

POETICAL.

For the Carolina Watchman.

SPRING.

Spring is here, and even the air seems filled with music and perfume. Flowers upspringing every where Bedeck the fields in vernal bloom.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

As exemplified by the Proceedings in the Council, and other incidents in the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

The proceedings of the Council of the city of Charleston, on the subject of Mr. Leahy's Lectures are interesting as developing a state of feeling hostile to the liberties of the People.

We give as much of the Proceedings in Council as we can find space for, as reported by Dr. John Bellinger, a Catholic gentleman of high character, and one of the Council.

The Mayor stated to Council that one of the proprietors of the American Hotel had applied to know if the Corporation would be responsible for any damages to the property, in case Rev. Mr. Leahy were allowed to lecture in that hotel.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I am an American citizen and a minister of the gospel; and desire to have that liberty of speech which, in both relations, I am entitled to claim.

Immediately on resuming his seat Alderman Gilliland remarked that he hoped the gentleman would be allowed to proceed. That, for himself, he apprehended no disturbance, in consequence of his lecturing.

The Reverend gentleman present, Dr. Leahy, I have never seen before, and know nothing of him or his lectures. The Reverend Bishop John England arrived in this city about thirty-three years ago, and delivered a course of lectures, weekly, for some time, to prove the scriptures to be a divine revelation from God, which I attended.

I have heard nothing said why the Rev. gentleman should not be heard at any place or Hall he may get, and that the Rev. Bishop J. A. Reynolds, or the Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., should not be heard in reply, if they think fit or prefer so to do.

On this, the Mayor remarked that he felt bound to express to Council his belief that serious disturbance would arise, if Mr. Leahy lectured as he proposed to do.

Mr. Leahy here interposed with the remark, that it was unfair to judge of his lectures before hearing them. No one knew what he intended to say, and he protested against their being prejudged.

The Mayor rejoined that we could conclude what would probably be the character of the lectures from the terms of Mr. L.'s advertisement.

It is a common error, and one which we must be careful to avoid, to infer that the topics to be brought forward would be obscure; and would be offensive to

the Christian denomination against whom the lectures were directed.

On inquiry from one of the Aldermen, the Mayor replied that according to the terms of the Acts of the Legislature, it did not seem that city Authorities had the power to restrain any Lecturer from addressing the public save only in case of apprehended insurrection; and also, that the opinion of the City Attorney was to the same effect.

Alderman Gilliland again expressed himself as favorable to the unrestricted right of speech. No denominations should shrink from having its doctrine tested. As a member of the Presbyterian Church he was willing for its tenets to be discussed, and saw no reason why any other should object to a like proceeding.

Alderman Hacker said that he deemed it the duty of each Alderman to express his sentiments freely on this occasion. That he looked at the matter as one of public concernment, and not of a sectional religious nature. It mattered not who the lecturer might be, or what subject he proposed to handle.

Recently, in Baltimore, when it was known that he intended to lecture, the Catholics sent a delegation of seventy persons to the Mayor to protest against it. The Mayor refused to comply with their request—sent for him, and told him that he might lecture, and would be sustained even if the Bishop, the Pope and the devil were to oppose him!

Mr. Leahy again addressed the Council.—We report his words in part—all that are necessary to an understanding of the subject. Recently, in Baltimore, when it was known that he intended to lecture, the Catholics sent a delegation of seventy persons to the Mayor to protest against it.

He contended that there was no necessity for the lectures, as the gentleman had preached in the Churches, and that he might continue to do so. The Doctor here indicates how far the Liberty of Speech may be tolerated and how far it may not. Very modest.

He conceived it to be presumptuous to attempt to enlighten any one on the morals and doctrine of the Catholic Church. Himself was once a Protestant and became a convert to Catholicism. He said the charges were old.—He said:

It is a little singular that the Doctor should caution the public against believing that the Catholic Clergy were not earnest and sincere. He continues:

For myself, and for some, who I am sure feel as I do, such is our conscientious and habitual respect for spiritual authority, that no insult could excite us to resentment—now we have heard the voice of our Pastor, and have had time to prepare our spirits for humiliation.—Were this ex-Monk as he styles himself, even to slap us on the face we could unhesitatingly turn to him the other cheek to be smitten. But there are others I fear, by far the larger number who, carried away by national feelings, and for the moment deaf to the call of authority would resent this gratuitous insult to the morality of their clergy, and world renowned chastity of their women, and punish it in blood.

