

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



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

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ECONOMY.

In the course of a lifetime we meet with scores of young men and by a lady young gentlemen too, who it seems have not the most remote idea what money was made for. At least we are forced to judge in this wise when the lavish expenditures which they indulge in are considered. 'Ah!' pants the dandy our quill is punching at, 'Ah! me Pa is a bank-kaw—lots of stuff—an' gives his Charly pockets full of change, and a wailow to indige me in a bit of a spree at pleasaw!' What if your Papa is worth thousand in stocks, Charley, and as much more in funds? Is it your allotted part in life to spend foolishly all that you possibly can? How was it gathered? Was it a wind-fall? Was it not rather the fruit of toil, watching and laborious care? Fie! Fie! on you Charley; you are a naughty child. If you are too proud to work, do pray learn the lessons of economy; for it is a deep well that has no bottom, and you may one day find the bottom of your coffers and there—sad catastrophe—the dreadful end, Charley; for you will have to soil your pretty little hands with work! Oh! humiliating indeed! It is the duty of every one to practice economy; for the opulent of to day may be the beggar of tomorrow. It is the duty of all to guard against scattering the fruits of labor heedlessly to the winds. We would inculcate lessons of frugality at the same time guard our readers against falling into overdone economy—penuriousness; it too is an evil we would deprecate. Young man, we would beg you to closely study the lesson of frugality; your father may have thousands at his command; you may be looking forward to the day when you can inherit it all, even signing for the sables you are not yet permitted to wear, but mark, it may shake hands with you in a short time, and leave you penniless and a beggar. It is for you to decide the question—will you be honorable and independent or a drivelling, sponging outcast upon society.—Chose ye between the two.

IS "PROTESTANTISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH LIBERTY."

This evening, at the Tabernacle, Dr. Brownson, of Boston, is to maintain the affirmative of this question in a lecture given before the Catholic Institute of New York. We know the Doctor has a rather curious mode of reasoning; but we are very anxious to know what kind of arguments he can produce for such a novel proposition as that. In the first announcement in the *Freeman's Journal*, the subject of the lecture was stated to be "Protestantism incompatible with Republicanism." It has been since corrected. It is a distinction without a difference, for the highest form of liberty as yet known to the human race is republicanism as it exists in the United States, and Protestantism is the very essence of this liberty and republicanism. In fact, Protestantism has been always charged by Catholic controversialists as being the excess of liberty, and as giving more freedom to man than is good for him. The very origin of Protestantism was the breaking of the shackles of spiritual despotism, and its tendency every where is towards civil liberty, whereas absolute monarchies and despotic governments furnish the congenial soil in which Catholicism flourishes and thrives. In this country it is a sickly exotic. We shall, therefore, be curious to know what the learned editor of the *Catholic Review* has to say in support of his view of the subject.—N. Y. Herald.

WHAT IS HE RESERVED FOR.

There is a lad only twelve years of age, W. H. Waddell, living at Pocahontas Arkansas, who in the spring of 1850 was stabbed, the wound thought to be mortal; the same lad was knocked senselessly cold by lightning, in the fall of 1851; was run over by four mules and a wagon; last winter, fell from the third story window, lighting 'coslam' upon a pile of stones; and about six weeks since was shot, three balls entering his body. The hero of all these ugly accidents is still alive and healthy, being reserved, doubtless, for some other kind of 'shuffling off this mortal coil.'

A WAGER OFFERED.

A gentleman in this town offers to bet all he is worth, that he will receive more votes in the ensuing election for Governor of North Carolina, than any other man has ever received in the State before, and that he will equal both the present candidates. His name is Kerr Reid.—N. C. Whig.

Accident to Bishop Whitehouse.

ALBANY, June 23.—The Chicago Tribune says that Bishop Whitehouse had his arm broken in two places by the upsetting of the stage between Aurora and Ottawa, on Saturday.

HE DIDN'T COME.

"Old Roan" failed to meet his appointment to address the people of Beaufort "on politics." He wasn't here yesterday, as the big hand bills sticking up all round about announced that he would be. Neither was he at Greenville on Saturday as he had appointed to be. Various surmises and conjectures and speculations are afloat in regard to this backing out of Old Roan from his appointments. Some think he was told that Stanley, or Miller, or both of them, would be in Washington yesterday, and that it would be unwise in him to speak here when that brace of Whigs were on hand. Others suppose that Old Roan was written to by some one of the wire-pullers here who knows that his presence would not be very acceptable to the "unterrified," not to endanger his health by venturing down this way, as the water continues to be very bad in these diggings. Others again are of the opinion that the Raleigh Clique, finding out that John Kerr is playing the deuce with "Dainty Davy," getting the decided advantage of him in the discussions, as an Edgecombe Democrat says he did at Weldon, have sent Old Roan on a chase out West, to try to help his Excellency *de jure* out of the awkward fix he is in. Will that amiable, high minded, honest, patriotic and handsome young man, the Editor of the *Standard* and Governor *de facto*, be so obliging as to enlighten the good people this way as to the *whar*-about of the late Minister to "poor, unhappy Spain?" *Whar* is Old Roan?

