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THE GRAND DIVISION.

The second Quarterly Session for 1848, of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina held in Greensborough on the 27th and 28th of April, and was a most harmonious and talented body. We had the pleasure of meeting with several of our Brethren from the older Subordinate Divisions, with whom we had before been associated and with a goodly number from those more recently established, and with whom we had the high gratification of becoming acquainted. Long shall we remember with delight the cordial, paternal greetings of our Brethren on this occasion, and we return to our abode with a stouter heart and more resolute nerve, to do battle in the great and glorious warfare we have waged against Alcohol and all its emissaries.

We shall not pretend to give even a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Division, inasmuch as we are promised by our worthy Grand Scribe with a detailed account in time for our next paper, but we cannot refrain from noticing some of the leading features attendant upon the assembling of that body.

The Grand Division met at 11 o'clock, on the 27th, and after making all the preliminary arrangements for the Session, adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon; at which hour it again convened, proceeded to the initiation of new members, when representatives from Salem, Greensboro', Salisbury and Mocksville Divisions were presented, initiated and duly invested with the Regalia of the Grand Division. The reports of the G. W. P. and G. Scribe were read, referred to appropriate committees, and after the transaction of some other business, adjourned to 7 1/2 o'clock.

At the appointed hour the members of the Grand Division again repaired to the Masonic Hall, which had been kindly granted by that Fraternity for the holding of its sessions, and which is also used by Greensborough Division for holding its meetings, where they found a large number of the latter assembled, for the purpose of organizing and proceeding to the Presbyterian Church, to hear an Address from Bro. Alexander M. Gorman, the intelligent and efficient Grand Scribe of N. Carolina. Soon the Hall was crowded, and the procession formed, about 70 in number, who with lighted candles in hand and clothed in full Regalia, proceeded to the Church; and as the members entered, a large and splendid choir of Ladies and Gentlemen in the gallery broke forth in most melodious strains with enrapturing Temperance Ode. This over, the services were opened by an appropriate prayer by our Rev. Brother Prof. Blake, of Greensborough Female College; and after the singing of another beautiful Ode, Brother Blake rose and introduced the Orator to the audience, which we hazard nothing in saying, was the largest, most respectable and attentive we have ever seen assembled in North Carolina, to hear a Temperance Address.

Brother Gorman had been selected by Greensborough Division some time previously, to sustain and defend the Order on this occasion, and most handsomely and ably did he acquit himself; the address being happily adapted to the place, the occasion and the audience. It was eloquent, argumentative and persuasive; and we know that every candid mind that listened to that manly and successful defence of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, was bereft of any prejudices or opposition it might previously have entertained in regard to it. No harsh epithets or denunciatory terms were read; it was a calm, deliberate, nervous appeal to the patriotism, the philanthropy, the christianity of the audience. And well, we are certain, did the thrilling eloquence and sound logic of the Speaker tell upon the intellectual and moral inhabitants of the model town of Greensborough. His style was fervid, impassioned and earnest, and while the flowers of rhetoric which were so chastely interwoven, were well calculated to please and charm the fancy, the force of his reasoning and the powerful and truthful arguments adduced, could not fail to carry conviction to every candid and unprejudiced mind.

But who would not talk before such an audience? Surrounded by hundreds of smiling fair ones whose beauty lent a fresh charm to the otherwise imposing ceremonies, and of whose sympathy and aid we were well aware, and supported by some 70 Brethren all clothed in the beautiful and significant Regalia of our Order, and besides, having such an audience, otherwise, as perhaps no other village in the State could have brought together—we say, inspired by such a scene, it was sufficient to cause almost the hitherto mute tongue of silence to break out with music and eloquence. But we must desist—we learn that Brother Gorman has consented to the publication of the Address, when all can read and judge for themselves.

