

Production of Wheat in the United States.—The last number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contains an article from the pen of Joseph R. Williams, of Michigan, full of interesting information, founded on official data, in reference to "the production of Wheat in the United States." In the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, under its critical head of "New Books," we find the following abstract of that article, which we recommend to the attention of our readers. Its statement of facts in relation to a Home Market are, especially, entitled to serious consideration:—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

From a tabular estimate of the crops for 1843, it appears that the State of Ohio produces more Wheat than any other State in the Union, viz. 18,786,705 bushels, being nearly one-fifth of the produce of the country.

New York produces the most Barley and Oats, 1,802,982 bushels of the former, or nearly three-fifths of the entire produce, and 24,907,553 bushels of the latter, or more than one-sixth of the whole.

Pennsylvania raises the most Rye and Buckwheat; that is to say, three-eights of the total produce of the former, and nearly one-third of the latter.

Tennessee grows the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, viz. 67,838,477 bushels, or nearly one-seventh of the total produce of the Union.

The new State of Michigan is advancing rapidly in her agricultural career. The first year in which she supported herself without importing wheat was 1838; in 1840, her production was 2,157,108 bushels and in 1843, her crop is estimated at 5,296,271 bushels, being a surplus of nearly three millions of bushels to dispose of abroad.

The crops of Iowa and Wisconsin have trebled since 1840.

Mr. Williams proves, to demonstration, that the great bulk of bread stuffs is consumed in the countries where they are produced.

The annual export of Flour and Wheat from the United States to all countries on the face of the globe, from 1790 to the present time, has not amounted to 4,500,000 bushels annually, and for the last twenty-five years has not amounted to 4,600,000 bushels. Our annual export, therefore, to all the world, is equal to one-twenty-second part of the crop of 1843. Our annual export of these articles to Great Britain is less than one-hundredth part of the crop, being about one quart of bread-stuff annually to each inhabitant of that empire. Of other grains than Wheat, the foreign demand is equal to less than one-three-hundred-and-fiftieth part. Such has been the foreign demand (for our cereal grains) during our whole existence as a nation, never taking off more than a mere fraction of our annual produce; such has it been alike when our tariff laws were relaxed, and when they were most stringent; such has it been when the whole carrying trade of the world was opened to us; such has it been when the South American Republics, struggling for existence, gave us market; such has it been while Europe was debated by the wars of Napoleon; such has it been while starving millions abroad were crying for bread.

Even if the corn laws of England were repealed, and trade was open free, the American farmer could not supply her market until he can place himself on a level with the serfs of Russia and Poland. If he can live as poorly housed and fed as they, if he can endure to go as meanly clad, if he can content himself to have his children grow up around him as ignorant as his cattle, then he can raise wheat and sell it in competition with a European serf. The average price of wheat in the market of New York, for the last thirty years, has been one dollar and thirty cents per bushel, while at the grain-exporting marts of Europe it has been less than one dollar.

What is our Home Market for grain? What has it been? What does it promise to be? We have seen what the Foreign Market is.

The census of the population of the United States in 1840 showed that 781,739 persons were employed in manufactures and trades; and, applying the usual rate of calculation, it is not too high an estimate to say that four millions of people directly and indirectly derive subsistence from manufactures, and, being diverted from the production of grain, become consumers. At the too low estimate of five bushels each, (it is in reality nearer seven,) these four millions of persons consume twenty millions of bushels of wheat annually—more than four times the annual export to Great Britain! The single State of Massachusetts is a better market for flour than all the world besides. General Jackson, in his memorable letter to Doctor Coleman in 1824, said—"Take from agriculture six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes."—The truth of the assertion is now fully verified in the case of Massachusetts. Our principle customers from abroad are Great Britain, Brazil, and Cuba. Massachusetts supplies a market doubly or trebly as good as the first. New Jersey purchases from other States twice as much as Brazil. A single round of the whale fishery ships furnishes a superior market to Cuba; and no other Power or Dominion on the face of the globe consumes one half as much of our bread-stuffs as the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Williams adopts the injunction of Mr. Jefferson to "place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist;" and says "that unlimited capacity for manufactures exists throughout that region which threatens to glut our whole people with bread stuffs." He reasons to prove the propriety of establishing manufactures in the West, instead of on the Atlantic shores,

and says, "if well developed lungs will breathe in a wholesome atmosphere, the West will finally manufacture."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Repeal of the British duty on Raw Cotton.

