

Terms of the Watchman.

Subscription, per year, Two DOLLARS—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

Singular Incident in a Mad House.

Some months since, an incident occurred in our City Lunatic Hospital, of a very peculiar character. A mother and daughter both became inmates, and were placed in the same story of the building, where they had access to the same Hall.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature was organized on the 1st inst. Mr. John S. McCalmont was elected speaker of the House on the first ballot. Mr. Best was elected President of the Senate, after eight ballots.

IEWS OF GEN. CASS ON CALIFORNIA.

The editor of the Prairie (Ill.) Democrat says of a recent interview with Gen. Cass: "We had it from the lips of Gen. Cass himself, but a few months ago, that he should certainly vote for the admission of California as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery."

Message of Gen. Fish.—The annual Message of the Governor of New York has been delivered. It states that the debt of the State in the year ending 30th September, to be \$22,895,000, and the aggregate revenue in the same time, \$4,000,000.

Pennsylvania Finances.—During the past year, the receipts into the State treasury of Pennsylvania amounted to \$4,433,688, and the expenditures to \$4,084,771, which with previous balance, leaves on hand \$926,206.

Our Charge to Austria.—A letter from Washington states that Col. James Watson Webb has received instruction to await orders from the Government, in London or Paris, before proceeding on his mission. This looks as if the cabinet expected his rejection by the Senate.

Sale of Negroes.—We attended the sale of Joseph King de'd, in Henderson the 3rd inst.; and found that the price of Negroes there was as high as at the sales in this place. Thirty-three negroes bro't \$12,400. The amount of sale of other property was large and at fair prices.

Guitars.—We had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful Guitar, manufactured out and out, by our townsman, J. Hildebrand, Jr. for Miss Parsons, of Rutherfordton. It was handsomely finished, and what is of more importance, had a full, clear, sweet tone.

Cholera in Louisiana.—A disease having all the pathological characteristics of Asiatic Cholera, has made its appearance at Thibodeaux, among the negroes belonging to several traders from Virginia and North Carolina.

Minister from Hayti to the Holy See.—It is stated in a French paper (the Courier du Havre) that the Emperor Faustin I. has just dispatched one of the principal members of the Haytian Senate as envoy extraordinary of the Emperor of Hayti, near the See of Rome.

PLASTER OF PARIS. MARYVILLE, Dec., 1849.

To the Editor: On my return to this place, from a few days' visit to your city, on a circuitous route partly caused by high waters, I discovered a beautiful stratum of Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, five or six miles from Knoxville. I have been induced to say to my friends for four or five years past, that from the extraordinary fertility of the soil, and Geological evidence that Gypsum composed one of the strata of what is called the Milk-lick Knobs of Monroe, and many other counties running North east and South west, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern lakes.

Yours, respectfully, CALVIN POST.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."



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

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 37.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1850.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A fragment of an old pamphlet, of a few pages only the first and last part of it wanting, came into the hands of the subscriber, a few months since; and he is desirous of obtaining, if possible, a complete copy for the Historical Society of the State.

FREE SOIL IN NEW YORK.

Gov. Fish, in his message to the Legislature, takes very decided ground against the admission of any more slave holding Territory into the Union.

"The emphatic voice of the Legislature of the State of New York, expressed in the resolutions passed at their last two sessions, and the nearly unanimous sentiments of the people of our State, have declared that under no circumstances, will their assent be given to the extension of slavery into these territories, from which it is now excluded.

New York loves the Union of the States. She will not contemplate the possibility of its dissolution; and sees no reason to calculate the enormity of such a calamity. She loves also the cause of Human Freedom, and sees no reason to abstain from an avowal of her attachment.

We have nothing to object to the tone and temper of the Governor of New York, on this vexed question. He is courteous enough. Neither do we object to the avowal of the sentiment, which we have copied above. All we have to say is, that if the Northern people have come to the determination declared by Gov. Fish, that there shall be no more slave states admitted into the Union, we are prepared at once for a dissolution of that Union.

E. F. ROCKWELL.

From the Hornet's Nest. DERANGED BOY.