After the singing of another beautiful Ode, the "Sons" took up the line of march for the Division room; arrived at which, several Brethren addressed the meeting, but never shall we forget the inimitable speech of our Brother Murdoch, of Hillsborough. We had never seen it so fully exemplified before, that wine is not necessary to mirth, and that gay hilarity can be felt and indulged without the aid of strong drink. We are sure, no one who heard it will ever forget that speech. The Division then adjourned.

The Grand Division again met on Friday morning. The committees appointed on the day previous made their reports, and the Division proceeded to the consideration of the question relative to a change

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES."



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

NEW SERIES,
VOLUME V.—NUMBER 3.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

in the Sessions of the G. D. from Quarterly to Semi-Annual; when, after a long and able debate, it was Resolved, that our Representatives in the National Division be left *uninstructed* on this subject, but left to act as their discretion may dictate. The question of petitioning the Legislature to leave the several Counties to decide at the ballot box whether licensing shall be allowed therein, after being fully argued was unanimously rejected, it being considered impolitic and unwise for the Order to interfere in any matters which might by any means be brought to bear upon the Legislature or political affairs of the country.

Several other matters of interest were disposed of, but we have not time now to enumerate them. Votes of thanks were passed to the Masonic Fraternity for the use of their Hall, to the Choir, the Brethren of Greensborough Division and the citizens generally, and the Grand Division adjourned on Friday evening, to meet in Chapel Hill on the third Thursday in July next.—Communicator.

From the Southerner.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

We continue to note the onward progress of industry in the sunny South. The planters of cotton ought to see the necessity of cherishing manufactures amongst us. The startling revolutions in Europe have, for the present at least, deprived the cotton planters of the advantage of the continental market; and should Great Britain become entangled with crumbling thrones and rising republics, she may not require much, if any cotton, until oil be poured over the troubled waters.

The time is not far off when the planters of cotton may be compelled to look chiefly to home markets for the sale of their staple, and yet a great many of them oppose protection to this great and important branch of business of the United States! Had the Tariff of 1842 been permitted to stand, the manufacturers of cotton in this country would be consuming this year six or seven hundred thousand bales. We doubt if they will now use more than four hundred and fifty thousand. With fair protection, it must be clear to all practical men of business, that in a few years the domestic consumption of the raw material would reach one million of bales. That cotton would be now two cents a pound higher, if the Tariff of 1842 had not been revoked, there is no question.

There is evidently an interest awakening on this subject not altogether discernable. The increase of cotton factories is bringing the subject home to the minds of the people. We notice that two cotton factories are about to be established in Louisville, Kentucky, to be worked by white laborers. Louisville is becoming quite a considerable manufacturing city. If the back country was a little more accessible by rail roads, she would have a greater increase. We hope, however, to see not only Louisville, but all Kentucky, more energetically at work to increase her industrial pursuits. All parties in Kentucky are disposed to protect and foster domestic manufactures.

The Georgia manufactures are becoming so important to her general industry, that to know the character of the State we must know something of her manufactures. We learn from the Savannah Republican, that the U. S. Government has made a contract with the Milledgeville factory for the delivery of three hundred thousand yards of cotton osnaburghs. This contract was made after a comparison, by a Government Agent in New-York, of the Milledgeville with other like fabrics from other manufacturers. This is not only a high compliment to the work done in Milledgeville, but affords unquestionable proof of the remark so frequently made, that for obvious reasons manufacturing in cotton can be done cheaper in Georgia than in the Northern States.

South Carolina, too, where once manufactures were so odious, they are springing up in many parts of the State. In this respect, this State has undergone a remarkable change.—The Carolinian, published at Columbus, says: We were much gratified to find, on a recent visit to Lexington, that our friend Maj. Henry A. Meetez, in connexion with several other gentlemen, are erecting a cotton factory at Laurel Falls, near that healthy village. The site is an eligible one, and the project is bound to succeed. They expect to start operations in October or early in November. We shall give all the particulars of the enterprise as it advances towards completion.

