

The Carolina Watchman.

BRUNER & JAMES  
 EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS  
 "See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Dohis, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Genl. Harrison.

NO 29—VOLUME XII.  
 WHOLE NO. 601.

SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

**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 Editor) 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 by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until paid for, and charged accordingly, unless ordered to the contrary in writing. Letters addressed to the Editor must be paid for to ensure attention.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 And departures of the MAILS, & of from Salisbury.

NORTHERN arrives Sunday's, Tuesday's and Friday's, at 6 A. M. Leaves Monday's, Wednesday's, and Saturday's, at 7 A. M.

SOUTHERN arrives every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. Leaves every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

WESTERN arrives every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday at 6 A. M. Leaves every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

WARGANTON arrives every Monday and Thursday at 10 P. M. Leaves every Sunday and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

CHESTER arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M.

HUNTSVILLE (horse mail) arrives every Friday at 7 P. M. Leaves every Saturday at 6 P. M.

FRYETTEVILLE (horse mail) arrives every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Leaves every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M.

**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.

He has on hand a large assortment of work, which was made up by Cabinet Workers, and may be considered of the best quality, and can be purchased on terms as favorable, as they can be procured at any other establishment.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Agent.  
 Salisbury, Mar. 20, 1843—1843.

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**YARNS & DOMESTICS.**  
 THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HAVE still further reduced the PRICES of their MANUFACTURES, in consequence of the continued depression of business throughout the country. They are manufacturing:

Cotton Yarns, Nos. assort.  
 4-4 Strong, heavy.  
 4-4 do. Fine.  
 7-8 do. heavy.

**And Dogs! And Dogs!!**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received a new lot of Dog Food, consisting of the best quality of Flour, and is now selling it at a very low price, and is prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times.

**NEW FASHIONS FOR THE Spring and Summer of 1843.**

THOMAS DICKSON  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a new lot of Dog Food, consisting of the best quality of Flour, and is now selling it at a very low price, and is prepared to accommodate the tastes of the Fashionable at all times.

**Dr. Lin's Galbanum**  
 Machine Spread  
 Strengthening Plasters!

**State of North Carolina, SURRY COUNTY.**  
 Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1843.

**Dr. Brandeth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS**  
 For sale at this Office.  
 Salisbury, N. C. Oct 1843—1844

**County Court WRITS**  
 Printed on first rate paper and for sale at this Office.

**To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:**  
 I avail myself of the polite offer, contained in an editorial article which appeared in your paper a few weeks since, to transmit for publication the following notice of the subject for which the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina has been established.

**THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
 The recent publication, under the direction of the Public Treasurer, of the "Indexes to Colonial Documents," presented in the "State Paper Office," and the "Office of the Board of Trade," in London, will serve much more efficiently than any preceding work, to direct and limit the inquiries of the historian to the proper objects for research.

The first charter of Carolina was granted March 24th, 1663. The earliest settlement within our borders probably preceded this date by a few years. From the time of the first settlement until the close of the Proprietary Government in 1726, these officers, when properly examined, will probably afford numerous, if not ample materials for history. This result is not certain, however; and the presumption in relation to it rests mainly on the few references to this period, in the "Indexes," mentioned above, and the statement contained in Mr. Gallatin's letter, prefixed to the publication, that "they will be found among the records of the Board of Trade, under the heads of 'Carolina' and 'Proprietors,' documents of a date prior to the year 1726, that relate to North Carolina, and are not included in the Index."

From the commencement of the Royal Government, in 1733, until its dissolution by the Revolution, a very slight examination of the "Indexes" will satisfy the inquirer, that there is no necessity to seek for information elsewhere. All the books, pamphlets and newspapers ever published in North Carolina, together with all the documents and manuscripts now in the State, in relation to the history of the royal government of the Colony, constitute a comparatively meagre collection.

The most obscure and trifling portions of our history, are the periods extending from the first charter to the termination of the Proprietary Government, (1663 to 1726—63 years), and from the era of the Mecklenburg Declaration (May, 1775), until the organization of the General Government, (4th March, 1779).

**State of North Carolina, SURRY COUNTY.**  
 Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1843.  
 In this case was returned, a Not to be found, and proclamation for the defendant being publicly made at the Court House door according to the act in such case provided, and the defendant failing to answer: It is ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot and Carolina Watchman for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing. Witness H. C. Hampton, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1843.

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**From the Democratic Review.**  
**A VISIT TO AN ENGLISH COTTAGE.**

I entered a third cabin. Here the green earth smiled again, as did the modest furze and glossy holly, that felt not the approach of winter. The floor was much like the first. Near the middle sat the mother peeling potatoes, which she threw into a pot at her side half filled with water. I introduced myself on every such occasion by saying, that I came from beyond the seas, and wished to inform my countrymen how the labours lived in England. Sixpence brought forth willing answers to interrogatories which I put without stint.