FALLSTOWN, IREDELL CO., N. C., Jan. 10th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR.—On Friday the 6th inst., there was a young man, Peter Hartline disappeared from this neighborhood, which induces the belief, he was under derangement. He was living with a widow woman and started to go to mill three miles distant, with a one horse wagon on which he had his grain.

JOHN YOUNG.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of N. Carolina met in Raleigh on Monday the 31st ult., all the Judges present.

The following gentlemen were admitted to County Court practice: Wm. Black, Mecklenburg; A. H. Joyce, Stokes; Allen M. Lee, Sampson; Stephen W. Davis, Benjamin O. Little, Richmond; Henry Clay Jones, Carter; Fournery George, Columbus; Jas. N. Montgomery, David Saunders Johnston, Caswell; John T. Clegg, Chatham; E. Williams, Sampson; Wm. Williams, Buncombe; Williams R. Wiggin, Granville; H. Norwood, Orange; Wm. P. Tyler, Bertie; John V. Sherard, Wayne; John Napoleon Daniel, Halifax; Richard A. Caldwell, Rowan; Henry McClain, Craven; Keulan A. Brown, Randolph; Oliver O. Meares, New Hanover; Quentin Busbee, Wake.

The following were admitted to Superior Court practice: John A. Benbury, Chowan; Alexander F. Brevard Lincoln; Wm. S. Bryan, Wake; Rufus W. Wharton, Guilford; Jno. B. Bynum, Northampton; Antonio P. Yancy, Hertford; T. W. Webb, Orange; Wm. M. Peacock, Montgomery.

HENRY CLAY said, "In all the affairs of human life, social as well as political, he had remarked that courtesies of a small and trivial character, are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart. It is the picayune compliments which are most appreciated; far more are they appreciated than the double-eagle ones which we sometimes yield."

Telegraphic. The experiment of laying the telegraph wires across the North River, which has been for some time in process by the N. American Telegraph company, under the management of Henry J. Rogers, has been entirely successful.

Great Arrival.—The Philadelphia wharves were crowded on Friday to witness the landing of a monstrous Rhinoceros, from Calcutta, by the way of New York. He is the finest living specimen ever brought to this country.

Religious is a cheerful thing; so far from being always at odds with good humor, it is inseparably united to it. Nothing unpleasant belongs to it. A wise episcopus would be religious for the sake of pleasure; good sense is the foundation of both, and he is a bungler who aimeth at true luxury, but where they are joined.—Sa-ville.

THE OTHER SIDE!

The New York Express, one of the most liberal of all the Northern prints, in regard to Southern institutions, has some sharp comments on the grumbling of the Southern people. It says that the South has the President, the lion's share of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House and most of the important committees in both Houses, the majority in the Supreme Court and "yet we hear a constant groaning and grumbling of Northern usurpations and Northern aggressions."

All this monopoly of office, might be endured, the Express says, though it tries their patience some; "but (adds that paper) to take from us our rights, and then abuse us like pick-pockets or something worse, as we see and hear ourselves abused now by every body, of every party South, is a little more than flesh and blood can bear."

There is some ground for this complaint of the Express—though it is more apparent than real. If the South has this monopoly of office, the North has the monopoly of the main chance—it has about nine of every ten dollars appropriated from the public treasury.

What the Express means by "take from us our rights," we do not understand. That is what we complain of on the part of the North—that they deny to us the common enjoyment of the territory acquired by the common treasure and blood of the whole Union. The South, as far as we know, has never encroached upon any rights of the North. The majority of offices spoken of by the Express, were not obtained on sectional grounds nor by sectional votes. But these offices, valuable as they may be, would but poorly compensate us for a permanent sectional inferiority.

This is the gist of our grievance—that the North, by claiming the whole of the territories of the Union, deny to us our equal rights, and if their claim is admitted, they degrade us to the condition of vassals. For one, we are not prepared to submit to this. We vastly prefer that they should have all the offices.—Richmond Whig.

THE GAME.