To shew the usefulness of manufactures to all pursuits, we copy, in conclusion, the following account of the Planters' Factory in the State of Georgia from the Macon Messenger:

In our hurried notice, last week, of some of the productions of the above establishment, we omitted to give a few statistics which had been kindly furnished at our request. The factory is located on the Ockmulgee river, in Butts county, at a place well known as the Seven Islands, about 35 miles from Macon. It is propelled by water, of which there is an abundant supply at all seasons. As its name indicates, it was erected by a number of planters, who were anxious to encourage diversity of labor at the South. The building is five stories high,

runs 2500 spindles and 52 looms, and consumes from 800 to 1000 pounds of cotton per day, being about 700 bales a year. Until recently, the Company confined their attention exclusively to the production of yarns, which were readily sold at advantageous prices in the Northern markets. They have recently been using what is termed the self-acting mule, a highly improved piece of machinery, which spins thread of a very superior quality and fineness.

They have also in complete operation all the machinery necessary for carding, spinning and weaving wool, and their kerseys are equal to any we have ever seen.

At present, the Company employ about 80 hands, connected with about 25 families. They find no difficulty in procuring operatives and generally make their own selections from the most industrious and worthy applicants; the wages paid are from six to ten dollars per month for full hands. To give some idea of the advantages of an establishment like the above in creating a home market, we have the following approximate estimate of a few of the items consumed by the operatives and their families, viz:

	per year.
12,000 lbs. flour,	"
3,000 bushels corn meal,	"
6,000 lbs. meat,	"
1,200 bushels potatoes,	"
1,800 lbs. lard,	"
800 lbs. butter,	"
1,200 poultry,	"
2,400 lbs. coffee,	"
2,400 lbs. sugar,	"

Most of the families raise their own vegetables and we are informed are rapidly gathering around them the comforts of life. A single case was related to us by a gentleman connected with the establishment, which goes far to illustrate the beneficial effects of manufactures upon an important class of our white population who would otherwise be reduced to penury and idleness. A widow lady with ten children, resided in the vicinity of the factory. By the death of her husband, she had been left perfectly destitute of the means of support. She obtained employment from the Company and is now receiving for the services of six of her children the sum of thirty-four dollars per month, besides the rent of a comfortable house! We have not a doubt that a judiciously organized system of manufactures would do more for the poor white population of the Southern States than all the almshouses which could be established. What is true in the case of this poor widow lady is true to a considerable extent of many others. The very employment thus obtained would secure thousands from the consequences of vice and infamy, and lead to the formation of habits of economy and industry which may result, as has repeatedly been the case at the north, in comfort, competency and even wealth.

In almost every community are found families similarly situated who are in various ways a tax upon the capital and charity of their more fortunate neighbors. Is it not infinitely better to furnish them employment, and make them producers instead of being mere consumers? They dislike to work side by side with the negroes, and will not do it; but if they can find a pursuit in which servile labor is not employed, we venture to say, there is not a class of people on the face of the earth who would be more industrious or thrifty than the one of which we speak; then why do not our planters generally imitate the example of the original proprietors of the above establishment? They might not only employ their capital profitably, but would make valuable citizens out of a class of people who are now too often driven by their very necessities to tamper with and corrupt our slave population.

"INDEMNITY FOR THE PAST."

Paying fifteen millions for foreign territory for which we have no use, after spending one hundred millions in order to enforce the payment of three.

"SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE."

Incorporating several Millions of Mexicans, Indians, and Mulattoes into the Union, either as "free and enlightened citizens" of our Republic, or as conquered subjects to be kept in awe by the presence of a standing army.

Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.

The Effect.—The Mobile Advertiser, one of the most thorough-going advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination in the Union, and especially hostile to that of General Taylor, thus speaks of the General's letter to Mr. Allison:

"The Manifesto of Gen. Taylor, which we publish this morning, will attract general attention. It is on the whole, an excellent paper, containing pretty good Whig doctrines. His views on the veto power are sound and admirably expressed. Had he written such a letter six months ago, a very different state of things would have existed from what we now witness in the Whig ranks."