Two other Aldermen, Honour and Hayne, successively expressed their readiness to concur in prohibiting the Lectures, could it be made to appear that Council possessed the constitutional authority to do so; but as the contrary was the opinion of legal gentlemen, they suggested, that the Mayor do caution all persons taking part in the proposed proceedings, that the Corporation would not hold itself responsible in damages; and that the Mayor, in case of a lecture being announced, provide against a tumult by attending with the whole police of the city—but that he do not call an armed force into requisition.

We have not space for comment; in fact it is not necessary. From the foregoing the public will perceive that they hold their right of FREEDOM OF SPEECH, by virtue of the CLEMENCY AND MERCY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY, wherever that denomination has the physical power to subvert the DOMINION OF LAW, and to CRUSH the EMPIRE OF REASON.

And the public will perceive, moreover, that where the Roman Catholics can wield this brute force, they will not permit any insults to their Clergy, by the exposition of their conduct, but will take the liberty of putting down the FREEDOM OF SPEECH and the RIGHT OF HEARING, inasmuch as they will "PUNISH IT IN BLOOD."

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The reader will ponder on the expression of the "National Feelings," which would prompt the largest number of the Roman Catholics to riot and blood shed. As an American citizen, somewhat interested in the matter, we hope we may ask, without offence, to what National Feelings Dr. Bellinger alludes, those of Ireland or Rome?

DRUNKARDS ASKING FOR THE MAINE LAW.

In the police court, a few days since, as we learn from the Traveller, Judge Cushing presiding, a number of persons were brought up for trial on charges of drunkenness. The court remarked to the watchman who complained, that it would be better when a case came before them, to investigate the matter, if possible, and see if the charge of being a common drunkard could not be made out. It did that little good to fine \$2 and costs, who was in any way a habitual drinker.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Folks seem to be getting ready for the Maine Law, which is to be in Massachusetts by-and-by! Heavy importers are reducing their stock, the quantity, we mean, not the quality, and some of the small dealers, it is said, are actually selling out.

AFRAID OF THE MAINE LAW.

We notice a great many advertisements in the Sun of liquor stores for sale. What is the cause of it? Are the proprietors afraid of the Maine Law? It looks like it.—N. Y. Merchant's Ledger.

The New York papers of Monday morning state that the Hudson river was clear of ice to Albany.

A number of Missionaries from the M. E. Church will sail for California on the 9th inst. Among them will be Rev. James Hunter, A. S. Gibbons, Elijah Merchant, W. J. Macley, from the Baltimore Conference, J. Swazey, from the Pittsburg Conference, and J. D. Blaine, from the New Jersey Conference. John Dillon of the Ohio Conference, goes out at the same time for Oregon.

A Mr. Carman, of Bordentown, N. Jersey, is said to be engaged in building eggs by steam; the machine is placed on a table about 2 1/2 long by 16 inches broad, and the water is heated by an oil lamp. The machine contains about 100 eggs, and the chickens thus produced appear to be as lively and healthy as those produced by natural means.

Thirty-two extra Clerks will shortly be dismissed from the Pension Office, their further service being deemed unnecessary.

Interesting Artesian Well.—There is an Artesian Well at the cotton factory of Joel Matthews Esq., in Dallas co., Ala., which is 710 feet 10 inches in depth, and which discharges 600 gallons of water per minute, or 864,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, exceeding any well in America. The water flows out with such force that if pieces of stone as large as an egg or a half dollar, are thrown in, they are immediately ejected. The sand, gravel, &c. made by the auger are also forced out by water, which is perfectly clear, limpid and pleasant to the taste.

Some of the people of Fremont county, Iowa, appear to be much incensed against the Mormons under Elder Hyde. They recently held a public meeting, at which the saints were severally denounced for having combined to elect a certain Judge, Sundry resolutions were passed, one of which declared that they would not recognize any Judge who was elected by the Mormon vote.

The Irish exodus continues with unabated rapidity and extent. The packet ship Manhattan arrived at New York on Wednesday, brought over seven hundred and fifty three immigrants.

There were over six hundred girls married in Lowell during the past year.

There are about twelve thousand marriageable girls in Lowell. At the rate of six hundred a year it would take twenty years for them all to get married—and a large majority would become old maids.

That would be a bad ship! A woman who is twenty years getting married ought not to be an old maid, after all.

Dreadful Condition of Europe.—The late European news bring sad accounts of destitution in certain portions of Europe. A correspondent writes "that the rumors of the possible change in the corn laws of England, have been received with the utmost consternation in such of the corn growing districts as are still in a position to export. Upwards of 300 ships in the Black Sea, and a still greater number at Constantinople extreme anxiety was manifested (at the last advices) on all hands for the first whisper of the projected changes in England, no merchant venturing to freight a vessel until something positive was known. This was left more (says a letter from Trieste) on account of the favorable state of the weather, and the probability of quick passage."

