

Terms of the Watchman.
For Subscription, per year, Two DOLLARS—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cts. will be charged.
Announcements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 cts. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

THE HORSE KNOWN BY HIS EARS.

The size, position, and motion of the ears of a horse are important points.—Those rather small than large, placed not too far apart, erect and quick in motion, indicate both breeding and spirit; and if a horse is in the frequent habit of carrying one ear forward, and the other backward, and especially if he does so on a journey, he will generally possess both spirit and contiguity. The stretching of the ears in a contrary direction shows that he is attentive to everything that is passing around him, and while he is doing this, he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely soon to become so.

It has been remarked that few horses sleep without pointing one ear forward and the other backward, in order that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in any direction. When horses or mules march in company at night, those in front direct their ears forward; those in the rear direct them backward; and those in the middle of the train turn them laterally or crosswise—the whole seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches their general safety.

The ear of the horse is one of the most beautiful parts about him; and by few things is the temper more surely indicated than by its motion.

The ear is more intelligent even than the eye, and a person accustomed to the horse, can tell, by the expressive motion of that organ, almost all that he thinks or means. When a horse lays his ears flat back on his neck, he most assuredly is meditating mischief, and the bystander should beware of his teeth. In play, the ears will lie laid back, but not so decidedly nor so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly the expression of the eye at the time, will distinguish between playfulness and vice.

The hearing of the horse is remarkably acute. A thousand vibrations of the air, too slight to make any impression on the human ear, are readily perceived by him. It is well known to every hunting man, that the cry of hounds will be recognized by the horse, and his ears will be erect, and he will be all spirit and impatience, a considerable time before the rider is conscious of the least sound.—*The Horse and his Rider.*

A HOG CASE.

Rather an amusing hog case was told to us by a legal gentleman recently, which for the benefit of our readers we make public without mentioning the names of the parties. On the confines of the town live two small farmers, each among other things engaged in the rearing of hogs.—One is an honest German, the other an Englishman. Not long ago the German missed from his pen several hogs, with peculiar marks and spots, which he thought he could recognize anywhere, and after a diligent search, they, or what was supposed to be them, were discovered by the German's son (Hans) in the pen of his neighbor, the Englishman. Claim was immediately made by the one for their restoration, but was stoutly refused by the other, who maintained that he had raised them from infant piggery to their then condition. A suit for their recovery was the result; lawyers were engaged, and the case came before a magistrate for his decision.

Hosts of witnesses were examined on each side. On the part of the German, it was proved that his hogs were of the same color and spots; that an old dog, with one tooth, had bitten one of them in the ear, and the mark was shown, &c. The Englishman proved by an equal army of testimony, the littering of the pigs, the careful bringing them up to hogdom, the cutting of the dog bitten hog's ear with a knife with a broken handle, &c. It was a most doubtful case. The two women who claimed before Solomon the mothership of the child were not more positive in their assertions than were the two litigants as to the ownership of the hogs in question. Testimony was so nicely balanced that the Justice was bothered how to decide.

The lawyers on each side made most earnest declamation, as to the rights of their clients. At last, the German's lawyer (who was but a young disciple of Blackstone, and this was his first case) was seized with a lucky thought. He desired the son of the German to be recalled. Hans stepped forth. He was asked if he was not in the habit of calling the hogs, and did they not answer his call. He answered yes. "And now, Hans," said the lawyer, "did you call them in German or English." "Me calls dem in Deitich," replied Hans. Resort was immediately had to the Englishman's hog yard. Hans called the hogs "in Deitich," and lo! those which the German claimed were the only ones out of the number which came forth at Hans's German call. The effect was irresistible. Judgment was immediately rendered for the German, and the hogs ordered to be restored to him. Whether any further legal steps are to be taken in the matter, we have not learned.—*Washington Republic.*

Dinner Postponed.—The Public Dinner that was to have been given to Gen. Saunders, on Tuesday next, has been postponed until further notice, on account of the absence of that gentleman. We learn that Gen. Saunders will attend a Rail Road meeting at the County seat of Alamance, some time this week—it being the week of County Court there.—*Ral. Reg.*

The true spirit of religion cheers, as well as composes the soul. It is not the business of the actor, worth \$300,000, accumulated entirely by his professional labors.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



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

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 32.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

A LUCKY FARMER.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says: We yesterday saw the ticket, Nos. 210 43, sold to a country farmer, which drew the grand capital prize of \$30,000, which was paid on presentation at Lucky's Office.

Number of dogs in the United States.—If it be within the power of those who are to give directions about the next census, we hope they will take measures to ascertain the number of dogs male and female, in every county in our Union; and if it could be done, it would be useful to have also, a return of the number of sheep killed by dogs. At two cents per day, it is probable that the cost of dogs is equal to the value of our exports of grain and provisions to England this year; and it is not improbable that our sheep husbandry would add much more to the wealth of the country, if it were not for the fear of having the sheep destroyed by dogs.

