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From the Richmond Times.

ENTRANCE OF PAREDES INTO MEXICO.

The Government has elicited much comment from the press, and the Washington Union, which devotes more attention to it.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. Genl. Harrison.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 19, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

The National Intelligencer of the 2d September says: "One of our contemporaries who are afflicted with periodical fits of Anger—usually most distressing about the time the dog-star rises—have found, in the return of the Mexican Chief PAREDES to his own country, very plain indications of a deep British intrigue."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I can assure you to-day that all fears and apprehensions of a European intervention, other than the kind which Mr. BARKHEAD, British Minister in Mexico, to bring about reconciliation and a treaty of peace, have completely vanished. Our Government has received the most positive assurance from all the Powers of Europe that they will leave us to settle our quarrel with Mexico in our own way, though they are all most anxious that our negotiations may be brought to a successful issue. Their commerce, of course, suffers greatly by the war, and by the state of anarchy and uncertainty which is its immediate consequence."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE HISTORY OF "ANNEXATION."—We are likely at least to get at the true history of the "annexation" of Texas. Recent publications on the subject have had the effect to disturb the slumbering embers of that controversy, which are not so quenched in the blood of the Mexican War but that light can yet be elicited from them. The Letter of ex-President Tyler, by which the question has been revived, has brought out a response from the other party to the contract whereby Texas was "annexed" to the United States, in the form of a Letter from the former President of Texas, which as a part of the history of what we shall ever consider an unfortunate transaction, finds a ready place in our columns to-day.

In this Letter the reader who has kept pace with the march of events will find some important revelations.

We now know, from Gen. Houston, what it was found impossible to ascertain pending the discussion of the Treaty of Annexation, what were the specific pledges given by the Executive of the United States to Texas through her Commissioners (in addition to those given through our Minister to Texas) before these Commissioners could, under their instructions, sign the Treaty; viz. that "in the event of a failure on the part of the Government of the United States to consummate annexation, after negotiations were once opened between the two Governments, she [the United States] should be bound to guaranty the independence of Texas, or enter into a treaty defensive against Mexico."

Another point now established by the Letter, of Gen. Houston, and which we with other opponents were at the time roundly abused for even suspecting, is, that "there never was any intrigue connected with Texas and other [foreign] Powers; nor was there ever any foundation for such a charge, (though often reiterated) only in the feverish excitement of heated fancy, or the mischievous designs of the wicked. This Manifesto of Gen. Houston also proves (what we have always believed) that it was at the Hermitage that the question of "annexation" was adjudged and settled, so far at least as concerned the Texan interest in the matter. In reference to which point, by the way, it must be remarked, that Gen. Houston errs in supposing that "the People" of the U. States took up and determined the question of "annexation." A majority of the People were undoubtedly opposed to the "annexation" of Texas when it took place. It is, nevertheless, we believe, strictly true, that in the nearly equal division of the People between the two great political parties, the Texan interest, thrown into the scale, did ostracize those great men who ought to have been called to preside in this Government, and brought the present Administration in power. In Gen. Houston's expressive phrase, the Texas question "made and unmade the great men of America."

We do not know whether Mr. Tyler will think it necessary to make any rejoinder to Gen. H.'s Letter. If he do, we shall of course spread it before our readers.

\$5000 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid upon the production of legal proof that the following named gentlemen have either sons or sons-in-law in our army in Mexico, viz:

- James K. Polk, President of the U. States, James Buchanan, his Secretary of State, Wm. L. Marey, his Secretary of War, John Y. Mason, his Secretary of the Navy, Care Johnson, his Post Master General, Robert J. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury.

Nathan Clifford, his Attorney General. As these gentlemen, the President and his cabinet, involved us in the war with Mexico, the country is deeply anxious to know how many of them have sent their sons or sons-in-law to fight the foe; and as much difficulty has been experienced by the people in learning the facts, the above reward has been offered, in hopes of eliciting the truth. The evidence may be filed with C. B. Cole, President of the late Democratic Convention, and upon his certificate that such evidence has been furnished, showing that each of the before mentioned gentlemen has either a son or a son-in-law in the army, the above reward will be paid by the

WHIGS OF GEORGIA.