The Washington Division, No. 5, Sons of Temperance, of Louisville have concluded to subscribe \$1000 to the stock of the Jeffersonville and Columbus rail road. This is certainly commendable. The Division has already nearly \$2,000 in bank stock and cash.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

We had the pleasure this week of spending an evening with Mr. Jones, the Assistant Engineer of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, who paid a flying visit to our town, and we must say that we are gratified at the flattering account he gives of the eligibility of the routes surveyed. Mr. Jones, who had formed a favorable opinion of the route before he surveyed it, thinks the road can be constructed for a sum not exceeding his original estimate, if not for much less. The greatest difficulties the Engineers have yet encountered was crossing the ravines and creeks in the neighborhood of Charlotte C. H., but even these presented no serious obstacles. Two routes, and in many places three, have been surveyed, but the Engineers can form no idea which will be adopted; and for obvious reasons, if they knew, they ought not to divulge it. We are happy to learn there is so much anxiety on the subject that many freeholders have expressed a willingness to relinquish all damages to which they might be entitled by reason of the road's passing through their lands, as an inducement to get it near them; and this consideration, we doubt not, will materially influence the Directory in fixing the route.

The Engineers are at present in the neighborhood of Whiteville, in Halifax county; and may be expected here about the latter part of May. The first portion of the Road will probably be ready for contractors by the middle of July.

We may mention in connection with this subject, and we take great pleasure in announcing the fact, that the friends of the road in Patrick county have at last commenced the work of subscription to the stock of the company. When we last heard from that county, about sixty shares had been taken, and we have but little doubt the number will be doubled, if not quadrupled, in a very short time. This is a good beginning for Patrick.

In Halifax, too, the road is gaining strength. Many in that county were opposed to the principle involved in the charter of the company; but this they very properly regard now as a question no longer in issue, and therefore they are willing to lend a helping hand in building up a work in which they are so directly and vitally interested. As an evidence of this feeling, it may be mentioned that at April Court (Monday last) a meeting was held, in which some of the most prominent and influential citizens of county participated, and a resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Tunstall to address the people at their May Court on the subject of the Railroad. We believe the citizens of that county have not been properly understood in regard to their feelings on this subject, and we confidently believe that Halifax will yet give a liberal subscription to this great work of deliverance to the Roanoke country. On the whole, we may congratulate the friends of the work on its present auspicious prospects.—Danville Register.

VOLUNTEERS VS. REGULARS. LOCO FOCO CUNNING.

Some time ago, there was a considerable effort made by the "Democratic" prints, as well as by some *Loco Foco* scribblers from Mexico, to array the Volunteers of our Army against the Regulars. Invidious comparisons were made, and the redoubtable Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, or his friend "Veritas," in that *bolstering* effusion, intimated that the "Martinet" of the regular army, ought hereafter to hide their diminished heads—*for Gideon, and Veritas, and Gen. Pillow, and a few other Volunteers, had conquered all creation, and nearly or quite made the Sun to stand still and look on.* Without attempting to decide who have fought best, all have fought well, we may presume to say that if our brave Volunteers have carried the palm, it might be, not because they have had the advantage of superior and better taught Officers—not because they have been disciplined by superior drill—but because they went to the battle field actuated by more patriotic impulses; because they left their homes and their fire-sides, to fight the battles of their own country, bearing their own flag, and supporting their own Government. For who can fight like *native Americans*, prosecuting their rights, real or fancied, under the broad American Banner? Who can march up to danger and death more fearlessly, than proud and brave American freemen, with their own glorious stars and stripes streaming over them? We cannot and will not detract from the honors so gloriously won by our volunteers. They have fought well—covered themselves all over with glory. And if the great Gideon was not satisfied to be covered all over, but sought to steal away glory from the Regulars, that it might be a *little more thick on himself* and his command—and if, as the pet familiars of the President, and the *Loco Focos* generally, a few months ago asserted the Volunteers did throw the Regulars into the shade, in those glorious fights before Mexico, we ask for the cause. Why was it that undisciplined troops, just called into service, should bear the honors from the Regular army? We can find but one answer, and that has been intimated above. The volunteers are nearly all native Am-

