

# 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. 44—VOLUME XI.  
WHOLE NO. 544.

SALISBURY, MAY 27, 1843.

## 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. Barns' formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.

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 entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.

Nov. 15—1843.

## 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 skillful 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 of 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 purgatives; 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 antidotes 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 CURTIS & BOONER'S, Agents, Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1842—1y13

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

## DAVID L. POOL,

MAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is still carrying on the Watch and Clock making, and Repairing business, at his old stand, near the Courthouse.

All work done by him will be warranted for twelve months. He still keeps on hand a small assortment of Jewellery.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery or work done.

Salisbury, March 12, 1842—1y33

J. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SALISBURY, N. C. Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1843—1y24

## WORMS! WORMS!!

### Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, and to relate a supposed fever, scurvy, cold, or some other ailment, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this *Worm Exterminator*, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility in doing without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when *Kolmstock's Vermifuge* was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A child of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose. A humane lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this *Vermifuge*. In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the *Vermifuge* was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the *Vermifuge*, when she became again worse, and had resort to the *Vermifuge* that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of the seven to health. He had the liberality to send for *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c., but finally a trial of this *Vermifuge* discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms; large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, as a trial for 25 cents will show any one with paternalism the certain effects of this *Vermifuge*.

Caution—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

Agents—C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; D. Herri, Hillsboro; J. P. Shany, Lexington; Dr. Stith, Raleigh. March 4, 1843—1y32

## SOUTHERN AFRICA.

A work has been recently published descriptive of Southern Africa; it is the production of Mr. Moffat, who spent twenty years in the Missionary service, and who appears to have been no less observant of the peculiar features of the country, than the manner and customs of the natives. Part of the country through which he travelled, which is now almost uninhabited, except by a few nomadic tribes, he describes as a "barren waste, inhabited by game." Some of these towns were situated in extent, and exhibited signs of immense labor and perseverance. "Every thing was circular, from the inner walls which surrounded each dwelling or family residence to those which encircled a town." The circular walls were generally composed of hard clay, with a small mixture of cow-dung, so well plastered and polished, that the interior of the houses had the appearance of being varnished. The walls and doorways were also neatly ornamented with a kind of architecture and cornices. The pillars supporting the roof in the form of pilasters projecting from the walls, and adorned with figures and other designs, showed much taste in the architects. "The history of Africa, as well as our own country, declares that change is the order of nature. Empires rise and flourish, and decay—cities which were once the pride and glory of nations have fallen into ruins, leaving not even a mark to tell by whom they were erected."

Mr. Moffat, while contemplating a large extent of level ground covered with rains, turned to his companion, one of the natives, and enquired what had become of the inhabitants. His companion, stretching forth his arm, replied with much emotion in the following strain of native eloquence:

"There lived the great chief of multitudes. He reigned among them like a king. He was the chief of the chief of the blue colored cattle. They were numerous as the dense mist on the mountain brow; his flocks covered the plain. He thought the numbers of his warriors would awe his enemies. His people bustled in their spears, and laughed at the cowardice of such as had fled from their towers. 'I shall slay them, and hang up their shields on my hill.' Our race is a race of warriors. Who ever subdued our fathers? They were mighty in combat. We still possess the spoils of ancient times. Have not our dogs eaten the shields of their nobles? The vultures shall devour the slain of our enemies. Thus they sang and thus they danced, till they beheld on yonder heights the approaching foe. The noise of their song was hushed in night, and their hearts were filled with dismay. They

saw the clouds ascend from the plain. It was the smoke of burning towns. The confusion of a whirlwind was in the heart of the great chief of the blue-colored cattle. The shout was raised, 'They are friends!' but they shouted again, 'They are foes!' till their near approach proclaimed them naked Matabele. The men seized their arms, and rushed out, as if to chase the antelope. The onset was as the voice of lightning, and their spears as the shaking of a forest in the autumn storm. The Matabele lions raised the shout of death, and flew upon their victims. It was the shout of victory. Their hissing and hollow groans told their progress among the dead. A few moments laid hundreds on the ground. The clash of shields was the signal of triumph. Our people fled with their cattle to the top of yonder mount. The Matabele entered the town with the roar of the lion; they pillaged and fired the houses, spared the mothers, and cast their infants to the flames. The sun went down. The victors emerged from the smoking plain, and pursued their course, surrounding the base of yonder hill. They slaughtered cattle; they danced and sang till the dawn of day; they ascended, and killed till their hands were weary of the spear."