P. S.—Editors friendly to the cause of knowledge, will please circulate the foregoing. Georgia Journal and Messenger.

Annexation of Cuba.—The New York Sun has Havana dates to the 15th inst.—It says: "The excitement in regard to the annexation of Cuba was still increasing, and was spreading over the Island. Delegates will be sent on here a little previous to the meeting of the next Congress. The next vessel will probably bring us more accurate accounts."

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

We copy the following article from the Boston Times of the 19th August. It records another attempt, on the part of the fanatics, to induce a slave to desert the master; but on this occasion, as on others, we are glad to see that these wretches were disappointed:

"Quite a little family muss came off near the Tremont House, yesterday, occasioned by the interference of some silly abolitionists, who attempted to induce a female slave, brought here by a Southern family, to leave her mistress against her own wishes. The woman evidently knew when she was well off, and exhibited not the slightest desire to change a good situation, where she is treated kindly, for a very uncertain one. The efforts of these monomaniacs, availed nothing in this instance; the slave persisting that she would rather remain where she was. Since the above was written we have learned that the gentleman who brings the slave here, took his servant and family into the cars at New Bedford yesterday, when they encountered a colored abolitionist preacher, (whose name we could not learn,) who got into conversation with the slave, and was very profuse in his remarks and comments. He finally abused the gentleman to such a degree that the passengers interfered, and the officious fellow was ejected from the car. He got into another car, and afterwards sent an apology to the Southern gentleman for his foolish abuse. Upon the arrival of the party at Boston, the gentleman put his family, with the slave, into a carriage which he ordered to the Tremont House, and waited himself to look after the luggage. The colored preacher took a cab, drove after the carriage, and upon the lady's alighting, he promptly demanded the person of the slave. Here he continued his abuse (very luckily in the husband's absence) to the lady, but the party entered the hotel. A crowd assembled, and the abolitionists, black and white pressed their desire for the slave's release. From our own knowledge, we are aware that the woman has not the most distant desire to leave the protection of her mistress; and she declares that if she were taken away, and prevented from remaining with those with whom she was born and has been reared, she would return to them upon the first opportunity, though she had to walk a thousand miles to find them. And this ignorant and impudent antelope dares to threaten that he will "rescue" her. The woman is about forty years old, is perfectly happy and contented, and yet a few hair-brained pseudo philanthropists, with this colored "preacher," as he is called, at their head, would abduct the woman from the care of those she loves and desires to remain with. We recommend this fellow and his coadjutors to the notice of our police."

From the Richmond Whig.

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

The "Western Continent" has an extract from an article in the Roxbury (Massachusetts) Gazette, upon the subject of the Scottish Church and its course with regard to communion with its brethren in the Southern States, who are slaveholders. It was elicited, it appears, by a letter from the editor of the New York Observer, addressed to the Free Church of Scotland, in which the subject was handled at great length. The extract we allude to, is as follows:

"Scotland loves liberty and abhors slavery with her whole heart. Her Free Church will not compromise its Christian character by joining hands with the pro-slavery Church of America. We hope she will avoid it as if 'twere the touch of the unwholy leper."

"The Church of the Free States, perhaps with a single exception, is in fellowship with the Church of the Slave States. In this way the Church is guilty of the charge of upholding Slavery, and until its ministers denounce the whole system, until it takes the ground which we firmly believe the Scottish Church is rapidly approaching, no fellowship with any man who holds man as chattel property, it will fall infinitely below the dignity of a Christian Church. No man deprecates this condition of the Church more than we do; we are dejected even to sadness, when we behold the manner in which it treats the most stupendous institution of robbery, of fraud and oppression the world has ever mourned over."

The inference to be derived from the above extract is, that the writer regards slavery as a deadly sin, and that those cannot be christians who hold slaves. Now we are far from believing that slavery is a blessing, or that the Southern States would not have been happier and richer, had not the cupidty of English merchants fastened upon them an institution, of which there appears no possibility of getting rid. Yet that any man, who is himself a professor of religion, as we take this editor to be, should indulge the belief that a slaveholder cannot be a christian, is to us a subject of unqualified amazement.