erican citizens—while the rank and file of the Regulars are mostly of foreign birth. They are discontented with the tyranny of their own native lands, and come to our shores redolent with liberty and equality, ready to labor, and fight, and die for freedom. So say the *Loco Focos*. They come to America, *Freemen*, double distilled, highly concentrated, in full panoply, bursting from the brain of Tyranny—and stand on our own soil free, emancipated, disenthralled by the irresistible genius—&c. So say the *Loco Focos*—particularly just before an election. Well, impelled by their love of freedom and fighting, they join our army, swell its ranks and are led to the wars by as brave and skilful Officers as the world ever saw.—We should suppose that under these circumstances, these fresh born freemen, fighting in freedom's great cause would be most accomplished and desperate warriors. How does it happen that the Volunteers have *shamed* them so? As the *Loco Focos* said a few months ago—why, forsooth, there are *more* Volunteers than Regulars, and an election coming on, must be counted. Well, but the rank and file of the Army proper, are mostly *foreigners*, and as there are many thousands of such in our Cities, they must be counted too. Now, we venture to foretell, that from this time until after our Fall elections, the Regular army and Foreigners generally, will be pronounced by *Loco Foco* authority to be the best and bravest citizens we have. But after that, the old story will be repeated, that they cannot hold a candle to our brave Volunteers. [Raleigh Register.]

YUCATAN.

Interesting Debate in the U. S. Senate.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun the following sketch of the interesting debate which took place in the United States Senate on Thursday:

Mr. Hannegan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan—to employ the army and navy of the United States for that purpose, and to repress the incursions of the savages against the white population of that country—to furnish the white population with arms, ammunition, &c., to repel the attacks of the Indians—and to authorize the raising of additional volunteers, equal in number, to replace the troops withdrawn from other portions of the service, for this service in Yucatan.

The bill was twice read, and Mr. Hannegan moved that it be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun thought the day named too early, more time should be given for reflection. He proposed Monday next.

Mr. Hannegan said it was important that this bill should be acted upon without delay. A day or an hour might be productive of calamitous consequences to the people of Yucatan. He had seen letters from Lieut. Murray Mason, now in the Gulf, stating that the whole coast was darkened with women and children, without food or clothing.

Mr. Cass also was in favor of prompt action. Never a better occasion presented for them to vindicate before the world the character of the Nation.

Mr. Foote expressed his strongest surprise at the effort to procrastinate action on this bill. The Senate, he said, appeared to be divided into two classes. One were for speedy action—the other, small he hoped, for delaying action at least for a limited time. He regretted that there should be any hesitation on a question involving the honor of the nation, and he regretted the source from which that opposition came. The Senator from South Carolina, when the message was received, had, in an exulting manner, denounced the positions assumed by the message, and made a somewhat extended speech, most unkind toward the administration—a speech he had no reason to suppose he now regretted. He was then prepared to make a speech, already circulated extensively through the country, and calculated to do much injury and create much prejudice in the public mind, but now, when the whole subject had been several days before them, was not prepared to act.

Why did he now desire the bill to be postponed, when on the day the message was sent in he was prepared to rise and pronounce a most uncalled for and vindictive philippic against the President on the same subject. There was not a single Senator, he believed, who had not made up his mind on the subject. So far from being too hasty, he believed they had been most shamefully tardy. It was so when the French resolutions were introduced—the Senator from South Carolina was not prepared to act—we should not proceed to act with too much precipitancy. He had seen a disposition manifested by the Senate to hurry too rapidly any matter which did not require prompt action, and this was one of those cases which should be acted upon immediately, if acted upon at all. There was no substantial reason for delay.