Among the curiosities of the country, Mr. Moffat gives the following account of A TOWN ON A TREE.

"My attention was attracted by a beautiful and gigantic tree, standing in a defile leading into an extensive and wooded ravine, between a high range of mountains. Seeing individuals employed on the ground under its shade, and the conical points of what looked like houses in miniature, protruding through its evergreen foliage, I proceeded thither, and found that the tree was inhabited by several families of Bakones, the aborigines of the country. I ascended by the notched trunk, and found, to my amazement, no less than seventeen of these rural abodes, and three others unfinished. On reaching the top-most hut, about thirty feet from the ground, I entered and sat down. Its only furniture was the hay which covered the floor, a spear, a spoon, and a bowl full of locusts. Not having eaten any thing that day, and from the novelty of my situation, not wishing to return immediately to the wagons, I asked a woman who sat at the door with a babe at her breast, permission to eat. This she granted with pleasure, and soon brought me more in a powdered state. Several more females came from the neighboring rooms, stepped from branch to branch, to see the stranger, who was to them as great a curiosity as the tree was to him. I then visited the different abodes, which were on several principal branches.

The structure of these houses was very simple: An oblong scaffold, about seven feet wide, is formed of straight sticks. On one end of this platform a small cone is formed, also of straight sticks, and thatched with grass. A person can nearly stand upright in it; the diameter of the floor is about six feet. The house stands on the oblong, so as to leave a little square space before the door. On the day previous I had passed several villages, some containing forty houses, all built on poles about seven or eight feet from the ground, in the form of a circle, the ascent and descent is by a knotty branch of a tree placed in front of the house. In the centre of the circle there is always a heap of the bones of game they have killed. Such were the domiciles of the impoverished thousands of the aborigines of the country, who having been scattered and peeled by Mosekatse, had neither herd nor stall, but subsisted on locusts, roots, and the chase. They adopted this mode of architecture to escape the lions which abounded in the country. During the day the families descended to the shade beneath to dress their daily food.

## Foreign News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

**Death of the Duke of Sussex.—**Birth of another Royal Princess.—Markets, &c.

The Great Western Capt. Hoskins, arrived yesterday morning at New York, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool.

The Liverpool papers are still complaining at the abundance of money—the unhealthy superfluity of it in the mercantile world, while interest can only be obtained from bankers to the extent of two per cent., the money holders will run to stocks, railroads, &c., both foreign and domestic.

The English papers are filled with accounts of murders as our own are.

Mr. Edward Everett, the American minister, has written a letter to the *New Farmer's Journal*, to contradict the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Joseph Hume M. P., at a meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League in Drury Lane Theatre, namely that at a public meeting held in September last, at which the Duke of Rutland presided, Mr. Everett, the American minister, stated that bacon, which would bring 6d. per pound here, was actually used as fuel for steamboats with them, having no other way of getting rid of the superfluity. "If this remark is correctly ascribed to Mr. Hume," says Mr. Everett, "in the report of his speech, it must have been made in consequence of misinformation as to what was said by me on the occasion alluded to; no such statement as that in question having ever been made by me."

The discussion of the right of visit, or the right of search—call it which name you like, for in America the terms are held to be very dissimilar—has been revived with vigor, contingent upon the arrival of Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett, which came to hand on Tuesday. Mr. Webster adheres with coming pertinacity, to his views which every one on this side, admits to be ably sustained; and the British Government, dependent upon it, will adhere with no less pertinacity to theirs. But the question, after all, is rather abstract than practical; and, with the honesty of purpose which Mr. Webster claims for the United States in putting down the slave trade, cannot be productive of any collision.

