

THE CAROLINA

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., TH

Salisbury Young Ladies' In

THIS NEW INSTITUTION is collegiate in grade, course of study, mode of instruction, literary and scientific character. The ornamental branches are to be cultivated with taste and skill. To all those objects for which parents send their daughters from home to be enriched and adorned with a wise, liberal and christian education—to these sacred duties, have Professor and Mrs. MORGAN devoted their lives; and with grateful triumph refer to their pupils: many of them are regarded with admiration in their respective circles.

If there be any value in an ardent attachment to the Southern half of our Union, here Mr. MORGAN began his Professional life, and the friends of his youth in these States, are his unwavering friends to welcome his return and to rejoice in his success.

During these last five years, so mild and effectual has been the government of Young Ladies, that not one has disobeyed, uncheered by reformation, no one has been punished, no fair name has been tarnished by "suspicions," and but one removed, and with a kindness that merited the gratitude of all her friends!

MR. and MRS. MORGAN, as heads of this Institution, acting as parents of their own Pupils, understanding and venerating their Profession, and relying on the same mild and parental form of government, expect no pupil to be entrusted to them, where personal esteem and confidence are withheld. Our system of instruction requires this filial state of the heart and voluntary co-operation of the reason. The interchange of letters between parents and the Heads of the Institution, should be free and confidential.

Parents and Guardians are requested to consider with more than common attention the prescribed course of study; to see how much is already attained, how much can be provided for. It is plain, progressive, practical, and attainable before the age for much intercourse with society. It has been matured by so many pupils, and so approved in these states as meeting the wants of parents desiring the best education, that it is no experiment, no importation; truly, "periculo et negotia compertum est."

On all these accounts, the friends of Education and the Institutions of public and private instruction, are relied on to welcome the "Salisbury Young Ladies Institution," as bearing no borrowed name, no factitious attractions, but aspiring, by its own merits, to some distinction in the honored family of Learning.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The Preparatory School, in a separate apartment, entrusted to an able teacher, is to prepare Misses for the First Class in the Institution, by great accuracy in all elementary branches, exercise and discipline of mind, and formation of habits.

First Class.—Davies' Arithmetic, through Rule of Three; Bullion's English Grammar, correcting Syntax; Mitchell's Geography, drawing from memory out-line Maps, Bible History. The sacred Scriptures form a part of the whole Course. History of the Colonies and United States. Book of Commerce. Daily and weekly exercises.

Second Class.—Studies of the former year finished. Davies' Algebra, one half. Perkin's Geometry, three books. Webster's Syn. Dictionary, definition and etymology. This work to be consulted on all fit occasions. Botany, and preservation of plants. Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and Taylor's Ancient History.

Middle Class.—Algebra and Geometry finished. Higher rules of Arithmetic finished, and the science of numbers studied; nature of method in science developed. Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History. Lectures and illustrations on Anatomy and Physiology. Taylor's Modern History and Chronology. Newman's Rhetoric.

Junior Class.—Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, with experiments and illustrations. Draper's Chemistry, with experiments and applications. Application of former Mathematics to Mensuration and Trigonometry. Mental Philosophy by conversation, notes, use of Abercrombie, or Upham, with logical exercises. Alexander's Evidences. Descriptive and Physical Astronomy—Mutton and Olmsted.

Senior Class.—Kame's Elements of Criticism. Butler's Analogy. Wayland's Moral Philosophy. Constitution of the United States. Romans and Hebrews: Laws of Interpretation. Lectures on Church History and Civilization. Reviews for the Graduating Class, and plan for future reading and self education.

On completing this Course, with an available knowledge of one language besides our own, a Diploma is awarded as the most becoming memorial of a parent's liberality and of a daughter's merits. Students from other schools will have all the benefit of their former studies. The extra and ornamental branches are to be distributed in each year as the Parent, Pupil and Principal may advise.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

will be thoroughly taught, with a view to read the best writers with fluency and to write the language correctly. The Latin will be studied with great care to perfect the knowledge of our own tongue, and to acquire a comprehensive literature.

It is believed that in no Institution in this country is greater attention given to the study of our own language, or in which composition is more practised or a greater proportion of good writers are formed. Besides the ordinary exercises there is in use keeping a regular journal, writing the most interesting parts of one sermon each Sabbath, recording the great events of our own country and of the world as they rush upon us. These, in addition to taking notes on Lectures and preparing reviews, reports and essays, with writing letters, give freedom to conversation, and originality to composition.

DRAWING, AND LANDSCAPE PAINTING

in oil colors, will be successfully taught, and the best materials of artists furnished.

JENNY LIND.

