

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR BUSINESS.

RELEASE DO THIS AND LIBERTY GOES WITH IT.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 7, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 14, 1845.

THE EXECUTION.

My Lord Tomnoddy got up one day; It was half after two, He had nothing to do, So his lordship rang for his cabinetier.

What was to be done!—'twas perfectly plain That they could not well hang the man over again.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

Since I last wrote, we have witnessed the most beautiful and interesting of all German festivals—Christmas. This is here peculiarly celebrated, and the preparation for it commences nearly a month beforehand.

while every bough was hung with sweetmeats and gilded nuts. The children ran shouting around the table, hunting their presents, but the older persons had theirs pointed out to them.

But how beautiful was the heartfelt joy that shone on every countenance! As each one discovered he embraced the givers, and all was a scene of the purest feelings.

A physician at the North says, that he can detect drunkards, and even the most moderate drinkers, by some peculiar curl or position of their hair.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

A savings bank has been incorporated at Jersey City, having now in deposit more than fourteen thousand dollars, made principally by reformed drunkards.

They have a Temperance Society in Poughkeepsie, called the "Polk and Dallas Society." We object to the name.

Eight hundred Sailors have signed the temperance pledge at the "Home for Seamen Society," New York, during the last year.

Gov. Silas Wright, of New York, and once so distinguished as a United States Senator from the same State, has signed the teetotal pledge.

It has been ascertained that all the inmates of the New Bedford House of Correction, were led to the commission of crime in consequence of the use of intoxicating drinks.

The friends of "liberty to lie in the gutter" are trying to get up an anti-teetotal Society in Lancaster, Pa.

It has been asserted, so far without contradiction, that the pilot of the steamer Swallow was intoxicated at the time she struck.

The "Cascade Roarer" is the title of an excellent temperance paper, published in Ohio.

The King, and all the Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, have signed the teetotal pledge. They have a five gallon law there, which, no doubt, Messrs. Webster and Choate would pronounce unconstitutional.

A man was tried in Kentucky for murder, and acquitted, whereupon he took the jury to a rum-hole, and made them all "gloriously drunk."

A drunken woman in Canada recently murdered her own child, a sprightly girl about 7 years old, under the most cruel circumstances.

A man was lately run over and horribly mangled by a train of cars on the Georgia railroad, while lying in a state of intoxication across the road.

A law of Virginia allows the retailing of liquor in proper places in the different counties. In some of the counties, we are glad to learn, the magistrates have decided that there is no proper place, within their jurisdiction, for that purpose.

As a specimen of the economy of licensing grog-shops, the Crystal Fountain says, that a man who had spent all his week's wages at a grog-shop licensed by the county, endeavored to borrow a bone of meat, to carry home to his starving family, the price of which was 12 cents.

In the city of New York there is one licensed grog-shop for each sixty persons of the population. No wonder, then, that pauperism and crime so abound in the great city of Gotham.

A railroad is now in progress from Kingston, Jamaica, to the interior of the country. About fifty laborers were brought from England, and have been toiling under a vertical sun, in an insalubrious climate, in the vicinity of swamps, and yet, not a single person has died, and only one was slightly indisposed, and the cause of this was owing to the fact, that not a single one was a rum-drinker.

ANECDOTE OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

A friend residing in this country, has sent us for publication the following anecdote of the late Chief Justice Marshall. In a note accompanying it he says that we may rely with confidence upon its authenticity.

Many years ago Colonel H—, a highly respectable citizen of this county went into Virginia on a trading expedition. It was in the days of the Bank of the United States; and at a period when a protracted bill of exchange was more frightful than an apparition.

But to our story. The Colonel had taken in a drove of horses, and meeting an unusual dull market, he found himself in Richmond, with stock on hand and no means to meet an acceptance of \$1000 on which the following day was the last day of grace.

He told the Judge his name was Colonel H—, that he lived in Bourbon County, in the State of Kentucky, that he had come to Virginia with stock, and on the faith of a good market had negotiated a bill of exchange for \$1000, which was due at one of the banks on the morrow and most unfortunately for him he had no money to pay it off.