## Death of the Duke of Sussex.—

The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartments at Kensington, on Friday, the 21st inst., about half past 12 in the day, has excited more than ordinary attention. For some days previous, not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery, and the fatal termination of his illness, though it excited little surprise, has been productive of an almost universal feeling of regret at his loss. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of the Duke, express the highest respect for his amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

His Royal Highness, Prince Augustus Frederick, was the ninth child and fifth son of George the Third, and was born the 27th of January, 1773, being consequently seventy years and about three months old at his death.

The Duke was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act. First to Lady Augusta de Ameland Murray, at Rome in April 1798, which marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court, in August following. The issue of this marriage are Sir Augustus d'Este, born January 15, 1794, and Ellen Augusta Mademoiselle d'Este, born August 11, 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March, 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the second Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness; she was created Duchess of Inverness, March the 30, 1840.

The Duke of Sussex was, through life, the constant encourager (so far as his means allowed) of learning and science, and the patron of all deserving aspirants in the various walks of art—as well as the benevolent supporter of most of the various charities which adorn and distinguish the British metropolis.

## BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the metropolitan papers on the 25th inst.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE April 25.

This morning, at four o'clock, the Queen was delivered of a Princess.

Judging of what may, by what has occurred, there seems every chance of Mr. O'Connell's wish being gratified, that the Queen should have as many children as his grandmother—two and twenty!

At nine o'clock the Park and Tower guns announced the joyful event to the inhabitants of the metropolis, by a double royal salute of forty-two guns.

**Extraordinary Emigration Bubble Scheme.**—A most nefarious bubble scheme for fleecing poor emigrants has just been brought to light, which has excited extraordinary interest from the number of titled and other influential persons connected with it. It has been noticed in the House of Commons, in strong and indignant terms by Lord Stanley, and has been elaborately discussed in the press.

**Chinese Ransom.**—On Monday, six wagons arrived at the Royal Mint with upwards of one million and a quarter dollars worth of Sycee silver being the last moiety of the first instalment, namely 5,000,000 dollars of the Chinese ransom. The silver, as on precious occasions, is packed in strong wooden boxes, bearing the official seal of Sir H. Pottinger.

## FRANCE.

The *Courier Francais* announces that the report of the budget would be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th of May, and that the debate would commence on the 25th. "In that case," adds the *Courier Francais*, "the Chamber will have concluded all parliamentary business by the 25th of June, as the members always leave Paris after the debate on the Budget."

The *Moniteur* publishes the details of the marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Sax-Coburg, which took place at the Palace of St. Cloud.

## SPAIN.

The question of the prolongation of the minority of the Queen was beginning to be agitated. The *Castellano* contains a letter from Saragossa of the 12th, stating that the Ayuntamiento and national militia of that city intended to present a petition in favor of that project to the Cortes.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte had arrived at Cadix.

Matters were beginning to assume a more settled appearance in the Congress.

## PORTUGAL.

The last accounts from Lisbon announce that the negotiations relative to a commercial treaty with England are for the present at an end. Lord Aberdeen adhered resolutely to the ground which he took four weeks since, and rejected, as of too unsatisfactory a nature to be entertained, the last proposition of Portugal. The British Envoy has been directed peremptorily to break off the negotiations—"interrupt" is the official word. The remaining point in dispute between the two countries is a duty of 3d per pound upon woolen cloths—sum which on the existing duties, amounts to less than six thousand pounds per annum, or 25 cents.

A production, amounting to 800,000 pipes of wine per annum—for such is the average vintage of Portugal and Madeira—is sacrificed out of regard for the producers

of a couple of thousand bales of coarse, ill-dyed ill-woven cloth, and the smugglers of some hundreds more—a monopoly of the feeblest character.

## TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 7th ultimo, says: "Roussie has at length declared openly. The mystery that enveloped her projects has been dissipated. No doubt now remains that she is determined to ride rough-shod over the Porte, and to impose her condition on the Sultan, as if the Emperor were already undisputed master of all the Christian provinces upon the Danube bank, and the Porte a mere subordinate—without other power or will in its European districts than that in which it may be permitted to ex-ercise in the name and by consent of the Czar."

## INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 5th ult., inclusive, brought to Alexandria by the steamer *Tennasseram*, to Malta by the *Cyclops*, and thence to Marseilles by the *Acheron*, have been received.

