

The reader now has under his view such a plan as naturally results from the best methods of providing for the ease and cheapness of commercial intercourse, and from a combination of all the interests of the State in carrying into effect a single enterprise. It has been the object of these numbers, 1. To show with conclusive evidence in the present state of the arts, the best and cheapest methods of opening the market to the people of the State. It is by the means of rail roads, instead of canals, or any other instrumentality which we can adopt. Indeed if they be preferable to canals, none will hesitate to think them superior to all other means of intercourse. 2. It is recommended to commence a rail road from Newbern to Raleigh, and thence through the middle of the State to the mountains. 3. As soon as it can be made to appear that this will with certainty accomplish the object of throwing open to the people an easy and unexpensive conveyance of goods and produce to the best market both domestic and foreign, it is taken for granted that there is not a citizen of the State who would think it oppressive to him pay annually thirty seven cents, as a poll tax, amounting to two dollars and fifty nine cents a piece, in seven years, for effecting in that time this great and important object. 4. It is not understood that the work can be completed by the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars thus raised at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year, but that combined with like sums to be subscribed annually by capitalists, returnable in five years after the work is finished, it will be found amply sufficient for the intended object. 5. and lastly, before resolving to commence the execution of this work, having for its object the individual and public prosperity of our State, let a civil engineer of unquestionable integrity and practical skill be employed for a year, to determine and report to the legislature and the people on the practicability, the expense, and all the merits of such a work. It is hoped that every individual will see the wisdom of declining all prepossessions on a subject like this, relating not only to the general good, but to the personal interest of every man. It is proposed in our future numbers to set this matter much more fully before us. It is believed that where any undertaking will certainly be for the good of a free and enlightened people, they will, with full opportunity, see it to be so. And it is the great distinguishing advantage of a popular government, that it is administered by a power which will be faithful to the interest and happiness of the whole.

September 24, 1827.

### THE MORMONS.

The Cincinnati Atlas says, in reference to those singular people:

"We want to call the reader's attention to the new and most extraordinary position of the Mormons. Seven thousand of them have found a resting place in the most remarkable spot on the American continent. Since the children of Israel wandered through the wilderness, or the Crusaders rushed on to Palestine, there has been nothing so historically singular as the emigration and recent settlement of the Mormons. Thousands of them came from the Manchester and Sheffield of Europe to join other thousands congregated from Western New York and New England—boasted descendants of the Pilgrim fathers—together to follow after a new Jerusalem in the West. Having a temple amidst the churches and schools of Lake county, Ohio, and driven from it by popular opinion, they build the Nauvoo of Illinois. It becomes a great town.—Twenty thousand people flock to it. They are again assaulted by popular persecution; their prophet murdered, their town depopulated, and finally their temple burnt!

"Does all this series of signal persecutions to which they have been subjected destroy them? Not at all. Seven thousand are now settled, in flourishing circumstances, on the Plateau Summit of the North American Continent! Thousands more are about to join them from Iowa, and thousands more are coming from Wales. The spectacle is most singular, and this is one of the most singular episodes of the great drama of this age. The spot on which the Mormons are now settled is geographically one of the most interesting on the American continent.—There is no other just like it, that we can recollect of, on the globe. Look at a map a little east of the Great Salt Lake, and just south of the Southwest Pass, and you will see, in the northeast corner of California, the summit level of the waters which flow on the North American continent. It must be six thousand feet perhaps more, above the level of the Atlantic. In this sequestered corner, in a vale hidden among the mountains and lakes, are the Mormons; and there rise the mighty rivers, than which no continent has greater.

"Within almost a stone's throw of one another lie the head springs of the Sweet Water and the Green river. The former flow into the Platte river, that into the Missouri, and that into the Mississippi, and that into the Gulf of Mexico, becoming part of the Gulf stream, and laves the shores of distant lands. The latter, the Green river, flows into the Colorado; the Colorado into the Gulf of California, and is mingled with the Pacific. The one flows more than 2,500 miles; the other more than 1,500. These flow into tropical regions. Just north of the same spot are the head streams of Snake river, which flow into the Columbia near latitude 46 deg., after a course of 1,000 miles. Just south are the sources of the Rio Grande, which, after winding 1,700 miles, finds the Gulf of Mexico. It is a remarkable point on the earth's surface where the Murmons are, and, locked in by mountains and lakes, they will probably remain and constitute a new and peculiar colony."

