

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,  
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR  
RULERS."



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

NEW SERIES.  
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**TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**  
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## THE CHESTER COUNTY TRAGEDY.

The following, from the Baltimore American of Saturday, is the clearest account we have seen of the atrocious murders perpetrated last week within the borders of the State of Pennsylvania, in resistance of the laws of the United States and of officers employed to execute them.—*Nat. Int.*

We briefly mentioned in yesterday's American the fact that intelligence had been received in this city that two citizens of Baltimore had been killed in Chester county, Pennsylvania, while endeavoring to recover some fugitive slaves. The coincidence which we expressed in the correctness of the report has been confirmed by the intelligence since received, and which invests the affair with the character of one of the bloodiest and most horrible outrages. The particulars which we have been able to gather up to the time of writing are in some degree extraordinary, but they may be explained by further accounts.—The following details are the most reliable that we come to our knowledge:

A party of persons from Baltimore, consisting of Mr. Edward Gorsuch, his son J. D. Gorsuch, his nephew Joshua Gorsuch, Dr. T. Moore, Nathan Nelson, Nicholas Hutchins, and other persons whose name we have been unable to ascertain, went into Pennsylvania for the purpose of recovering two runaway slaves belonging to the elder Gorsuch, and who were known to be harboring in Chester county, at a place called Christiansa, between Lancaster and Philadelphia.

The party secured the aid of a deputy United States Marshal and of several police officers from Philadelphia, and on Thursday morning proceeded to the neighborhood in which the slaves were supposed to be secreted. When near the house to which their suspicions were directed they met two negro men, one of whom was recognized by Mr. Gorsuch as his son. The whites gave chase and the negroes fled, and succeeded in getting into the house, which was closed against the pursuing parties. When a bugle was then sounded by the negroes, and a bill of wood was thrown from the windows, striking one of the party of whites. In the mean time a considerable crowd, mostly of blacks, began to collect around the house, probably called there by the sound of the bugle.

Mr. Gorsuch and his party attempted to force their way into the upper part of the house where the blacks had fled, but finding the negroes armed with guns, scythes, and other weapons, and also finding that the crowd on the outside was rapidly increasing, attracted by the sound of the bugle, they concluded that it was impossible to effect the capture of the negroes, and commenced a retreat from the house. As they left the house, and Mr. Ed. Gorsuch was instantly shot dead, a ball striking his breast, near the heart, and another effecting in the left shoulder of his son.—The negroes afterwards rushed on the wounded men, and it is said, beat and mutilated them in a shocking manner. The son of Mr. Gorsuch, it is reported, was entirely disembowelled by a sweeping blow with a scythe. Mr. Joshua Gorsuch and Dr. Pierce, it is said, were dangerously wounded, and were lying in a house in the neighborhood of the scene of the conflict in an almost hopeless condition. Mr. Ed. Gorsuch, it is said, was killed, though not mortally, and was afterwards taken to Columbia, where he was lying last accounts.

The son of Mr. Gorsuch, after his father had been killed, drew a pistol and shot dead the negro who had fired the fatal shot. He was then shot and barbarously murdered in the manner we have stated above. The crowd that gathered about the house at the blowing of the bugle, reported to have amounted to some two hundred, showing evidently that the negroes were informed of the purpose of the Maryland party, and had made arrangements to oppose them in the murderous manner which was afterwards carried out. It is also reported that several of the negroes were either killed or severely wounded during the affray; but this seems to be unconfirmed by the more authentic accounts. Among the crowd who gathered around the house there were a number of whites, who not only refused, when called upon by the Deputy Marshal, to assist in the enforcement of the law and the capture of the negroes, but actually encouraged them in their murderous outrages.

