

TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFT.

REMEMBER, DO THIS, AND LIBERTY GOES WITH IT.

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SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

A volume, entitled "Illustrations of the Law of Kindness," by the Rev. G. W. Montgomery, has been published at Albany, in the State of New York.

In a chapter on the disarming force of kindness, we have a story that never can be too often told. It is well known that Quakers, or Friends, have adopted the non-resistance principle, or the law, 'overcome evil with good.'

There were some fertile and excellent lands which, in 1698 Penn ascertained were excluded from the first purchase; and as he was very desirous of obtaining them, he made the proposal to the Indians that he would buy those lands, if they were willing.

Nothing, we think, could more powerfully enforce this doctrine than the effect of such anecdotes as the following, which we fully believe could not be read to the most debased of our species, without raising such emotions as to form an ample proof of the superiority of generous over revengeful feelings.

For this kind conduct, manifested in all his actions to the Indians, he was nobly rewarded. The untamed savage of the forest became the warm friend of the white stranger; towards Penn and his followers they buried the war-hatchet, and ever evinced the strongest respect for them.

a different principle with the natives. How strange does it sound to hear men talking with ridicule of philanthropic policy, as something unfitted for human nature, when the fact is glaring, that it is the contrary policy that does not succeed, its invariable consequences being the destruction and obstruction of all that is good.

In a chapter on insanity, the effect of the mild system of treatment now practised, in comparison with the former cruel methods, is illustrated by numerous examples collected from different sources. The next action displays the effect of kindness as an element in the means of reforming criminals.

"Ah," said W., "my saying was true. I said you would live to repent writing that pamphlet. I did not mean it as a threat; I only meant that some day you would know us better, and would repent you had tried to injure us. I see you repent it now."

"I am almost convinced," says the author, "that there never yet was an instance in which kindness has been fairly exercised, but that it has subdued the enemy opposed to it. Its first effort may not succeed, any more than one shower of rain can reclaim the burning desert; but let it repeatedly shed the dew of its holy influence upon the revengeful soul, and it will soon become beautiful with every flower of tenderness.

A most respectable New Zealand settler thus writes to a friend in Edinburgh, in a letter which we have seen. "The natives are a fine intelligent race, and are rapidly becoming civilized. Wars have almost ceased, and civilization is becoming very rare, and is only practised by two tribes."

power to make him repent of his audacity. He could not obtain his certificate without their signature, and without it he could not enter into business again. He had obtained the number of signatures required by the bankrupt laws, except one.

"You wrote a pamphlet against us once?" exclaimed W. This supplicant expected to see his parchment thrown into the fire; but this was not its destination.

"I do, I do," said the grateful man. "Well, well, my dear fellow," said W., "you know us now. How do you get on? What are you going to do?"

Mr. L. tells the following good story. One sunny afternoon, a few days since, he was riding through one of our Northern counties, and had just entered an extended tract of forest, when faint and distant cries broke upon his ear.

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DR. DUNCAN OF OHIO—

And his brother Democrats of the South.

The Democrats have circulated through this county, and elsewhere in the State, far and wide, a speech delivered by one Duncan a sort of notorious character, and a representative of Ohio. His speech contains several pictures, and is so obscene and abusive, that many Democrats, we learn when it is thrust upon them, spurn it from them with disgust.

"There is (says Dr. Duncan) no man living, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education,

the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural political rights of man, all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth.

"I do, I do," said the grateful man. "Well, well, my dear fellow," said W., "you know us now. How do you get on? What are you going to do?"

ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. L. tells the following good story. One sunny afternoon, a few days since, he was riding through one of our Northern counties, and had just entered an extended tract of forest, when faint and distant cries broke upon his ear.

"You seem to be quite alone here," remarked L. by way of introduction. "Why, yes," said the man as he wiped from his face the perspiration which his vigorous performances had made rather profuse.

"I am almost convinced," says the author, "that there never yet was an instance in which kindness has been fairly exercised, but that it has subdued the enemy opposed to it. Its first effort may not succeed, any more than one shower of rain can reclaim the burning desert; but let it repeatedly shed the dew of its holy influence upon the revengeful soul, and it will soon become beautiful with every flower of tenderness.

"Who is that lovely girl!" exclaimed the witty Lord Norbury, in company with his friend Counsellor Grant. "Miss Glass," replied the barrister. "Glass!" reiterated the facetious judge, "I should often be indicated could I place such a glass to my lips!"

