

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 44, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1848.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM BISHOP CAPERS TO HIS FAMILY.

TEXAS, DEC. 20, 1847.

Alas, that this little pent up patch of a country between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains should be all the territory owned by our sovereign citizens! What a pity that we could not be spread abroad over so much space, that every one of the sovereigns might claim in his own right a domain as wide as he could look over from the top of a mountain! Why fifty millions of people as sovereign as common sense would have them, with right habits, might be amply accommodated west of the Mississippi as we now hold it. But no. We must coop the Indians in a corner that Anglo-Americans may have room to run wild; and as for civilization, we must perfect that by the patent process of unchinked cabins, meat without salt, meal beat in a mortar, and men, women and children, friends and strangers, sleeping in the same apartment. This is a great country of ours, and potent is the spell of our free institutions; so that European paupers for only touching a ballot-box are converted into sovereign citizens. Nevertheless this is easily gained may be speedily lost. Law and order, society and morals, require education. Wonder what should become of the children of a people who should be scattered those of the West now are? Who might furnish the schoolmaster when the Methodist preacher might not be able to find a way to their habitations?

I have been thinking again what a vain thing it is, in many cases, for people to break up their old homesteads and move a thousand miles, and more, in search of fat lands. In another letter I have glanced at the disappointments, and heart-rending losses sometimes attending such removals, by sickness and death. But what is the gain? I am ready to conclude that, in many cases, movers are not actuated by any high expectations of gain by their removals, but by a moody state of mind. The home lands are poor; labor fails of its reward; nothing but poverty seems to impend; and they are ready to venture an exchange for any place that offers a bonus of rich lands. But the true cause of discontent, is not so much in the poverty of the lands, as one's own disordered spirits. The man has grown moody and for want of spirits, relaxes his endeavors, and then blames the lands for a deficiency which exists mainly in himself. To what purpose then might he remove, unless he could leave himself behind? If he had not spirits and perseverance sufficient for the single disadvantage of poor land, while he was surrounded with many countervailing advantages, what is he to do when with the single advantage of rich land he finds himself beset with all manner of inconveniences? Want of order in society, want of neighbors, want of schools, want of water, want of timber, want of mills, want of almost everything except land only. Loss of servants, loss of cattle, scarcity of money, distance from market, and almost every desolation, except corn and pork and these not excepted for the first year or two. These moody movers never move to profit, never are contented, never get settle, are always moving, or would if they could. Come from where they may, they never find their first great want supplied, active spirits and a patient industry; and without these, there are no lands on the surface of the whole globe which can make a man happy or contented.

I have seen in the Southern Christian Advocate a letter from Cyprus circuit, given an account of three meetings in that circuit, at which there had been four hundred and twenty-five dollars raised for missions. How much of this money, though I might the same people have contributed at three meetings in an Arkansas or Texas circuit, supposing them to have removed thither in the last ten years? How much? And I found myself at a loss for the answer. Land, what is land? The people of Cyprus circuit are what the world calls poor and their lands poor; yet that circuit is good for as much money to the cause of missions, from year to year, as an entire Western conference. They are dwellers at home, contented with their native pines, and not movers to and fro on the face of the earth. Then I thought, suppose these men of Cyprus circuit should be removed one by one to our Western border, so gradually as to preserve to their successors the benefit of the present prevailing influence at their old homes, and their removal should have been complete, and their present residence fully occupied by others, suppose it should be offered me to choose between a collection for missions among these former Cyprus people at their new homes in a Western circuit, and one among the new comers, their successors in the old Cyprus circuit, which of the two should I choose? And I felt to decide promptly, for the new comers in the pine lands of Cyprus men moved off to the fat West. What has become of the mass of members lost to the churches in the old States by removals to the new? They have been counted by thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, in the loss of them; but how many, and who, have they been reckoned whether they have gone? I had supposed that they had gone for a great Christian purpose, and that I would find them chief among the brethren, leading the frontier churches in the old paths, pillars in the temple, lights in the land; but I am told it is quite otherwise with the most of them, who, if they are in the church at all, are barely so, while the men of influence and distinguished worth are chiefly to be found among those who came to the country unconverted, and have been converted and brought into the church first and only at their western homes.