According to the latest intelligence received from Wales, (in England) the Mormons appear to be making great progress in that country. In that principality alone they are reported to have no less than 156 elders, 180 priests, 140 teachers, and 67 deacons; and the number of individuals baptised in 1848 was 1,939.—The passion for emigrating to California has seized a large number of individuals, and thousands are now on their way to the great empire of the West. An article from a Welsh paper remarks as follows:

"On Tuesday last Swansea was quite enlivened, in consequence of the arrival of several wagons loaded with luggage, attended by some scores of the 'bold peasantry' of Carmarthenshire, and almost an equal number of the inhabitants of Merthyr and the surrounding districts, together with their families. The formidable party were nearly all Latterday Saints, and came to this town for the purpose of proceeding to Liverpool in the Troubadour steamer, where a ship is in readiness to transport them next week to the glittering regions of California. This goodly company is under the command of a popular saint, known as Captain Dan Jones, a hardy traveller, and a brother of the well known John Jones, of Llangollen, the able disputant on the subject of 'Baptism.' He arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and seems to enjoy the respect and confidence of his faithful band. Amongst the group were many substantial farmers from the neighborhoods of Brechfa and Llanyhyder, Carmarthenshire; and, although they were well to do, they disposed of their possessions to get to California, their New Jerusalem, as they term it, where their fanaticism teaches them to believe they will escape from the general destruction and conflagration that is shortly to envelop this earth. It is their intention, we are informed, not to visit the gold regions, but the agricultural districts, where they intend, they say, by helping one another, to reside in peace, and harmony, and to exemplify the truth of 'brotherly love,' not in name, but in practice."

Amongst the number who came here, several were aged men, varying from 70 to 90 years of age, and whose hoary locks not only proclaim their lengthened years, but render it very improbable they will live to see America; yet so deluded are the poor and simple saints, that they believe that every one amongst them, however infirm and old he may be, will surely land safely in California. Their faith is most extraordinary. On Wednesday morning, after being addressed by their leader, all repaired on board, in admirable order, and with extraordinary resignation. Their departure was witnessed by hundred of spectators, and whilst the steamer gaily passed down the river, the Saints sang a favorite hymn.

The Swansea Herald states that the Mormons have great confidence in Capt. Jones, who it seems has visited California, and is now returning to the valley of Salt Lake. About 350 saints go with him.—It adds, "300 large ships could scarcely carry the hosts of saints who are now anxiously desiring to emigrate from this island."

A brother of the Editor of the Niles Republican, who lately emigrated to the Mormon country, communicates the annexed information as to the extravagant views of the Mormons respecting the erection of a new Temple:

"The new Mormon Temple at the Salt Lake is to be a splendid building. They enclose a lot seventeen miles long and twelve miles wide, with a mud wall eight feet high and four feet thick. There are to be cities inside. They have discovered mountain rock that resembles cornelian stone, which is beautiful for temples and pillars. The size of the temple is not stated, but the highest point is to be six hundred feet, and can be seen eighty miles either way."

The Boston Post alludes in the following paragraph to a rumor which was current in that city a few days since:

A terrible suspicion, implicating the living and the dead, was current in State street yesterday, that the loss of the ship Franklin, wrecked a fortnight ago on Wellfleet beach, was not an accident. The Captain and several others were drowned. A person suspected of having written letters to the captain, advising him to cast the ship away, has "stepped out." The letters, it is said, were found in the captain's valise. The preservation of the letters, however, is a strong circumstance in favor of the captain. The supposed writer formerly had an interest in the ship.

The Transcript adds.—[In addition to the above we learn that the officers who have insured the above vessel and freight have got possession of a number of letters signed by J. W. W., the initials of Mr. Wilson, one of the owners, who lives in Charleston; and in which he writes to the captain that he has got every thing well insured, and expresses surprise that he has not lost her before, and expects he will do so the first opportunity and says that Mr. Crafts is looking over as he writes, &c. This Mr. Crafts resides at South Boston, and has been arrested. Mr. Wilson is missing. The Insurance offices are determined to ferret out the whole matter and have employed legal counsel in the case. These are the current rumors which transpired in State street to-day.]

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—P. M.

A notorious character, named Jacob Shuster, alias Tom Hand, has been arrested in this city, upon suspicion of being connected in some way with the robbery of the Government Jewels, Office, not long since. He was committed to jail in default of \$10,000 bail.

Our flour market manifests an increased activity over yesterday's report, with no change however in prices. Sales of red wheat are reported at 100a103 cents; yellow corn 54 cents.

From the Greenboro's Patriot.

### NONENTICAL.

Is there any such place as North Carolina in the universe? Guess not. It is a mistake—a falacy—a fond imagination hitherto indulged by some sleepy individuals, who have dreamed that they didn't live any where else. True, there is a streak on the map with "North Carolina" written through it; but it seems to be regarded by the students of geography, &c., in other States merely as a longitudinal mark, to divide the ancient dominion of Virginia from the magnificent kingdom of South Carolina. If any good thing is ever said, or done, or found, or any man becomes distinguished for his talents or public virtues, in these parts,—straightway the newspapers and other vehicles of intelligence at a distance, attribute the same to Virginia or South Carolina. It has not been a long time ago since the name of William A. Graham had a run through the newspapers as the Governor of South Carolina; and it was only last winter that some of the South-western papers announced the election of Richmond M. Pearson to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. And now the question of the identity of such a State as North Carolina is again incidentally called up by the Northern papers, which are every where circulating the following paragraph:

Virginia Gold Mines.—It is stated in the Charlotte (Va.) Journal of the 23d February, that from a mine in Albemarle county there was gathered on Thursday, the 15th of February, in about an hour and a half, something like ten pounds of Virgin Gold. The quantity thus gathered is valued at nearly two thousand dollars.

Now, if it had not been for the universal and concurrent authority to the contrary South and North, we could almost have sworn that William A. Graham was Governor of N. Carolina; that Richmond M. Pearson was elected to the Supreme Court, of the same State; and that the statement about the gold appeared originally in the Charlotte (N. C.) Journal, with this variation, that said precious metal was gathered in the county of Mecklenburg, hitherto believed by some credulous people to be situated in that utopian territory sometimes alluded to by antiquarians as the State of North Carolina.

But suppose there be actually in existence such a State as North Carolina,—what business has she to produce gold or great men? It is sheer presumption to take that honor from her modest neighbors.

The above are not the only instances, by many, which have gone to show that North Carolina is a mere Abstraction or Nullity, (or between the two); and that Virginia and South Carolina, may safely arrogate to themselves, without let or hindrance from the other loving sisters of the confederacy, all the great and precious things that grow in these diggings, such as governors, and judges, and gold,—to say nothing of the "fine families."

By the way, here's what the Charlotte (N. C.) Journal said about the gold finding in its vicinity:

"From this mine, on Thursday 15th inst. (Feb.) in about one hour and a half, something like Ten pounds of virgin gold was taken out. This gold is worth 98 cents a penny-weight, or 5c; above the "standard," and the whole is worth nearly two thousand three hundred dollars, \$2,300. This is no exaggeration; any respectable gentleman of this town will attest the truth of our statement.—Who would go from here to California?"

### THE MEXICAN PROTOCOL DIFFICULTY.

Correspondence between the two Governments.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

Of "the Mexican Protocol," I learn beyond what I have before said, that it has been a subject of controversy between the official representatives of the two Governments, but the correspondence has decided nothing, and the subject has been bequeathed to the new Administration by the late dominant party; as one of the most intricate, perplexing, and difficult to be disposed of.

The Mexican Minister claims that to all intents and purposes the so called "Protocol" is a part of the Treaty, and that without the explanatory provisions it could never have been "approved and signed" by the Executive and Ministers of the Mexican Government.

The answer is, that the Mexican Congress approved the treaty independently of the Protocol, and before the Protocol was signed, and that the explanations were an after act. The response is that it was no treaty without the official signatures, and that the Executive was a part of the treaty making power, and the only negotiator known to the Mexican Government.