Mr. Hale, in speaking on the anti-slavery resolutions of Vermont, in the Senate, said:

"I was going on to say in regard to these resolutions, that I think they are pretty harmless, after all. The true state of the case in the Northern States is this: there has been a small band of fanatics there who have made so much noise that many people have imagined them to be greatly more numerous than they are; and the Whig and Democratic parties, thinking them to be some consequence, have stared in a game of resolutions.—The Whig party started and the Democrats followed them very lately; for it is a new game with them, which they have undertaken to catch the "fanatics," for "fanatics" there have votes as well as other persons; and the resolutions are intended for home use altogether. That is the reason they have not been instructed to present them here. As the question comes up, and the Whigs accuse the De-

mocrats and the Democrats accuse the Whigs of being pro-slavery, each points to the record to show that they have passed the strongest resolutions. Resolutions enough of this kind have been passed by both parties to make a winding-sheet for every slave and slaveholder in the Union; but, after all, if the matter is sifted to the bottom, there will be found very little resolution in any of their resolutions. If, therefore, any sort of excitement has been created on the part of our slaveholding friends; if they think these resolutions mean anything, I can assure them that they are the most harmless things in the world. They are merely intended to be used about election times, on great occasions, when favorite candidates are to be elected and others to be defeated. This is all they are intended for, and all they are intended for in Vermont. The Legislature of that State, at its next session, will have to re-elect one of these gentlemen, and it will be very convenient then to have a good resolution to show. And so in all the States; and, when looked at in this point of view, they are very harmless affairs; and gentlemen will have to wait some time until these fanatics are more numerous than they are before these resolutions will do great harm out of their immediate neighborhood. I do not say this to disparage the resolutions of the State of Vermont, but because this great confederacy and the whole are waiting to know—and it is desirable to know it—what we are doing. It is necessary that the true state of the case should be known."

This is frank, and we suspect very near the mark. The whole agitation had its origin in demagoguism. There were small men at the North, as well as at the South, who could not attain distinction without some adventitious aid. They understood one another thoroughly, and hence we find them frequently playing into each other's hand in Congress. If the Northern Demagogues have exhausted their capital, there are some congenial spirits from the South always ready to lend them a helping hand; and if the Southern agitators are pretty nearly a ground, Giddings & Co. are at hand with their pockets full of resolutions to put them afloat. And so the game goes on.

But the mischief is, not so much the temporary prominence of these unworthy men—discreditable as that is to this great country—as the danger to the glorious fabric of the Union. A child or a simpleton could set fire to the noblest temple, which the genius of man ever erected; and it might be consumed amidst the un-availing regret of the human race. It is in this capacity, that these incendiaries are now acting. By pushing sectional questions to extremes—by engendering and exasperating sectional prejudices, and inflaming passions unworthy of a great and united people—they may precipitate a catastrophe which the combined wisdom and power of the Confederacy would be unable to avert, and which all good men would deplore.—Rich. Whig.

Government in Rome.—The able article in another column from the London Herald on the affairs of Rome, refers towards its conclusion to the re-establishment of the Inquisition in that city, to the fortunes of a distinguished Roman, Dr. Achilli, who has been thrown into its dungeons. We have in a London paper the full particulars of this horrible affair, which we propose to publish at an early day. Why, whilst this infernal institution is revived in the capitol of the Christian world, does old Mr. Cass's thunder sleep? Is it not as shocking to humanity to imprison and subject to a long series of tortures, as to shoot and hang? Is it because his son, Lewis, jr., is enjoying the salary of a charge and a suspension of diplomatic relations would suspend his pay? Or is it because there are a great many Roman Catholic voters in this country, who might be offended by any uncivil treatment of His Holiness' Government? Either cause would be sufficient to explain the motives of that old demagogue and inveterate office-holder.—Richmond Whig.

The Richmond Whig.—As a sign of the times, and as betokening the deep and determined feeling of the South, on the abolition question, we publish on our first page, an earnest article from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, with some prefatory remarks by the Charleston Mercury.