Remarkable Astronomical Phenomenon.
DECREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE SUN.
By recent discoveries at the National Observatory, Washington City, and other places, it has been ascertained that the sun has decreased in volume nearly one-fourth! and this singular phenomenon has occurred entirely during the past month! The change took place suddenly, since, according to accurate observations, on the morning of the 18th ult., it presented its usual volume to the vision of the spectator, yet as it rose on the next day, the alteration was easily perceptible, even to the naked eye! Its FORM, too, is altered. Its latitude has decreased, longitude has been prolonged!

RESPECT DOES NOT FOLLOW EXTRAVAGANCE.
The man who takes care of his earnings is far more respected than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last dollar in the purchase of a new dress or a costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such good men as make good husbands, from her society, than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

FASHION vs. FEELING.
A little girl hearing her mother say that she was going into half mourning, inquired: "are any of your folks half dead?"

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The following synopsis of the benefits resulting from a thorough and practical knowledge of this science is from "The Youth's Book on the Mind, by Cyril Pearl." The more thoroughly this science is understood by instructors, the more successful and happy will be the results upon the instructed:

The study of the Human Mind is one of the most extensive and important that can be pursued. Man is the noblest work of God with which we are acquainted; and the mind of man is of more value than his body. It is the mind that raises man above the brute, that allies him to angels, and brings him near to God.

It is in the mind and not in the body, that we are to search for the image of God. Next to the study of the Divine Mind—the character, government and will of God—we should hold in estimation, the study of the human mind. Of angels, or other created beings superior to man, we know but little; and the study of their nature and employments, must be reserved for another state of being. But the study of the human soul is now within our reach; and it is fitted to awaken the deepest interest.

"The proper study of mankind, is man." The benefits of this study are numerous. 1. It serves to strengthen, expand and elevate the mind, and prepare it for the pursuit of all knowledge. Knowledge is gained by mental effort, and this effort is constantly fitting the mind for still higher attainments. No other study can do this more successfully than that of mind itself.

2. Mental Philosophy is the basis of self-knowledge. It is the study of our nature, necessities, and capacities. It makes us acquainted with ourselves; for it is the study of our thoughts, feelings, and conduct in the various relations we sustain. 3. We thus learn to discipline our minds, and to direct them into right courses, and to useful ends. In all efforts for self-improvement we have occasion for just views of philosophy of mind. We must necessarily be acting upon principles, either of true or false philosophy, at every step, in self education.

4. Our knowledge of others will be in proportion to our skill in Mental Philosophy; which is but another name for a knowledge of human nature. This knowledge is sometimes gained by the study of men, in the intercourse of life; but there is need of instruction in this, as in every other science. It is a profound science; and books, teachers, and direct efforts are as necessary in this, as in any science which claims our attention. 5. This knowledge is of vast importance to the teacher. He has need of the most thorough acquaintance with mind, both in teaching and governing the young. This is true of the teacher in every department; whether it be in the family circle, the common school, the academy or high school, the college, or professional seminary, or the sanctuary. All, who in any relation or station attempt to teach and influence others, need a knowledge of mind.

6. Equally important is a knowledge of the mind in conversation, writing for the press, in public speaking, in the practice of the law and medicine; in mercantile and commercial pursuits; in the study of history and languages; in framing and administering human governments; in all efforts for reforming the manners or morals of men in political action and political economy. It is useful in painting and sculpture, and in all the efforts of genius, and the creations of imagination in every art.

7. The study of the human mind is peculiarly fitted to lead us to the study of the Divine Mind. The more we know of ourselves, the more shall we feel our need of the knowledge of God; and no other created object can give us higher ideas of wisdom, power, and benevolence than the human mind. Its faithful study, in connection with the truths of the Bible, is needed to qualify us for his presence and service, and for the intercourse of all holy and intelligent beings.

State of North Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Sessions, 1848.

