

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.



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

NEW SERIES.  
VOLUME VI—NUMBER 28.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

## CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

This great enterprise is now out of the reach of a failure, and we confidently hope and predict that it is but the harbinger to a road from its terminus to the mountains, through Asheville, to Knoxville, Tennessee. We expect to be able to show in our next, that such a road is perfectly feasible, desirable, necessary, and that such a one in less than ten years, will be built, and that if our own citizens do not do it that foreigners will, and that if we do not they ought. This is an age of improvement, and rail roads are the chief means of moving every successful enterprise, and giving permanency to the business interests of our whole community wherever they stretch their gigantic arms. We are so confident that North Carolina ought and will at her next session extend a charter to the mountains from Salisbury, that we are opposed to making one foot of the turnpike from this place to Salisbury, for the reason that if the rail road be built in ten years it will be that much capital wasted on a road that thereafter will never be travelled enough to keep it in repair. We must open a communication by rail road directly from one extremity of our State to the other. If any one says we have no principal communication, we say it is not so, or cannot be long, if we do what we ought. Wilmington, if a rail road is run from this point to her, will soon rival many of our flourishing cities. True she lies away on one side of the State, but does not Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston? Every one of them. Let us never let idle till we feed her from our every mountain top and luxuriant valley; then she will be what she ought and what we should have been years ago, a flourishing, industrious and thrifty manufacturing State, what we can and must be. We never intend to let the moss grow on our ball till it rolls from the mountains to the sea coast, unobstructed by mountains, gates or causeways. More hereafter.—*Asheville Messenger.*

## COMMERCE—AGRICULTURE—MANUFACTURES.

At the recent Fair of the American Institute, in N. York, a capital lecture was delivered on the subject of the "Mental Elevation of the American Farmer," by W. R. WALLACE Esq., some of the leading points of which are thus noted in the Tribune:

Mr. W. commenced by alluding to the power and predominance of Commerce—"King Commerce." As an evidence of his power, when religion and the schoolmaster had failed in opening China to the Christian world, he stalked over the obedient billows, and the wall of China, venerable with the memories of 3,000 years, tumbled down before a chest of Opium! Yet what supplies King Commerce with his pabulum—his life blood? Agriculture. Why has Agriculture permitted the latter-born, the dependent, to overshadow it?

Commerce was wakeful as the Ocean ubiquitous as the Wind, shrewder than the fox; his existence demanded it. Agriculture, from its very natural advantages, was prone to be supine, unambitious, unprogressive. The speaker inveighed against Agricultural inertness. Harmony required that no one great branch of Industry should outshine another in mentality; but if any branch was to predominate, it should be Agriculture. We must look to the rural walk for the largest amount of political and domestic virtue. But virtue, to be efficient, must act intelligently. Mr. W. spoke of the interest of the pocket as a potent argument to offer the farmer why he should cultivate his mind. Among many other sciences absolutely necessary to the farmer, the speaker dwelt on Chemistry. He also alluded to the great activity of the manufacturing spirit. A single machine had been made to perform the work of 400 men. The farmer could also subdue brute matter—could teach it to work for him—could make it drag him up to power and opulence, as the steeds of the Sun wheeled his chariot up to the perihelion of day.—The triumph over matter would give an immense quantity of time to be devoted to mental improvement. The speaker regretted the absence of a great Agricultural College, where the sciences necessary to the farmer could be theoretically as well as practically taught. But the deficiency was somewhat supplied by frigate Agricultural newspapers. It could safely be said that no farmer can constantly read Mr. Skinner's publications alone, and remain an uninformed man. Science has been greatly simplified by Genius stepping up from the pedestal of Pedantry to the mountain of Common Sense. The farmer, now, who neglected the acquirement of knowledge, could not stand guiltless. God gave him brains before he gave him hands.

Mr. Wallace enlarged on the glorious position of an educated farmer. He was a man that had stood in the shadow of Deity. The farms of the United States ought to produce the leading natural philosophers in the world. See how many eminent professional men, amid all their glory, yearned towards Agriculture. No man could discourse more profoundly on New-England manures than Daniel Webster. No man could give more exact information as to the requisite points in the farm-house than Henry Clay. See how our glorious President, cradled almost as he had been in a field of battle, bowed down as he is under the laurels of victory, has repeatedly gone through the country to improve his agricultural knowledge.—Mr. W. mentioned the Vice President and Woodbury, also as devoted to the noble calling. Among our own citizens, Maxwell, when crowned with the honors of the profession, could be seen at the early grey of morning, with plow in hand, practically studying agriculture. O, farmers of America! exclaimed the speaker, in conclusion, now, when the world of mind is in such brilliant motion—when the Arts are making such an unparalleled progress when your calling is the most beautiful and desirable on earth, how can you slumber? "Labor is worship;" but to worship well we must labor intelligently.

## Fremont and his men.

The following description is extracted from a new work entitled "Four years in the Pacific, in her Majesty's ship Collingwood, by Lieutenant the Hon. Fredrick Walpole, R. N.":

During our stay [at Monterey, California] Captain Fremont and his party arrived, preceded by another troop of American horse. It was a party of seamen mounted, who were used to scour the country to keep off marauders. Their efficacy as sailors, they being nearly all English, we will not question. As cavalry, they would probably have been singularly destructive to each other. Their leader however, was a fine fellow, and one of the best rifle shots in the States. Fremont's party naturally excited curiosity. Here were true trappers, the class that produced the heroes of Fenimore Cooper's best works. These men passed years in the wilds, living on their own resources—they were a curious set. A vast cloud of dust appeared first, and thence in long file emerged this wildest wild party. Fremont rode ahead, a spare active looking man, with such an eye! He was dressed in a blouse and leggings, and wore a felt hat. After him came five Delaware Indians, who were his body-guard, and have been with him through all his wanderings; they had charge of two baggage horses. The rest, many of them blacker than the Indians, rode two and two, the rifle held by one hand across the pommel of the saddle. Thirty-nine of them are his regular men, the rest are loafers picked up lately; his original men are principally back-woodsmen from the State of Tennessee, and the banks of the upper waters of the Missouri. He has with him one or two who enjoy high reputation in the prairies. Kit Carson is as well known there as the Duke is in Europe. The dress of these men was principally a long loose coat of deer skin, tied with thongs in front; trousers of the same, of their own manufacture,—which, when wet through, they take off, scrape well with a knife, and put on as soon as dry; the saddles were of various fashions, though these and a large drove of horses, and a brass field-gun, were things they had picked up about California. The rest of the gang were a rough set; and perhaps their private, public and moral characters had better not be too closely examined. They are allowed no liquor—tea and sugar only; this, no doubt, has much to do with their good conduct, and the discipline too, is very strict. They were marched up to an open space on the hills near the town, under some large firs, and there took up their quarters in messes of six or seven, in the open air. The Indians lay beside their leader. One man, a doctor six feet six inches high was an odd looking fellow; may I never come under his hands

## UNION OF THE SOUTH FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

We clip the following paragraph from the *Columbus Times*:

"We believe the great heart of the North is right and sound, but that it has permitted its pulsations of justice and fraternity to be stifled by the noisy, active, militant, political factions which have seized upon the abolition crusade, as a ready instrument of ambitious agitation. A great motive—such an one as the safety of the Union—will rouse that heart, to rise up against, and break in sunder the writhe and bounds of the pigmy party tyranny which misdirects its energies and keeps it in bondage. The union of the South can alone furnish this great motive. Let that be given, and at once, the nucleus is supplied for a powerful, overwhelming, national, union party at the North, to strangle the Abolition Hydra which threatens interests so vast and so dear as those involved in the American Union. This motive can never be supplied while the South is divided against itself, and one half of it rejoices at every successive triumph of a Northern politician, although stepped to the eyelids in Abolition iniquity."