The replication again is that the treaty, as approved by the Senate and Executive here, is left open only to the fair construction of the original text by both Governments.

There are points enough to make the controversy interminable. The Senate here, however, never knew anything of the Protocol until it was recently brought to light. They are, therefore, called upon to disavow it, and the construction put upon it by the Mexican Government. It has been deemed necessary by some to raise this question before the payment of the second instalment of the \$15,000,000.

### THE DIPLOMATIC SMUGGLING CASE.

We have published (says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday) the item from the New York Commercial alleging against the American Charge to Stockholm, a disgraceful participation, under the sanction of his official character, in the smuggling of goods into the Swedish port of Stock-

holm. In the Daily Journal, published at Lafayette, Indiana, (the home residence of Mr. E.) we find the following explanation, tending to remove the stigma which otherwise attaches to him. The Journal says:

We have been shown a private letter from Mr. Ellsworth, dated at Stockholm, October 30, 1848, from which we are permitted to make an extract that would seem to exculpate him entirely, and fix upon another the reproach with which he stands accused. The extract is substantially in these words:

"He (says Mr. E., alluding to a gentleman whose name is purposely withheld) had the impudence to forward all the purchases he made during his journey, to my address; and to expect that I would reclaim the same free of duty! Such a collection was never got together before: sweetmeats, silk curtains, petticoats, new linen, maps, and a go-cart for children; carpets, hams, flour, and perfumery, contained in about twenty trunks and boxes. My refusal to aid him, as he had expected, aroused his aversion, and led him to employ ungentlemanly language in a note he wrote to me. My answer was conceived and expressed with more feeling than his own, and admitted of no reply. As soon as I received his communication, I simply answered it as follows:

"Sir: With the assurance that your polite note of this morning has received all the consideration it so eminently deserves, I am, &c.,

H. W. ELLSWORTH.

"These few words threw him into a most violent passion; and he is welcome to continue it at his pleasure.—My whole action in the matter was right; and I have therefore determined to let it stand, without any attempt at reconciliation. It is, in fact, a good finale to the series of disagreeable interviews I have had with him.

"So much for petty quarrels, which, considering the person who offended me, are hardly worth alluding to."

The Washington Union, of yesterday, says on this subject:

"We are unable to ascertain the facts of the case; but we are satisfied that the late administration had no official information to direct them in the consideration of its merits.—It is due, however, to the integrity of our country to institute an investigation into the truth of the case, and to act accordingly."

Since the above was in type, we notice the following in the Washington letter of "Independent," in the Philadelphia North American:

The President has directed the recall of Mr. H. W. Ellsworth, as Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, upon the evidence of his participation in the affair which has recently been the subject of so much just and indignant comment in the press.

### MR. CLAY ON EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Clay has published in the Baltimore Sun a letter on the subject of the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky. He says that after full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to him that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation. We shall give the letter entire in a short time. We give at this time the following synopsis furnished by the correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

The first is that it should be slow in its operation, and cautious and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, or any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society.—Secondly, that it should be an indispensable condition that emancipated slaves should be removed to some colony. And thirdly, that the expenses of transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival, should be defrayed by funds raised from the labor of such freed slaves.

Nothing could be more ruinous than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the States, comprising both sexes and all ages, from that of extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences.—Any great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the colonies was an operation of many years, and the work of removing them from the United States can only be effected after a relapse of a great length of time. I think (says Mr. Clay) that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age. That period I would suggest should be 1855, or even 1863, for on this or any other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, as to obviate as many objections, and unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of this system be a little earlier or a little later, is not so important as that it should be permanently fixed, to which we could look forward with confidence to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the commonwealth. Whatever may be the day fixed for emancipation, whether it be 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all thereafter born, I suggest, should be free at the age of 25, but liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

### GEN. TAYLOR ON DUELLING.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, says:

"One of the good stories of the day, and one of the most creditable to the President and administration, is connected with the application for the restoration of two midshipmen, dismissed by Mr. Polk, for being engaged in a duel. The Secretary of the Navy, in Cabinet meeting this morning, informed the President that he had read the petition, and considered that the midshipmen ought not to be restored. 'I am very glad of it,' said the President, 'for if the whole Cabinet had thought otherwise, I would not have consented to re-appoint these gentlemen. I hate duels, I hate fighting, I hate wars, and will have no duelling men about me, if I can help it.'"

