reason, if the ploughs belong to the farm are unable to turn it in time, those of Muddy hole, Dugan run and Union farm, must combine to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm which receives the benefit, as soon as the work is accomplished thereat.

5th. Where clover and timothy seeds are mixed and sown together, allow five pots of the first, and three of the latter to the acre; and where timothy only is sown, allow four quarts to the acre. Let the seed be measured in the proportions here allotted, and put into a half bushel, and filled with sand or dry earth, and extremely well mixed together in your own presence or by yourself, which will answer two good purposes, viz: 1st. to prevent theft, for seeds thus mixed would not sell—and 2dly, the seeds may be accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre would be at no loss to cast a bushel of this or anything else, regularly on that quantity of ground.

6th. It is expected you will begin to sow wheat early in August, and in ground perfectly clean and well ploughed. I would have, and do accordingly direct that not less than five pecks of seed be sown on each acre. The plan of the farm over which you look is given to Mr. Lewis, from which the contents of each field may be known. And it is my express direction that every watch and the best attention may be given to see that this quantity actually is put in; for I have strong suspicions (but this ought not to be hinted to them) that the seedsmen help themselves to a pretty large toll.

7th. As soon as you have done sowing and even before, if it can be done conveniently, you are to set heartily about threshing or reaping out the wheat; and as it is got out, to have it delivered at the mill or elsewhere, according to directions. The longer this business is delayed, the more waste and embarrasment will there be of the crop. The wheat is to be well cleaned; the chaff and light wheat are to be properly taken care of for the horses or other stock—and the straw stacked and secured as it ought to be against weather and other inju-

ries, and until the whole be delivered, it will require your constant and close attention.

8th. The oats at the farm you overlook, I presume, all cut; in that case, let all the scythes, and cradles, and rakes which you have received, be delivered over to the mansion house; or if you choose to keep them against next harvest, you must be responsible for them yourself.

9th. The presumption also is, that the flax is, ere this pulled; let it be well secured, and at a proper season stripped of its seed and spread to rot. During this operation, let it be often turned and examined, that it be not overdone, or receive injury in any other respect by lying out too long.

10. Get the cleanest and best wheat for seed, and that which is freest from onions. I would have about one third of my whole crop sown with the common wheat; one third with the white; and the other third with the yellow bearded. The overseers (with Day, as he knows the state of his own farm and the quality of the wheat which grows upon it,) may meet and decide among themselves whether it would be best to have some of each of these sorts on every farm; or, in order more effectually to prevent mixture, to have one sort only on a farm. In the latter case, the putting of that which ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished by the force of all the farms instead of each doing its own work. If the seed on one farm was to be sown on another, especially if seed which grew on a light soil was to be sown on a stiff one, and that which grew on a stiff one sown on a light ground, advantages would unquestionably result from it.

11th. The potatoes at the mansion house must be worked by the ploughs from Union farm, and when this is required, it would be best, I conceive, to accomplish the work in a day.

12th. It is expected that the fences will be made secure, and no damage permitted within them by creatures of any kind, or belong to any body—mine any more than others.

13th. The greatest attention is to be paid to stocks of all kinds on the farms, and the most that can be made of their manure and litter. They are to be counted regularly, that no false reports may be made; and missing ones, if any hunted for until found, or the manner of their going can be accounted for satisfactorily.

14th. A weekly report, as usual, is to be handed to Mr. Lewis. In this report, that I may know better how the work goes on, mention when you begin to plough, hoe, or otherwise work in a field, and when that field is finished. The increase, decrease and changes are to be noted as heretofore—and let me ask—

15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside, or so little used that I rarely, if I ever see or hear of their being at work? I have been run to very considerable expense in providing these and great implemets for my farms, and to my great mortification and injury, find generally speaking, that wherever they were first used they remain, if not stolen, till required again; by which means they as well as the carts, receive so much injury from the wet weather and the heat of the sun as to be unfit for use; to repair or supply the place of which, with new ones, my carpenters (who ought to be otherwise employed) are continually occupied in these jobs. Harrows, after the ground is well broken, would certainly weed and keep the corn clean with more ease than ploughs. I hope, therefore, they will be used. And it is my express order that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every kind, carts and plantation implemets, in future—for I can no longer submit to the losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