Famine it would appear, is threatening Germany in earnest. The accounts from Poland are most disheartening. In the Carpathians, people are literally starving. There is no bread at all. The inhabitants are said to be living on a soup of some kind, which they call "reitkamuka," a compound of fat and milk, or they cook a sort of thick oat pap, something, in appearance like the Italian polenta—this they call "kulasha," and eat in place of bread. As in all times of great want, crime and dissipation of all kinds, come to swell the list of horrors, it is not surprising to learn that something very like anarchy is raging in the districts most affected by the famine. The men, callous and desperate, get at the fiery Brantwein of the country, and murders and robberies of the weak and defenceless naturally succeed. In consideration of the high price of potatoes, concurrently with the general dearth of provisions, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has forbidden the consumption of potatoes in the distillation of spirits.

Troubles and bad government have superinduced these afflictions. "The humble classes, being deprived of all heart and energy," says a correspondent, "have left their fields uncultivated for miles, lest the rude hands of some hateful soldiery should seize or destroy the fruits of their labor. The consequence of this is something very like a famine in many parts of Europe."

BUTTER. Rather a queer subject to write about; but really with the recollection of the rancid and unpalatable stuff now being worked off by grocers with limited supplies, to heads of families and others engaged in household duties,—we say, with these recollections yet lingering with us, the subject becomes one of importance, as it touches upon the animal economy, and is therefore of universal application.

Our town is scantily supplied with the article, with the good article we mean, the supplies of the North being limited and commanding unprecedented prices, say 28 cents per lb. It retails here at 30 cents. We have been informed that the butter produced in our Western counties, equals the article, we ordinarily receive from New York. The great difference, however, is that our home manufacture will not keep so well; the makers we think, do not pay sufficient attention to preparing it in suitable packages for market. We have long observed this, and have regretted that an article which is equally as good in the first instance as that obtained from the North, and at half the price, is poor request ordinarily, because it will not keep.

If our Western friends will look to this, and in future, profit by their Northern experience, when our roads are completed, and rivers improved, we will not be compelled to rely entirely on the North, but get the same from home at half the price. There is a great deal in preparing an article for market. A little extra expense in improving its appearance both externally and inside, is judicious economy, we think. Thus flour should always be packed in the neatest of barrels, and butter in convenient and tidy firkins. Sales are improved by nice appearances. The Northern men understand these things, and profit by the knowledge.—We would therefore recommend our up-country friends to act upon this hint, and to send us supplies of this article. It always commands a good price and readily sells. If Deep rear ever is opened, and communication with the upper counties effected, we suppose Butter will come from the Locks along with the other valuables.—Wilmington Herald.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the well-known Tract of Land on which he now resides, two and a half miles East of Salisbury. There are— 200 ACRES OF LAND in the Tract, all in good order. The Saw and Grist Mills are all in good repair, as also the Dwelling and out-houses. Having determined to remove he will give a bargain. He will remain in North Carolina until the first of April. Applications after that time may be made to John D. Brown, Salisbury. The subscriber has other lands lying near this tract which he will sell, if desired.

RUN HERE EVERYBODY.

THE undersigned informs his friends and customers, generally, that he still occupies his old stand, on Main street, where they will find at all times a splendid stock of Saddles and Harness, of the latest style, and made by the best workmen in the State, and no mistake. He feels certain, as to beauty and durability, of giving the utmost satisfaction. As competition is the life of trade, he would inform his friends and customers that no pains will be spared to please the public. All kinds of country produce taken or Saddle; even chickens, butter, and eggs. All kinds of repairs done with neatness and dispatch.

Office Salisbury & Taylorsville Plank Road Company.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, will be held in the Court House at Salisbury, on Wednesday the 5th day of May, 1852. A punctual attendance is required. W. M. MURPHY, Pres't. Salisbury, April 8, 1852.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Seven Tracts of Land, lying in a healthy section of country, surrounded with very desirable neighbors, who stand high,—they are people now that are improving, and about to improve as much as heart could wish. This land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Tobacco, Oats, Rye and Clover, and also Stock raising. Some good Orchard with a little improvement, and a good Mill Site for any kind of machinery. There are two Tobacco Factories close by. Some good Meadows and more to clear. One Mill Site, 56 Acres; one of 30 Acres with 12 acres of bottom; one tract of 95 Acres, Orchard and Tobacco Land; one Tract of 100 Acres, with good buildings, orchard and meadow, &c.; 100 Acres mostly Tobacco wood land; 100 Acres suitable for Tobacco, wood land &c., and nearly 100 Acres, all together, in one tract, or divide it to suit purchasers at the time—come and judge for yourself. Any one desiring information respecting the above property, can get it by applying either to the subscriber at Gathers Mill, near John Dalton's, Esq., or to A. B. F. Gaither, Esq., Col. F. Young and Capt. P. Houston. ANDREW BAGGARLY, 33 Iredell county, Dec. 18, 1851.