GOOD.

In the course of the debate at Raleigh Gov. Reid said that "He would invoke the clemency of Gen. Saunders for Mr. Kerr—he would strive to do so, because he wished to reserve him for his own use. He would also induce his friends to use their influence with the General to the same purpose; for Mr. Kerr will find, when he gets hold of him, that whatever Gen. Jackson may be, he (the Saunders aforesaid,) is no dead lion."

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

A circular dated at Washington, and signed by Samuel Lewis, chairman, has been issued, calling "a National Convention of delegates of the free democracy, at the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States." Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848, are requested to send delegates. In connection with this call, it is stated that the Hon. Mr. Durkee, representative from Wisconsin, is determined to oppose the election of Pierce and King. Other democratic members of Congress, it is said, will do the same, and amongst these is Dr. Townsend, of Ohio, and the Hon. S. P. Chase, Senator from Ohio.

SIGNS, &c.

We never did see people hate any thing so bad as the Democrats do the nomination of Gen. Scott. We knew some of our Whig friends, who had contracted a great admiration for Mr. Fillmore, would be mortified at the result. But the Democrats, Gemini! We hope they won't hurt themselves.—Rich. Whig.

We hear, and gladly hear, that the telegraphic report that Mr. Fillmore had advised his friends to go for Mr. Webster and save the Whig party, is not correct.

We distrusted it when we first heard it. It did not sound like Mr. Fillmore. Rich. Whig.

Will Remain in Office.

Mr. Webster, at the solicitation of his friends, it is said, has consented to remain in office until the expiration of President Fillmore's term. He, however, will shortly leave for Mansfield, to spend the summer months, as has been usual with him for many years. Mr. Graham will also continue in office. Gen. Scott it is also stated, will not resign unless elected President, and in that event, will follow the example of General Taylor, by resigning, to take effect in March. Baltimore Sun.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The National Agricultural Convention assembled at the Smithsonian Institute to-day, at 10 A. M. and temporarily organized by the appointment of Judge Wats, of Pennsylvania, as Chairman, and Richard S. Lee, Maryland, and Dr. Lee, of Georgia, Secretaries. A committee was then appointed to select permanent officers, who reported for President, Marshall Wilder, of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, Henry Wager, New York; Frederick Wats, Pennsylvania; George B. Calvert, Maryland; Hunter, Ohio; Nesmith, New Hampshire; Throckmorton, Virginia; Burgwn, North Carolina; Rusk, Texas; and Doty, of Wisconsin. Secretaries, Messrs. King, Rhode Island; Johnson, New York; Marder, Ohio, and De Bow, Louisiana. A resolution was offered and adopted to form a National Agricultural Society. A committee of one from each State was then appointed to draft a constitution and report business for the society. Daniel Webster was presented as a member by the Massachusetts delegation, as also were the officers of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Ewbank, C. L. Fleischman and others, by different delegations. Numerous propositions relating to agriculture were submitted and referred to the committee. After a recess, Mr. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, reported a constitution, which was amended, discussed and finally adopted, as follows: The first section provides that the society shall be called the United States Agricultural Society. The second section fixes the annual subscriptions at \$2, and a ticket for life membership. The third section provides for the appointment of the officers and defines their duties. The fourth section provides that the society shall hold annual meetings in Washington on the first Monday of February, but the executive committee, by approval of the society, may hold occasional meetings elsewhere. The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock, to enable the committee to report on other business. Twenty-three States are represented by 154 delegates.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Evening.—The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. Holcomb, from the majority of the committee on organization, reported in favor of the establishment by Government of an Agricultural Bureau. Judge Douglas gave notice of a minority report, recommending the establishment of a Department of Agriculture in the Smithsonian Institute. The committee on organization were then instructed to name officers for the Society, and the members signed the constitution, paying over their fee of \$2 each.

We learn that on Tuesday last the balance of the capital stock of the bank of Wadsboro' was taken, after which several shares were disposed of at a premium of from 15 to 18 per cent.

Wades Argus.

CLAP TRAP.

A citizen of Cincinnati has informed the editor of the Enquirer of that city, that he lived some five years with Gen. Pierce's father, and has often worked side by side with Frank in the harvest field, even after he had been admitted to the bar.

Death by Chloroform.