16th. There is nothing I more ardently desire nor indeed is there any more essential to my permanent interest, than the raising of live fences on proper ditches or banks; yet nothing has ever been, in a general way, more shamefully neglected or mismanaged; for instead of preparing the ground propitiously for the reception of the seed and weeding and keeping the plants clean after they come up—the seeds are hardly scratched into the ground and are suffered to be smothered by the weeds and grass if they do come up; by which means the expense I have been at in purchasing and sending the seeds (generally from Philadelphia) together with the labor, such as it is, that has been incurred, is not only lost, but (and which is of infinitely more importance to me) season after season passes away, and I am cast from the accomplishment of my object as ever. I mention the matter thus fully to show how anxious I am that all the seeds which have been sown or planted in the banks of the ditches should be properly attended to; and the deficient spots made good, if you have or can obtain the means for doing it.

17th. There is one thing I must caution you against (without knowing whether there be cause to charge you with it or not) and that is, not to retain any of my negroes who are able and fit to work in the crop, or about your own house, for your own purposes. This I do not allow any overseer to do. A small boy or girl for the purpose of fetching wood or water, tending a child, or some such thing, I do not object to; but so soon as they are able to work out, I expect to reap the benefit of their labor myself.

18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of the least importance, because the peace and good government of the negroes depend upon it—and I less so my interest and your own reputation. I do, therefore in explicit terms, enjoin it upon you to remain constantly at home, (unless called off by unavoidable business, or to attend Divine worship) and to be constantly with your people when there. There is no other sure way of get-

ting work well done and quietly by negroes; for when an overseer's back is turned the most of them will elude their work, or be idle altogether. In which case correction cannot operate, either, but often produces evils which are worse than the disease. Nor is there any other mode but this to prevent thieving and other disorders; the consequence of opportunities. You will recollect that your time is paid for me, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse than the robbing my purse, because it is also a breach of trust, which any honest man ought to hold most sacred. You have found me, and you will continue to find me faithful to my part of the agreement which was made with you, whilst you are attentive to your part; but it is to be remembered that a breach on one side releases the obligation on the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved to me that you are absconding yourself from the farm or the people without just cause I shall hold myself no more bound to pay the wages, than you do to attend strictly to the charge which is entrusted to you by one who has every disposition to be your friend and servant.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

LOOK OUT FOR A SWINDLER.

A few days since a stranger calling himself A. B. Braddock, stopped at a tavern in Lawrenceville for the night. In the morning he purchased a horse from the landlord, paying in part with a fifty dollar bill purporting to be on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C. also made a small purchase at a store, and passed off a twenty dollar bill, on same bank. Soon after he left town, it was ascertained that the bills were not genuine; and two men started in pursuit of him. When overtaken, he professed not to know that the bills were counterfeit; said he had but twenty dollars more of the same bank, and was willing to hand over a "better currency," and take up the spurious. In examining his money, it was discovered that he had a large amount of the aforesaid bills; and on an intimation that he must go back to town and give an account of himself, he drew out his pistol and made a hasty retreat, and being pretty swift on foot, he eluded his pursuers, and took refuge in a swamp. When last seen, he was going ahead, well covered with mud, and several dogs in pursuit. He left two good horses, his saddle bags, containing a bottle of stimulosa, a pistol well charged, a few dollars of the "hard currency," besides sundry articles of silk and shawls, and light affairs which he had no doubt purchased on his route to get off his bills. The bills were handsomely engraved, but "Columbia," seemed to have been inserted after the engraving. They were signed "A. B. Braddock, President," in a small cramped hand, "J. Ewart, Cashier," and dated 1840 and 1842—Southern Banner.

A Sign.—It is well known, that the planet Venus can now be seen with the naked eye. It was spied by the Millerites a few days since, who, we understand, assembled with spy glasses to see if they could discover other stars in the Heavens. One old lady in looking through the glass, cried a little too much, and gapping with amazement exclaimed—what did I see?—as true as I am a living soul, "J. P. Baker," in large letters printed in the skies! "Truly he is a great man!" The glass had been brought so low, that the zealous old lady had been reading an extended sign in the street.