J. S. Linker, Attachment levied on defendants vs. Interest in the Lands of Daniel Bost, Solomon Bost, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, published in Salisbury, N. C., notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the Third Monday in April next, then and there plead or demur, otherwise an order of sale will be made. Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1848, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

R. W. FOARD, c. c. c. e. Printers fee \$5 50

A CARD.

DRS. RICE & BOYDEN have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine at GOLD-HILL, and hold themselves in readiness for Professional calls. GOLD-HILL, MAY 6th, 1847.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

BY REV. E. H. WINSLOW.

The greatest danger to females, at the present time, is the neglect of domestic education. Not only to themselves, but to husbands, families, and the community at large, does this danger impend. By far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of this depends on the domestic culture and habits of the wife and mother. Let her be intellectually educated as highly as possible; let her moral and social nature receive the highest graces of vigor and refinement; but along with these let the domestic virtues find ample place.

We cannot say much to our daughters about their being hereafter wives and mothers, but we ought to think much of it, and to give the thought prominence in all our plans for their education. Good wives they cannot be, at least for men of intelligence, without mental culture; good mothers they certainly cannot be without it; and more than this, they cannot be such wives as men need, unless they are good housekeepers; and they cannot be good housekeepers without a thorough and practical teaching to that end. Our daughters should be practically taught to bake, wash, sweep, cook, set table, make up beds, sew, knit, darn stockings, take care of children, nurse, and do everything pertaining to the order, neatness, economy and happiness of the household. All this they can learn as well as not, and better than not. It need not interfere in the least with their intellectual education, nor with the highest style of refinement. On the contrary, it shall greatly contribute thereto. Only let that time, or even a portion of it, which is worse than wasted in idleness, sauntering, gossip, frivolous reading, and the various modern female dissipations which kill time and health, be devoted to domestic duties and domestic education, and our daughters would soon be all that can be desired. A benign, regenerating influence would go forth through all the families of the land.—Health and joy would sparkle in many a now lustreless eye; the bloom would return to grace many a faded cheek, and doctors' bills would fast give way to bills of wholesome fare.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 17.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia.

One Week Later from Europe.
The steamship Hibernia reached New York about half past 8 o'clock last evening. She sailed from Liverpool on Sunday, the 30th ult. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to four per cent. Out of the bank the rate is three per cent. It is announced that the King of Denmark is dead. The mercantile failures which have occurred since the 16th of January, have been fewer in number, and less in magnitude in Great Britain than during any corresponding period within a few months past. But, on the continent, firms of considerable importance continue to stop payment; and the reaction of the late crisis in England is very severely throughout Europe and in other parts of the world. The directors of the North and South Wales Bank, which suspended in November last, have made arrangements to resume payment in the early part of February. Lord Palmerston has protested against the forcible levying of taxes upon English residents in Mexico, to support the war with the United States. These levies were made some six months since, and the English residents then protested against it. The King of Bavaria has ordered those Jesuits who have taken refuge there, after banishment from Switzerland, to leave within three days. The editor of the Presse (Paris paper) states that he had seen a letter, written from on board an American ship of war, dated the 16th, of Messina, which states that a fire of artillery had been opened on that place. It is mentioned in advices from Berlin, that a state of business approaching panic had been witnessed on the Bourse, in consequence of the nature of operations arising from the general aspect of political and commercial affairs. The King of Sweden has taken umbrage at the conduct of France, Austria and Prussia, neglecting to consult him on the proposed intervention in the affairs of Switzerland, his majesty having been, as he alleges, a party to the treaty. Our Paris letters of the 28th January, state that anxiety respecting the situation of Naples and Sicily was increasing. The assembling of 35,000 troops in Naples, which we have also announced, was held fully to confirm the rumored intention of the disaffected to revolt. The King of Naples was believed in Paris to be still determined to refuse making any concessions to his people. Intelligence from Rome, of the 18th ult., states that the account of the insurrection in Sicily had produced a deep sensation in that capital. It was reported that the Austrian ambassador, in compliance with instructions he had received from his court, had made a serious disturbance took place in the kingdom of Naples, had demanded a passage through the Roman dominions for an army of 30,000 men, to assist King Ferdinand in putting down the revolt.