The receipt of the intelligence of these horrible outrages has caused the most intense excitement in Baltimore county and this city.—Gorsuch resided on the York road, about four miles from the city, where he was the owner of a fine farm and a valuable mill. He was well known throughout the whole county, and, we may add, and indeed all the State, who acted in the affair, were persons of standing and respectability, and the outrage perpetrated upon them whilst lawfully and peacefully attempting to re-possess themselves their property, cannot, of course, be deeply mourned about a year since. It is supposed that information which put the negroes on their guard, and enabled them to perpetrate the murders which followed, was sent from Philadelphia, where Mr. Gorsuch and his friends first had the necessary legal aid. This has been confirmed in the statement published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which says: "From the best reports, we learn that the population in the vicinity, having been informed of the nature of the visit of the officers of Philadelphia county, that J. L. Thurston, Esq., District Attorney of Lancaster county, yesterday proceeded to the scene of the murder, and returned to Lancaster city this morning at two o'clock, having in custody eleven prisoners, charged with participating in the outrage."

The prisoners are composed of nine blacks and two whites. The names of the latter are Elijah Castnor and Lewis Hanaway. They were committed to Lancaster jail.

This morning the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Roberts, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, and a special U. S. Commissioner from Washington, left in the cars for Christiansa, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the high handed affair, and arresting all suspected parties.

These officers, with the view of properly enforcing their authority, were accompanied by a company of U. S. Marines, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and a detail of fifty of Marshal Keyser's police.

It was the intention of Marshal Roberts to scour the neighborhood and bring to justice all the guilty ones.

We are informed by several gentlemen who came passengers in the one o'clock train from the West this afternoon that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout Lancaster county. The negroes were fleeing in every direction.

The State and local authorities who have taken the lead in the matter, have acted in the promptest manner.

The United States authorities have also exhibited the most praiseworthy promptness in maintaining the law, and ferreting out those who have so boldly resisted its execution.

The officers of the Marshal's police who went up were, under an opinion of Mr. Reed, deputized to act as U. S. Deputy Marshals.

We understand that Judges Grier and Kane have decided the offence of the rioters to be treason against the United States.

Suspicion rests upon some fifteen or twenty individuals.

Additional.—We learn through Mr. Merryman, who came down with the York train last night, the young Mr. Gorsuch was still alive, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery, though his situation was still most critical. His deposition had been taken in relation to the circumstances connected with the murder of his father. Mr. Roberts, the U. S. Marshal from Philadelphia, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, and a U. S. Commissioner from Washington arrived at the scene of the outrage on Saturday, accompanied by a detachment of eighty U. S. Marines and fifty of the Philadelphia Police, and the most active means were at once adopted for the purpose of securing all supposed to have been concerned in the outrage. A large number of persons from the surrounding country and from Baltimore county were at the place, and were earnestly seconding the authorities in their endeavors to arrest the guilty parties.

Up to yesterday morning the number of arrests made was thirty only; two of the parties, those named above, being whites. Bail to a large amount had been offered for them, but refused. Among the negroes under arrest is the woman who blew the horn as the signal for the gathering of the blacks. Pinckney, the slave who shot Mr. Gorsuch, has so far not been arrested. The statement that the body of Mr. Gorsuch was robbed after the murder proves to be correct, and adds another revolting feature to the affair. He had over \$400 in his possession before the affray, but afterwards the only money found on his person was a \$1 note and a blank check.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald; THE EXECUTION OF LOPEZ.

We have now full accounts of the bloody scene which has been enacted in Cuba, and which has been long expected by those who have watched most closely the progress of events in that quarter. There is, it is evident, no serious disaffection in Cuba beyond the latitudes of some of the wealthy Creoles, in which the young men, ambitious and educated, chafe at being under the despotic rule of Spanish military officers. The great mass of the whites, particularly the poorer classes, upon whom any great reliance could be had for the revolutionary movements, are clearly in the Spanish interest, and, besides, entertain from some cause animosity against the Americans.

Lopez was undoubtedly a brave man, but he has shown himself through the whole to be without judgment, and to have deceived himself as well as others with a belief of his personal popularity, which has never had any existence except in his own imagination. The escape which Lopez and his party had at Cardenas was the narrowest ever known, and could not be expected to occur again in a thousand years. It ought to have taught them caution.