A Caleb Quotem.—A regular scheming, shrewd, hard-working, money making Yankee out West; "a chap who rejects in the various occupations of doctor, gunsmith, lawyer, tooth extractor, dry goods merchant, justice of the peace, and schoolmaster, has recently, by advertisement, added the following to his list of pursuits and qualities:—

N. B.—Auctioneering of loudest kind, interwoven with ventriloquism and the use of the gibes. The advertiser would also have no objection to teaching a singing school, evenings, and might possibly find an hour to spare each morning breaking colts in harness, or carrying on a small garden on halves."

It is a curious astronomical fact, that there is no new moon in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It is new moon on the 5th of January, again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, honorable, and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

The income of the Lord Mayor of London amounts to between £7,000 and £8,000 per annum.

A straw will make an impression on the virgin snow; let it remain but a short time, and a horse's hoof can hardly penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind.

KENILWORTH HOGS!

THE Subscriber has just added to his stock of Berkshire a pair of Kenilworth Hogs imported from England in the fall of 1841, by Mr. A. B. Allen, of New York, and are now about 18 months old. The pair is a very superior animal, deep, thick and excellent in all his points: the Sow very fine and form, can hardly be surpassed. Those who may wish a fuller description of these fine animals, are referred to Mr. Allen's letter published in the Cultivator. The subscriber has also a Yorkshire Sow, purchased of Mr. Allen, from a Sow imported by him from England; and some Thin rind Sows; and those wishing to purchase, can have the pure Kenilworth, or Berkshire, or crosses of Kenilworth and Yorkshire, Thin rind and Berkshire. His stock of Berkshire was purchased of Mr. C. N. Bement, of New York, and is no surpassed by any in the United States. Those wishing to improve their stock of Hogs, have now a better opportunity of doing so, than has ever been offered South of the Potomac. Orders for any of the above will be promptly attended to.

WM. F. KELLY.
Near Mechanicsville, Davie co. Va. 2125
January 14, 1843.

Job Printing neatly done here.

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 business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Barnes, formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Morphy.

In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the varieties 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. 13—1841

Dr. Sherman's

Medicated Lozenges

Are the best MEDICINES in the World.

BEING the cheapest and most pleasant.—The Medical Faculty warmly approve them. Dr. Sherman is a skilful and experienced Physician, and a member of the Medical Society of New York.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, surest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. They have been used in over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES

Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Depondency, Fainting, Oppression or a sense of Sinking at the Chest, Diarrhoea, Lassitude, or a sense of fatigue.

Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges

Are the most certain remedy for this distressing complaint, ever offered to the American public.—In the immense number of cases in which they have been used, they have never been known to fail.

Sherman's Restorative Lozenges.

Diarrhoea or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them. They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripings, faintness, depression, &c.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges

Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common pepperminis; and are an active and efficient medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious persons. Where an active medicine is required, they are not only the best, but the safest that can be administered.

Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER,

The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side or Breast.

The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by C. B. WHEELER, Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

Sept 3, 1842—1y6

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life

Medicines.

POSSESS qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-purulent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidote for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and damp situations, or putrid miasmata, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these medicines are certain in their operations or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man.

The Life Medicines have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, [chronic and inflammatory] Dropsies, &c.

Call at CARES & BOGGS, Agents, Salisbury, Oct 23, 1842—1y13

A supply of the above invaluable MEDICINES are for sale at James Cross Roads, Ireland county, by A. C. McINTOSH, Agent.

To Publishers.

A YOUNG MAN, who has had considerable experience as a PRINTER, wishes a situation as Foreman or Journeyman. Satisfactory references can be given. For particulars address the "Watchman Office," Salisbury, N. C., post paid.

January 21, 1843.

J. S. Johnston,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

He may be found always at the Office of H. C. Jones, Esq., directly opposite the Rowan Hotel

Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1843—1y24

Job Printing neatly done here.