We admit nothing of the sort. We ad-

mit that perils are at hand; but we believe that you and the rest of the Southern agitators did as much as Giddings & Co. to bring them on. As Mr. Wise truly said your "Atherton Resolutions sold the South." Your subsequent gasconading and co-operation with Giddings in the work of agitation have gone far to confirm the sale.

But this is not now the question. If the danger is upon us, we are prepared to do our duty, with regard to those who are the authors of it.—Rich. Whig.

A Sober View of the Slavery Question: BY A CITIZEN OF THE SOUTH.

What is the object of the Wilmot Proviso? It is intended to be remedial in its operation; it pre-supposes the existence of an evil, and aims, indirectly, at its suppression. Such, at least, is the object published to the world, and therefore, it challenges the respect of fair minded men; for whatever is done in the sacred name of justice should be calmly and charitably considered.

On this account and because the subject has, from the beginning been one of great importance, the writer of these remarks has given to it his anxious attention; and he is willing that the world should know not only the conclusions at which he has arrived, but the reasons which have induced these conclusions.—The author is not vain enough to suppose that his views on any subject can, on their own account, be of much importance to the world; but he does believe that in times of great excitement, a candid exposure of feelings and opinions, by men of all classes, cannot fail to do good.

We have a common country, a common hope, and a common destiny; let us, therefore, calmly and frankly reason together before we condemn each other and invoke to our councils that first born of hell, the Demon of fraternal strife.

What is the evil which the Wilmot proviso seeks to repress? Negro slavery is assumed to be a curse; a curse to the slave and to the master, and the welfare of each is the professed object of those who desire to see the Wilmot Proviso become a law. Has slavery proved a curse to the negro? While there is nothing more ennobling in its tendencies than well regulated liberty, the inevitable effect of slavery is to debase; and the end of all human progress is the emancipation of our race from every species of debasing vassalage. The final consummation is not to be expected in this life; we cannot be entirely "redeemed and disentangled" until the universal emancipator, Death, shall release those bonds with which Adam bound all his posterity. Still we can make a gradual progress towards liberty and happiness; and these are to be found in an entire subjugation of our bad passions and brutal propensities. A nation redeemed from these will be free, in spite of external enemies; a race enslaved by them cannot be made free by any mere forms of law.

Obviously then, the first step towards freedom is the education of the heart and mind; and the heart and mind are to be reached, and their better qualities developed by processes differing according to the situation, capabilities, and character of the scholar. A race so totally depraved as to have no sense of moral responsibility, no apprehension of a superintending Deity, and consciousness of an immortal soul within, could hardly be taught by those means which are in vogue among civilized, refined, and christian nations; would hardly appreciate those gentle appeals and restrictions which are applied to nature that for centuries on centuries have been advancing upward from a starting point more elevated than that which is now occupied by the negroes of Africa.

Curbs and restraints have to be put on all beings, and they should be suited to the character of the pupil; we all have to serve our time, to be moralized, humanized, and purified by restrictions, denials, and mortifications of our baser appetites.

The negro, when forced from Africa, and sold to a fellow being as superior to him as he was to the beasts of his native wilds, made a happy exchange of masters; he exchanged the bondage of ignorance and the grossest barbarism for a pupilage which, to the savage, is educational and disciplinary, and has gradually and certainly tended to elevate him in the scale of being.

The writer does not mean to defend those who first brought the dusky tribes of Africa to our shores; nor does he mean, even to insinuate, that any nation, however civilized, is justified in enslaving any other nation however savage. He asserts, only that all teachers are masters, and all pupils servants; and that this relation varies according to the endowments of the one, and the capacities of the other.