In addition to the accounts which we give below, brought by the Empire City, we have the following letter from one of our own citizens, a well known merchant, who was present at the execution of Lopez:

"HAVANA, September 1st—10 o'clock.—This morning General Lopez was executed as a criminal. The scene was imposing, although awful. All the military in the city were formed in a large hollow square; in the middle was the machine of death, on a platform raised ten feet from the ground on posts, with a railing round, and wide steps from the ground in front. On the platform was the garote, an iron seat or chair, with the back in one piece, extending higher than the person sitting on the seat. On this back, even with the head, is the apparatus of death, consisting of iron clasps which are to fit the sides of the head, and a clasp to pass round the throat. From behind is a long iron bar attached to a screw, which, put in motion by the hangman giving one turn, draws the side and throat pieces tight, and at the same instant sends an iron in to the spinal marrow of the neck from behind, which causes instantaneous death. Such was the machine for Gen. Lopez. He behaved like a brave man throughout the awful moments. He walked, surrounded by a guard from the Punta fort to the steps of garote, as cool, apparently, as if he was at the head of an army.

He was dressed in a long white gown and a white cap; his wrists were tied in front and above his elbows behind, with the cords held by soldiers. He ascended the steps with two civilians, friends, no priest, as common in such cases. He faced round, and seemed to take a good look on the soldiers and the immense

throng of people outside of the square, and seemed to take a good look on the soldiers and the immense throng of people outside of the square, and then turned round and knelt in prayer for about one minute. He then rose and turned towards the front, and in a clear, manly voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by the thousands present, (for it was as still as night,) spoke as follows: "Countrymen, I most solemnly, in this last awful moment of my life, ask your pardon for any injury I have caused you. It was not my wish to injure any one, my object was your freedom and happiness. Here he was interrupted by the commanding officer in front, (on horse back.) He concluded by saying, "my intention was good, and my hope is in God." He then bowed and turned round and took his seat, apparently with as much coolness as if he had taken a chair in a room with friends.

He placed his head back, between the iron grasps; the negro hangman then adjusted the iron throat clasp, and tied his feet to bolts on each side of the seat. During this preparation Lopez was in conversation with his friend.—The tall negro hangman, who is kept as public executioner, then took his place at the iron bed. Lopez kissed the cross handed to him by his friend; the negro then gave one turn of the wrench, and Lopez died instantly without the least struggle. This was precisely as the clock struck seven. The military at once returned to the city, the band playing a quick step; the thousands dispersed with little or no noise; some of the rabble tried to get up a row, but it would not go. There was a solemnity in the whole scene which struck into the hearts of the mob which but a few days previous were in wild ecstasy of joy at a brutal execution of fifty human beings, on whose corpses they could glut a savage revenge, by committing the most inhuman of indignities.

"AN EYE WITNESS TO THE ABOVE SCENE."

## ADVICE TO FARMERS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: The unequalled circulation of the Intelligencer renders it peculiarly desirable for a few hints therein if you will spare the room, to farmers and other gentlemen located at inconvenient distance from all mechanical aid by which to meet the ravages of time incident to every homestead. Unwisely dilapidations and casual breakages are often endured by the most exemplary proprietors solely from the difficulty and remoteness of all present remedy. I therefore respectfully offer the only recipe for this complaint, and quite different, too, from most other prescriptions, being as pleasant in its application as it is gratifying in its effects. The marvel is that it is not more general, as the few who rejoice in it as a regimen have never been known to abandon it. It is this: for every householder thus isolated to have a "set of tools," and habituate himself to their use; and let no man demur at this suggestion as of difficult attainment; he will not find it so, while its advantages (independent of pecuniary ones) are more numerous than room would be expected here to enumerate. Amusement, recreation, employment for mind and body, and health, rosy goddess, with her legion of blessed attendants following in her train, are some of the rich fruits of this "great Nature's plan," as the divine Dr. Young calls it; and with such a colleague as him my purpose will be explained and work done up in half the time taken by my prosing. He says:

"Time's use was doomed a pleasure; waste, a pain; That man might feel his error, if unseen; And feeling, fly to labor for his cure."

