

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston late on Tuesday night, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th instant.

The steamer Great Britain, Captain Hosken, left Liverpool on the 22d ultimo for New York, with one hundred and eighty-five passengers, and on the same night she went ashore at Rathmullin, in Dundrum Bay, coast of Ireland.

The royal marriage in Spain forms the most prominent point of discussion in the European journals. The London Times and the Morning Chronicle protest in strong terms against the Montpensier union with the Infant of Spain.

In Ireland every means are being taken to find the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them food elsewhere; nevertheless there have been some famine riots in various parts of Ireland.

There had been large sales of cotton, and prices, if any thing, were a shade higher. The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant, and at rapidly advancing prices.

Wilmer and Smith caution their friends in this country against wild speculation, as the money and enterprise of England will find and bring food from every corner of the earth if necessary.

The news from the Continent is not important.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news by the extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, was published by the morning papers of Tuesday. The intelligence is of little importance. A variety of reports are in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the northwest frontier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. SEPTEMBER 26.—The sales of the week are 72,810 bales, 28,000 of which were American, taken on speculation.

OCTOBER 1.—The sales since Friday are 35,000 bales—15,000 on speculation. No material alteration in prices, but the market has become dull since the receipt of last advices from the United States by the Britannia.

OCTOBER 3.—Sales 7,000—of which 3,000 were on speculation. No change in prices. The market closed steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

OCTOBER 3.—Prices continue to advance. From the 18th to the 25th ultimo there was an active trade in Wheat and Flour. At our market of yesterday the sales of old wheat were extensive. Irish flour, being scarce, would bring rather higher prices.

PROVISION MARKET.

OCT. 3.—Beef does not command the ready sale it did a month since. Pork is in small supply, and the demand not so active as anticipated. The whole of the Government contract was taken on the 24th ultimo, 18,000 tierces at an average of £7 13s and 7d.

ENGLISH ANNEXATION OF NORWAY.—The New York Tribune, in a significant article upon the "Canada Navigation Lines," says that if they are invaded, the protection on North American timber will go by the board, and the market of England be lost forever; and then adds the following paragraph, which may, in some future year, be worthy of remembrance:

"Have any of the free traders of Canada ever reflected on the abundant excellence, and proximity of the timber of the Baltic and Norway? Have they ever cast their eyes on the map and discovered that the Southern part of Norway is only three hundred miles from Newcastle? Are they aware that Norway, disliking the Swedish sceptre, would, with small encouragement and the free admission of her timber, unite her destinies with England? Have they ever touched the heart of a true Norwegian on that chord? Do they know what a fine and noble people the Norwegians are—what apt scholars—how open to civilization—and if enriched with British trade, what active consumers they would become of British manufactures? Do they know that the seamen of Norway are among the best of the world? and that if Norway and England be once under one crown, the sinewy arms of the northmen and inexhaustible resources of their forests will give England the dominion of the seas for another century? And finally, do the free traders of Canada suppose that there are not in England people with sagacity enough to look thus far into the future? Canada must now, undoubtedly, assert her best energies and act with wisdom."

The crop of Indian Corn in the West, for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 of bushels. The crop of Wheat will exceed 140,000,000 of bushels, which would produce equal to 29,000,000 barrels of flour.

THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY.

We observe in certain quarters a disposition to cavil at the easy terms granted by General Taylor to the Mexican forces after the storm and capture of Monterey; nor is that disposition confined either to a particular party or to civilians alone. It has penetrated to the very ranks of the army under his command, who are represented by the letter-writers as quite mortified at the General's leniency, and even indignant that their prey should be allowed to escape them. In reply to this, it is only necessary to say, that the soldier is, in general, but little qualified to judge of the manner in which a campaign should be conducted. In actual battle his only thought or at least his only duty, is to fire his piece at the command of his officer, to load and discharge his cannon, to resist a charge of the enemy, and, in general, to obey orders without caring what they are, and without looking to the consequences that may result from carrying them into effect. He knows nothing of what is done, except what falls under his own immediate eye. We once asked an old British sailor to give us some idea of the battle of Trafalgar, in which he had been engaged. His reply was, that all he knew was, that before the battle he saw a vast number of ships, friends and enemies; that the firing commenced, and afterwards he was so blinded by smoke and so much engaged with the gun to which he was attached, that he knew nothing until the battle was over.

So, in a less degree, we presume, it is with the soldier in the ranks. He cannot estimate, nor has he the opportunity to enquire, into the motives of the commander; and without the possession of such knowledge it is impossible that he should form a proper judgment.

Of far less value, even than theirs, is the judgment of those who discuss military tactics before a snug fire at home, or with their feet under the mahogany, after a good dinner and a rich glass of Madeira have inspired them with the sentiments of heroes and patriots. It is easy for such, in imagination, to take more towns than Caesar—to fight more battles than Bonaparte—to demolish kingdoms at a blow—and to raise up others in their place by a word from their mouths. Much more than are they competent to criticise the acts of the greatest military men the world has ever seen, and to decide upon the merits of every military movement. There are many such military critics—many such heroes too—among us. It is cruel to them to deny their country the aid of their mighty genius, and the General of the Army of Occupation the assistance of their invaluable counsel. Let them shake off such unbecoming inaction, and repairing in a body to the Camp of General Taylor, electrify the world by a display of their prowess. Perhaps, if entrusted with a command, they may not be so unfortunate as Mack, who was a great lecturer upon military science—perhaps they may be received by our General with more courtesy than the itinerant lecturer upon the art of killing was by Hannibal.

Laying aside all jesting, however, we see not how General Taylor could have done otherwise than he did. We are not military men, and have not the least tincture of that mania for blood-letting in a legal way, which seems to pervade the whole country. We prefer imitating the critics we have just spoken of, in one particular at least, that of sitting at home by a snug fire, and leaving General Taylor to do our fighting for us. But as every body is criticising we are resolved to have our opinion too, and we give it as above. General Taylor had with him, it must be remembered, but six thousand four hundred men, at the very highest estimate, in the commencement of the battle, and of these at least five hundred had been put hors de combat. In order to guard Monterey and the prisoners, ten thousand in number, he would have been compelled to weaken this little force, by a detachment so large that he could not possibly have marched on Saltillo, a strong town of twelve thousand inhabitants, well fortified, and prepared to offer a resistance, at least as effective as did Monterey. It is supposed, too, that Santa Anna will either march in person, or send a force of fifteen or twenty thousand men to assist in the defence of Saltillo. General Taylor then, with less than six thousand men, is expected to garrison Monterey, to guard ten thousand prisoners, to hold fifteen or twenty thousand men in check, and to storm a strongly fortified city of twelve thousand inhabitants, defended by persons who have just shown that they are far from being deficient either in skill or courage. Such would have been the effect of taking the garrison of Monterey prisoners, and such an achievement, we humbly suggest, never yet fell to the lot of mortal man. Caesar's defeat of an army more than three times his own number, while he kept in check the garrison of Alesia, as numerous as his own army, was a small affair in comparison to it. To the difficulties already enumerated, must be added the certainty of a famine, in that pastoral country, where, we have heard, a man may travel for miles, without meeting with corn enough to feed his horse.

By the present arrangements all these difficulties are avoided. The General has secured a strong point as the base of his future operations, has left his communications perfectly free. This point, the securing of a good base, has always been reckoned a matter of vital importance by great Generals, and the neglect of it has occasioned the destruction of more than one army. We find it sedulously inculcated and practised by all great Generals who have written on military affairs, from Caesar to Napoleon. The latter was extremely careful upon this head in all his campaigns; and Colonel Napier, speaking of him in connection with this very subject, says that so far from being rash and precipitate, as the rapidity of his movements appeared to persons unacquainted with the art to indicate, he was in fact the most cautious of all Generals. Wellington's advance into France in 1814, was founded precisely on this principle. At almost every march he left a strong fortress in his rear, so that defeat would have been comparatively harmless, and the destruction of his army, with any force which the enemy could bring against it, was literally impossible.

Upon this principle—a principle recognised and acted on by all great Generals—has General Taylor proceeded thus far in his march upon the city of Mexico. Matamoros is one strong point, Camargo a second, Monterey a third, and Saltillo will be a fourth. A check can do him little harm—a total defeat will be impossible, knowing that he is supported in the rear, and the enemy, even if victorious, will find the fruits of the last importance to get possession of the can troops, it is impregnable. That was Gen. Taylor's aim, and who can blame him for sacrificing a secondary object to one of such paramount importance to his future operations?

We have noticed likewise, a disposition to set General Worth above General Taylor, in public estimation. There should be no such rivalry between these two great officers. All praise is due to General Worth, for the brilliant discharge of his duty; but yet, it must be recollected, he was acting in a subordinate capacity. It has always been the fate of great generals, to find persons disposed to attribute their brightest achievements to some one about them. Bonaparte's successes were said to be due to Berthier—Wellington's to Picton and Crawford, and, in our own country, Jackson's to Coffee. The truth is, all of these men were admirable officers in their place; and without such, no commander-in-chief can perform any great action. But they were no more entitled to the glory of the achievements which they assisted to bring to their consummation, than the grenadier, who performed his duty in his own sphere, or the dragoon who boldly followed the lead of his officer, into the thickest of the battle. Such is the position of General Worth at present. That he has acted gloriously no one will deny; that he is capable of commanding separately, we do not doubt; that he will ever allow himself to be stirred up to jealousy by his illustrious commander, we do not believe possible.

Richardson Whig.

CHARLES F. MERCER.

Agricultural Convention.—Yesterday morning this Convention met at the Repository of the American Institute in the Park, General Dearborn in the chair.

The Chairman read a report suggesting the propriety of establishing a National Botanical Garden in Florida. The report went on to state that horticultural societies existed in England and France, and that the establishment of such an institution would tend materially to advance the interests of horticulture, particularly in the South.

Gen. Mercer, of Florida, here remarked that he was perfectly conversant with the nature of the soil and climate of Florida. It had peculiarities which did not belong to other States. Its forests never lost their leaves. The orange trees were at one time nipped by frost in April, but in general remained unharmed. After further dwelling upon the vast importance to the United States of establishing such a garden in Florida, he hoped that the matter would be taken up with a becoming degree of public spirit by the country. He thought, from the present state and temper of Congress, that there was nothing to be expected from them. He knew the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate on this subject. What was called "State rights" had an influence with him. He suggested the propriety, therefore, of the people sustaining such an institution by private subscription. For himself, he would gladly give fifty dollars as his own subscription, and he felt assured that one thousand dollars per year would be sufficient to support it. He had become himself a convert on the tariff question, and the opinions he formerly entertained on this subject he was glad his experience induced him to change—an experience of over thirty years. He had formerly been opposed to the tariff altogether, but he was now of a different way of thinking. His views on this subject being changed, he did not hesitate to publicly express them. He did so unhesitatingly. He never accepted office, while in Congress or out of it, and he would not accept any office in the highest gift of the Government. [Applause.] He would cursorily remark, that a visit to Boston, some time ago, where he had been received with unbounded hospitality, first changed his opinions on the question of the tariff. While in that splendid city, and was on the eve of leaving, his friend Nathan Appleton remarked, "Won't you go to Lowell before you leave us, and see the factories?" He (General Mercer) consented to go; and when he did go, he saw the wonderful spectacle of seven thousand girls, and they were all pretty girls, too. [Laughter.] And when he was passing in they all looked up at him, [laughter.] but very suddenly looked down again, perhaps not being much captivated with what they had seen. [Roars of laughter.] He was delighted with the splendid appearance of the factories—so clean, so orderly, so regular, that had he touched the floor with his cambric handkerchief he felt assured it would not receive a soil. He had been in England, at Birmingham, and Manchester, and elsewhere, some forty years ago, and then had an opportunity to see the state of society in that quarter, and his disappointment on witnessing the condition of the laboring classes was great indeed. It was astonishing to him to see how they could live there, in such a state of abject poverty and wretchedness. He had, in some instances, seen some three or four families living together in one basement, and from the general condition of the laboring population, it was difficult to see how they could sustain themselves. He had seen other things. He had seen that, compared with England, they in America had the most decided advantage. Coal, delivered at the mines in America, cost but one cent a bushel; while coal, delivered at the mines in England, cost fourpence; and coal was the premium mobile in England. Then they had the decided advantage in iron, and with these two advantages alone, it was sufficient to sustain the people. He thought the moderate encouragement would be sufficient to sustain this most important and necessary branch of industry. He had heard the sentiments of Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay on this subject, and had heard both condemned for changing their sentiments upon some questions of public policy, on the bank and tariff. In changing his own opinions upon the tariff, he had done so from the experience of some years; he considered the great vice of the Government of the country was its instability; and, as to taking office under the Government, so help him Heaven, he would not accept it. [Applause.]—New York Herald.

Mr. Cabell, Whig, has been elected to Congress over Mr. Kain, the regular Locofoco nominee. Will the party in Congressoust him again?

OUR VICTORIES—THEIR MORAL.

We do believe that the history of politics will be searched in vain to find an example of as prompt retribution for a political offence as has been administered by Pennsylvania to Mr. Polk's administration. The friends of the administration may rack their brains to give reasons, other than the true ones, for their overwhelming defeat in Pennsylvania; but no man who is disposed to give his intellect and his eye-sight fair play, can fail to see and understand, that the dishonest practices and professions of the friends of Mr. Polk in 1844 brought upon them the most annihilating disaster in 1846. The shameless Kane letter, as disgraceful to Mr. Polk who wrote it as to his friends who made use of it—and the unblushing lies of James Buchanan, aided by the systematic frauds practised on the ignorant and unwise, have met their reward, and all good men, we care not to what party they belong, must rejoice at it.

There is, we would fain hope, a moral in this which will not pass unheeded. We hope that those who have heretofore believed that the science of politics is a science of cheater—and that to steal a freeman's vote under a false pretence is to act like a Statesman, will take warning from the recent transactions in Pennsylvania and practise honesty in future, if not for virtue's sake, at least for the sake of "policy."

We fear much, however, that the result in Pennsylvania will induce the Loco Foco party to change their front. They dare not, we believe, maintain openly before the country their principle of free trade, and we shall be prepared to see them bring out a candidate for the Presidency some protective tariff democrat—some such hybrid concern as Mr. Silas Wright, who will be expected to catch the votes of the "strict constructionists" of the South, on the score of his democracy in general, and the votes of the tariff democracy of the North, on the score of his vote for the tariff of 1842 in particular. At the South this vote will be justified—aye, applauded, on the ground of Mr. Wright's recognition of the "great republican doctrine of instruction"—and at the North it will be used to prove Mr. Wright's recognition of the "great republican doctrine of protection to domestic interests."

If the Democracy mean to run fairly upon the great issue of free trade, let them bring out their greatest and ablest advocate—Mr. Calhoun, and let us, by deciding between him and a Whig, settle the question as to what shall be the policy of our government. If Mr. Calhoun shall be elected, we will venture to say for the Whigs of the Union, that they will recognize in that fact a legitimate triumph of the free trade principle—for, we take it, that even Mr. Buchanan would not venture on the lie that John C. Calhoun "was a better tariff man" than Henry Clay, or any other Whig who might be the candidate. We should, therefore, by the election, settle a great question, and we invite the Democracy to settle it in that manner. Will they do it?—Pet. Intelligencer.

How a Factory Hurts the Farmer.—The free trade friends of the farmer are ever telling him how much he would be improved were the factories stopped and he allowed to buy where he can buy the cheapest. We have at last some figures to present upon this subject, which are of interest. They relate to Dutchess county, a county that since 1814 has had within its limits a "factory"—that grievous thing for a farmer. The facts we obtain from Hunt's Magazine, but the arrangement is our own.

First let us see the effect of factories at Fishkill, in reducing the taxes of the town. The Mattawean factory, on the creek, in 1840, employed 300 persons, who consumed the produce of the farmers, and paid in taxes from 1825, to 1844, (sixteen years,) \$33,029 18, or an average of \$2000 per year, or the amount paid by 35 farms of 100 acres, which \$2000, is just so much money given to the support of the town, without taking anything from the means of the farmer. The same company, in 1843, bought of the agricultural produce of the county, \$74,684 85, and of the produce of other domestic industry out of the county—\$120,376, or \$195,060 85, worth of agricultural products, or manufactured articles, that in their production gave support to agriculture in other parts of the county. Now we should like to have a free trade tell us how much more the farmers would have got for this \$74,684 85 worth of produce, and how much better off the farmers would have been, had the company not paid a tax equal to that levied on 35 farms of one hundred acres each. After they have figured out the loss sustained by having one factory among them, we will give them another instance.

N. Y. Express.

DENTISTRY.

W. F. BASON, Doctor of Dental Surgery.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth in the neatest manner, and upon the latest and most improved principles; and after twelve years occasional practice, proposes to remove any Tooth with the least possible pain, and with the utmost safety.

Teeth inserted from one to an entire set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases when it is applicable.

A Diploma from the College of Dental Surgery, and numerous other recommendations from the most authentic and respectable sources always free for inspection.

ROOMS—Mansion Hotel.

N. B. Any communication thankfully received and promptly attended the first opportunity. Salisbury, Oct. 30, 1846—27—69d

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed to me by James L. Cowan, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Thursday, 26th Nov. next, The Tavern House and Lot, IN SALISBURY, now occupied by the said Cowan; together with all the FURNITURE belonging to the House;—one road wagon and gear, one one-horse wagon and harness, four Milch Cows, One Horse, STOCK OF HOGS, with various other articles not mentioned. Persons desirous of embarking in the business of Hotel keeping, would do well to attend the sale; as an opportunity of obtaining so desirable a stand for business is but seldom offered. The sale will certainly take place, and terms made known on the day of sale. CYRUS W. WEST, Trustee, Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1846—27:ts

N. B. The above property can be bought at private sale, if application be made previous to the day of sale. C. W. W. Trus.

The revenue steamer "Polk," built at Richmond, was launched on Monday in beautiful style. She is constructed entirely of Virginia iron, is 128 feet long on deck, 26 feet beam, and 10 feet 9 inches hold. She is supplied with two half-beam marine engines of fifty horse power, is pierced for ten guns, and has a long gun amidships.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.



Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1846.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The New York Express of Monday the 19th instant, has the annexed remarks upon the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue another batch of Treasury notes:

"We stated a few days ago, that the Secretary of the Treasury had determined upon an issue of Treasury Notes, bearing an interest of five per cent per annum, with which he hopes to get along until the meeting of Congress.—He still holds to the exploded idea that the notes will be taken for investment, and not be hurried back to the Treasury, as at present. If this hope of relief, by an issue of notes, had a small foundation last week, the last news from Mexico has completely put the question at rest. In addition to the fact that our Government has ordered the armistice annulled, we now learn that Mexico, too, feels the importance of a vigorous prosecution of the war on her part, and the late advices must make the most doubtful now certain that we are only at the commencement of a most expensive war. To meet the large preparations, and to crush the new spirit shown by the Mexicans, we shall be put to an expense that will add no small item to the \$80,000,000 already expended.

"In the face of this large prospective want of money by the Government, and the inevitable fact that the meeting of Congress will be the signal for large and repeated calls for more money, can it be expected that capitalists will give five per cent. for notes to invest, when in sixty days they can get a six per cent. note; not for its face, but it may be for eighty-five cents on the dollar? The idea that this Government can now borrow money cheaper than the rate paid by other borrowers is absurd, and this fact will become very apparent before six months are over. The tariff, our great means of re-payment, has been made less productive, and at the same time the country has been, by the war, plunged into expenses that have no end; and yet the Secretary hopes to get money cheaper than when we had a full tariff, and only the moderate peace establishment to look after. The notes of the Treasury have been discredited alike by banks, brokers, and capitalists, and aid from that quarter will be looked for in vain. We shall have to resort to loans, and large ones, or take the worse alternative, that of passing off Treasury notes and allowing them to find their proper level in the street with other securities, the makers of which happen, like the financial officers of the Government, to be embarrassed."