At the time our Saviour came on the earth, the whole world was under the dominion of the Romans, by whose law a system of slavery, compared to which ours is the very licentiousness of freedom, was and had always been in active operation. The slave was entirely beyond the pale of the law, and was not regarded as worthy of its protection. He was at the mercy of his master, who was responsible to no earthly authority for any cruelty, even that of putting him to death by the most protracted torture, for any offence or for no offence, thro' caprice or for amusement. The most horrible scenes frequently occurred under this system, as any man who is acquainted with the writings of Tacitus will very readily remember, when the head of a family was slain the law not only allowed, but even required the execution of all the slaves, unless the murderer could be discovered.

If the relation of a master be so abhorrent to Christianity, is it not a little singular that its founder, spared no voice, nor crime which bad existed did not say one word against this, the most monstrous of all abuses, if the antislavery measure

to be believed? He could not have been ignorant of the existence of slavery—for to suppose so were to question the divinity of his nature, and concede that he, to whom all hearts were legible, did not see an abuse palpable to everybody! He tells servants to obey their masters, but he nowhere says that the master shall not hold the slave in bondage. His silence on the subject is conclusive. We should remark that the Greek term, translated servant in the New Testament, means a slave, and not a hired servant, for that is expressed by a very different term.

Not only did not the Saviour say anything against admitting slaveholders to communion, but there is nothing like it in the New Testament before his death or after. If it be objected that the Apostles had not jurisdiction over the subject, then it is admitted that slaveholding is at least not inconsistent with a Christian life, for they had jurisdiction over everything which was. On one occasion, the Apostle Paul went so far as to send back to his master a slave who had runaway from him, bearing a letter in which the Apostle intercedes for the fugitive. A full account of this transaction will be found in the epistle of Paul to Philemon, who was the master of the slave. The name of the latter was Onesimus. Paul, at least it seems, felt no call to harbor the runaway, and he said not a word about "down-trodden humanity," "dealers in human cattle," or any of the choice rhetoric with which certain Christians these days are wont to regale the ears of their brethren. Now, if Paul could do this, and believe himself right, under the horrible laws of the Roman Empire, how can any professor justify an opposite course in a country where the life of the slave is protected with as much care as that of the white man?

We intend these remarks as no defence of slavery, but merely for the satisfaction of those sensitive, over-righteous Christians, who affect to believe it not only just, but a duty, to steal the slave and murder the master who may wish to reclaim him.

A Southern paper at Washington.

From the intelligent correspondent of that enterprising paper—the Baltimore Sun, we learn that a project is on foot to establish at Washington City a paper for the purpose, if we understand the matter correctly, of advocating the rights of the South. That such a paper is needed at the present crisis cannot be doubted, and we would have it to be a neutral Journal on every political question, but that of the question of our Southern institution, and in that of watching over our interests; like a faithful sentinel, on the political watch tower, sounding the alarm, and warning note throughout our land. But not only this, we would have it free from all political influence, and patronage, it should rely for the means of its existence, on the fidelity of those whose interests it is intended to protect, and no matter how varied may be the indications of the views of party politics let it ever be true to its original purpose—that of resisting aggression or encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the South. We do not want it to be the exponent of a new party, we do not want it to advocate the claims of any man to the Presidency, and altho' such a paper may be generally regarded, by party wire pullers, as the organ of what they call the "Calhoun clique," we would prefer that it should ever remain silent on the presidential question, except in the strict discharge of its duties, as the guardian of our interests.

With its establishment, let the projectors of the enterprise beware, that it does not possess within itself, the elements of a speedy dissolution—let it be established on a sure money basis, without money—such a journal independent in party politics, can never successfully gain an extensive circulation. Let it be published on the cash system, and last, though not least, in addition to these indispensable requisites, let its conductor be no mere party scribbler, but a man true as steel, to the South with a cool head and sound judgment. We have some now at the head of two of the presses in Charleston, either of whom in our humble judgment, would be eminently qualified to take charge of such a Journal—we allude to the veteran of the Evening News, and to the accomplished editor of the Mercury. In either of these gentlemen, the South would find a competent, firm and unwavering advocate, and a faithful exponent of her views. We hail the proposition as an evidence, that the South is awaking to the necessity of action.—Camden Journal.