deed, it is a conceded fact, that the free negroes in this country often relapse into the savage propensities of their forefathers, being generally more sensual, more debased and indolent, and less healthy and thrifty than slaves. When we remember this, that hard as is the negro's condition here, it is a paradise compared with his former situation in Africa, and that change has been to him so delightful as to make him the most healthy and long-lived race on earth—and when we remember that the master lives in a civilized and christian country and one where public opinion is entirely free—and remember too, that the master is not responsible for the original existence of slavery here, it should mitigate our wrath against the institution, and lead us to hope, that it may have been permitted for good and wise ends. But supposing it to be a curse to the negro, what is to be done? Is he to be set at liberty immediately? And if so, where is he to be settled? Who is to set him up in the world, and how is he to be recognized by the law? Is any one so ignorant as to suppose, that if the negroes were set free and left in those States where they now form a majority of the population, this liberation would prove a blessing either to them or to the whites? They would be a degraded caste in the community, having no voice in the framing of the laws; no means to acquire lands, and likely never to be respected by their late masters, to whom they would be bound by no ties, social, political, or pecuniary—they would be without the means even of temporary support, and thus compelled to beg or steal—and between them and the whites would spring up that bitter prejudice of race, which, in Philadelphia and other places where there are masses of free black, leads to perpetual scenes of riot and disorder, making the whites so to despise the blacks, and the blacks so to hate the whites, as to separate them by a gulf a thousand times wider than that which divides the Austrian and Magyar. They would be an intolerable nuisance to the whites; and the whites, superior in intellect and privileges, would tyrannize over them, out-wit them, and oppress them without remorse.

Must they be sent to Africa? To send them there would exhaust the means of their owners; and certainly the wildest enthusiast could not expect such a sacrifice of mortal men. Besides, to aggregate them together in great numbers, and leave them to themselves, is but to drive them back to barbarism; the savage propensities of their nature can be most effectually repressed by their sparse diffusion among more enlightened and civilized people. What then is to be their destiny?

Before the answer to this is considered, it may be well to enquire, if slavery is a curse to the master. It may be assumed that it is, for the sake of argument, all that the Provisoists maintain shall be granted. It is admitted then, that slavery is a curse to the master; how are his eyes to be opened to a recognition of the fact, and how is he to be relieved? Will he be taught against his will? Will he be taught by acts of legislation forced on him by men from distant sections and representing different interests? Will he patiently agree to be stultified and branded before the world as a tyrant ignorant of his interests and his duties?

The answers to these questions may be found in the history of the anti-slavery excitement in this country; a history confirming the lesson taught by all time, that moral reforms can never be forced on any civilized people by other and equal nations or other equal States. Forty years ago there was one opinion at the South on the subject of slavery; it was known and publicly recognized to be an evil, and men of all parties desired its gradual abolition.

Distant and disinterested philanthropists began to volunteer their counsels and their aid; and as these increased in numbers and zeal, sectional jealousies were aroused—sectional pride invoked—and sectional parties were formed. Abolition became odious at the South, because Northern men, by the indiscreet movements, identified it with Northern politics and Northern sentiment; and, by degrees, its Southern friends were driven from its support, until, at last, no one south of the Potomac dared to raise his voice in its favor.

Every year the people of the South became more and more united; every year, the unwise movements at the North gave force to the arguments of Southern fanatics and sectional demagogues, until, at last, the real merits of the slavery question are forgotten, and self-respect and State pride are fast binding us in one common cause.

If slavery is to be abolished, directly or indirectly, immediately or gradually, it must be the voluntary act of those that own the slaves; they must be allowed to manage their own burdens, and to recover and repent of their sins. Public opinion is free. It is a christian, and civilized and progressive land, and the owners of slaves are enlightened, civilized, and christian men. If they are committing errors against their own interests, they will be sure to find them out in time; if they are burdening their souls with sin, no others can make atonement for them. Let them alone; leave them to the progress of christian philosophy, to the lessons of their own teachers and preachers; to the increasing light of those peaceful and mighty truths which are destined to purify from oppression, crime, and suffering the whole world, and the Great Author of which, expressly commanded that they should be left without the aid of the sword or the law. All that the rational republican and true christian can ask of the law is, that it guarantee a perfect freedom of conscience and opinion; and that being done, so infinitely wise, so perfectly wholesome, and so entirely adapted to the condition of men are the doctrines of the peaceful Nazarine, that they must, and will inevitably, consummate their glorious work of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

And now recurs the great question: How is slavery to be abolished? Is it to be immediate? Of course it cannot be; in the present state of the world it is unreasonable, nay, it is