His Holiness had peremptorily refused that permission, and declared that he would, in conjunction with all his allies, resist by force all invasion of his States. Lord Minto, on the other hand, having been asked if England would permit Austria to send a naval expedition to Naples, was understood to have replied that his Government would take no step to prevent the repression of a rebellion, but that, in the event of the success of the revolters, and the establishment of a regular Government under the reigning family of Naples, Lord Palmerston would oppose all foreign intervention. Lord Minto, who had ordered the British fleet not to appear at Naples, lest its presence should occasion a revolutionary movement, had, on receipt of the intelligence of the insurrection of Palermo, sent directions to Admiral Parker to detach ships of the squadron to the Sicilian coast to protect the persons and property of English residents.—The Pontifical Government had concluded a loan of 1,000,000 of scudi; (£200,000) at 94, with M. Delahante, a French banker. The position of the iron trade remains unaltered, except that several additional furnaces have been put out of blast. The spirit of infatuation still prevails among the workmen, and they continue to absent themselves from the works, while the unabated stagnation of business affords no prospect that the masters will be enabled to give way to their demands. The colliers and miners are also partially on strike, and a few disturbances have taken place in the neighborhood of Kindswinford and Dudley, by the exhibition of violence on the part of the unemployed against the more reasonable of their companions who have returned to work. So great is the distress of the working classes at Vienna, that the funds of the public pawnbroking establishment has been exhausted by the numerous advances which it has made on pledges, and it has consequently contracted a loan of 1,000,000 florins (about £104,000). The people of Venice and Milan amuse themselves by writing words applauding the Pope on all the dead walls, and the Austrian authorities are forced to employ a number of men to whitewash these obnoxious inscriptions, which are regularly effaced in the morning, and as regularly re-written during the night. Letters from St. Petersburg, in the Hamburg Gazette, state that the disorder of the Emperor of Russia has returned with increased violence. He has been compelled to keep his room for several days. It is stated that 527 vessels, laden with grain for St. Petersburg, are detained by the ice in the port of Rybusk, which is situated at the meeting of the two rivers, the Rybinska and the Volga; and, in order to preserve the grain, it will have to be disembarked and stored until the spring. The political news from India and China is unimportant. The Amsterdamsche Courant contains an announcement of Messrs. Hope & Co., of the 21st instant, by which the holders of the Louisiana bonds are invited to deliver their bonds at the office of said Messrs. Hope & Co., together with a declaration of acquiescence in the proposition of the Louisiana Citizens' Bank.—This proposition is to be had at Messrs. Hope & Co's, with a form of consent; and the term of applying is fixed from the 26th of January till the 14th of February. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28, 1848.

SIR:—We had a flat and unsteady market to commence the week with, and easier prices, but for the last three days there has been a gradual improvement in the demand and prices of American descriptions have gained their steadiness. They are now fully as high as on Friday last. Holders of Surat and Egyptian are also firm, whilst the forced sales are being made of Pernam and Bahia, places the markets for Brazils fully 4d lower, and our quotations are almost nominal. Exporters have taken 500 bales of American. Speculators nothing. 8,000 bales Sea Island are advertised for auction on Friday next, the 4th Feb. The sales to day will also be fully 5000 bales of all kinds at steady prices. Your obedient servant, CLARKE & SONS.

EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.

There are few points which seem less generally understood, or more clearly proved, than the fact that an exposure to the sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness; and that the same exposure to the sun, with sufficient exercise, will not produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will awake perspiring, and very ill; perhaps he will die. Let the same man dig in the sun for the same length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well. The fact is, it is not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere produce abundance of bile, and powerful exercise will carry off the bile.—Popular errors explained.

If smoking, says the Scottish Temperance Review, continues to increase, it will ultimately destroy the energy, and thoroughly practical character of the nation, and induce the dreamy, speculative, unpractical, and inert character of the German mind.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Phoenix.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1848.