We are no enemies of dogs of genuine blood, kept and used for their legitimate and appropriate purpose; all such will ever find in us staunch friends and defenders. But we have a great aversion to idle and useless whelps—*nati consumere fruges*—born only to consume the fruits of the land, whether they go on four legs or two!—*Plough, Loom and Avail.*

Incombustible Preparation for Wood.—The following receipt for rendering wood incombustible has been, we believe tested in regard to its efficacy, and, although personally we have not seen proved, think we can recommend it as being of much utility, particularly when applied to the surface of wooden roofs, or other places particularly exposed to the action of fire.

It is very simple in its preparation, which requires the operator merely to take a quantity of water proportionate to the surface of wood he may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution first a quantity of flour paste, of the consistency of common painter's size; second, sufficiency of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream. When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation, as before directed, to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire, wood thus saturated may be carbonated, but it will never blaze.

If desirable a more agreeable color can be given to the preparation, by adding a small quantity of red or yellow ochre.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.

Recently, while attending a court in J— county, where Judge S. presided, a very plain question was presented for the decision of the court. It was argued elaborately on the wrong side, and when the opposite attorney (a real Paddy, who had just waded through Blackstone and Chitty, so as to obtain a license,) rose to reply, he was stopped by his honor, who informed him that his opinion was made up against him; that he would have no further argument.—Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened where the leaf was carefully turned down, and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the court.

"Stop, sir," cried the Judge, "I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any further argument." "Oh," said the lawyer, "I did not intend to argue the point, nor did I expect to convince your honor—I only wanted to show the court what a blasted fool Blackstone was."

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the court house, was beyond the means of the sheriff or the court to control for some minutes, when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone.

Theology and Odd Fellowship.—The Presbyterian Synod of Cincinnati, (Old School) which recently met in Springfield, Ohio, were occupied most of the time with the discussion of the merits and demerits of secret societies in general, and of Odd Fellowship in particular. The subject came up in the shape of an appeal by a member of the Presbyterian Church, from Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, who was suspended because of his adhesion to the Order of Odd Fellows. The final vote was, for sustaining the appeal 39; for sustaining the Session and Presbytery 15. So Mr. Reaney, the suspended member, was restored to his religious rights.

In compliance with a resolution of the General Convention at Greensboro, Rail Conventions will be held at the following places, to wit:

Alamance C. II., Tuesday 4th Dec.

Hillsboro', Tuesday 11th Dec.

Raleigh, Saturday 15th Dec.

Salem, Forsyth, Tuesday 18th Dec.

Smithfield, Saturday 22d Dec.

Goldsborough, Thursday 3d January.

Wilmington, Saturday 5th Jan.

Lexington, Davidson Friday 4th Jan.

Salisbury, Saturday 5th Jan.

Concord, Monday 7th Jan.

Charlotte, Wednesday 9th Jan.

Mount Mourne, Friday 11th Jan.

Statesville, Saturday 12th Jan.

Mocksville, Monday 14th Jan.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. M. SAUNDERS, Ch'n.

It is said that Edwin Forrest, the great actor, is worth \$300,000, accumulated entirely by his professional labors.

GEN. CASS'S LETTER.

Senator Cass was invited to partake of a public dinner while in New York by a number of his political friends. He excused himself at length, and his reply gives utterance to the following sentiments, which we most heartily approve:

"Placed in a geographical position to exert a powerful influence upon the duration of this confederacy of Republics; attached to the Union, and to the whole Union; and attached equally to the principles of freedom, and to the constitution by which these are guarded and secured; should the time ever come—as I trust it will not—and come whence and why it may—when dissolution shall find advocates, and the hand of violence shall attempt to sever the bonds that hold us together, the West will rise up as one man, to stay a deed so fatal to the cause of liberty here and throughout the world—aye, and still it will be stayed. Success can never hallow the effort. If we are not struck by judicial blindness, we shall hold on to the constitution with a tenacity defying time and accident, thanking the God of our fathers, and our own God, for political instructions which have secured to us a greater measure of national prosperity than it has ever been the lot of any people before us to enjoy.

"We have but one danger to fear. As to military power and the general corruption of manners and morals—causes to which history attributes the fall of many republics in ancient and in modern days—I believe if they are not the last, they are among the last of the evils we have to apprehend. Our future would be ill the patriot could desire, if that future contained no other seeds of danger than these.—The prophetic sagacity of Washington fore saw and foretold the true danger which awaits us; the danger of sectional interests and passions arraying one portion of the Union against another.

"A spirit of compromise was necessary to create this confederation, and it is equally necessary to preserve it in its integrity and efficiency. When questions arise deeply affecting the country, and dividing it by geographical lines, then comes the time of trial, which no true American can contemplate without anxiety. It is seldom that such issues can be presented, when mutual forbearance is not dictated alike by duty and by wisdom. If one half of a great country, abandoning all other differences of opinion, is unanimous in its sentiments upon any measure of internal policy, locally affecting itself, its citizens should meet from their countrymen of the other sections, kindness, and not denunciation; argument and hot recrimination; and a desire to reconcile conflicting opinions as harmoniously as is compatible with the nature of the controversy. No such views respecting their rights or their position can be so held by an extensive community without the existence of forcible considerations, which call for careful inquiry, and for a wise, as well as a kind decision. In this spirit should sectional questions be discussed, and if they are so, they will bring with them no danger; but will furnish additional motives for union, and will contribute powerfully to our strength and prosperity. I am, gentlemen, with great regard,

LEWIS CASS.