According to the plan of the tour, which we have seen, she will employ the time allotted to the 150 concerts, in about 20 cities of the Union, which gives to New York 12; Boston 8; Philadelphia 6; Baltimore 4; Washington 2; and so on to Charleston; and, as one of Mad'le Lind's great inducements to visit us is to see the Falls of Niagara, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and other interesting features of our country, concerts will very possibly be given at Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo—north; and Cincinnati and Louisville—west; and so on to New Orleans. In London, the price of tickets ranged from five to fifty dollars; in the Provinces of England, from three to fifteen; on the continent, the same.

A large smoke house on the Executive Mansion lot, was consumed by fire, on Wednesday night last.—*Ral. Reg. 23d inst.*

Horrible Revenge.—Skinning a Man Alive.

The Galena Jeffersonian say that among the overland emigrants for California last spring, was Mr. Green, of "Green's Woollen Factory," Fox River, and his two sons, the youngest a youth. It is reported that while passing through a tribe of Indians, this young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a squaw. The tribe having become well advised of the fact, hastened after company and demanded the murderer. At first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that they would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was surrendered in to their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father and the whole company, they skinned him from his head to his feet. He lived four hours after he was thus flayed.

A Novel Voyage.—A fine brig, built in Cincinnati, arrived at Salem, Mass., on Friday last from Ohio, via New Orleans, with full cargo. The stranger attracted great attention.

Broiling a Pirate.—Dr. Woodbridge Strong

one of the witnesses in the Webster trial, gave the following account of a dainty little bit of professional cookery: I have dissected a good many bodies in my day. I had a pirate given me in warm weather, in the year—, and as I only wanted the bones, I dissected him rapidly, and as there was a good deal of fat about him, I thought it would be as good a way as any to burn him up; I therefore made a large roaring fire, and kept at work throwing on piece by piece all night, and until 11 o'clock the next day. I found I had not done, by a great deal. I consider it a great job to burn up a human body. Pitch pine would be the best thing to do it with. It is necessary to keep the fire well stirred up during the process or it will go out.

Mr. Clay expressed himself in the Senate, on Tuesday, as not favorable to the extension of patents. He thought the case a very rare one in which Congress should grant an extension of a patent right.

will be formed, and conducted on new instruments of the most of music, and facilities for music. The erection of an office cultivation.

Young Ladies who are not to share and promote the happiness of Salisbury, by inviting gentlemen to education of a cordial reception and of a home the Guardianship of the Heads of the ed with rooms, large and well ventilated toilet, books, &c., under her own habits too often neglected at school happiness.

The year will commence on the months. Experience has often shown Christmas vacation. Absence at the protracted sickness or other unavoidable in bills, and return of money advanced; before the close of the year. All articles stationary, &c., will be furnished at trade

Experience in similar Institutions shows the ing to the Principal, to be entered on book, instructions given to the Principal, and a written ney, will promote filial feelings, and prepare for

EXPENSES.

THE EXPENSES are estimated for half a term, five ing, fuel and lights, Tuition for the First and Second Classes, Tuition for the Middle Class, Junior and Senior Class, each, Music on Piano or Guitar, Use of instrument from \$3 to \$5, French, Latin, or Drawing, Oil Painting, Materials, \$

When the pupil pursues the regular course in order, \$130 meet all expenses of Board and Tuition, except Oil Painting; total cannot fail of meeting the views of many parents. One has paid in advance, and the bill settled at the close of the year.

The purchase of new and valuable apparatus for Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, and Astronomy, will render this a distinguished School for experimental and practical Science.

THE undersigned Citizens of Salisbury, having carefully estimated whatever obstacles may arise to the immediate and permanent success of the Institution, unanimously publish the following address to the public.

"The rising interests of this ancient and colonial Town, have received a new impulse in the union of a number of its citizens, in establishing for Female Education, an Institution on the most liberal and permanent foundation. A site has been selected and purchased,—which for the extent and beauty of its grounds—the excellency of its water—and the convenience of its buildings, gives flattering assurances of future improvement and satisfaction.

"To organize and conduct this Institution, a very cordial invitation has been tendered to the Rev. Professor MORGAN,—a name associated with the highest order of Female Education in this and other States.

"He will be able to apply any amount of funds he may wish, to procure apparatus, and all other facilities to perfect that system of education, which has justly won for him the confidence of the best judges. We have also, entire confidence in the domestic oversight and maternal care of Mrs. MORGAN.

"In obtaining the services of this distinguished Gentleman and Lady, we make no experiment: it is a transfer of a plan well settled by experience and success. No man has been more diligent in advancing the cause, and elevating the Standard of Education in North Carolina, nor will any make greater sacrifices for the public good.

"We further announce to Parents and Guardians and to the public generally, that it will be in the power of Professor MORGAN, on account of local facilities, to remunerate the best Teachers, and conduct the Institution with his usual ability, at considerably reduced prices.

"These considerations, with a smiling Providence in the acknowledged healthfulness of our Town and community, give well grounded hopes of extensive usefulness and permanent success.