Why is the "South divided against itself" in any degree? Has not the Democratic party moved heaven and earth to make political capital out of the slavery question? Even Judge HILL, a native South Carolinian, whose every pulse and feeling are truly Southern, owes his recent defeat, it is claimed by his opponents, to his refusal to answer questions in reference to this subject. Have not platform mongers tasked their wits to the utmost to contrive new issues, in the progress of which they might gain an advantage of the Whigs? Is not a new organization of the Senate districts advocated solely on the ground that it will weaken and injure one half of the citizens of Georgia, and increase the power and strengthen the ascendancy of the other half? Who will so stultify himself as to pretend that this is the way to unite both political parties on any question? Now that the Whig candidate for Governor has been defeated by the adroit perversion of a purely sectional matter, and the Whigs placed in minority in both branches of the Legislature, the *Times* thus appeals to them to forget the wrongs which they have suffered and are threatened with at the hands of unprincipled opponents:

"We hope the Whigs of Georgia, will go to Milledgeville, prepared and determined to meet this great question in the spirit of Southern men, and not rest the great hopes of the country on a 'masterly inactivity' and a fatal trust in the protection of the present administration."

That is to say, the "Whigs" should withdraw all "trust" and confidence in such men as Zachary Taylor, George W. Crawford, Reverdy Johnson, John M. Clayton, and William B. Preston, and confide alone in the United Democracy of Cass, Van Buren, and their Southern allies! This is modest advice to say the least of it. For the Whigs to "trust the present Administration" will be "fatal" to the pure, unselfish, patriotic, Cass men of the South. This is much to be regretted, seeing they have done so much, recently, to conciliate the Whigs, by treating their representatives in Congress, their friends, the President and his Cabinet, and their candidates for State offices, with commendable fairness and courtesy! The *Washington Union* says: "No matter what face the Administration may put on, we will oppose it to the bitter end;" and this reckless "bitter" sentiment is approved and applauded by Southern journals, which preach harmony and union to the "Whigs of Georgia," but not to those immaculate politicians, Georgia Democrats.

No one can more desire than we do, to see a union of all citizens and parties, not only in Georgia but in every slaveholding State, to resist all encroachments on their equal rights and privileges, come they from what source they may. Nothing is more needed at this time than a union of South for the sake of the South. But this auspicious result can never be attained, by denouncing in advance, a Southern President; and "no matter what face his administration may put on, opposing it to the bitter end." The intensity of partisan feeling must be abated before anything like mutual confidence can exist.—When the Democracy of the South shall cease to pervert the relation of master and slave to political and selfish purposes, to the incalculable injury of the slaveholding interest of fifteen States, then anti-slavery prejudices and abolitionism at the North, will begin to wither, and soon die from the lack of aliment. The domestic relation of master and servant, no more

Terms of the Watchman. The subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged. For the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. The Editor must be paid post paid.

Newspapers. The Boston "Weekly Symbol" thus sums up the duties of those who "make the paper":—"After perusing this admirable piece of advice, let the reader be in a 'dominant' mood, include in the 'Good Lord' of his daily supplications, and thus tell over the money of his remembrance, until he has 'paid the price' of the paper."

How to stop a Paper. The only honest way to stop a paper when not wanted, is to pay into the hands of the publisher or wholesaler at \$1, if it be only for the month, and so that the postmaster writes an order to have the same stopped. There is no use in sending the publishers orders or papers with the postage uncollected, as they will not complain if the publisher is notified.

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered to have agreed to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have settled the bill and ordered the paper to be discontinued.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY. WIRE ROOMS, No. 4, Eutaw Street, Baltimore. THE undersigned calls the attention of the Ladies, Principals of Academies, and private families of North Carolina, to the superior quality of his Pianos. For fifteen years he has been in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and has given entire satisfaction. He has within the last three months, completed a grand and elegant piano in superior quality of workmanship, to be purchased respectively. The climate and change of weather have no effect on these instruments, as they are almost entirely of cast iron. The manufacturer assures the public that they will do as well by writing to him as coming themselves or sending agents to select an instrument. Respectfully,  
ANTHONY KIHN & Co.,  
No. 75, North seventh Street, Baltimore.  
July 12, 1849.—eow401y  
I have a good second hand Piano for sale at Mr. Small's, Mocksville. Price \$100. A. K.