An Evil of Puseyism.—It is well known that, among the other practices of the Roman Church, affected by those clergymen of the English Church who "let I dare not wait upon I would," is that of confession. Several of them have introduced it, more or less openly, in their parishes, and the English papers say that it is even insisted on, when portions of the congregation do not take to it willingly. But, according to the Tablet, a Roman Catholic organ published in London, an awkward inconvenience has manifested itself. Things whispered in the confessional have been afterward openly talked of in society; and it has been ascertained that the clergymen to whom the confessions were made are all married men.—Here is developed one reason for exacting delicacy of the priesthood in the Roman Church, which had never occurred to us. The worthy fathers of that Church know, it seems, how hard it is for a man to keep a secret from his wife.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

English Grammars, or Grammars of the English Language.—Truly we ought to be a grammatical people, and, if we are not, it cannot be for the want of books professing to teach the mysteries of etymology and syntax. Here I have just taken up a little book, recently published in Philadelphia, entitled "A Grammatical Corrector, or Vocabulary of the Common Errors of Speech," being a collection of nearly two thousand barbarisms, cant phrases, provincialisms, &c. The author, Seth T. Hurd, who has been several years collecting his materials, gives a list of American grammars of the English Language, which he has consulted in preparing his book; and I was so struck with the length of the column that I counted them up, and found the number to be ninety-two. It is not probable that he has stumbled upon near all the American grammars that have been published, but this list alone ought to be sufficient, one would think, to enable the whole country to talk grammar like a book.

But this is not all. The author gives a list also of forty-two British grammars of the English Language, which he has consulted during the same time. This evidence would rather seem to indicate that the people are more given to making grammars than the English; but in the matter of dictionaries, according to the same evidence, the English are rather ahead of us; for, while he gives a list of ten American dictionaries which he has consulted in the course of his labors, his English list swells to twenty-four.

Man is a book-making animal; that should be his definition; for, if he has one propensity stronger than another, it is the one leading him in that direction. If, in the time of Solomon, it could be said, "Of making many books there is no end," it certainly would be no libel on the world now to aver that it has held its own in that respect remarkably well. The book business of this city alone would astonish the country by its magnitude, could the statistics be fairly presented to view; but I did not think of touching upon this subject now, though I may at some other time. One single fact, in passing, I will mention. One house in this city has printed, barely for the paper on which they printed a single book, in less than two years, seventy-six thousand dollars. I had the statement from one of the firm, and have no doubt of its truth. The book, of course was large, and the sale very great.

I recollect seeing it stated, several years ago, that a project was started for having one of the Western Territories set off by the General Government for the purpose of piling away superfluous books. But that internal improvement has been so long neglected that those Territories are now otherwise occupied. However, perhaps we may yet find relief in the matter; for, when Mr. Polk gets possession of the whole of Mexico, there will doubtless be room to pile away a few. And it strikes me now that this may be, after all, "what we are fighting for."

THE MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Mormons in California have recently addressed a letter to the "Saints in England and America," describing the new country in which they have taken up their future residence. About twenty men of their number have "gone astray after strange gods," and refuse to assist in providing for the brethren. The colony has commenced a settlement on the river San Joaquin, a large and beautiful stream, emptying into the Bay of San Francisco. Twenty of their number were up at New Hope, ploughing and putting in wheat and other crops, and making preparations to move their families up in the spring. The Spaniards, or natives, were kind to them, although they were much terrified by the reports circulated about them by the emigrants from Missouri. Four of their number, three males and one female—were excommunicated from the Church during the passage, for grossly immoral conduct—and three males have shared the same fate since reaching their destination. No intelligence had been received from the brethren at the Society Islands.

The Pine Regions of the South.—The whole range is of one description, the Pine abounds, and it seems to be inexhaustible. The growth is small along the road, which seeks always the level country, where generally there is too much water for heavy timber. At every step, however, you see the trees out so as to let out the precious liquid. The pine yields tar, resin, turpentine and lumber, as well as some mast for hogs and turkeys, the latter, being deposited in the end of the burr. The region which supplies these great subjects of industry, extends from New Jersey to Texas. The pine country widens as it extends south; in North Carolina it is about one hundred and twenty miles wide; in Georgia it is two hundred; and the land, as it is cleared, is not sterile, but is capable of sustaining a large population by means of two crops which are not exhausting to the soil, viz: the sweet potato and the cornfield pea. Both return the vine to the earth. The sweet potato ripens in September, and is kept till June. It is more nutritive than the Irish, and is

of greater yield. So that, whether we regard the present or the future, the pine region is destined to be of immense service. It now supplies resin to nearly the whole world, and will continue to do so longer than you or I will have any interest in its affairs. It may be said to be a monopoly. Wilmington is the entrepotting and industrious place which conducts the trade in those articles with the rest of the world. The river, the Cape Fear, is a fine stream, and is loaded all the time with produce floating to Wilmington. The latter is also the terminus of the railroad, under the influence of which the city, although deriving no revenue from the road, has, within a short period doubled.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS (MISSOURI) REVEILLER.