After a longer interval than usual, we have received London dates to the 3d of March. Politically, the intelligence is unimportant. The most interesting piece of information to the people of the United States is the advance in the price of cotton, consequent upon the abolition, by the British government, of the comparatively light duty heretofore levied upon that article. We anticipated the ultimate repeal of this duty, from the energetic and unanimous remonstrances of the British manufacturers against its longer continuance—though it has come to pass rather sooner than we expected. This is a boon to the American cotton grower, for which he is indebted, not to the growing popularity of Free Trade doctrines abroad, nor to their influence upon our own legislation, but, strange as it may seem, to the direct and acknowledged effects of our own Tariff, under the operation of which our cotton manufacturers have grown up to be successful competitors with their British rivals in all the great markets of the world—producing an article of better quality than the British looms, and at the same time selling it for a less price, not only within the limits of the United States, where the American goods enjoy the benefit of the protective duty, but in other countries, where the rival fabrics stand upon an equal footing in all respects. To the Tariff then, are we indebted, first, for the reduction in the price of cotton fabrics particularly those of a coarser quality; and secondly, as the necessary consequence of that reduction of price, for the repeal of the British duty on the raw material.

In the Virginian of the 3d of February last, we adverted to the extensive and earnest agitation of this question in Great Britain by the leading manufacturers, who to use the language of one of them, (Mr. R. H. Gregg, of Manchester,) declared that "coarse English goods had been excluded from the American market by the very low price at which they were produced by the Americans themselves," while of the quantity carried to China and to the South American markets, fully one-half consisted of the American fabrics, which had driven the British goods from the field! They alleged that this formidable competition could only be arrested by repealing the British duty on raw cotton, and thereby depriving their American rivals of the advantage they possessed of being able to procure the raw material on the spot, and free of duty. This argument has had, as we supposed it would have, decisive weight with the British Ministry; and our raw cotton henceforth goes into the ports of that kingdom free of duty—a concession made not to the arguments of the free trade party, but to the necessities of her own suffering manufacturers. In other words, the repeal of the duty on raw cotton is dictated by the same motives which induce Great Britain to adhere to her Corn Laws—and that motive is the protection of her own interests and the destruction, if possible, of a formidable rival, which has grown up in despite of her immense advantages—her long established and wealthy establishments, her unemployed capital, her cheap labor, and mature skill—to contend successfully with the same barrenness will continue to exist among us.

All no doubt recollect that it has been the general opinion of the Locofofo party that it is unconstitutional for Congress to appropriate money for Internal Improvements by the General Government, and that this same party abused the Whigs whenever an opportunity offered, because they appropriated money for this purpose in 1841. Well, the last Congress, containing a majority of fifty or sixty of the Democracy, passed a bill appropriating two millions of dollars for Internal Improvements in the West! Such are the professions of the democracy—they oppose every thing of this kind and hold it up to the People while seeking their votes, but when they get safely ensconced in Congress, they have no scruples about appropriating large sums of money for the very object which they so vehemently denounced as unconstitutional, and as nothing more than a cunning scheme for robbing one section of the country for the purpose of enriching another. Now we do not wish to be understood as objecting to this appropriation of the last Congress, but allude to the subject merely to show the People, how little the Locofofo leaders regard their promises made while they were before them as candidates. Such hypocrisy and double-dealing, we sincerely despise.

portion of it, just as the American planter is injured by duties upon his products, and benefitted by their repeal.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C., April 19, 1845.

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. KERR, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

Things Coming Right at Last.