"The inauguration of Professor MORGAN, as Principal of the Institution, and the reception of students from a distance, are to be on the 4th of July. Addresses and appropriate exercises, will commemorate the occasion, and the day.

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| "T. L. COWAN, | A. BAKER, |
| J. H. JENKINS, | J. W. ELLIS, |
| M. BROWN, | J. M. HORAH, |
| W. OVERMAN, | J. J. SUMMERELL, |
| J. D. BROWN, | A. W. BUIS, |
| HAND JAMES, | C. S. BROWN, |
| T. H. PIERCE, | J. G. CAIRNES, |
| J. I. SHAVER, | DICKSON & Co., |
| M. BILES, | J. H. ENNISS, |
| JAS. E. KERR, | D. A. DAVIS. |

"SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 22, 1850."

Terms of the Watchman.—Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars will be charged. For advertising, insertions at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged at the rate of 50 cts. per line. A liberal deduction will be made for those who advertise by the year. All communications to the Editors must be post paid.

BOARDING WEALTH FOR CHILDREN.

The anxiety which many men exhibit to accumulate wealth for the purpose of leaving their children with fortunes, is not the dictate of prudence and common sense. The teachings of experience are very uniform in regard to the effect of accumulating wealth upon children. With few exceptions it is one of the worst uses to which wealth can be applied. And if parents wished to injure their children, they would be nearly sure of their end by leaving property for them and bringing them up with the understanding that they were to inherit wealth without toil.

For, in the first place, the children of such parents are deprived of the benefit and discipline of labor, and the ordinary and strongest incentives to industry and enterprise are of no force with them.—Children who know that their future wants are provided for by parental exertions and fondness, will, of course, not engage in anything which requires close application, earnest endeavor and self-denial. They will grow up in indolence, ease, and ignorance of the ways and means of getting an independent living. A life of ease and idleness predisposes and exposes them to a thousand temptations and vices, to evil company, and to dangerous indulgences. And in case of future reverses, to which all are exposed, they must be comparatively helpless and incapable of shifting for themselves.

Difficulties make the man. The necessity for labor, for rugged toil and self-denial, is a blessing not a curse, and parents who seek to remove this necessity, inflict injury upon their offspring. By smoothing down the rough places in life's pathway, they make their children puny, delicate and worthless as regards all high manly exertion. It is by encountering and conquering difficulty that the heart and mind are made stout and strong. But those boarding parents would prevent the possibility of their children having any difficulties, and they call this favoring their children!

The daughters of boarding parents are exposed not only to the evils just spoken of, but also, to become the prey of those gamblers in lottery of marriage, who make the wife secondary to her fortune. There are at all times numbers of such men prowling around, watching their opportunity at all places of fashionable resort, to remedy their own poverty or to repair their ruined fortunes by marrying wealthy young ladies. The possession of large property by a young lady, while it makes men of real worth of character and afraid to ask their love, unless they are of equal fortunes, operates as a snare of the most dangerous kind to entangle them with mere fortune hunters. And when these hunters of property obtain such ladies as wives, they are apt to consider them as an incumbrance to the property and treat them accordingly. We say to parents, beware how you endanger the future character and happiness of your children by boarding wealth for them to possess. If you wish them to form noble and virtuous habits and companions—to grow up incapable of many exertions and true independence—or if you wish to spread a snare to entrap mere fortune hunters for your daughters' husbands—doubtless the course is to board all you can, and let them understand from childhood, that it is for them. But if you wish your children to be industrious, independent, self-relying, and happy, they must be taught to depend upon their own exertions. Give them good education; give them trades or professions; but give them not the means of living without care and exertion.—*Organ.*

A French Monarchy.—We have been furnished with a document, published in France, (say the New York Sun) which betrays a most infamous secret. It states that prior to the election of December 10th, 1848, a treaty was executed at Madrid, and ratified at London and Naples, by which Louis Napoleon pledged himself to the establishment of a monarchy in France, in favor of such person as should be designated by a Congress of Northern Nations, of which Louis Philippe, the Queen of Spain, and the King of Naples, engaged to raise Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the French Republic, which position he was to operate against the Republic, and in case he should obtain the throne of France, he was to be secured a capital of 250,000,000 francs, with the title of Prince. The document sets forth a history of facts and combinations, to prove that the conduct of Louis Napoleon since his elevation to the Presidency, fully sustains the probability of such a nefarious treaty.

THE ELEPHANT'S STRENGTH.

The strength of an elephant is equal to that of a horse, and it can with the greatest ease draw a load six horses cannot move; it can readily carry on its back three or four thousand pounds weight; upon its tusk it can support near 1000 pounds. Its force of motion, compared with the mass of its body, it can go in an ordinary pace as fast as a horse on an easy trot, and when pushed, it can move swift as a horse at full gallop. It can travel with ease, 50 or 60 miles a day; and when hurried, almost double that distance.