THE CONVENTION.

We copy the entire Proceedings of the late great Rail Road Convention at Greensboro' from the "Patriot." We can do but little more to-day, than call attention to them.

It will be seen that the Convention was numerously attended, and that it comprised much of the best talent and character of the State; that the utmost enthusiasm marked its deliberations; that party distinctions were entirely forgotten, and that men, whose political opinions are as diverse as to the two poles, were united in cordial and patriotic co-operation, [as an evidence of this fact, we might cite the names of two of the Vice-Presidents, and the two most prominent actors in the Convention, who were rival Candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair in 1840:] and that a noble determination to retrieve the fallen fortunes of North Carolina pervaded every bosom, and glowed in every sentiment. Such example and such influences, we are confident, cannot but be lost—they must not be.

It was ascertained before the Convention adjourned, by a special Committee designated for that purpose, that only about \$204,800, in all, of individual subscriptions, had been made.

On the main practical proposition—to take the remaining \$896,200 in an hundred shares—five-one shares, or a little upwards of half the amount, were taken. So that the whole amount subscribed at present amounts to something in the neighborhood of \$610,352—leaving some \$880,648 yet to be raised.

Will that amount be raised? We believe it will be. We believe that the Convention have adopted the surest and most efficient means of securing the deficient amount of subscription. We believe that the proper men, the right laborers, are in the field; and above all, we hope and believe, that our people cannot remain much longer callous to the appeals which their own interests, and which State pride and State prosperity are so urgently pressing upon them.—*Ral. Reg.*

GUILFORD AND GREENSBORO.

The public spirit exhibited by the citizens of the County and Town, during the Session of the Railroad Convention, there last week, is deserving of all praise, and such as could hardly be exceeded anywhere. No people could extend a welcome more warm and hearty to their fellow-citizens—the elegant hospitalities of true North Carolinians were open to all, and participated in by all—and the Delegates from a distance were made to feel that they were among friends and brothers. There are many very handsome private residences, both in town and country, the public buildings are good—those appropriated to Institutions of learning spacious and elegant; and everywhere the eye is greeted and the heart cheered by indications of progress and improvement. Oh! there are bright spots in old North Carolina yet—the finest people on the face of the earth are within her borders and when we can all feel, from the mountains to the seaboard, that we are *one people*—one in kindred, one in interest—common sharers in common fame and prosperity—and proud of all—then shall we see our good Old North State what she ought to be, and what our noblest citizens are striving to make her. The struggle is before us yet for a brief while. May every county along the line of the North Carolina Railroad catch a portion of the enthusiastic spirit which animates the people of Guilford; and very soon not only this Great work, but a dozen like it, will open avenues to every productive section of the State; build up our own commercial marts, and pour upon them a flood of commerce and an ocean of wealth, which will be diffused until every neighborhood within our borders shall feel the genial and beneficial change. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce can be and must be supported and built up among us. Improvement will effect the object and redeem the State. We go for it, party or no party—and rather than it shall fail, we ought to give up party—until we have leisure, from this nobler aim, to attend to and arrange, as we have heretofore too much attended to, National affairs. The House assembled at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by T. J. Campbell, Esq., the Clerk.

The Journal having been read—On motion of Mr. Boyd, the House resumed the business before it yesterday, being the election of Speaker. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, Mr. Miller, of Ohio, Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Durr, of New York, were the tellers.

There were four votes taken yesterday, without effecting a choice. The Clerk now proceeded to call the roll for the fifth vote, and when it was finished—

The Tellers reported that the whole number of votes given was 224, making 113 necessary for a choice, and that neither of the candidates was elected. Of the votes given:

Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass., received 96

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, 102

Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn., 10

Horace Mann, of Mass., 6

James Thompson, of Penn., 1

Emery D. Potter, of Ohio, 1

For Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, 1

For Meredit P. Gentry, of Tennessee, 2

For Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, 2

For Thomas H. Bayly, of Virginia, 1

For Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, 1

For John W. Howe, of Pennsylvania, 1

For Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Conn., 1

For Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn., 1

The following is the vote in detail:

For Robert C. Winthrop.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Benet, Boke, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thos. B. Butler, Jos. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Derry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alex. Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedly, Good, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Hay, Raymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, H. Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughie, McKissick, Fins, E. McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Owltow, Phoenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Shoolecraft, Shepherd, Silvester, Spalding, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson, Young.

For Howell Cobb.—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Ayer, Bayle, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, A. G. Brown, William J. Brown, Durl, Burt, Cable, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Williamson, R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harlan, Harlan, Harmanson, Isham G. Harris, Samson W. Harris, Thos. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holiday, Howard, Inge, Andrew Johnson, Robt. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClelland, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan, Robert M. McLane, McMullin, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Parker, Peaseley, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stann