Mr. Calhoun saw enough in the message to require from this body the most deliberate caution. The Executive had been in no hurry, if he had taken from the 7th of March down to the date of the mes-

sage, to make up his mind on the subject, surely two or three days would not be considered too long for reflection upon the subject. In his remarks the other had simply expressed his regret that the President should have missed the mere question of humanity with objects of high political consideration.

Mr. Foote said that the Senator had also mixed up with the subject, other high political considerations, had referred to the present war in Mexico, and declared that he had long results had taught the President of this war, which the Senator said had cost the country 30,000 lives—a war, on, in a great measure, by the annexation of Texas—a measure necessary for the protection of the States of Southern interests—for which administration, of which the Senator then a prominent member, was responsible. In regard to the matter of the army from Corpus Christi to Rio Grande, he had believed that Taylor would, with some of the independence of character, assuming responsibility of his own acts. He had it from an authentic source, that Taylor, scornful to skulk behind such responsibility.

The Senator from South Carolina must be permitted to tell him, of peculiar position before the subjects of this kind. The Senator believed, had once been in favor of a National Bank, and many other things which it was not necessary to say, had been boasted by some of his friends, that he was the author of a number of internal improvements. He thought with no unkind feeling, that he should be more exact in his declarations, where he was responsible, to a great extent, in sequences to which he refers.

The great issues of the year 1840 were furnished by that Senator. We had placed a man in the presidential chair upon those issues, and we successfully and gloriously carried great principles for which he had contended: Yet who had not him commend the Administration had sometimes acted with them, had generally been among the Administration a thrust of fifth rib.

Why had it been, he would ask, had it been that the Senator not girded on his armor in defense of administration—an administration has secured upon the pages of name more glorious than even administration which had preceded of the wisest, so far as its measures concerned, ever known in this country? Why was he seen surrounded, attacks upon the administration, minded and honorable Senator on other side, with their warm objections! He hoped he would justice before the close of this debate the lead in support of this Administration.

Mr. Calhoun denied that he had any measure of the Administration which he deemed right, those of Administration did he suppose, been agreed on all hands, Mr. Foote denied, that the annexation of Texas for cause for war on the part of Mexico, denied that the present war had grown out of it, and contended that have been avoided, annexation standing. He took his seat in reluctance, and with a desire to give the Administration of Polk a fair support. He had endeavored to perform his duty faithfully, had failed, it was a question to be decided with his own conscience.

Mr. Hale said that he had been with being a fanatic for the war that had grown out of the annexation of Texas. He was happy in his power, when ever again called, to call the Senator from Missouri to stand, and declare upon the ability of his Senatorial path, the grew out of the annexation of Texas measure necessary for the peace of the South. It did not come from the fanatics, but from one of the leaders of the schemes of the tribe.

Mr. Cass said the question was whether the bill should be carried tomorrow or at a later day. He thought if anything was to be done, it should be done speedily. The delay of the administration had been caused by their efforts to obtain official information. That information had now been obtained, and they had nothing further to obtain. He had regretted the remarks of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, in regard to what he had termed this wretched war.

Mr. Calhoun. This rash and late war.

Mr. Cass. He begged the pardon, but his expression had quoted here this morning, with dictation, by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Calhoun. I did not consider necessary to contradict what that said.

Mr. Foote retorted, but his reply not distinctly heard.

Mr. Cass proceeded, chiefly on the subject of the war, and insisting on the information before them, the declarations at the time, of Mr. Cass, was a cause of the war; said as now universally admitted cause of war.

Mr. Calhoun replied to the remarks of Mr. Cass, the question of bounds introduced, and Mr. Cass rejoined.

Mr. Hannegan said the objection was prompt action, but that to-day was the poorest illustration of prompt action he had ever known. The question of the annexation of Texas, nothing to do with the subject, had been dragged in, as it always was, by an almost every great