Far away in other parts, how often have we listened to the sprightly chirp of the "Katy-did!" Riding down the long cascades of some venerable forest, the shades of the night closing into gloom as our pony jogged onward, every branch would seem to have its gay tenant. "Katy-did!" Thinking, perhaps, of our boyish days, our boy-loved Catharine, who had been as kind as we wished, the voices seemed to come to us from all sides, and above, accusing the fair one—"Katy-did!" And little tree frogs, clinging so closely to the limb from whose bark in daylight you could scarcely distinguish their position, as the evening closed in, would utter "tirr-r-r-r-irr!" from hour to hour, the sleeping time was actually upon us; while the sober old frogs in the pond, in the midst of the livelier chat of their neighbors, would "turoun-n!" "turoun-n!" their deep mellow tones, giving a delightful melancholy to the nightly concert.

The whippoorwill, too, how she used to come into the very yard of the old house, and on a little white spot where some lime had been spilled, there pour out her song, unceasingly until far in the witching hours of the night; while the "coo-coo-coo-hoo" of the night owl was heard looming from the neighboring forest. And now—the mosquitoes! You sit down to enjoy the evening hour—phim-m-m—you hear one at your ear. You raise your hand to strike—it's gone! "Phim-m-m" you hear it sailing over your head, and down on 't'other side. You strike again—but it's no use! and so you go on till bed-time, when you crawl under the bill, hoping to be safe. In vain! Ten thousand humming outside, and one—two—three—are under the bar in spite of you! A blind fight is kept up, but you are victimized, while the "voices of the night" go on heartlessly enough all around you! There goes the baby too! "Yah—n-n-yah!" "Hush-h-h-h! mamma's pretty!" "hush-h-h-h!" "En-n-n-yah-yah-yah!" "Poor little darlin', did de skeeters bite at ite legsy!—go a-seepy, mamma's deary!" "Yah! yah!" "Hush-a-by—by—by—by—bee!" Confound the baby, you thank yourself—"Yah!—en-n-n-yah-yah-yah!" Oh, the poetry of the darkened hour, which brings forth all the delightful voices of the night!

A "Nation of Drunkards."—How humiliating the fact, that the habits of our people, and the conduct of many of our Senators and Representatives in Washington, have given us the character of a "nation of drunkards!" Yet, such is the case. All foreigners of distinction visit Washington. They there meet Representatives from every part of the Union, and from their habits and address, our national character is estimated.

At the time of our troubles with France about indemnity for Spoliations on our Commerce, a member of the Chamber of Deputies rose in his place and said, "Do they men—pay them. It will never do to disturb our trade with them—I would vote to pay it, if they demanded twice as much—we shall get all back in a short time by the sale of Wines and Brandy to them; for they are a NATION OF DRUNKARDS."—S. C. Temp. Adv.

Horrible.—A man named McElroy, with his wife (both of whom were intoxicated) and an infant, aged ten months, fell into the harbor at Cleveland, Ohio. The wife and child were drowned. The man was taken out of the water safe.

Good Advice to Boys.—Truth is one of the rarest of gems. Many a youth has been lost to society, by suffering it to tarnish and foolishly throwing it away. If this gem still shines in your bosom, suffer nothing to displace it, or dim its lustre. Profanity is a mark of low breeding. Show us the man who commands the best respect. An oath never trembles on his tongue. Read the catalogue of crime, and you will find them to be profane. Think of this and let not a vile word disgrace you.

The common fluency of speech in many men and most women is owing to a scarcity of matter and scarcity of words; for whoever is a matter of language and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth. So people come fastidiously of a church when it is almost empty, than when a crowd is at the door.

Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe says that, if the Democrats brought on the war, they are the most proper persons to be left to bring it to a close. We have very serious doubts whether the incendiary who sets fire to a house is exactly the most proper person to be left to put out the flames.—Louisville Journal.