The papers thus received are almost destitute of political intelligence. The successor of the late Maharajah of Gaur was to be installed on the 20th ult., and no opposition to his accession was to be apprehended. Lord Ellenborough was still at Agra, whether he had proceeded from Delhi on receipt of the intelligence of the late Maharajah's decease. No news of a later date than that received by the ordinary mail had been received in Calcutta, either from Seindo or Cabul.

A Calcutta circular, of March 4th, gives the following business details:

In our circular of the 18th ult., we said that our money market had become exceedingly tight, and affairs generally are now in as bad a state as could well be conceived. Our paper is quite bare of cash.

**Latest London Money Market.**—Very few bargains have been transacted in the English market to-day. The state of relations between Russia and the Porte, regarding the sovereignty of Serbia, has had an unfavorable influence on prices.

**Shippers of the American Ship Hoves.**—On the 17th inst. the fine American ship *Hoves*, from New York to Hull, was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Within twenty-four hours after striking, she was engulfed in the sand; she broke her back. Her cargo consisted of about 3,000 barrels of turpentine and rosin, of which 1,100 barrels have been picked up and landed at Ramsgate, 181 barrels brought ashore at Deal, 172 barrels landed at Margate, and 51 casks of rosin conveyed ashore at Calais. The value of the ship and cargo is reported to be at least £9,000. There is no insurance effected on the vessel at Lloyds, but it is supposed that she is insured at New York. It is somewhat remarkable that the last vessel lost on the above mentioned sands was the *Samarang*. She was an American built ship, from and bound to the same port, was of the same tonnage, and her cargo consisted of the same quantity of turpentine and rosin as that of the ship *Hoves*. The *Samarang* was lost during the dreadful hurricane in the month January last. The crew of the *Hoves* was taken off by the *Deal* boatsmen.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A new method of shipping corn at Danzig which threw some barges out of use, caused a riot on the 11th. The military were called out, and the disturbance was not quelled until they had fired; one man being shot dead, and many others wounded and ridden down by the cavalry.

**Longevity of Women.**—There died throughout England and Wales, between 1st July, 1840, and 30th of June, 1841, 5,247 females, aged 85 and upwards; whereas, of the same age, there died only 3,954 males, leaving a balance in favor of the old ladies, of 1,293. Among the females who died, seventy-one had passed the age of 100, but only forty males.

**The Vine Crop.**—The intelligence from the wine districts respecting the effects of the frost on the 12th, 14th and 15th instant, may, says the *Moniteur*, be thus summed up: Languedoc experienced little or no injury. The loss of the Bordeaux wines may be estimated at one-third of the crop; around Libourne, in two nights, one half of the buds were destroyed. In the country adjoining Cognac, the vines *des premieres bords* and Champagne suffered considerably from the frost of the 12th and 14th. In the two departments of the Charante a similar calamity occurred. In Champagne the vines suffered greatly.

**Factory Girls in New England.**—In the introduction to an interesting work lately published at the office of the New World, entitled "The Lights and Shadows of Factory Life, by a Factory Girl," occurs the following passage: "In 1840 and 1841, there were at school in five besides myself who had been factory girls. One of them had studied French and Italian, and was then studying Greek and Latin. She is prosecuting her studies now with her husband, who is, or is about to be, a clergyman. Two others commenced the study of Latin. One of them left school and became the wife of a physician in the neighborhood. The other is now in the factory with the object of attending the school again. Another is studying the Latin, Greek, and French, on *peu tres peu*. The other was the daughter of one of the first men in the village. Her scholarship was above mediocrity. She is now successfully engaged in teaching."

**The Anniversary of the Sabbath School Union** was celebrated at the 1st barracks, in New York, one evening of last week. In the course of the proceedings, Rev. Dr. Tving, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution, accompanied by a speech, full of the noblest sentiments of Christian union and co-operation.

"I am an Episcopalian," he exclaimed, "and not less so as I grow older, but I will not allow myself to be doomed for life to solitary confinement. I will not be shut up within prison walls so high that I cannot look over them upon my fellow-Christians, nor they look over them to me."

He urged, with great earnestness, upon the audience, as did Mr. Hays, the obligations of the present generation to educate that which is growing up to succeed it.