From what I have heard I am satisfied of the correctness of the information imparted in Jalapa, by an intelligent merchant who resided there several years, that he would be made to raise a national army, but, as it struck me at the time, and since been verified, the conspirators sufficient courage or energy to attempt execution of their plans. The designs have been to raise simultaneously an army in Puebla and Jalapa, and attack the city, but especially the officers. Circumstances come to light which serve to convince a portion of the respectable inhabitants implicated in the affair; on the contrary, were desirous of the plot being discovered, it was from them information of the plot obtained. The Padre Jarauta, it is said, was in the city a day or two before the attack was to have been made, and in his efforts to excite the people to effect the plan. It is probable that he is no trouble to us for some time, if it is but little doubt he was severely wounded in the brush he had a few nights since, a party of Rangers under Col. Hays, and his saddle, stained with blood, and with his name on it, also stained, and fractured by being thrown by his horse over a stone wall, in flight, before dying, Jarauta was wounded. I would look for the capture of Jarauta as the most valuable that can be made, and an expedition will be from here in a few days, which there is hopes will result in his capture and that of Santa Anna himself. The Padre Jarauta would be valuable, because active, energetic and talented, and more courage than any of his brother officers. There is but little doubt, too, that Jarauta, in the city upon an errand similar to Jarauta, but he, like his co-laborer, found bent to shorten his visit. The expedition to which I refer consisted of four hundred mounted men, half Texas and half dragoons, under the command of Lane, whose activity in the neighborhood of Puebla, in routing the different bodies of enemy, with severe losses, from their ranks, gives promise that he will not return out achieving something important, and a possibility of doing so. The expedition is absent some ten or twelve days, and thoroughly scouring this valley, in which known there are several guerrilla bands strike for high game in the direction of Zaba.

The expedition under the command of Lane which left this city on Tuesday consisted of a portion of Col. Hays' Regiment, with the gallant colonel himself, and companies of the 3d Dragoons under the command of Major Polk. Mr. Scully, your correspondent, accompanies the party, and doubtless keep you fully advised of all movements. The Star of Wednesday published from a letter of the Secretary of War, contains an eloquent and well merited tribute to the high military skill and bravery of Scott and the army under his command, as it should be. Such testimonials from so distinguished a source, are due to the gallant army whose achievements so richly deserved them, and are their effect on the day of battle. I enclose you a letter from Gen. Hays, editor of Los Debates, a new journal in Queretaro some copies of which I have by the courier who left on the 13th, drawn forth by a late publication of the charges Bravo with cowardice in the of Chapultepec. The gallant veteran humanity to our prisoners here, were forgotten, writes in an indignant all who were present at the storming of the city, and the fate of the charges against him by the "hero of a hundred battles" the Monitor says that Padre Jarauta, they dead nor severely wounded, escaped with a slight wound in the adds that he had only twenty men in skirmish with the Texans, and that success in that affair his force has increased. This is about as near the Monitor generally gets. His sword was reeking with blood tells a different to his wound, and the precipitate band, does not look much like success. has two powerful enemies to contend the Texans and the native spy command Dominguez, should he fall into the hands, then his race is run. I wrote to you some time ago that error had licensed several gaming houses concluding that as he could not be evil he would turn it into a source of profit. The result has been favorable. The petty gambling establishments which were every quarter of the city have pressed, and the rank and file of the were fast becoming demoralized, and the beneficial effects of the measures of the licensed houses present quite in one, the Gran Sociedad, there are than eleven tables, where all sorts of may be had at the shortest notice, being decidedly the favorite. An uninitiated would be astonished at the gold and silver displayed on the tables, and froid with which some of the better lose small fortunes. The Mexican others in the coolness with which the last dollar melt from before his eyes, "broke" he turns from the table, and walks off without moving his countenance. The following taken from the Star, will give an spread of civilization in the land of the Notice.—The proprietor hereby officers and citizens of the United States, Mexico, that the Gran Sociedad is licensed to call, as all kinds of gaming the market affords, will always be tables and at the bar. One half hour without part. Show me an establishment in the States where "all kinds of gaming and the market affords" can be found on the stand at the bar." Our superiority is upon the discovery of the intended. Some days ago, many persons were implicated were arrested, and among celebrated Dr. Mariano Otero. was liberated, the Governor being fled of his innocence. The doctor was by the leader of the Moderado party for a number of years edited the Phoenix.