We learn from the *Richmond (Va.) Compiler*, that a company has been formed in that City, to manufacture woolen goods on a large scale, and that the Broadmeadow Steel Manufacturing Company has also been organized. May they meet with that success which such undertakings richly deserve. This is the course for the South to pursue. It is much better to make such things than to be always dependant upon others for them. By this means, we not only keep our money at home, and thereby always have an abundance in circulation, but give employment to many who would otherwise, in all probability be in idleness, and in want of enough to eat and wear, because we have been too much in the *habit* (of we say *habit*, for it is nothing more, since it is sufficiently proven, that we can manufacture nearly all such articles, as cheap as they can be bought at the North, or in Europe,) going abroad for such things. And since it is so obvious, that we can by encouraging such establishments, in our midst, increase our wealth and better the condition of many of our fellow-beings, let us as good citizens, knowing our own interests, do all we can to foster and protect them in their infancy. One good Cotton or Wool Factory, is worth more to the South than all the long-winded and non-sensical speeches, that can be made in a year, by those who advocate Free Trade. And if the Southern people desire to see the South prosper they must go into this business as the North have done, and until they turn their attention to it in good earnest, they need not expect a change for the better, but the same want of life and activity—the same barrenness will continue to exist among us.

All no doubt recollect that it has been the general opinion of the Locofofo party that it is unconstitutional for Congress to appropriate money for Internal Improvements by the General Government, and that this same party abused the Whigs whenever an opportunity offered, because they appropriated money for this purpose in 1841. Well, the last Congress, containing a majority of fifty or sixty of the Democracy, passed a bill appropriating two millions of dollars for Internal Improvements in the West! Such are the professions of the democracy—they oppose every thing of this kind and hold it up to the People while seeking their votes, but when they get safely ensconced in Congress, they have no scruples about appropriating large sums of money for the very object which they so vehemently denounced as unconstitutional, and as nothing more than a cunning scheme for robbing one section of the country for the purpose of enriching another. Now we do not wish to be understood as objecting to this appropriation of the last Congress, but allude to the subject merely to show the People, how little the Locofofo leaders regard their promises made while they were before them as candidates. Such hypocrisy and double-dealing, we sincerely despise.

DEATH OF YOUNG COLEMAN.

The Albany Advertiser in speaking of the death of this young gentleman, says: "The tidings will break upon the world like the startling notes of his wonderful instrument. He had just brought to perfection his Aeolian Attachment, with which to fill the world with sweet harmonies, when he was summoned away from earth to join in the nobler anthems of heaven. He had just returned from Europe, where he had received the applause of the first musicians of the age, and a munificent reward for his ingenuity, when he was called away to share in the richer treasures of the skies. Obed M. Coleman departed this life at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at half past 6 P. M., after an illness of one week, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a dutiful son, an affectionate brother and a warm hearted friend. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and died expressing his confidence in Jesus Christ, the sinner's only Saviour. His last moments were peaceful, and his breath died away gently as the faint murmurs of the Aeolian lyre. His disease was the mumps and measles combined."

DECISION ON THE LICENSE LAW.

The Madisonian, (the organ of John Tyler,) while acting as President of the United States, has ceased to exist, and is now numbered among "the things that were." The announcement of its decease is made by the editor in the paper of the 10th instant. Theophilus Fisk and Jesse E. Dow, have purchased the establishment, and on the first of May next, they will publish a new paper to be called "*The Constellation*." We shall miss the Madisonian.

There was a verdancy says the Baltimore Patriot about it that was refreshing. There was a greenness in it that was pleasant and grateful to the wearied eye. It is a pity that it should have died.

The Washington Constitution announces the change in the *Globe* office. He says: "We believe it is generally understood that the *Globe* establishment is about to pass into the hands of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of the "Richmond Enquirer," and Mr. Heiss, formerly of the "Nashville Union."

This is to be the organ then of the Administration. But the new paper of Messrs. Fisk and Dow will strive hard to secure the public printing, and contest the election of Ritchie and Heiss as printers to Congress, most earnestly. The probabilities are that the *Globe* and *Constellation* will have a hard struggle for the ascendancy, during their existence; and, to some extent, make up for the loss which the public have sustained by the premature death of John Jones' Madisonian, in the way of amusement.

We must inform "Egom" that we cannot publish his letter until we know the author. If we knew any thing of the circumstance related, the case would be different; and if it be true why should any one be afraid or ashamed to tell it? We will wait for an answer from the author of "Egom."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

LOCOFOCOISM ROUTED: A Whig Governor—A Whig Legislature and Whig Delegation to Congress!

The Election in this State took place on the 7th instant for Governor, Members of Congress, Legislature, and other State officers. Notwithstanding the late defeat of the Whigs for the Presidency and other discouragements, the Whigs of this gallant State have given Locofocoism another death-blow! They have swept the entire State!—re-electing Governor Baldwin, and a large majority of Whigs in both branches of the Legislature. Better than all, the whole delegation to the next Congress is Whig.

The Whig majority for Governor will be about two thousand. Last year there was no choice by the people, and the Whig Governor was elected by the Legislature.

The names of the Whigs elected to Congress are James Dixon, S. D. Hubbard, J. A. Rockwell, and Truman Smith.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

Havemeyer, Locofofo, has been elected Mayor of N. York by a majority of about 6,000 over Harper, the Native American candidate. Harper was 2705 ahead of Selden, Whig. Such was the hostility of the Whigs to Nativeism, says the Tribune, that hundreds of Whigs voted for Havemeyer, to insure its defeat. The Whigs have elected their tickets in two Wards, and the Locofofos have carried the rest, leaving nothing to the Natives.

THE MORMONS.—It would seem from late accounts received from Nauvoo, the Mormon city, that there is considerable reason to fear, that farther difficulties with this deluded people will yet take place.—It appears that the Sheriff of Hancock, Illinois, lately arrested a man named Elliott, who had been taken up and tried at Nauvoo, not long since, charged with being concerned in the murder of Jo. Smith and his brother, but escaped before the Sheriff could commit him to prison. Elliott has made application for a Writ of habeas corpus, and it is likely he will be set at liberty. Two men were also arrested in Nauvoo a few days ago, one for swearing falsely in the case of Elliott, and the other in compliance with requisition of the Governor of Iowa, both of whom were rescued from the Officers by the faithful Mormons, tending to diminish the amount of trade as well as the security of the re-payment of the supposed loan, renders the whole story as ridiculously false, as the Whig measure of annexation adopted fraudulently by the democracy.

In this revived story of British influence it is easy to detect the harping of the notorious Duff Green, sounded on the same key with his old song of bargain and corruption—British Gold-Tariff, Tariff—State Rights or Nullification.—He now manufactures a British party in Texas, headed by ex-President Houston, to nullify annexation and promote abolition; and with a constant propensity to return to his former occupation of *bullock*ing, he attempts to drive and sell the Texans as if they were fat cattle.

Thirdly. The Administration is taxing to the uttermost the powers of the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, (powers by the way more overrated than those of any man of note in the nation,) in an attempt to vindicate towards foreign States, the conduct of the United States in relation to annexation.

The annexation of Texas by John Ross, does not appear to be so well relished by the Texans as was anticipated; the Land speculators and stock-jobbers, who Captain Tyler attempted so highly to favor by his secret Treaty, are not so well pleased nor so essentially profited by the terms of the joint resolution as they were by the terms of the rejected Treaty. Strong objections are made to the measure here as well as in Texas, on the ground that the resolution does not provide for the payment of the public debt, secure its nominal value nor guarantee the Land grants; a grievous disappointment to the Land-sharks and Stock-brokers.—Anticipating the now probable result of this measure, that is its rejection by the people of Texas, the Locofofos are attempting to cast the odium of its failure on their opponents, by averring it to be a Whig measure which Locofofo sagacity could not foresee the consequence of, although the party had determined to pass it up on any terms, while they had the power to do so now or never. Now, in order to force this matter forward and make annexation certain, never allowing time for sober reflection, the exploded story of British influence is revived, Texas is threatened with the terrors of abolition, for that the British Ministry offers a loan of five millions at very low interest, to free the slaves and establish free trade. This tale is so highly improbable in itself as to preclude all doubt of its falsehood, and all doubt of the design with which it has been revived. Supposing Texas to contain a population of three hundred thousand, the sum of five millions would be the utmost value of the exports for any one year, and more than the value of their imports, being the amount of sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents for each individual; about four times the average amount of individual consumption of foreign goods in the United States for the year 1844. It is scarcely possible for any calculating trader, much less a British Minister of Foreign Affairs to make such an erroneous calculation! To pay the whole value of the import trade in advance and then give its value in exchange as it shall progress in the course of trade, is an idea only worthy of an idiot: a more liberal free trade than any free trader is likely to give, in support of the most visionary system of free trade ever conceived in the brain of the most extravagant theorist. Then adding the emancipation of the Slaves, tending to diminish the amount of trade as well as the security of the re-payment of the supposed loan, renders the whole story as ridiculous as the Whig measure of annexation adopted fraudulently by the democracy.

Without further preface then I state as certain—First, that a sort of agent has been sent to Mexico to feel about as to whether there be any chance, or any mode of resuming diplomatic intercourse with that country. This person whose position more resembles that of a spy than of an authorized commissioner, is of a character to be avowed or disavowed at pleasure, and according to circumstances. His name is PARROTT, a Virginian by birth. Secondly. Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, late P. M. General, whom the papers chronicle as on his way with his family to Kentucky, is in fact on his way to Texas, as confidential agent of the administration, to aid the *Charge d' Affaires*, Mr. Donelson, in persuading the authorities and people of Texas to accept the terms of annexation offered by the joint resolution.

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FROM CHINA.

By an arrival at New York from Hong Kong, dates to the 17th December have been received. There are further complaints of the frequency of piracies in the Chinese seas, and a good deal of sickness prevailed among the British troops.

The following paragraphs are copied from Bomhay papers:

"A fearful accident occurred at Indore on the 14th instant. Several thousands of Brahmins had been assembled at the Palace to receive gifts at the festival of Gunputtee. They were simultaneously descending a staircase in crowds, when the structure gave way, and in the rush and crash which ensued one hundred and ninety-four lives were lost."

"On the 2d ultimo, Tanquewalla, a small town on the river Gambia, was stormed by a column of about 200 baboons, who assailed the natives with great ferocity, biting and pelting with sticks and stones in their daring attempt to carry off what provisions they could find in the village. The inhabitants made a stout counter assault with cutlass and musket, more deadly weapons than the monkeys could command. In a running contest, nearly 100 were captured, and since sold; several are here, and seem by their antics to have already forgot the old cause of their captivity."

THE GRAVE YARD.—We cannot but add our feeble tribute of praise to those whose pious care has been devoted so skillfully and tastefully to the protection and adornment of the resting place of the dead in our community. Absence from town had prevented our making those improvements which have called forth the admiration of several correspondents, until a day or two ago, when we were enabled to follow the hundreds who have daily wended their way to the beautiful spot, which is now made to develop natural beauties not inferior to those which have rendered Mount Auburn at Boston, and Laurel Hill at Philadelphia, so celebrated. We cannot command the means to contribute so much of Art to their embellishment; but much has been done, and much more will yet be done, in this work of affection of piety, and of patriotism. In the name of the community, we most heartily thank the Mayor and Board of Commissioners, not only for what they have actually done and intend to accomplish, but because we feel that their work is to form a new era with all the improvements calculated to beautify our really lovely town will not stop at the Grave Yard; but that the example will be followed until Fayetteville shall become as remarkable for the exhibition of neatness and taste, as it already is for the predominance of the more essential virtues.—*Fay. Obs.*

We have copied the above article chiefly for the purpose of calling the attention of the citizens of Salisbury to the condition of our Grave Yards. All of us know how much they are neglected. It is wrong. The feeling heart is caused to ache as the eyes range over them and we strive, almost in vain, to catch a glimpse of the humble resting place of a valued friend or beloved relative, nearly hid from view by the thick growth of broom-sedge, fescue or weeds. A little labor would render our Grave Yards pleasant looking places, and it would afford a sad but exquisite enjoyment to those having friends buried in them to make them their promenading grounds. We think the *Ladies* could have something done on this subject if they were to set their heads to it. If they say it must be done it will be done.

A Large Fish.—A wagon passed through Town on Thursday last, in which was a Sturgeon. Its weight was said to be about 200 pounds, and length eight feet. It was caught in the Pee Dee river.