

Carolina Watchman.

Dedicated to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

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J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
Two Dollars a year, paid within three months from date of subscription; two dollars and fifty cents if not paid before the expiration of the year, and three dollars after the year has expired. No paper distributed until all arrears are paid except at the option of the Editor.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, to ensure attention.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF ADVERTISING TERMS.

The Proprietors of the Watchman in Salisbury, have agreed upon the following arrangements of uniform advertising rates:

1 Square	16 lines	1 Week	10 Cts.
1 Square	16 lines	1 Month	30 Cts.
1 Square	16 lines	3 Months	80 Cts.
1 Square	16 lines	6 Months	1.50
1 Square	16 lines	1 Year	2.50
1 Square	16 lines	1 Year	3.00

A square is the space occupied by 16 close lines. An advertisement making 11 or 12 squares, charged in proportion to 1 square. All fractions of a square equal to or 4, charged in proportion to the whole, of which it is a fractional part. Occasional notices, without additional charge, granted to those who advertise regularly through the year. Three dollars for announcing candidates for office. Court Orders charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. Orders for divorce of husband and wife, \$10 each. 27 Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required; and if it will be of any use, to state the kind of paper, the date, and the name of the advertiser. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly. 27 No discount on these rates.

CUBA AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Memphis Whig gives the following information which is "important if true." In speaking of the plans of fillibusters, the Whig says:

As this subject is engrossing a large share of public attention, and a degree of mystery is attached to it which tends to excite curiosity, we have been endeavoring for some time past to gather such information as might be interesting to our readers. From our exchanges and other sources, we learn that the available funds at the command of the friends of Cuban liberty amount to a little short of one million of dollars, while eight steamers and four sailing vessels have been placed at their disposal, and can be made ready for sailing at twenty-four hours notice. They are also possessors of between eight thousand and ninety thousand stand of arms, muskets and rifles, inclusive; they also have, if we are rightly informed, about ninety field pieces, including cannon, howitzers, and mortars, and are pretty well supplied with ammunition and side arms.

The resources have been placed in the hands of a committee, who are to hold it until the time set for the carrying into execution of their project. The entire command of this expedition will be vested in a gentleman of known ability and skill, and whose name has already become a household word with the citizens of the United States, in consequence of his brilliant achievements and successful manoeuvres while in command of a division of the American army, during the late war between the United States and Mexico.

The second in command will, in all probability, be a "Northern man with Southern principles," and who was also a commander of a brigade in the same war, and who has since held the office of Governor, and who, if we mistake not, still retains a prominent civil position. Gen. Gonzalez, whose name has been associated with this movement from the first, will, without doubt, be third in command.

Col. Wheat, Col. Pickett, Col. Bell, Major J. A. Kelley, Major Moore, Capt. W. S. Edwards, Capt. W. S. Edwards, Capt. J. W. Dement and Lieut. Frank Oulmette, all of whom were intimately connected with the previous expedition, are, we are credibly informed, exerting themselves in preparation for the forthcoming struggle, and will "be in at the death."

The number of men that have enrolled their names and pledged their honor to support this cause, cannot be much less than fifty thousand, and they are men who are well skilled in the use of fire arms, and who are determined to avenge the cowardly massacre of Crittenden, Kerr and others, in Havana, on the 23d of August, 1851.

This expedition will, in all probability, leave the shores of the United States about the middle of next month, and will land in the Yucato Abajo country, and thence proceed to Havana. There will be, perhaps, ten thousand men thrown into the Island the first effort, and immediately followed by reinforcements, until thirty or forty thousand soldiers are there, and with this force there cannot be much doubt as to which party will be the successful one.

Meantime Spain is preparing a warm reception for the invaders in case they should make the attempt.

HEAR THEM.

The Chicago Tribune says: The North must unite in one grand body, array itself against the inroads and oppressions of the Pro-slavery power of the South, and fight against it with increasing desperation and vigilance; or else we must cease to be a North, cease to be free men and commence to be vassals. We repeat it, the North must unite; we must throw aside all old party prejudices, and preconceived likes and dislikes, and come together upon one common platform of belief, assistance, protection and support. As a Whig paper, speaking, as we have every reason to believe, the true sentiments of the Whig party of Illinois, we are willing to lead off in this movement.