The Judge with his usual perspicacity discovered at once the character of his man, and promised to meet him at the bank the next morning. Punctual to his appointment they met; Judge Marshall took up the bill, and proffered additional money to defray the Colonel's expenses home.

In the autumn of the same year the Colonel was again in Richmond with hogs. Having sold and received the money, he called on the Judge and paid the debt, who refused all interest, being satisfied with having saved the credit of a man who had proved himself worthy of his own confidence.

The Colonel is still living and in good health and recounts with great satisfaction the history of his first acquaintance with Chief Justice Marshall.

Elopement in High Life.—A painful fact has occurred in Ireland within the past few days, which has brought indelible disgrace on a lady of rank, the mother of a large family and her paramour an officer in a cavalry regiment—Lady Georgiana H— is connected with several noble families in England.

The Paris papers contain a report of the trial of a person who officiated for some time as cashier to the Society of Jesuits, established in Paris, and in that capacity filched from those poor sons of the Church about 10,000 pounds sterling.

Another remarkable thing is, that these Reverend Fathers do not seem to be so occupied with the things of heaven, as to have no time for the things of earth; for they possess shares in banks and railways, and they purchase or establish any mercantile undertaking which produces money—in short, they take anything in hand that promises to bring grist to the mill, whether it be taking part in a foreign loan, or manufacturing lucifer matches.

It is permitted, is the reply, "either openly or otherwise, provided he has no other means of administering to his necessity; it is in that case, neither theft nor rapine, because according to a natural right all things are common." Judged by this rule, the dishonest cashier can certainly have no difficulty in getting himself acquitted, especially if he has the good luck to have a Jury of Jesuits.

The doctrine is very convenient to needy men, and must be in high favor in Newgate.—John Bull.

THE CAMDEN RACE—FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday the second trial for supremacy between the celebrated racers Fashion and Peytona took place over the Camden Course, opposite Philadelphia. Fashion, this time, came off victorious, having won the race in two heats—the day warm and the track somewhat heavy.

"After the dreadful accident to-day, the race between Peytona and Fashion came off, and victory restored to the brows of the latter at Camden the laurels which her more Southern competitor had snatched from them at the Union Course. Thus may victory perch, alternately, on the banner of the South and the North, but may the Union be perpetual! The story is shortly told, thus:

Second heat: Even, as if they had been a pair of Siamese twins, until they entered the first quarter of the fourth mile. Here Peytona (the favorite at the start, \$200 to \$120) fell back into the wake of her unflinching competitor. She, answering to the motions of her rider, looked back with her big eyes at her rival, and seeing she had it all her own way, led her in several lengths ahead, and passing the Judges' stand under a pull back, in 7 57."

Of the accident above alluded to, we copy the following account from the Philadelphia Inquirer: Yesterday was a day of much excitement at the Camden race-ground and its vicinity. Thousands passed over the river from the city, and collected together from the surrounding country, to see the great race between Fashion and Peytona.

The race was to take place at one o'clock, and as that hour approached the stand became crowded, and the excitement deepened in intensity. On the principal stand there could not have been less than fifteen hundred persons, far too many for its strength.

When Peytona and Fashion were brought out, and the race was about to begin, there was a sudden movement—a sort of general bending forward, to catch a view of the celebrated horses. This movement produced an extra strain upon the stand, which wavered, tottered, and cracked. At first it parted and fell gradually—at least, sufficiently so to give a momentary, and only a momentary, warning of danger. Then the whole centre of the ponderous mass, containing two stories and more than one hundred feet in length, fell with a tremendous crash.

The scene that ensued beggars all description. The cry of panic and alarm was truly appalling, and it was impossible for a time to discover the extent of the injury, and the belief at first was general that a great number of lives had been lost. Poles were promptly obtained to keep the crowd back, and to remove the ruins and lumber. The ground floor was occupied with eating, drinking, and gambling tables, and contained a great number of people, some of whom were among the wounded.

It occupied about half an hour to clear away the mass of rubbish. Meanwhile, the reports were of the most exaggerated character, and by the time they reached the city the number of killed was placed by several of them at over one hundred. As far as we have been able to ascertain, no life was immediately lost, although a boy was carried away apparently dead, and it was feared that five others were dangerously, if not fatally, wounded.