Not, blundering, split on idleness for ease. Life's cares are comforts; such by Heaven designed; He that has none, must make them, or be wretched. Cares are employments; and without employ The soul is on a rack; the rack of rest; The soul's most adverse; action, all his joy."

Dyden, though perhaps with less suavity of manner, holds the same:

"The wise, for health, or exercise depend; God never made his works for man to mend."

While the accelerated progress of the arts in our country for the last half century is a just subject of surprise and gratulation, we would acknowledge our dependence, more or less, on these little handmaids of science (the working tools) as our indispensable agents in every enterprise. They are, therefore, resorted to with equal pleasure and profit by the man of genius, the valitudinarian, the amateur, and lover of domestic comfort, neatness, and economy.—They are, moreover, of easy attainment. A little studio or room is necessary in some part of the house or out-houses, ten or twelve feet square, with lock to the door, a work-bench near a window; also a small solid bench to chop and saw on, and a rack attached to the wall on which the small tools are always visible for use. Our tool-makers have within a few years made such decided improvements in the beauty of their finish as imperceptibly creates a desire to be handling them; and with a little confidence and practice they become a favorite pastime, saying nothing of its rich accomplishments, as have been said or sung.

These carpenter's tools are doubtless for sale at most of the hardware stores in this city. I was induced to inquire the prices of such as would be necessary for a small shop at Baden & Brother's, sign of the "Golden Saw," opposite Brown's Hotel. Here they are, of fine quality.

1 hand saw	\$1 50	1 gouge	18
1 fine saw	1 50	1 rule	37
1 fore plane	1 25	Compasses	25
1 jack plane	75	1 square	50
1 smooth plane	75	1 hand saw file	10
1 drawing knife	62	4 gimlets	25
1 hatchet	75	4 sprig awls	12
1 hammer	50	1 screw-driver	25
2 augers, say	1 25	1 gauge	37
1 brace and bits	2 40	1 whetstone	25
3 chisels, assorted	1 00		

Nails are necessary on all occasions. There are six or seven sizes, all at 5 cents a pound.—I would advise a few of each size. As for lumber, white pine boards of different thickness, of the quality of "common cullings," are used for more purposes than any others.

If any happen to be without a grindstone, I advise one 20 or 24 inches diameter, 3 or 4 inches thick, sharp grit. It can be hung in

wood as well as iron, and last twenty years.—It should be inserted over a solid block of timber, in which a small cavity has been made to hold the water, through which the stone may revolve when used.

If any thing can be yet added to this invaluable list, essential to the beauty and comfort of the household, it is the whitewash brush, 75 cents. The wash should be made of fresh stone lime, with a little salt thrown in to give it solidity. And what a cheap and valuable beautifier to out-houses and fences; so purifying and healthful, and such a pleasing relief to the surrounding green.

Now, whatever may be the fortune of these remarks, they have been experimentally enjoyed, advisedly noted, and most respectfully submitted.

E. GILMAN.

**Victoria Regia.**—The President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Caleb Cope, Esq., has, at a most liberal expense in constructing a hothouse expressly for its accommodation, succeeded in growing a plant of this magnificent water lily. It is expected that a flower and leaf will be exhibited at the hall of the Society, Chinese Saloon, at the stated meeting to-morrow evening. This will be the first and only plant that has bloomed in this country. The leaves of this specimen, now growing at Springbrook Farm, the seat of the President, are seven in number, the largest of which is six and a half feet in diameter, (taller, if placed on edge, than any man in the city of Philadelphia) of circular form and great beauty; they cover entirely the surface of the water in a tank twenty-four feet in diameter. The flower at this hour is not fully expanded, but from the rapidity of its developments it is thought it will be on that occasion. It will then be of the gigantic proportions described above, in form resembling the *nymphaea odorata*, or water lily of this country, and is alike fragrant; in color it is white, delicately tinted to a rosy pinkish hue. The size attained by flowers at Chatsworth, the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, and at the Royal Gardens at Kew, England, were fourteen inches in diameter, and have been the wonder and admiration of all who have had the gratification of seeing a living plant. The seed from which this plant was grown were obtained from Sir William J. Hooker, the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, on the 21st day of March last, thus showing the immense rapidity of its growth.—*Evening Bulletin.*