According to Locofoco logic none of this enormous amount of money was to be expended in the acquisition of Texas. No. It was to have been a moneyless and bloodless annexation of foreign territory to the United States! Did the predictions of these Locofoco prophets come to pass?—Let the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey answer. The destruction of human life and the expenditure of the Public Money were worth more than all we have gained, infinitely more. Besides the friendly relations between two neighboring nations have been disturbed no one can tell for how long; and all because of the reckless course of an imbecile Administration. An administration not excelled by any other for corruption, deception and blundering, in the history of the country.

Already has this Mexican War cost the U. States the enormous sum of 80,000,000 dollars! and how much more it will cost is yet in the womb of futurity. That can only be known when the war is ended and the bill footed up. It is a subject well worthy the serious reflection of the right-thinking men of all parties. It is one which concerns all, and should not be lightly passed over. It might have been avoided. But so anxious were the Locofoco leaders at Washington to do something to "raise the wind," for the Presidential election in 1848, that without counting the cost, ordered the Army to a point known to have always been under government of Mexico; conscious too, that it would produce war.

But after all, what have these reckless leaders accomplished? The grand victories achieved by our army are not owing to the efficiency with which the party have managed affairs, but to the indomitable courage and ability of the officers and soldiers under their command. Where the money to pay this great War debt is to come from is hard to tell, unless Direct Taxation is resorted to. The British Tariff of the Locofocos won't yield it, and if it goes into operation and continues in force, Direct Taxation, it is clear, is the only resort.

The assertion of the Locofoco papers that the course of the party on this subject and of the Tariff is approved by the

People of the country. Has Maryland? Has Pennsylvania? Has Virginia? Has any of the States voted since the repeal of the commencement of the action of the party? No, not one. If we form an estimate of the corrupt Administration transpired, what a right awaits it!

THE EFFECT OF... subjected we learn from an extract of a letter from a man long a resident of formed upon the subject received by the last ar... true, the very state of the said would inevitably t... trade, will soon be re...

"The manufacturer... ests in the North, (Y... are virtually, if not... sign to overwhelm th... with their production... goes into operation, ... even at a loss, if it... monopolize the market... can easily be made... when the prize is a p... market.

THE SUB-TREASURY... ing article in the Ra... inst. It speaks volum... often condemned sch...

"We understand that... for this District, has... box," wherein to keep... the box aforesaid may... placed it for security in... Bank of Cape Fear, ... thing more strongly ill... the Sub-Treasury sch... won't keep its deposit... that would be monst... it in a box, and then... If this is not "whipp... stamp," we know not...

TREASURY.

We refer our readers... tice in this day's pa... cretary of the Treas... in regard to an... Notes, and the rate of... will bear. We think... tary to copy from the... annexed explanatory... negotiations with... which were recently... remark in the public... "The fact being... a short time since... sired a loan on Treas... the banks of that city... loan for Treasury... cent interest, which... Secretary. Several... loan on terms less... ing, nearly to five... were also made by... clined by the Secretary... issued will be receiv... dues, both in the... house, as well before... and must be regard... ny uses) of specie... and at the rate now... doubt that there will... for these notes."—T...

RAILROAD CO.

The National Intellig... instant, says: We... with an invitation... of Delegates to be... North Carolina, on... to take into consider... of completing the... Metropolitan line of... city of Raleigh and... in South Carolina... not attend a meet... ternal improvement... more pleased to see... We sincerely hope... may be able to give... important object wh... early commencement... pletion. We do not... improvement in the... tainly not one south... essential to the gene... this link in the great... communication. It... the strictest constr... tion, be executed by... ment, as an essential... "common defence... whether the South... Congress, to avoid... they have now to... their way to the... would not be willi... ation for the road... fare" clause.

The reported call... other States for vol... army of Gen. Taylor... the official paper... "Whether or when... call for some vol... and it is possible... ded; but no such... The Union also... tradition to a rum... papers on the imp... Berryman, of the... ment had ordered... Cruz.