THE JESUITS.

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A STRONG MOVEMENT.

We find a letter from Galveston, under date of the 2d ult., in the New Orleans Republican, from which we make the following extract:

"The important event of the day, is the arrival of Com. Stockton, with his fleet. Two days after he anchored here, Col. Love received information from a reliable source from the West, that the Mexican force on the Rio Grande would attempt to occupy and maintain the line of the Nececes, at the moment of the completion of annexation. This news he communicated to the Commodore, who advised an immediate occupation of the line by the Texan troops, offering his co-operation by sea. The Commodore, accompanied by Col. Love, Col. McKinney, Samuel Williams, and C. A. Wickliffe, late Post Master General of the United States, will sail to-morrow to obtain intelligence, and will return in a week. In the mean time, Maj. Gen. Sherman is to visit the Executive and ask his approval and co-operation. Should he refuse, Sherman contends that he is empowered by the general terms of an existing law to act independently of the President, and he will do so. He will call three thousand men into immediate service to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, and he will be promptly obeyed. Things here are in a great ferment."

The New Orleans Republican of the 26th ultimo, says:

"We have it now in our power, on good grounds, however appearances may be to the contrary, to assert that the Executive of Texas, so far from opposing the popular will in relation to annexation, will co-operate with it. All the efforts of Great Britain or any other foreign Power to prevent it, or to influence the Texan Government, will be abortive.

"We predict likewise that the troops now garrisoned at Fort Jessup will be ordered to the Rio Grande in less than one month.

The Houston Telegraph of May 14th has the following paragraph: "Four Jessup.—We learn that there are seven companies of the 2d dragoons, eight companies of the 3d infantry, and eight companies of the 4th infantry now stationed at Fort Jessup; and two companies of the 3d infantry have lately been ordered to remove immediately from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Jessup. It appears from this, that President Polk intends to have a force in readiness on our eastern frontier, to aid us, if necessary, in repelling any sudden incursion of Mexican troops."

The Galveston Civilian of the 17th ultimo states that the vessels-of-war reported by a vessel at New Orleans some time ago as a British squadron were a part of the American squadron, now at Galveston, which wore English colors in passing the "Hole in the wall."

A GOOD JUDGE.

The following is a memorandum of the resolutions which Sir Matthew Hale composed for the government of his conduct, upon his elevation to the dignity of Chief Baron about the year 1660. Throughout his judicial career he so acted as to merit the applause which has been uniformly bestowed upon him as a just, learned, honest, patient, and humane judge. We annex his memorandum, to wit:

- "Things necessary to be continually had in remembrance: 1. That in the administration of justice I am entrusted for God, the king, and country; and, therefore— 2. That it be done, 1. uprightly; 2. deliberately; 3. resolutely. 3. That I rest not upon my own understanding or strength, but implore and rest upon the direction and strength of God. 4. That in the execution of justice I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked. 5. That I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, remitting all other cares and thoughts as unseasonable and interruptions. 6. That I suffer not myself to be prepossessed with any judgment at all, till the whole business and both parties be heard. 7. That I never engage myself in the beginning of any cause, but reserve myself unprejudiced till the whole be heard. 8. That in business capital, though my nature prompt me to pity, yet to consider there is a pity also due to the country. 9. That I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgment. 10. That I be not biased with compassion to the poor, or favor to the rich, in point of justice. 11. That popular or court applause, or distaste, have no influence in any thing I do, in point of distribution of justice. 12. Not to be so solicitous what men will say or think, so long as I keep myself exactly according to the rule of justice. 13. If in criminals it be a measuring cast, to incline to mercy and acquittal. 14. In criminals that consist merely in words, where no mote harm ensues, moderation is no injustice. 15. In criminals of blood, if the fact be evident, severity is justice. 16. To abhor all private solicitations, of what kind soever, and by whomsoever, in matters depending. 17. To charge my servants, 1. Not to interpose in any matters whatever; 2. Not to take more than their known fees; 3. Not to give any undue precedence to causes; 4. Not to recommend counsel. 18. To be short and sparing at meals, that I may be the fitter for business."