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 continuation. Court notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 50 per cent will be made to those who advertise for the year. All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times. Letters addressed to the Editor must come post paid to ensure attention.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING purchased that well known and long established Public House, (known by the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends and the Public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His STABLES spacious, and furnished with the best of horses and carriages, and attended by faithful and attentive Outlets. The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES I. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: 47

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

TO CLERKS, SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the "Watchman" Printing Office, respectfully informs the Clerks, Sheriffs and Constables of the surrounding Counties, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full supply of BLANKS neatly printed on good paper, and not surpassed by any work done in the State. All orders from a distance for any of the following Blanks promptly attended to:

Superior Court—Witness Tickets, Writs, Capias Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds, Subpoenas, Venudition Exponas, Jurors' Tickets, Executions, &c.

County Court—Jurors' Tickets, Executions, Affray Indictments, Indictments vs. Overseers of Roads, Vendi. Exponas, Witness' Tickets, Writs, &c.

Nicellaneous—Constables' Warrants, (with Execution attached), Ca Sa's & Bonds, Guardian Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Marriage License, Appraiser Bonds, Deeds of Trust, Deeds of Conveyance, Delivery Bonds, Injunctions, Sheriff's Deeds, (Vendi. Expo.) Appeal Bonds, Commissions to take Depositions, Constables' Bonds, Administrators' Bonds, Prosecution Bonds, Superior and Co. Court.

Printing! Printing!!

FANCY JOB WORK

OF DIFFERENT COLORS, done at the shortest notice, and not surpassed by any in the State.

Salisbury, Nov 17, 1842.

To THE AFFLICTED.—The

subscriber has just received a large and fresh supply of Dr. Moffat's Life Medicines. Call & obtain relief. C. B. WHEELER, Agent, Salisbury, Dec 10—1y20

Dr. Brandt's

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

for sale at this Office.

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 1842—1y14

Farmer's Look out—I have

a Valuable Tract of Land near Salisbury, which I will sell on good terms, if application be made soon.

W. L. LLYERLY.

Salisbury, Dec 10 1842

PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, FEB. 25.

Cents.	Cotton Yarn.	Cents.
5 1/2	90	
30 25	Molasses,	25 4 0
peach, 40 25	Nails,	6 7
Butter, 10 1/2	Oats,	15 20
Beeswax, 27 25	Pork,	53
Cotton, clean 5 1/2	Sugar, br.	5 10
Coffee, 9 1/2	loaf,	15 18
Corn,	Salt, sack,	53 1/2
Feathers, 20 25	Tallow,	7
Flour, 53 1/2	Tobacco,	8 20
Flaxseed, 50 25	Tow-Linen,	12 16
Iron, per lb.	Whet, bush	75
Linseed Oil, pr.	Whiskey,	25 30
gal 90 \$1	Wool, (clean)	25

FAVETTEVILLE, Feb 22.

Brandy, peach	45	Molasses,	25
30, Apple	30 25	Nails, cut,	6 10
Bacon,	4 1/2	Sugar brown,	5 10
Beeswax,	27 25	Lard,	15 14
Coffee,	10 12	Loaf,	15 18
Cotton,	5 1/2	Salt,	50 60
Cotton Yarn,	14 18	Sack,	53 1/2
Corn,	40 25	Tobacco leaf	11 20
Candles, F. F. 15 17	Cotton bag	24	
Flaxseed	50 25	Bale rope,	8 10
Flour	54 1/2	Wheat, new 80 1/2	
Feathers	20 25	Whiskey	30 25
Iron,	5 25	Wool,	15 20

CHERAW, Feb 21, 1842.

Beer,	3 1/2	Nails cut across,	7 1/2
Bacon,	5 1/2	wrought 18 1/2	
Butter,	12 1/2	Oats bushel	30 25
Beeswax,	27 25	Oil gal,	75 25
Bagging yd.	20 22	lamp	61 25
Bale rope lb.	10 12	lirked 1 10 1/2	
Coffee lb.	12 1/2	Flour 100lbs	5 1/2
Cotton	4 1/2	Rice 100lbs	4 1/2
Corn bush	40 25	Sugar lb.	8 1/2
Flour big	55 1/2	Salt sack	53 1/2
Feathers	25 30	hush	5 100
Iron 100lbs	5 1/2	Steel Amer	10 1/2
Lard	7	English	14
Molasses	25 40	German	12 1/2
Tallow	12 1/2	Teaspoon	8 1/2

COUNTY COURT WRITS.

Printed on first new paper and for sale at this Office