"How many children have you?" "Eight."  
 "What did they feed upon this morning?"  
 "Potatoes." "What will you give them for dinner?" "These potatoes you see me peeling." "Nothing else?" "No; nothing else." "If you no meat, no milk, no butter for them?" She made no reply, fixed her eyes upon them and sobbed aloud. But her countenance suddenly brightened into a smile, and she said with a clear voice, "Thank God, salt is cheap." But her joy was transient, for her eyes again overflowed as she showed me, her eldest daughter, fourteen years of age, whom she made rise on her feet. Her tattered garments scarcely concealed her sex; it left her bare to the knees behind, while it dangled to the ground in front. She blushed deeply for want had not extinguished the modesty of her mother, as her mother drew aside the rags that covered her snowy skin.

"These," said she, "are all the clothes my child has; she can't go to school in them, besides, she is obliged to stay at home to take care of the children." This was palpably true, for he would soon add another inmate to this abode of misery.

The other children were grouped near the elder sister, sitting on the naked hearth—Their little hands and feet were red with cold; their features were set in melancholy; they were not playful, as became their innocent years; no, it has been truly said, that the children of the English poor know no childhood! Sorrow begins with life; they are disappointed to privation from the cradle. From the cradle, did I say?—I saw no cradle, and I verily believe that such a luxury was never known by the child of an English laborer.

In the corner of the chimney was an old man, sitting on his haunches, putting together a broken clock. He was a stout fellow, with a white hair, and a white beard. He was a stout fellow, with a white hair, and a white beard.

**THE PEACE MAKER**  
 Is the name which has been given to the great cannon which forms the principal armament of the United States steamer Princeton. A correspondent of the Boston Post, who recently paid a visit to the Princeton, at New-York, was present at the trial of the gun, and says of it:—"Instead of being placed on the ground in some remote corner, as is usual in proving guns of not one-third of her caliber, such was Captain Stoughton's confidence in this wrought iron piece, that the proving was actually performed on board a small vessel of some twenty feet in length. This appears the more astonishing, when we consider that the charge was fifty pounds of powder; a charge that might well be required for the capacious maw of a gun fifteen feet long with a bore of twelve inches, carrying a ball of two hundred and thirty pounds weight, and itself weighing ten tons.—The gun was placed on a slide made of strong timber, in which a groove was made to receive about one-half of the vast body, the slide being secured to the vessel by several strong levers passing round the same, and under the vessel's bottom, to prevent a terrible recoil which would otherwise open the vessel—the gun being placed athwartship.

The gun was fired off by means of a slow match that burned about half a minute, during which the boats containing the officers and crew had rowed away some two or three hundred yards from the vessel, to listen to the explosion and witness the effect of it at a safe distance.—The recoil of the gun, caused by the explosion of this immense charge of powder, gave the vessel a deep lurch to the opposite side, and the gun being placed near level, the huge two hundred and thirty pound ronnchet along the surface of the sea to a very great distance, touching the water at twelve different points, at each sending up a perpendicular column of white spray, exhibiting the appearance of a succession of water spouts, half a dozen of which were visible at the same moment of time. Notwithstanding the confidence entertained that the gun would stand the proof, we can readily imagine that the moment was one of intense excitement, and that no little pleasure was manifested by both officers and men to find the big gun, without speck or flaw, and as bright and smiling as if it were not the most formidable engine of death and destruction on the face of the globe."

**THE TRUE SPIRIT.**—Professor Longfellow, in one of his beautiful compositions, speaking of the human heart, says:—"What I have seen of the world, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and the struggle and temptations it has passed through; the feverish inquietude of hope and fears; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and the dreary view within—health; gone—happiness gone—we hope, that remains longest, gone—I would have leave the crying soul of my fellow man with him from whose hands it came."

**CABINET MAKING!**  
 THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks for past favors, and informs his old friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and at the old stand on main street, two doors below J. & W. Murphy's store and opposite the Watchman Printing Office, where he may always be found. He keeps constantly on hand a variety of well finished work, and at prices to suit the times. Also a supply of ready made Coffins constantly kept on hand to suit any measure; and at lower prices than ever they have been sold for.

**LINE! LINE!**  
 ANY quantity of fresh Lime can be had at the Kiln of the late Joseph Williams dec'd by the 100 bushels and over 16 cents; 50 to 100 bushels 18; 5 to 40 bushels 20; unslacked in proportion.

**Smith Shop Notice.**  
 THE Subscriber having purchased the Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Williamson, South of Murphy's store and East of J. L. Coxon's Tavern, will keep steady, good and attentive hands—always ready to execute work in good style, and upon the shortest notice.

**WHO WILL GO BALD!**  
 Oldridge's Balsam of Columbia for the Hair FROM CONSUME & CO. — Its positive qualities are as follows:—1st For infants, keeping the head free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.—2d For ladies who are bald, restoring the hair to its natural strength and growth, and preventing the falling out of the hair.—3d For any person recovering from any debility the same effect is produced. 4th If used in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.—5th It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray.—6th It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.

**HENRY CLAY.**  
 Who speaks of Henry Clay without a word of praise? There is no intelligent loquace in the country who will not, when his name is mentioned, (for the locus after all, good Americans in heart,) couple it with a grand tribute to his genius and patriotism. They may, and no doubt do, conscientiously differ from him on points of National policy, but they are too generous to withhold from him the praise which is due to candor, honesty, and genius.