Mrs. Weed, wife of Nathaniel Weed, Esq., of New York, having had chloroform administered to her at Stamford Connecticut, on Friday last, to lessen the pain of the extraction of a tooth, almost immediately after inhaling the fumes sank upon the sofa and expired.

Laying a Corner Stone.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The corner stone of the Bible House, on Fourth avenue, was laid this evening by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the American Bible Society. A large concourse of people were present. The new building will cost \$80,000.

Political Movement in Maine.

A call has been published for a mass convention at Portland, Me., to be held on the 29th June, to nominate a candidate for Governor, in opposition to the re-election of Gov. Hubbard, the democratic candidate. The call is signed by 2,000 of his former friends, who oppose him because he signed the liquor law.

Great Whig Ratification Meeting.

NEW YORK, June 24.—An immense assemblage of Whigs is gathered in front of the Broadway House to-night to ratify the nomination of Scott and Graham. Robert Jones was chosen President; with 100 Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted cordially endorsing the nominees.

The meeting was addressed by Col. Hoffman, Mr. Tomlinson, from California, and Jas. Richardson, of Ohio county, and the Fillmore delegate from the 22d district, who contested H. J. Raymond's seat. The proceedings are marked by unbounded enthusiasm. The names of Scott and Graham, Fillmore, Webster and Clay, were greeted with deafening cheers.

The crowd outside was addressed by numerous speakers, and the proceeding will continue till a very late hour.

Ratification Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The nomination of Gen. Scott has given the greatest satisfaction to the Whigs of our city. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed, and last night the city was in a fever of excitement—fireworks, music and hurrahs. A salute of fifty guns was fired about sundown, and at night an immense ratification meeting assembled. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Moses Hampton, Capt. Porter, D. Ritchie, Capt. Naylor, and others.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23rd.—An immense gathering took place this evening on the occasion of ratifying the Whig nominations for President and Vice President. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. John M. Clayton and Hon. J. W. Houston, and resolutions endorsing the nominations and platform were adopted.

Rhode Island Whig State Convention.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—The Whig State Convention last night nominated Elisha Harris, Isaac P. Hazark, Amos D. Smith, and Charles Allen as Presidential electors for this State.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

We place at the head of our columns to-day, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the honored names of MAJOR GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, AND WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

No man in the country will ever propeud the inquiry "Who are they?" They are well known and highly exalted before the public gaze;—so known, so loved, so honored, that it becomes the delight and pride of every true friend of his country to reflect that he has it in his power, by his vote, to testify his admiration, and record his name as the friend and advocate of such noble Americans. It has suited the Democratic party to place in nomination for our highest offices, men comparatively unknown and undistinguished—men with whose characters the people are not acquainted—whose deeds have not rendered them remarkable—whose talents never fitted them to acquire either fame or popularity—upon whom the records of the country have not stamped enduring honor or immortal fame. If they ever attain to any, therefore, it must be manufactured for them by the partisan presses—the enlisted Swiss of their political fortunes.

But upon every page of our country's history, "blazoned all over in characters of living light," will be found the peerless and glorious name of WINFIELD SCOTT—the first and bravest in war—the most distinguished and patriotic in peace. His record is the hearts of his countrymen, mingled with all the illustrious recollection of the past, and now blended with the best and brightest hopes for the future.

It is not necessary to eulogize WILLIAM A. GRAHAM in North Carolina. There he is—behold him and judge for yourselves. He has always been invincible—a tower of strength for the State which he has honored, and which has honored him; and North Carolina now presents him before the country, with great pride, as her brightest jewel.

The positions in which these great men have been placed before the country by the National Whig Convention, though richly deserved on their part, and very acceptable to large masses of the people, yet have now been rendered highly popular at the South by the sound and conservative PLATFORM on which they will stand, and which was laid down as indispensable by the Southern Delegates, conditional to their support of any candidates—and upon which, also, THE RALEIGH TIMES has always avowed that its support of the Whig Nominees depended.

WHIG CONVENTION—THE NOMINATIONS.

Although our intelligence from the Whig National Convention at Baltimore is incomplete and unsatisfactory as to the closing proceedings, yet we are enabled to announce that GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT received the nomination for President, on the 53d or 54th balloting. And that WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF N. C., received the nomination for Vice President, over Jones of Tennessee and Pearce of Maryland, after several ballotings.

We refer the reader to the regular report of proceedings, so far as we have them, for particulars in regard to the nomination for President. We cannot say that we are disappointed in the result, however much we may have desired it otherwise. With our fellow Whigs of the State, we cherish the warmest regard for Mr. Fillmore, and a willingness to do political battle under his leadership, no matter what fate awaited. But we are likewise ready to acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention, which has regarded success more sure under another leader. We know not what developments of Gen. Scott's opinions followed the close of the Convention; but we have no dread of hearing from him; we have steadily expressed full confidence in the soundness of his views on the momentous questions which have agitated the public mind and disturbed the equilibrium of the Union. Something must occur to shake that confidence before we can be brought into an attitude of opposition or indifference to the gallant old veteran who has grown gray in his country's service,—especially, when his opponent in the race for the greatest office in the Republic is a new man, without the claims of extraordinary services, talents, or experience to recommend him over the distinguished citizen who lays undisputed claim to all these qualifications.