## MATRIMONIAL.

The Alexandria Gazette of the 5th instant contained an extraordinary advertisement, in letters and figures as follows:

"Wanted—A Husband.—Being desirous of entering into the holy state of Matrimony, with a sensible, honorable man, I have adopted this plan to accomplish that, which, by the custom of the world, I am debarred from doing in any other fashion. As no one will buy a pig in a poke, or trust to lottery chances, I feel it incumbent upon me to say, that I am what the world calls handsome, and have a disposition to drive away dull care. My husband must be from twenty to thirty; good sense preferred to good looks; and no simpering fool, who imagines a lady taken off her feet, by his smiles, no uneducated ape in lavender kids and yellow stick, no mature dandy, such as promenade for miles of silly girls and impudent stares, no mustached baboon, need apply, as no one will please me but a sensible, educated gentleman, who appreciates domestic happiness by the possession of one heart. If such an one is desirous of taking to himself a wife, who has a small fortune, and who would try to make her husband happy, he will receive attention of the advertiser, by addressing through the Post Office a note to

ADA.

As proof of the sincerity of "Ada," we may mention that she accompanied the notice with the fee chargeable for three insertions in that excellent journal, the Gazette—an evidence, we take it, not only of good sense, but of business capacity rarely excelled by the opposite sex.—The advertisement very naturally, we suppose, created quite a sensation amongst the Bachelors in and about the town of Alexandria. Even the smallest of the Ada's "fortune," it will be perceived, has not operated as an insuperable objection to at least one suitor, well known in "fashionable circles" in this state. Hear him as he speaks from his famous "retreat":

To the Editors of the Wash. Telegraph:

Gentlemen:—A lady who is a hand-some and has a small fortune" advertises in the Alexandria Gazette for a husband, a "sensible, educated gentleman, who appreciates domestic happiness by the possession of one heart." In describing her *beau ideal*, that lady has described myself, and I shall at once respond to her card. Bidding, therefore, an affectionate farewell to the many friends I have found in public life, I shall henceforth dwell in the peace and security of domestic bliss. My dream of happiness is about to be realized, and I shall henceforth be the possessor of a hand-some wife, with a small fortune—though I hope not very. Adieu!

Your obedient servant,  
HICKMAN.

Reb Rover Retreat, Sept. 4, 1851.

## Crime in New York.

The report of Mr. Matsell, Chief of the New York Police, states that within the quarter ending with June there have been ten thousand arrests made in that city. Thirteen hundred of them were for assault and battery; fifty five were for assault with intent to kill; and thirteen were for actual murder. There are six thousand liquor shops in New York—one third of them not licensed, and two thirds open on Sunday.—This will account for a good deal of the crime.

## FREEDOM PURCHASED.

Balding, the fugitive slave, recently sent from N. Y. to South Carolina by his owner, will be brought back, his freedom having been purchased by a subscription of \$2,000, which was finally made up in New York on Saturday.—His owner agreed to sell him for \$1,500, provided the additional sum of \$500 was given to pay the expense of his arrest and recovery.

There is a sportsman in Michigan so lazy, that he put out one of his eyes the other day, to save the trouble of winking when he takes aim.

**MYSTERIOUS.**  
We are informed that a negro boy last week found in a body of woods belonging to Col. Hart, of Culpeper county, 3 pairs of boots, in which, after taking them home and attempting to put on, were discovered some bones of human feet. Dr. Wellford being informed of the fact, went in company with the boy and some gentlemen to the woods and there discovered the remaining bones of a human skeleton, with the exception of one of the arm bones. In the search a pocket book, containing a large roll of bank notes and a letter, were also discovered not far from the skeleton. The notes, however, were so much mutilated and injured by long exposure to the weather, that their value could not be ascertained, though supposed by the bulk to be of large amount. The letter was also too much decayed to ascertain to whom it was directed. Portions of his coat, which was of fine material, were also found. No clue has yet been had to lead to the identity of the person or the circumstances by which he came to his end.—*Warrenton (Va.) Whig.*