WHAT DOES IT MEAN!—ARE THESE OMENS?

A sad mishap befel a portion of our Locooco friends of this place on Saturday and yesterday. A good Locooco, living opposite Mr. Chariton, a Whig Blacksmith, who raised a noble Ash pole a few days since, determined to manifest his devotion to the Hero of a Tennessee flight, and the descendant of a Mecklenburg protectionist, by annexing to old Hickory a scion of the Polk stalk, and running up both with the lone star, far above the flaunting Whig streamer, with its stars and stripes of our own beloved Union.

SOMETHING FOR REFLECTION.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 7.

THE CHANCES OF A WAR.

The possibility, if not probability of a war between France and England, occupies the serious attention of reflecting men on both sides of the Atlantic. Various causes are spoken of as combining to create the difficulty of an amicable arrangement between the two powers, the most obvious among which is the animosity against England prevailing among the French people, stimulated at least, if not created, by the leaders of the opposition to the Guizot Ministry, who used it as a lever with which to force that statesman out of Louis Philippe's Cabinet.

But our purpose now is not to enquire curiously into the probabilities of war, and the causes from which it may arise, but to consider the interests of our own country in the matter; and especially in connexion with two very important political questions involved in the Presidential canvass for which we are all preparing.

Now the question is, shall we, with a prospect before us, commit the national suicide of breaking down our manufactures, at the moment when they are rapidly advancing to complete and successful establishment, and when the rich rewards they are destined to give us are almost within our grasp?

But again:—To reap the advantages that could not fail to present themselves for us in a European war, we must keep entirely aloof from it, restricting ourselves, with the most rigid caution, to the defence of our own neutral rights. Our policy and our glory must be to remain at peace with all, however much they may read and tear each other. If we would lose all the good that we might derive from a contest at the other side of the Atlantic, we have only to take part in it—only to go to war ourselves.

that same Mr. James K. Polk to the Presidency. Free trade and Texas are his principles; and if we desire to achieve all the mischief for our country that war and obstructed industry can bring, we have but to place him where he can bring his principles into active operation.

THE COMPROMISE ACT.

It is not a little curious to see certain editors, and politicians, who, after the passage of the Compromise act, denied that there was any thing solemn and binding in it, and excited themselves each year to have it vetoed, now declaiming vociferously against the want of good faith exhibited in the passage of the Tariff act of '42.

What we have already published has vindicated Mr. Clay from the aspersions of his enemies with regard to the matter. He knew the act would give time to the manufacturing interests and avoid the utter ruin a sudden abandonment of the Protective policy would occasion.

How did the party in power respect the compromise? The Baltimore American says:

"The spirit of the Compromise Act was disregarded when the passage of Mr. Clay's land bill was defeated. For it was contemplated by the act, and so expressed, that the revenues necessary for an economical administration of the Government should be raised from impost duties.

"Another instance of disregard for the provisions and intent of the Compromise is to be noted in Mr. Van Buren's neglect to increase the rates of duties when it became apparent that an increase was necessary in order to supply revenue to the Treasury.

Rather than do this, Mr. Van Buren had recourse to issues of Treasury notes after having used large sums of surplus means which happened to be at that time available. If the proceeds of the public land sales had been enjoyed by the States the necessity of supplying revenues by duties would have prevented the fall of Tariff from reaching that ruinous standard which was so productive of embarrassment and injury to the country."

South Carolina Politics.

The editor of the Charleston Patriot, commenting upon the Disunion movements there, and Mr. Calhoun's disapproval of them, took occasion say, that Mr. Calhoun was the leader of the party, and the "exponent of their principles;" and that his voice should be controlling.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It is humiliating to the pride of an American, to see a brave old Chieftain, who has done his country service and received from that country the highest reward in her gift, now when he has retired from public life—infirm and tottering upon the verge of the grave—dragged from this retirement and made the puppet of unprincipled partisan leaders to effect their unallowable purposes.

"And that James K. Polk is not a coward."

"Power of Imagination."—Carlyle tells a story of a ghost which haunted a house in Scotland occupied by credulous people, but which on investigation proved to be a rusty old oak chest restation proved to be a rusty old oak chest restation door, which in its creaking, jerking movement, gave forth tones which a fertile imagination twisted into "Once I was hap hap happy; now I'm mee-er-able!"