A PROCLAMATION, By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, three fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty: Therefore Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election;" so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in the newspapers of the State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly. Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State. I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851. WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate: Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by the two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will be then submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provision thereof. DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath by his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed to the first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our Independence. By the Governor, DAVID S. REID. THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. Persons to whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties. Jan. 9, 1852. 1Ae47

S. R. FORD, WILMINGTON, N. C. DEALER IN MARBLE MONUMENTS; HEAD AND FOOT STONES; PAINT STONES; IMPROVING DO., and in short, any article called for either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Orders for any of the above enumerated articles left with the Editors of the Watchman, will be attended to with dispatch. Nov. 9, 1849—291f

Cotton Yarns, Cotton Yarns.

THE subscriber would inform those persons who are having waiting, and others desirous of purchasing, Bunn's Vesta Factory Cotton Yarns, that he is now prepared to supply them, either at wholesale or retail. Persons unacquainted with the above Manufactory, who wish to see a superior article of Yarn, are invited to give him a call. E. MYERS, Salisbury, Sept. 1851. 20

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP, AT MT. ULLA.

THE undersigned has established a Carriage Establishment near Mount Ulla, in Rowan county, near Hills, in Salisbury, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of commodious terms. He proposes to make a permanent establishment at the above stand, believing the public wants of that section of country require it. He hopes the citizens in the surrounding villages, and begs the country public will avail themselves of the benefits of the same. Jan. 8, 1852. JAMES BROWN, 361f

DR. DAN'L F. MORRIS,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Salisbury, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various branches of his profession. Office, West's brick building, near the Rowan House, and one door above the Watchman Office. Feb. 19, 1852. 162

Jus. Received a Fresh Supply of TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, in Salisbury, which may be found at his residence, on Market street, where he is prepared to furnish Gravestones, tombs, monuments, &c., at a very small profit.—Engraving done neatly at Northern prices. Having made the necessary arrangements, the subscriber can, at a short notice, fill any order from five dollars to \$500. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. GEORGE VOGLER, Salisbury, April 8, 1852.

350,000 LBS. RAGS.

OLD ROPE, BAGGING, &c. wanted, at 34 cents per lb. cash, delivered to us. H. BRANSON & SON, Fayetteville, March 11, 1852. 3m46

IMPOR... Rail Road... H. B. CAS... York... SOLE... Boot & S... generally... Their interest... large stock... Gentlemen, we... good materials... of the Northern... to buy and... been bought... contradiction... Best Work... to be found in... low as the low... A call is respo... shop is one d... occupied by M... Salisbur... JOEL... HAVING... business... the State and... please all who... done at short... taken in ex... January 15, 185... EAG... THERE is... in Rail Road... power of gro... land in the South... either for lots... commodious... All such persons... due attention... "There is... Which tak... Leads on... Here is a chan... look this way... cessarily the... which I propose... however, though... of the erection... wool, and for... prospect opens... fields. This loc... a Town, is very... great Central R... Country. I will... terms to suit... South Eagle Tr... almost any amou... either for lots... enterprises will... 3m4 Jredell Cou... DR. M... OFFER... He can at pres... professionally eng... 0000—In Jaha... Salisbury, July... R. M... Forwarding... January 30, 185... JAM... WATCH... Opposite to... BOGER... JEWELER... KEEP cons... tentative assu... Watches, Clock... Silver... MEDICAL INST... Perfumery... of every descrip... ticks in the abo... line their fine... Murphy & Co... Watches, Clock... manner, and war... Lepine and Glas... and warranted... Salisbury, May... NEGRO... CASH... THE subscri... chose a number... ing the Highest... Persons wishing... petty would do... Communications... Salisbury, Sept. 1... HENRI... Steam... A RE all in ex... Bona have been... as new. We have... and we have... 200 lbs. merchan... Those favoring... as prompt and chea... other Line can off... A. D. CAZA... Fayetteville, Dec... Wanted at... 1000 lbs... THE subscri... Feathers. Cal... March 11, 185... 50,000 LBS... I WILL pay 34... in Fayetteville... in Paper Mill in... getting my rags... as much for rags... not be forced to... arranged with M... rage delivered to... March 4, 185... DISS... THE Co-partn... firm and statu... this day dissolved... All persons hav... come forward and... Salisbur... Feb. 1852