Boston, Ohio, and New York Whig papers speak in the same style.

The subterranean line of telegraph between London and Liverpool has been completed, and messages are now forwarded between the two points. Recently the French wires and the wires from Liverpool were joined together at London, and Liverpool and Manchester proceeded to hold direct communication with Paris and Brussels, a distance, respectively, of 535 and 520 miles. The mayor and principal merchants of Manchester were present at the experiment, and messages were interchanged. It is said that this underground telegraph, which is laid by the side of the railroad track, is less liable to the interruption from storms and other causes, so frequent in this country.

How Much they Consume.—Some idea can be formed of the coal trade of Pennsylvania, when we state that the city of New York alone receives two million tons of anthracite coal annually.

Boston was visited on Thursday evening with the most terrific thunder storms ever experienced in that vicinity. The Journal says the electricity communicated with the wires of the telegraph and caused King's Chapel and other bells to give an occasional note.

LAND DISTRIBUTION.

The Carolinian of last week was both learned and prolix upon the subject of distribution. Quoting a paragraph from the speech of Hon. S. H. Rogers of this State, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 28th of last April, to the effect that the General Government owns nearly fourteen hundred millions of acres of public lands, which, if distributed upon equal terms according to representation, would give to North Carolina an amount that would, at the government price of \$1.25 an acre, yield the sum of \$59,809,070. This calculation of Mr. Rogers is below rather than above the true figures; but the commentary of the Carolinian thereon runneth in this wise: "How any man who really gives the people credit for common sense, can risk his reputation by such a course of argumentation, is one of the mysteries which we have not been able to understand."

To which we reply: How any man who has common sense himself can have the hardihood to tell the people of North Carolina that they ought not to claim a portion of this vast domain, nor of its proceeds, but that they ought to leave the whole of it in the hands of the General Government for the defrayment of the charges against the General Treasury, he knows that it will not be thus applied, but that the whole territory will be ultimately given away to the new States, "is one of the mysteries that we have never been able to understand,"—except upon the hypothesis that the consequence of such a counsellor can find an opiate in the expectation of a fat advertising patronage from the Naval, or some other Department of the General Government, whereby amends may be made to his own domestic treasury for the injury that his advice may inflict on the State; and this hypothesis, of course, would not apply to the case of our neighbor.

But these lands are of little or no value at all in the estimation of the Carolinian; and therefore, we suppose, it matters not what becomes of them. "For the largest portion of them," the Carolinian says, "lies in the territories of the far west and north-west, and in the State of California; and that 'hundreds of millions of acres are embraced in the wide plains which lie between the outskirts of civilization on the Western frontier and the Rocky Mountains—in the great unexplored basin which spreads out from the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of California—a region destitute of vegetation, and with the exception of very small patches of land, desolate, unproductive and uninhabitable.'" &c. And the questions follow: "Does any one suppose it possible, much less within the bounds of probability, that this immense sterile and uninhabitable waste can ever be sold at \$1.25 per acre? Does any one suppose that it will ever be sold at any price?"

It is readily conceded that many acres of the public lands are unproductive, and that therefore, they may not bring \$1.25, or even any thing, per acre. At the same time we contend that a large number of acres—probably far more than half—are exceedingly fertile, or abound in valuable minerals, and if properly husbanded, would sell, in due time, not only for \$1.25, but for five, eight, or ten dollars per acre. So that the public lands, if properly taken care of, instead of yielding only from sixteen to seventeen hundred million of dollars, as estimated by Mr. Rogers, might be actually sold for double that amount of money. Why should the sales be hurried?—Let the lands be kept until in the natural course of things they shall be wanted for purposes of settlement and cultivation, and they will bring their full value. The democratic plan of hurrying the sales of these lands with a view of building up the new States is one of the very worst that could possibly be devised. It not only causes a sacrifice of the lands, but operates most injuriously upon the old States, by reducing the price of their real property, and draining them of their wealth and population.

But while on this subject, we should be much pleased if our astute neighbor would answer us a few plain questions:—1. If the great basin which spreads out between the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada of California be yet "unexplored," how did the Carolinian find out that it is "a region destitute of vegetation, and with the exception of very small patches of land, desolate, unproductive and uninhabitable?"

2. If these lands are so very poor that they never can be sold for anything, why does the Carolinian and his party insist upon keeping them in the hands of the General Government as a security for the national indebtedness, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the General Government?

Let these questions be frankly and honestly answered, and we shall then have something further to say on the subject of "Distribution."

North Carolina Argus.

The Jews in Palestine.—It is stated that in consequence of the great distress among the Jews in Palestine, M. Rothschild has just remitted, by one of his employers, a sum of fifty thousand francs, and American citizens have forwarded likewise to their co-religionists 300,000 francs. It is announced that meetings with a view to further subscriptions will be held in London.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The following report of an event of great interest has been sent to the Philadelphia Bulletin by a friend, and which our readers will readily understand, who found it in the street in New York. It is supposed to have dropped from the pocket of a reporter of the New York Express, Evening Post or Times, and we take this method of presenting it to the world, as well as of enabling its proper owner to procure it and give it to his impatient readers:—*S. Carolinian.*

"The Marriage Fete at Crosswood."—The fashionable world has been much interested in the nuptial ceremonies attending the union of Miss Dinah Dora Blowitt with Mr. Samuel Bean Ditchie, better known as Sambo Ditchie—both parties being distinguished in the colored literary circles of our great country. The marriage was solemnized at Crosswood, the residence of the bride's uncle, on Saturday last, in the presence of a highly distinguished party of guests from this and the neighboring States. The weather, sympathizing with the occasion, was highly propitious to the gathering of the company, but less so to their separation. The sun had considerably sheathed its fiery arrows, and a personal friend of the bride, who is by profession a street waterer, had the night before gone over the road with his cart, and laid the dust so as to prevent the gentlemen and ladies from getting their shoes and stockings dirtied.

"The distance from the city being only a few miles, most of the guests went on foot, but some of the more distinguished went in omnibuses and a few of the aristocracy drove to the scene of the festivities in their own drays. Mr. Pompey Johnson, a wealthy lod-carrier, took a gay party of his friends in a furniture cart hired for the occasion; but their enjoyment was considerably dampened by the absence of Mrs. Johnson, who, owing to the house-cleaning going on at the mansion where she presides as maid-of-all-work, was unavoidably detained at home. General regret, too, was felt at the absence of Mr. Julius Quash, the celebrated wit of the colored circles, who was unable to enjoy the festive scene, it being the height of the white washing season.

By half-past two o'clock most of the guests had arrived, and rarely has such a brilliant company been assembled in this or any other country. They entirely filled the drawing-room of Crosswood mansion—a spacious apartment 124 feet square. About three o'clock a strain of bewitching music was heard from the back porch, where a friend of the groom's celebrated amateur performer on the banjo—had stationed himself, and to these enchanting sounds the bridal procession advanced into the saloon. The bride leaned upon the arm of her venerable Uncle Edward, the groom upon that of Aunt Chloe, and they were attended by a train of sixteen bridesmaids and groomsmen, all chosen from the beauty and fashion of the colored aristocracy.

"The bride wore a splendid dress of white delusion, over pink muslin, which contrasted and harmonized beautifully with the ebon of her polished complexion. Her splendid masses of sable hair were unadorned except by a wreath of white and crimson peonies, plucked fresh from the garden of Crosswood by her own fairy fingers, for we may add, *par parenthese*, that it is one of Mrs. Ditchie's fancies never to wear artificial flowers or other imitations of nature for ornament. From the wreath hung a veil of rich bobbin that cost at least twenty-five cents a yard. A necklace of five beads—the splendid gift of the happy bridegroom—encircled her black-swan-like neck in flattering contrast, and a *botte* of delusion was looped up at her breast by a magnificent mother-of-pearl brooch, three inches in diameter. The groom's dress was a long-tailed blue coat, white vest and pants, white cravat and white cotton gloves, and his feet were encased in a pair of boots expressly polished for the occasion by one of the groomsmen, a professional gentleman in that line of business.

"The marriage ceremony was according to the well-known impressive service of the Ethiopian church, and was performed with great feeling by the Rev. Cesar Jones, pastor of the Ethiopian Chapel in that vicinity. We have no room to describe the entire service, but to the questions that were to make the twain one flesh it was remarked that the groom replied promptly, though almost inaudibly, 'I will, huss!' and the bride, in a clear but tremulous tone, 'Well I does!' As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the happy bridegroom folded his bride to his bosom, and impressed upon her blushing cheek a long, fervent salutation, and then the joyous company gathered around to offer their congratulations.

"Soon afterward, dancing took place to the inspiring strains of Lucy Neal and the Virginia Break-down, while a portion of the company partook of a bountiful supply of refreshments. The bride and groom departed early, the amateur artist on the banjo, before referred to, striking up as they took their leave, the happily chosen air of 'Carry me back to Ole Virginia.' The gay company soon afterwards took their leave of the hospitable halls of Crosswood, and returned to their homes by the several private conveyances by which they arrived. A slight shower, which had fallen during the festivities, was the only *contretemps* to this otherwise joyous occasion.

"It is understood that the happy couple proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were to dine with a brother-in-law of the bride's, at his mansion in Small street.

From thence they were to proceed to the residence of the groom's venerable father, and after that to his own home, which awaits its new mistress with anxious interest.

"AFRICANS AT HOME."

Under this caption a writer in the last issue of the Southern Quarterly Review, which, from the initials appended, we learn is written by one of its ablest contributors, D. J. McCord, esq., gives us some idea of negro life at home. In this article he takes up La Harpe's collection of old voyages, published in Paris in 1780, and a book entitled "Ashantee," published in London, in 1841, by John Beacham, of the London Wesleyan Mission, which is probably the latest authentic work that treats of the manners and customs of the degraded race referred to. Savage and barbarous as were these hordes four hundred years before Beacham visited Africa, his observations and experiences there clearly show that but very little progress or amelioration has come to the besotted race. The reviewer says:—*S. Car.*

"Scarcely has one of their barbarous and bloody customs been abandoned, from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They still pave their court yards, palaces, and even the streets or market places of their villages or towns, with the skulls of those butchered in wars, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to *Bowsum*. Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with the deceased husband or master. When Adahanzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive, amidst dancing, singing and bewailing, the noise of horns, drums, muskets, yells, groans and screechings; the women, marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with earth and blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were first chopped off, and their heads sawed off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the grave were knelt in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of a king's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a King of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the victims.

"At their 'Yam Customs,' Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every caboccer or noble sacrificed a slave as he entered at the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments of their processions. Hundreds were slain; and the steaming and steaming blood of the victims was mingled in a vast brass pan, with various vegetables and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful Fetiche. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The king's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day desolation reigns over the land. The king during the bloody saturnalia looked on eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight!

"The King of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence, and ornaments the battlements of his palace with the skulls of his victims; and the great Fetich Tree, at Badagry, has its widespread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. There want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps, murders, adultery, and thievery, says Bosman, are here no sins."

CHOLERA IN NORFOLK.

By the following extract from the Norfolk Herald, of Tuesday, it will be perceived that the pestilence which has acquired such a fearful notoriety in our country, has reappeared in that city in a most malignant form, and threatens, unless the most vigilant and active sanitary system is adopted, to become still more fatal and extensive in its ravages. It would be well, we think, for the proper authorities of Petersburg, in view of the approach of so terrible a visitor, to be on the alert and see that the city be placed in a proper state of preparation at all points for meeting so formidable a foe should it come. It is our duty to state, however much we may be mortified at the fact, that Petersburg is, at the present time, in a worse condition for resisting an epidemic of any kind than we have ever known it to be. The gutters are, many of them, filled with a stagnant filthy fluid that cannot be called water—whilst the allies and other by-ways teem with abominable accumulations which grow larger and fouler every day. What is a Board of Health for in a city but to guard and preserve against disease by discharging certain prescribed duties?—*Pat. Int.*

FRANKLIN MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN ONE FAMILY.—The Health Warden of the

BANK NOTES STOLEN—\$40,000 LOST.

The Bank of Tennessee, as we learn from the Nashville Banner, recently ordered from its engraver a new set of Bank notes of various denominations with red backs. The box containing these notes was received a few days ago, but none of them have yet been put in circulation. On Monday a ten dollar bill, red back, without signature, was presented at the counter of the Bank. It was a genuine note, but as none had been issued, suspicions were aroused, and an examination of the contents of the box, which had not previously been opened at the bank, disclosed the fact that notes of the denomination of ten dollars to the amount of \$40,000 had been abstracted. None of the other notes were disturbed. The box came from New York in charge of Adam's & Co.'s Express, and it is thought the notes were abstracted on the steambot between this city and Nashville. The person who presented the note at the Bank, stated that he obtained it from a negro who had purchased goods from him to the amount of \$5, and received \$5 in change. The appearance of the negro indicated that he was a steambot hand. The community should be on their guard against these notes. The bank will not issue one of the ten dollar red backs unless the whole \$40,000 are recovered.—*Louisville Courier, 15th.*

INTERESTING CALCULATIONS.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,000; 587 in Europe, 800 in Asia, 1,266 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to that of women. Life's average is 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one-half before reaching 10; and those who pass the latter age enjoy a facility refused to one half the human species. The every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of age; to every 100 only six reaches the age of 85; and not more than one in 500 lives to 50 years of age; There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,334 every day, 3,780 every hour; and 60 every minute, or one every second. The losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single; and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct.—*Tall men live longer than short ones.—Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men have, but fifty afterwards.—The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

We clip the following despatch from the Charleston Standard.

A most disgraceful scene took place on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day, between Messrs. Churchwell, democrat, and Cullum, whig—both of Tennessee. In the heat of the excitement, Mr. Cullum called Mr. Churchwell "a d—d liar and scoundrel" repeatedly, and rushed at him with the apparent intention of inflicting personal damage, but was held back by the members. Mr. Churchwell drew and cocked a pistol, and stood prepared to meet any onslaught his antagonist might feel disposed to make.

The excitement throughout the Hall was terrible; while the immediate friends of the gentlemen were endeavoring to subdue their passion, others were mounted on chairs in order that they might more conveniently witness the fight.

It fortunately so happened, however, that both parties were arrested before a blow was struck. The House adjourned amid much confusion.

The House yesterday passed the bill providing for the annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday of November—one month later than proposed by the bill of Judge Douglas.

The bill to aid the territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad was passed by the House to-day.

The Senate to-day ordered the engrossment of the bill for the re-organization of the Navy.

The Senate occupied much of the time yesterday and to-day in discussing the President's message vetoing the insane land bill.

Death of a Slave.—On Friday last Mr. John F. Whitfield, residing about twenty miles from this city on the James river and Kanawha Canal, lost a valuable negro man, under the following painful circumstances: The servant was engaged in harvesting, and while sitting on one of Hussy's Reapers, then at work, one of his heels came in contact with the blades and was dreadfully lacerated. He was immediately taken to the quarter, where medical aid was called in, but finding that mortification was about to set in, amputation was deemed necessary, and the leg was taken off at the knee. Notwithstanding every effort was made to save his life, the poor fellow, after a short but severe suffering, died. The accident was a most singular one, and death from it very remarkable.

Rich. Dispatch.

BEEF.

The last New York Tribune states that in consequence of the large falling off of demand for beef under the late exorbitant prices the supply had become greater than the demand—the butchers, therefore, have had to submit to a reduction of rates, and although this is a considerable blessing to the New Yorkers, yet the price is still complained of as being too high.

The proverb so happily referred to by the Tribune—"when strawberries come beef falls"—is curiously illustrative of the remarkable perspicuity of cause and effect. It probably never occurred to any of our people or readers that the mutual relations between strawberries and beef were of so intimate and interesting a character.—*Pat. Int.*

MORE TROUBLE AT ERIE, PA.

It is likely to occur, if the statement of a Cleveland paper be correct, that the Council has adopted a resolution for tearing up the track and pulling down the bridges of the Railroad Company within the corporate limits. The Mayor, however, it is said, has refused to give his assent to the resolution until he obtains legal advice.

REMARKABLE CASE OF TANTALOGY.

In the course of a debate, one of the opposition charged one of the other party with an ungrammatical use of the word *that*. A counsellor of the offender rose, and addressed the chair: "Mr. President, I feel it my duty to defend my colleague from the charge of false grammar; and in so doing, I shall prove by any grammarian you please that that that that that gentleman used was in strict accordance with every rule of grammatical construction."

JAPANESE VOCAL MUSIC.

A correspondent of the London Times, who joined the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, describing the banquet given on that vessel to Japanese officers, at which the Japanese sang a song, says their singing was more like the roaring of lions with buff coats than anything else he could compare it to.