Cape Fear Steamboat Co. THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased of J. & W. McGary their interest in the CAPE FEAR STEAMBOAT COMPANY, do hereby give notice that they are now the sole Proprietors of the Line. We are now prepared to forward goods with great dispatch either up or down the River, on as good terms as any other line. Goods consigned to us at Wilmington, will be forwarded free of commission, and at Fayetteville at the usual charge. Address,  
J. B. HIGGINS & BROTHERS,  
154 Washington or Fayetteville.  
Wilmington, August 15, 1849. 16

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY, IN EQUITY. Henry W. Connor vs James E. Kerr and wife; Martin Green and wife; Jane Spaulding Hise, Pauline Hise, Richard W. Long, Wm. C. Beatty and wife; Nancy; Edward Long and Anne B. Long; Julius Love, Elizabeth Long and Harry Love. To this case, it appearing that the defendants, Richard W. Long, Wm. C. Beatty and wife, Pauline Hise, Edward Long and Anne B. Long, infant daughter of Wm. C. Beatty, and Elizabeth Love, are inhabitants of another State, they are notified and requested to appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan County, on the 15th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, next, and answer, plead or answer complaints, bills, or petitions, if any, which may be rendered and the cause set on for hearing, or to do as they may see fit.

NOTICE. TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS! THE undersigned has a Foundry in operation, near Mocksville, and would be pleased to furnish Cast-iron articles. He is provided with a superior SLIDE MACHINERY, and can put up machinery, dress mill spindles, and all kinds of iron-work. Cast-iron makers can be supplied with brass circles on short notice. Plow-molds, Corn-beds, Iron Lids, &c., are put on hand. The jobs will be done in workmanlike style, and every effort made to give satisfaction. B. CLEGG.  
Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C., 3ml6  
Aug. 17, 1849.

TAILORING BUSINESS! THE UNDERSIGNED having removed his shop to the rooms at the BRICK BUILDING, formerly occupied by Gould & Hawley, would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to cut and make all kinds of Garments in the most durable and fashionable style. He is also, in the receipt of the Fashions from the Northern Cities. To those who have favored him with their patronage, he returns his most sincere thanks, and hopes that his attention to their business, and a desire to please, both in the style and price, will merit a continuance. To those who have never tried him, he would say call on him, as I am determined to spare no pains in the execution of all work.  
JOHN A. WEIRMAN.  
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1849. 18

Brown & James HAVE just received, among a variety of other articles, a large quantity of superfine salad OIL. Salisbury, April 12, 1849. 49

ATTENTION. FINE Mahogany Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Bed-rooms Tables, Bells, Rocking Chairs, &c., very cheap for cash or country produce, for sale by  
ROWZEE & HARRISON.  
PIECES COTTON BAGGING received and for sale cheap at the Store of M. BROWN & SON, Salisbury, Oct. 11, 1849. 23

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AUXILIARY to the American Bible Society, have for sale at the Store of Messrs M. Brown and Son, a variety of Bibles and Testaments at New York prices. There are enough on hand to supply any purchaser without requiring over 400 copies.  
J. G. CAIRNES, Pres't  
Rowan Bible Society.  
Oct. 10, 1849. 23

than religion or marriage, should ever be dragged into political discussions of the country. To trust slavery eternally before the public to promote partizan purposes, is the way to render all property in slaves, sooner or later, utterly worthless.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

From the North Carolina Standard. Sketches of the North Carolina Press. No. 1.

"Hail noble art! by which the world Though long in barbarism buried, Sees blooming learning swift arise, And science wafted to the skies. Aided by thee, the printed page Conveys instruction to each age; When in one hour more sheets appear Than scribbles could copy in a year."

The Press in our country—its astonishing perfection—its moral influence on the happiness of our race, has rarely met the attention of so richly merited. In the early history of our country, we are informed, that when the gallant and adventurous Smith was in captivity by the savage Powhatan, he endeavored to reflect his ransom by procuring some articles of value from the fort of the colony at Jamestown. He sent a letter by one of the Indians, directing that the articles needed should be placed at such a time at the foot of a certain tree, and lo! the desired articles were found there. Powhatan's untutored mind attributed to magic this mysterious art, which thus could "make paper talk."

In our own day, and in our own enlightened nation, the idea conceived by the Philosopher in his solitary closet, or the plan suggested by the statesman in his study or in the Senate, can in the course of a few weeks by the art of the Press be seen by twenty millions of people, enlightening their minds and influencing their acts. Under wise laws, virtuous rulers, and a united people, the national eminence and glory destined to be attained by our Republic cannot be conceived or imagined.

The art of writing, handed down to us from an Asiatic source, through the Greeks and Romans, like that of language, could only have its origin in Holy Inspiration. The first writing that sacred or profane history gives any record of, was indited "amid the awful promulgations of Horeb, amid the thunders of Heaven, which shook the base of Mount Sinai," by THE FINGER OF GOD.

For many centuries, by monks, clerks, and others, the only writings were executed on stone, wood parchment and bones. The origin of Printing has been the subject of learned, long and able commentary. "It is wonderful," says Lemoine, "but it is true, that the only art which can record all others should almost forget itself."

Timberly, in his "Encyclopedia of Literary and Typographical Anecdotes," in summing up all the evidence and arguments, concludes "That to John Gutenberg of the city of Mentz, is due the appellation of the father of Printing to Peter Schoeffer the father of Letter Founding, and to John Faust that of the generous Patron, by whose means the wonderful Art of Printing was rapidly brought to perfection." Thus dividing the honor into a triumvirate, before which that of Anthony must sink into insignificance.

This discovery was in the 15th century.—Printing was introduced into England, the nation from which we derived it, by William Caxton, in 1474. He consulted the workmen, who were taught at Mentz, and caused a fount of letters to be cast, and at Westminster, in England, he printed, in 1477 "The Game of Chess." This is the first book ever printed in England. It was dedicated to the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

The early newspapers printed in the United States were on a half sheet of pot paper, sometimes in folio, sometimes in quarto. At this time (1704) there were but four or five post-offices in America. The first newspaper published in North America was the "Boston News Letter," in 1704, by Bartholomew Green, son of Samuel, who was printer to Harvard College. The proprietor for the first eighteen years was John Campbell a Scotchman, the postmaster of the town. At the end of this time it fell into the hands of Green, and continued until the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1776—the only paper that continued in Boston through the siege. The Boston Gazette, No. 1, was issued Dec. 21, 1719, by William Bookser, who employed James Franklin, the brother of the patriot and sage, and to whom Benjamin Franklin was an apprentice. The American Weekly Mercury, No. 1, was printed and published December, 1719, at Philadelphia, by Andrew Bedford. This was the first newspaper out of Boston ever published in America.

Printing was first introduced into North Carolina, says Isaiah Thomas in his "History of Printing in America," about 1755. Before that time the necessary public printing, was done at Charleston. There were only two presses in North Carolina before 1775. The first press was established by James Davis at Newbern, and his paper appeared in December 1755, by name of "The North Carolina Gazette," with "fresh advices, foreign and domestic." It was published weekly on Thursdays, on a sheet of pot size folio, and afterwards on a half sheet. Its imprint, from a copy before the writer, was:—"Newbern, printed by James Davis, at the printing office, on Front street, where all persons may be supplied with this paper at sixteen shillings per annum. And where advertisements of a moderate length are inserted for three shillings the first week, and two for every week after."