The nomination of Mr. Graham, the favorite son of the good old North State, will give satisfaction in itself, and go far to strengthen the ticket in North Carolina, in the South and the whole nation. While Mr. Graham is truly North Carolinian in all his domestic feelings,

he has a heart and a head for his whole country, from Niagara to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For his wisdom, his talent, his urbanity, and his purity of character, he is just such a man as an intelligent and virtuous people delight to honor. The Platform, or expose of principles and opinions touching the administration of public affairs, as it was adopted by the Convention, is a noble paper. Cheerfully and proudly can the Whigs—yea, the whole American people—stand with Gen. Scott upon that platform. So truly National, and yet so thoroughly regardless of the rights of the States, and of the interests of every section,—an instrument of the kind could not have been more wisely framed for the guidance of the patriotic citizen in his public duty.—Greensboro' Patriot.

RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The nominations of the late Whig Convention were cordially received in Washington, by a large portion of our citizens, as we are informed by the presses of the city. The following account is from the Telegraph:

At about nine o'clock the spontaneously assembled thousands of our citizens, with the Light Infantry band of music, marched in procession along Pennsylvania avenue to the residence of Gen. Scott, where the band played "Hail to the Chief," and loud and prolonged cheers were given. Gen. Scott appeared at the balcony, and addressed the assemblage as follows: Gentlemen: This is the first political greeting I have ever received. This manifestation of your kindness touches my heart deeply, coming as it does from my near neighbors and friends. My residence in the city of Washington has been very agreeable to myself. This city was laid out under the eye and direction of the immortal Washington, and I trust the prosperity of the city will continue to advance with the growth of the Union and of him whose name it bears.

I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I shall continue amongst you the same friendly relations will be cultivated, whether I continue to occupy the position of a soldier or shall be elevated to that of Chief Magistrate.

Gentlemen, the high honor which the Baltimore Convention has conferred upon me over my illustrious and friendly rivals—the Chief Magistrate of the country and the Secretary of State, already known to fame—was wholly unmerited, and will be a cause for my making still greater efforts to merit the approbation of my country and of that Convention.

I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people shall be heard. Whether it shall confirm the action of the Convention or not, I shall be satisfied, for I know that it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support. In whatever position I may be placed, it shall continue to be the great aim of my life to discharge my duty to my country.

If I should be elevated to that distinguished position for which I have been named, I shall seek so to conduct myself as to merit the confidence which you have so kindly bestowed upon me in advance. Gentlemen, you find me greatly fatigued and exhausted, and for the present I can only thank you for this kind congratulation—the first of the kind which I have ever received—and bid you all a good night.

The procession then proceeded to the residence of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and, after beautiful and appropriate music by the band, Mr. Graham appeared, and spoke nearly as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I appear before you to tender to you my thanks for the compliment of this visit, and my congratulations of the country upon the result of the deliberations of the Convention of the Whigs of the United States assembled at Baltimore. [Cheers.]

As to my humble self, I had no hope for, as I had no reason, no right to expect this honor at the hands of the Convention, but as the distinguished statesman and soldier [enthusiastic cheering] whom the Convention has selected as candidate for President of the United States, the country, or a large portion of the country, has reason to expect that the nomination would fall upon him. [Cheering.] His competitors in that Convention were tried patriots; had the nomination fallen upon either of them, the Whigs of the country would have been equally well satisfied. [Great cheering.]

For my own party, with all respect to that large portion of our fellow-citizens constituting the Democratic party, my hopes for the prosperity of this country, the stability of its institutions, and the prosperity of the Union, depend upon the ascendancy of Whig measures. [Prolonged cheering.]

A Voice. Three cheers for the North State! And in response three hearty and enthusiastic cheers were given.

Mr. GRAHAM. Thank you, gentlemen, for that, I look upon this nomination as a compliment to that steadfast, that noble old Whig State, of which I am proud to be a citizen, rather than to myself.

Fellow-citizens, I did not expect this visit. It is but a few moments since I heard of this nomination, and I shall detain you. [Go on, go on.] Again express to you my thanks for this compliment, and congratulate you upon the momentous result of the deliberations of the Convention at Baltimore.

Mr. G. then withdrew amidst deafening cheers.

The procession next visited the White House; and, in response to enthusiastic and protracted cheering, President Fillmore appeared at one of the windows, and said: