

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Government, two years since, sent an officer of engineers, Major Woskoboinikoff, to Persia, to make a report on the mineral wealth of the country. The officer examined only the provinces adjacent to the Russian frontiers—viz. Aserbeijan, Gilan, and Mezanderan. In the latter province he discovered on the north of Mount Alburz, and near the coast, excellent mines of coal, of considerable extent, the beds of great depth, and of excellent quality. They were delighted at this discovery in Russia, particularly at Bokou and at Astracan, because the Russian steamboats which make the passage between these two ports have hitherto been supplied with coal from England, of which the transport to Astracan is both difficult and expensive. The Russians, notwithstanding all their searches, have not been able to discover any coal mines either in the Caucasus or in Armenia. The Russian Cabinet made most advantageous offers to the Schah if he would permit the mines of Mezanderan to be worked by Russian engineers on account of the Russian Government. But the Schah and his Grand Vizier, Hadji-Mirza-Agasi, terrified at the idea of seeing a Russian establishment founded in Persia under the protection of Russian bayonets, refused their consent. Count Meden renewed the demand several times, and endeavored to excite the cupidity of the Grand Vizier, by promising him an enormous portion of the produce of the mines. But when Hadji-Mirza-Agasi persisted in his refusal, the Count de Meden received orders to employ threats. The Grand Vizier, having no alternative, replied, "Well, if you wish to take the coal by force, do so; you are stronger than we are." Every one is curious to know what resolution will be adopted at St. Petersburg after this reply.

Ingenious Snuggling at Plymouth.—The contraband dealers in tobacco have just been detected in an attempt to introduce this commodity by a mode which for ingenuity will bear comparison with any of those recently discovered. The sailing packet Zebra, Captain Laurines, from Jersey, commenced discharging her cargo on Saturday, the 14th instant, at the legal quay, Sutton-wharf, Plymouth. Among other goods on her manifest were 13 casks, said to contain pitch. This article is not frequently brought from the islands, and as the casks weighed only $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. instead of the usual average, 4 cwt. to $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., the suspicions of the officers of customs were naturally excited. They, however, very prudently deferred seizing the suspected goods until an owner presented himself at the custom-house. In due course Mr. Christopher John Arrowsmith, the only passenger by the Zebra, came to clear the casks, and he was soon handed over to the civil authorities. On examining the casks, they were each found to contain a small quantity of pitch, surrounding what appeared to be a number of bricks, but these on inspection proved to be tin cases, covered with coarse red paint, mixed with fine gravel or sand. Each case had from $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of unmanufactured tobacco, closely wedged within it; indeed, so closely, that it took six or seven men all of one day to examine the contents of 11 casks. The 13 casks, each having about 41 cases, containing 134 lb., will probably produce 14 or 15 cwt. of tobacco in all. One of the cases has been sent to the Board of Customs. It is supposed that the tobacco was made to assume the form of bricks, to facilitate the transport unsuspectingly from the first place of deposit after landing. The officers concerned in the capture are Mr. Rich, landing-surveyor; Mr. Pobur, tide-surveyor; and Mr. Ramsey, landing-waiter.

Iron Houses.—The late frightful earthquakes in the West Indies, in which the brick and stone-buildings of whole towns have been levelled with the ground, and the wooden ones consumed by the fires which burst out after the overthrow of the other buildings, have drawn the attention of many persons to the advantages of houses constructed of iron, which have been found to stand the shocks of the severest earthquakes uninjured. Some of these iron dwellings have been, in consequence, ordered from Mr. Laycock for different parts of the world. He has now finished a very neat iron cottage, which he has just built for the use of two maiden ladies residing in the island of St. Lucia. It consists of three rooms, each nine feet high, to wit: one room twenty feet by fourteen feet, and two rooms twelve feet by 10 feet. There are six large jealousy windows and two small ones over the front and back doors; these and the floor are the only parts made of wood. There is an inside ceiling of iron in panels, and the roof is in a wrought iron frame, and covered with galvanized plates of iron, with a thin stratum of air between them, an arrangement which will prevent the passing of the solar heat into the interior of the building, at least through the walls, and keep the interior delightfully cool. The weight of the buildings is 14 tons, and the cost rather more than two hundred pounds.—*Liverpool Times*.

The total exports of wine from Oporto in 1844 amounted to 33,946 pipes, of which 25,328 were for Great Britain.

Translations.—It has been said that nothing can be more unlike a good original poem than a literal translation. Yet we must allow that our literal translation of the Psalms gives us a juster idea of the original than the translations of Buchanan and Johnson in Latin, or Merrick's translation in English; though it must be owned that Merrick in some places has hit off the true sense of the Hebrew better than our old venerable translators.—Bishop Lowth's translation of Isaiah, in like manner, is preferable to any poetical version that can be given of that sublime and poetical prophet.—*Classical Journal*.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE.



RULERS DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 50, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 12, 1845.

Method of Making Artificial Marble.—The artificial marble, with which the palace of Munich is adorned, and which is esteemed more than natural marble, for which it is frequently mistaken, is made of the common gypsum, first burned in the ordinary way, and afterwards put on the fire again in a copper vessel and suffered to boil, as it will like water, for a long time. When this boiling ceases of itself the matter is taken out, and common colors, such as are used in painting, are mixed with it in various proportions, which, on the wetting it with water and working it in the common manner of plaster of Paris, diffuse themselves and imitate the veins of natural marble.—*The Builder*.

Why is a young lady like a bill of exchange? Because she ought to be settled as soon as she comes to maturity.

Unappreciated Kindness.—Would you like to have a hot crock in your bed this cauld night, mem?" said a good-natured chambermaid of our town to an English lady who had just arrived in Scotland for the first time. "What a' said the lady. "A pig, mem. Shall I put a pig in your bed to keep you warm?" "Leave the room, young woman! Your mistress shall hear of your insolence." "No offence, I hope, mem. It was my mistress that bid me ask, and I am sure she meant it in all kindness." The lady looked Grizzi in the face, and saw at a glance that no insult was intended, but she was quite at a loss to account for the proposal. She was aware that Irish children sleep with pigs on the earthen floors of the cabins, but this was far more astonishing. Her curiosity was now aroused, and she said in a milder tone, "Is it common in this country, my girl, for ladies to have pigs in their beds?" "And gentlemen, too, mem, sometimes, when the weather's cauld." "But you would not, surely, put the pig between the sheets?" "If you please, mem, it will do you maist good there. I'll stell the mouth o't tightly, and tie it up in a poke." "Do you sleep with a calf between you?" said the Cockney lady. "Na, mem, you're joking now," said Grizzi, with a broad grin, "we lie on the tap o't!"—*Dumfries Herald*.

At the meeting held at the Thatched-house on Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Osborne said—

"Of this he was morally certain, that no education, no churches, no schools, no industry on the part of the clergy in their efforts to raise the poor, could be of any avail, or produce any effect, until they had the power of rearing their families in comfort. That was the first step in their salvation. When he saw the poor in such a state that several persons of all ages and of different sexes might be found sleeping in the same room—when the bodies of the dead lay for days by the side of the living, because there was no room to which to remove them—when he saw such things as these, he was tempted to ask whether, in trying to educate the minds of the poor, we were not forgetful of the fact that he who would legislate for the public good, by seeking to promote industry and morality, must ensure that for whom he would legislate were in a condition to earn their bread by their labor. [Hear, hear.] In vain would you try to call forth decency or industry, when the utmost amount of it bestowed by the poor man would not suffice to procure him bread. The poor were too often blamed for vices which were forced on them by their misery."

The Sermon on the Mount.—Longman & Co.—To this small volume most of our recent observations on the *Illuminated Calendar*, issued from the same press, are equally applicable. The arabesque flower borders of the pages are from the same beautiful lithographic process, the colors of the designs being worked from separate blocks in succession with surprising accuracy, the darker shades, we presume, preceding; but of this there is no trace, or certainly none perceptible by the naked eye; and the manuscript portions—for to distinguish them from MSS. is almost impossible—are ennobled in loveliness.—The only part of this book finished by hand is a chaste and appropriate vignette illustration, by Boxall. To say that this little volume is worthy of the subject enshrined in its pages—that divinest of divine compositions—would be impious indeed; but we hesitate not to affirm, that the effort to do such honor as is here humbly attempted, and successfully performed, is in the highest degree praiseworthy. The binding is admirably adapted to the character of the work; and, taken altogether, this book is a gem issued in a shape so complete, that it might adorn the choicest shelves in the collections of a Roxburgh or a Grenville; or, which is still better, be carried next the heart by the most earnest and devout.

Progress of the Printing Press.—We have lying before us a little vocabulary of 14 pages, being the first attempt at printing on the island of Fernando, and the work of the Rev. Mr. Merrick, Baptist missionary there; who, having procured some English type, has printed this vocabulary for the use of the natives in learning English. It is printed only on one side of the paper, and, on the whole, is a very creditable first attempt. It seems that, in the native language, or dialect, the long and short sounds of the vowels are the same as on the continent of Europe. G is always hard; a single H is never sounded, but HH marks the aspirate; and KW is sounded as QU in equal. *Obassi* signifies God; *bubi*, sin; *molima*, mind, soul, or spirit; *lingam*, to love. With this book we received another, "The Adezyah Vocabulary, for the Use of Schools in Western Africa," by John Clarke, and printed at Falmouth, Jamaica, last year, for the use of the Baptist mission. Father, in this dialect, is *Bo-yem*, or *In-ta*; mother, *Em-mi*; the great spirit, *Al-e-hun-du*; the good spirit, *Du-pe*; bad spirit, *Mo-o*; man, *Bu-bi*; woman, *Wa-di*.—*Manchester Guardian*.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

To the People of the Lake Country and Mississippi Valley.
no. II.

These Lake measures must be carried. Their importance has not been felt only because the question of lake defences has not been seriously considered. Talk about national defences, and the public mind at once is turned to the seaboard. It should be directed to the lakes as well.

There is not a man within the reach of the public press who has not heard of the importance of the Island of Cuba in a military point of view. Public attention has been directed to it time and again since the purchase of Florida. Every one sees and appreciates the commanding position of that island with regard to the naval defences of the Gulf. In the hands of an imbecile nation, as at present, it can do us no hurt; but it overlooks too closely those vast interests on the Mexican Gulf for this country ever to be indifferent as to its ownership. If there be any cause which the people at large have tacitly, but clearly, nevertheless, marked out for the Government, it is that it should never permit that island to fall into the hands of our chief rival.

Any serious attempt on the part of Great Britain to possess herself of Cuba would lead to instant war? And why? Because it would give her a dangerous ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico. But the interests which we have at stake on the Gulf are not one whit more important than those of the lakes. The lake towns outnumber, many times over, our cities on the Gulf. If no single one of them may vie in commercial importance and wealth with New Orleans, yet there is Oswego and Geneva, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Erie, Sandusky, Huron, Toledo, and Detroit, with Michigan City, Saginaw, Chicago, Milwaukee, and hundreds of thriving lake villages, where national defence is as weak, life as dear, and the integrity of America so sacred as it is possible for them to be in the two patriotic little Gulf towns of Mobile and Pensacola. Great as is the commerce of the Gulf, that of the Lakes is quite equal to it in value. Yet if England owned Cuba, Key West, and the Tortugas, and held all the Florida reefs; if she were to exhaust art in fortifying them, and strengthening herself there; if she had chains stretched across Old Providence channel and the Narrows of Bimini, her ascendancy, with all these advantages on the Gulf, would not be as complete, her means of annoyance would not be as great, nor her powers to injure us as extensive, as they now are on the lakes by reason of her ship canals. Through these she can send her fleets, and penetrate with them into the very heart of the country; and it is not in the power of this Government to make so much as a show of resistance against her so doing. If she held the Florida Pass we could even then, dispute with her the command of the Gulf; for, with the advantage of those Western naval improvements which are already on foot, we could put forth on the Gulf that powerful naval strength with which the West is endowed, and which I wish so much to develop. Not so on the Lakes. The only entrance from them to the sea is in the hands of England; she holds it beyond dispute. Her canal locks are stronger than bars and bolts of iron. But there is naval strength in the West sufficient to withstand them; yet the ability is wanting on our part to put it forth. It is locked up, and nothing but a ship canal from the Mississippi can bring it out.

There need be, in the lake country, no fear of invasion by an army in the most furious war. The countries of Europe may be occupied and overrun by armies, but the West never can be, except on the immediate borders of the lakes.

Countries in which the possession of arms by the peasantry is illegal, may be successfully invaded. Not so in our Western country. In it, from boyhood, every one has had arms in his hands; all are patriotic, brave, and "fond of fight." The army that should attempt invasion here would find a fort in every tree, and meet resistance from every bush.

Our population is too dense, internal improvements too numerous, and the facilities on our part for concentrating land forces at any point are too great, for any serious attempt at invasion with land forces. We have nothing in war to dread

on the lakes but from ships. We can be attacked in that quarter by no other means, and our defences, therefore, must be essentially naval.

I wish to impress the people of this region with just ideas as to their vulnerability in war, by reason of John Bull's ships and ship canals. They give him command of the lakes; for none will deny that he can send there ill-famed fleets from the sea faster than we can equip others from the forest. With them, he could destroy your commerce, burn your towns, lay waste and ravage your lake country, without resistance. Here to-day, and there to-morrow, he makes a demonstration with his fleet upon one of your towns, and before you can collect your heavy land forces to hold him in check, his swiftfooted vessels of war are despatched with the rapidity of steam, or upon the wings of the wind, to some new point to attack.

Invasion by ships is most to be dreaded. This country has once been invaded. *Fas est.* Let us not be so reckless as to forget the lessons taught us in the school of experience but thirty years ago on the Chesapeake bay.

"For a long time," says Seybert, in his Annals, written just after the war, "the majority of the people of the United States were opposed to an extensive and permanent naval establishment, and the force authorized by the Legislature, until very lately, was intended for temporary purposes. A navy was considered to be beyond the financial means of our country; and it was supposed the people would not submit to be taxed for its support. Our brilliant success in the late war has changed the public sentiment on this subject; many persons who formerly opposed the navy, now consider it as an essential means for our defence. The late transactions on the border of the Chesapeake bay cannot be forgotten; the extent of that immense estuary enabled the enemy to sail triumphant into the interior of the United States. For hundreds of miles along the shores of that great bay our people were insulted; our towns ravaged and destroyed; a considerable population was teased and irritated; depredations were hourly committed by an enemy who could penetrate into the bosom of the country without our being able to molest him whilst he kept on the water. By the time a sufficient force was collected to check his operations in one situation, his ships had already transported him to another, which was feeble, and offered a booty to him. An army could make no resistance to this mode of warfare; the people were annoyed, and they suffered in the field only to be satisfied of their inability to check those who had the dominion upon our waters. The inhabitants who were in the immediate vicinity were not alone affected by the enemy; his operations extended their influence to our great towns on the Atlantic coast; domestic intercourse and internal commerce were interrupted, whilst that with foreign nations was in some instances suspended. The Treasury documents for 1814 exhibit the phenomenon of the State of Pennsylvania not being returned in the list of the exporting States. We were not only deprived of revenue, but our expenditures were very much augmented. It is probable the amount of the expenditures incurred on the borders of the Chesapeake would have been adequate to provide naval means for the defence of those waters: the people might then have remained at home, secure from depredation, in the pursuit of their tranquil occupations." The expenses of the Government, as well as of individuals, were very much augmented for every species of transportation. Every thing had to be conveyed by land carriage. Our communication with the ocean was cut off. One thousand dollars were paid for the transportation of each of the thirty-two pounder cannon from Washington to Lake Ontario for the public service. Our roads became almost impassable, from the heavy loads which were carried over them. These facts should induce us, in times of tranquility, to provide for the national defence, and execute such internal improvements as cannot be effected during the agitations of war."

England could annoy us as much on the Lakes now as she did on the Chesapeake then. From the first month after the beginning of a war until its close, not only would Pennsylvania exhibit the phenomenon of being returned as a State without lake commerce, but New York, and Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois, and Michigan, and Iowa, would also do the same. The lake commerce of these States cannot be protected in war unless we have a ship canal from the waters of the Mississippi. We are obliged to have this canal, and if the people of the West will only back me in the matter, it shall be dug.

HARRY BLUFF, U. S. N.

The N. Y. Express says:—"Bishop De Laney, of the Western Diocese of New York, has refused to ordain a candidate for orders on the application and recommendation of the standing committee of this Diocese, with the consent of the Bishop of New York, 'so far as they can canonically consent.' The trustees of the Episcopal Fund decided, on the 11th instant, to pay the Bishop the income of the 3d of January last, but took no action on the question of the payment to the time subsequent."

THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 27th ultimo says: "The remarks which we have lately copied from the *"Texas National Register,"* bitterly denounce the manner and terms upon which it was proposed by Mr. Brown's resolution (that which passed the House of Representatives) to admit Texas into the Union. We perceive that some of our contemporaries are under the impression that the addition made by the Senate to that resolution (by including in it Mr. Benton's proposition as an alternative) will make the resolution 'for the annexation of Texas' more palatable to the Government of Texas than it would have been in its original form.—This impression, we presume, is an entirely erroneous one. We have before us the Texas official gazette (the "Register") of March 1—some days prior to the time the news of the action of the House of Representatives on Mr. Brown's resolution reached Texas—which gazette contains a column or two of bitter commentary upon Mr. Benton's proposition, elicited by its first presentation to the Senate. To give our readers a taste of the quality of this commentary, and to show how little likely Mr. Benton's amendment is to make the resolution more acceptable in that quarter, we make the following extract from that commentary:

FROM THE TEXAS "NATIONAL REGISTER" OF MARCH 1.

Mr. BENTON'S NEW BILL.—This bill provides that a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, shall be admitted into the Union, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texian territory to the States, shall be agreed upon by the two Governments. This agreement is to be effected, if at all, by means of new "missions, negotiations, etc." and its terms are to be settled by treaty to be referred to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

This proposition bears the impress of that extraordinary ingenuity and artful policy characteristic of the genius of the great statesmen who originated it. Opposition to immediate annexation upon any terms; and uncompromising hostility toward the annexation of Texas with her claimed and legitimate boundaries, is his avowed doctrine. With mercantile precision this bill is regularly labelled "ANNEXATION," in characters sufficiently conspicuous to be read by all Texas. This delightful password is intended to secure its acceptance by this nation! It is a word of cabalistic power; and in the delirium of joy produced by its golden syllables, the people are to hail with enthusiasm the applause of the *delusive shadow* thus exhibit to the eye, and approve the measure without caution or examination. The American politicians but act consistently and naturally when they count upon such talismanic effects to be produced by the use of that magic word. They judge us by the spirit evinced by our renewed applications, and the meekness with which we have submitted to their repeated rejections. They judge us by the success which followed from its adoption as the party rallying-cry in their late Presidential canvass. It has secured the election of Mr. Polk—operating with lunar efficacy upon the tide of popular feeling; and if its pervading virtues can be preserved by keeping the measure in a proper state of suspense and agitation, it may, in like manner, secure the election of Mr. Benton as his successor. That word has had power to breathe into one Presidential statue the breath of official life. Its effects, both in Texas and the United States, have been alike electric and tremendous. Its value, therefore, is inestimable to the aspirant who can appropriate and wield it.

To accomplish these purposes, nothing could be more happily conceived and adapted than this bill; and, notwithstanding its specious aspect, we must look somewhat deeper into its contents. Alas! its beauty is but skin deep—*nulla fides in fronde!*

We ask for annexation: it promises us "missions, negotiations, etc." To determine the purpose of this "etc." we must doubtless have recourse to the authority of Lord Coke, who, in treating upon a similar abbreviation in "Littleton's Tenuis," says: "It always meaneth some matter of excellent learning, which ought in nowise to be omitted by the student."

We repeat our humble request for annexation: the bill declares, in reply—when a state of suitable extent and boundaries shall be formed out of your Republic; when, in the process of negotiations, the terms and conditions of its admission shall be settled; when your remaining territory, after carving out this State, shall be ceded to the United States; when, after years of protracted diplomatic correspondence, costing each Government probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars, (as estimated in the bill,) the preliminaries of admission and cession shall be finally at length concluded: *then*—

Of course we shall be annexed.

No: not quite yet. Wait awhile! It is not the first time your over-hasty anticipations have been disappointed. Then, these preliminaries must be reduced to writing, either in the form of a "treaty" or of "articles," as the President may direct. If the former, it must be ratified by two-thirds of the Federal Senate, or it will be a mere nullity! If the latter, these "articles" must be passed into an act by both Houses of the American Congress, or they will be of no effect! Then, in the event of the ratification of such an act, or the final passage of such an act, as the case may be—and not until THEN—will your annexation be consummated!

Curiosity might prompt us to inquire, what President is to give the direction contemplated by the will?—what Senate is to ratify the proposed treaty?—what Congress is to act upon the supposed article? The answer is, the President, Senate, and Congress of the United States. The bill correctly enough implies that, after this Republic shall have run the gauntlet prescribed for her by its provisions, she will be without a President, without a Congress, and without a Government—or that they will exist in name alone! Prostrate at the footstool and subservient to the power of the United States, she would be without the capacity to resist or oppose any conditions or exactions which the latter might see fit to impose or demand.

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