## Reduced Duty on Rice.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Express writing from Frankfort under date of July 25, says that the Custom League in consequence of a commercial convention with the Kingdom of Sardinia has reduced the duty on Rice fifty per cent, or from two Prussian thalers to only one, beginning from August 1, 1851. This reduction amounts to TEN PER CENT. of the first cost of Carolina Rice at that port, and the change will no doubt considerably increase the consumption.—*Charleston Courier.*

## The Sugar Manufacture.

The Baton Rouge Advocate learns that a citizen of that place has discovered a new system for the manufacture of sugar, by which he can, with the ordinary machinery now in use, make a sugar perfectly white. The molasses, which will be in less quantities than at present, will also be changed into the ordinary natural syrup.

## A NET FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

A wealthy planter in the eastern section of North Carolina, who is in the habit of repairing, during the sickly season, to Nag's Head, on the ocean, invariably takes with him some seventy-five little negroes, whose health is invigorated and preserved in that pure and bracing atmosphere. It is quite a frolic for the little fellows, and they bathe in the briny sea with all the gay deportments of a school of porpoises. We should like to be furnished with an instance in the free states where the children of laboring domestics are treated with equally humane consideration.—*Norfolk Herald.*

## Son Killed by his Father.

Hopkins was killed some days since, in the north part of Stokes county, by his own father. The old man, we understand, alleges that he found some one stealing his honey, after night; that on approaching, the thief retired; he halloed to him to stop, to which no attention was paid; whereupon he shot, and the thief turned out to be his own son, who died immediately. There are, however, strong circumstances to show that the old man knew it to be his son, and that he shot him with malice aforethought. He is in Stokes jail, awaiting trial at the approaching Superior Court.—*Greens Patriot.*

## The British Flag publicly burned in the street of Montreal.

A correspondent of the American Celt, writing from Montreal, states that, on the reception of the news that the Queen of England had signed the bill of pains and penalties against her Catholic subjects, the union jack was publicly burned on the public square of that city. The Celt's correspondent further states that, in order to keep the matter as private as possible, instructions were given at the telegraph offices not to report the occurrence; and that, in consequence of these instructions, the only paper in Montreal that referred to the burning of the flag was the Gazette.

## GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.

Edmund P. White, Esq., of Caroline county, Va., in a letter to the Fredericksburg News, says:

At the solicitation of some friends, I have had two acres of wheat threshed, and intend to have another. After running the wheat twice through the fan, the first acre made by measurement 54 1/2 bushels, weighing 55 1/2 lbs. to the bushel. The second acre made 56 bushels, weighing 59 1/2 pounds to the bushel. The same wheat, when thoroughly cleaned, weighs 61 1/2 pounds to the bushel. It is the Maryland Blue Stem.

We are requested to state, says the Abbe, ville Banner, that JAMES HOUSTON, an officer of the Revolutionary War, or if deceased, his heirs at law; also NANCY BROOKS, widow of ELISHA BROOKS, or if deceased, her heirs at law, will obtain information greatly to their interest by applying to F. W. Selleck, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

## Rail Road Investments.

It is a well established fact that at the present time, upwards of \$300,000,000 are invested in the various railways of the United States.

## Beverly Tucker, Esq., one of the Faculty of William and Mary College, has recently died.

He was extensively known as a politician of the Nullification and Secession School. He was a member of the last Nashville Convention, and was the author of a Book, published fifteen years ago, entitled "The Partisan Leader."

The following new Post Offices have been established in this State, within the week ending August 30th, 1851, viz:

Buckland, Gates, S. E. Smith.  
Klutt's Tan Yard Cabarrus, Levi Klutt.  
Spartan, M. Randolph, M. Hayworth.  
Harrison Creek, Cumberland, A. Meivin.  
Sweet Water, Watuga, Thos. Farling.

## H. W. BRUMMELL, Esq., Postmaster at Brummell's Davidson County, has resigned, and Dr. JOHN HINES has been appointed in his place.

Greens Patriot.