Miss Bremer is preparing to sail for Charleston, and is suffering very much from indisposition.—*N. Y. Express, 21st inst.*

erally mildly administered. There is far more security of life and property than we might expect among barbarians. Travellers have seldom felt any apprehension of danger from the inhabitants. On the contrary, they have usually been treated with respect and often with remarkable kindness. Hospitality is reckoned a virtue, and to maltreat a stranger, especially a white man, is esteemed a heinous offence. When Park was murdered at Boussa, because he made on the natives, all the surrounding country reproached that city for doing violence to a stranger, and 20 years after, when Lander passed through the country, the inhabitants of Boussa were still heartily ashamed of the deed. The Landerers remained two or three months at Boussa, and were treated with great respect. *Christian Index.*

The Plot to Murder Kossuth.—A letter from London to the Philadelphia North American, gives the following account of the plot to murder Kossuth and his companions:

"I have before alluded to a diabolical plot of the Austrian government to murder the distinguished Kossuth. Count Stuymer, it is said planned the awful conspiracy against the life of Kossuth, and against several other political prisoners. The plot was communicated to a poor Hungarian by a Frenchman, who loaned the former some money for the expenses of his journey in Schumla. The Hungarian was accompanied by fifteen persons, and he was instructed to liberate certain refugees when he arrived at Schumla; but he was detained at Constantinople by his passport. He visited a family of Hungarians, and spoke of his intended plans. The daughter of the master of the House warned the Hungarian not to proceed to Schumla, because her lover, a Croat, and his companions were engaged to murder him and other Hungarians. The whole conspiracy was at once disclosed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was an infernal plot, and worthy of the associates of Haynau! It appears that Kossuth and his friends were to be warned that they would be poisoned; the hired assassins of Austria (the Croats)—assisted, too, by a sincere and innocent Hungarian—were to represent to Kossuth that they would liberate him and his friends, and after they had escaped from Schumla, they intended to follow them and murder every man on the road! Fortunately, the whole plot was discovered in time to save many valuable lives. The Porte immediately inquired into the affair, and arrested twelve Croats, who were hired by Austria to accomplish the horrid job. It is said that the Frenchman who loaned the Hungarian money was not aware of the plot."

The Official report by the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of his visit to California, has been looked for with so much interest that it will doubtless be acceptable information to our readers to learn that it has been at length completed—having been somewhat delayed in the preparation by Mr. King's indisposition—and placed in the hands of the Executive, by whom it will doubtless soon be communicated to Congress, and, through the press, to the Public. *Nat. Int.*

Mr. Webster's great speech has been translated into German, and is published in the Washington City Spectator, a German paper

so many delicate and complicated relations!—Whichever way we turn we must encounter difficulties. Here is the constitutional remedy; if that will not put an end to the strife nothing will. Let any man show us a sounder principle or a safer guide than those now before us, and we shall cheerfully adopt them. Till then, we must earnestly hope that Mr. Webster's truly national and statesmanlike efforts for the settlement of this great family quarrel in the American Union, will be seconded by the people of the United States in such a manner as will secure the domestic peace of the country on the most lasting foundations.

Rencontre.—We regret to learn by private correspondence from Wilmington, that a difficulty occurred in that place a few days ago, between Mr. Brown, editor of the Chronicle, and Mr. (late lieutenant) Edward Cantwell, in which the latter gentleman applied a cane to the shoulders of the former.

It was from a newspaper controversy, in which Mr. Cantwell taunted Mr. Brown with being a Northern man, and hence entertaining anti-slavery affinities, Mr. Brown retorted by calling Mr. C. a South Carolina squatter. Whether this, or something which has not appeared in the papers, was the immediate cause of blows, we are not informed.

No one can look at Cantwell's eagle eye, and make up his mind that he can insult him with impunity.—*Fay. Car.*

Later still from the Sea Serpent.—We learn from a passenger in the Charleston boat, on Sunday evening, says the *Savannah Georgian*, that the venerable Sea Serpent has positively become a Whale, or rather that there are four in number; two grown whales and two calves. On Saturday last an expedition was fitted out, as we have before stated, from Beaufort, with a brass four pounder and harpoons. The boats came up with the whales in Broad River, and had two fair shots at them, neither of which took effect. The boats then neared them, and two harpoons were thrown into one, when after a terrible braying, he carried the boat with great velocity for about two hours, when both harpoons drew out and the whale escaped.

The party returned to Beaufort, and on yesterday were to have made another trial to secure the monsters. It is believed they will be successful. The grown whales are described as being some forty feet long, and calves half that size.

So much for Sea Serpent.—*Richard's (Charleston) Gazette.*

Mr. Webster's great speech has been translated into German, and is published in the Washington City Spectator, a German paper