Sixty-five lives were lost recently in a Theatre at Glasgow. They suffocated in the attempt to escape, when the gallery was on fire.

## Carolina Watchman.

Salisbury, N. C.  
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1849.

We are authorized and requested to announce Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq. of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

Cotton Factory.—The citizens of Rutherford county are earnestly talking of establishing a Cotton Factory in their midst, with a capital of about \$10,000. We suppose it is designed as a mere experiment, and as we hope it may, so we believe it will, succeed.

The editor of the "Mountain Banner" in an article on the subject, rather long for publication at present, speaking of the draining process to which Southerners choose to submit, has the following:—"When we reflect upon the money which is annually taken from us and laid out for the North for articles of Northern manufacture, it only seems wonderful that the country is not entirely exhausted. Looking both to our honor and interest we should rally to the support of factories and render ourselves independent of other sections so far as we are able."

We have italicised the sentence to which we would direct especial attention. It has long excited our surprise that the Public Guardians of the South have not unceasingly thundered into the ears of the people their warning voice against this system of drainage; which, unless it is arrested, the South must continue to grow poorer and poorer, just as the "skinning system" in Agriculture impoverishes and ruins the land.—Always taking off but never giving—always buying but never, or at least, but seldom selling—must eventually bring on ruin and bankruptcy. Examine the wardrobe of any friend, or your own wardrobe, and if the subject is new to you, you may be surprised to find that every article of his or her clothing is of Northern Manufacture. This is almost invariably the case so far as the ladies are concerned. Their bonnets, veils, ribbons, collars, shawls, dresses, shoes, stockings, shoe strings, garters, and—indeed every thing they wear, is of Northern or Foreign Manufacture; and thus are they supplied from year's end to year's end, by Northern mechanics and Northern Factories, whilst the poor shoe-maker at their door, and the poor widows in their neighborhood, are pining and starving for the want of that employment which God and nature seem to have intended they should have, and are, themselves, by the general discouragement of all manner of home manufactures, compelled to aid in the victimizing system, and become their own executioners. Again—take up any ladies' work-basket and examine its contents; and for the amusement of the reader, to say nothing of the important lesson thereby learned, we suggest to them to examine one of these repositories of sundries. The Scissors, needles, pins, thread, buttons, cords, spools, bodkins, pretty little knife, filets, tapes, brade, and an hundred other things, are all,—all only so many evidences of yankee ingenuity—our dependence on the North, or our utter want of enterprise. If there be a single article among the whole which is of Southern production, it is only a little ball of beeswax; and even this, unless, perchance, it was taken from some hollow tree in the forest, was not obtained without a northern saw to make the boards of the bee-gum, northern square and compass to lay it off, northern nails to put it together, and a northern hammer to drive them. We'll our friend of the Banner exclaim, "When we reflect upon the money which is annually taken from us and laid out for the North for articles of Northern manufacture, it only seems wonderful that the country is not entirely exhausted!" An evil so apparent must be, and doubtless is, admitted to be one of sufficient importance to engage the serious attention of the whole South; and it is with a view to supply the remedy, in part, that the patriotic citizens of Rutherford have determined to establish a Factory in that county. Success to their efforts; may the day hasten on when Western North Carolina shall become, as she seems designed by nature to be, one of the first manufacturing districts in the United States.

Extraordinary Speed.—A new locomotive on the York and New Castle Railway, England, has run from York to Darlington, a distance of 45 miles, in 40 minutes; and it is expected, when new rails are laid down, that this engine will accomplish the distance in 30 minutes, being at the surprising rate of 90 miles an hour.

The President receives visits of courtesy between the hours of 12 and 2, on Tuesday, and Friday.

Singular Attempt to Extort Money.—A good deal of excitement appears to have been created in New York, a few days since, by an attempt of some villain to extort money from Wm. B. Astor, son of the late John Jacob Astor. The scheme was well laid and well executed, but the detection of the perpetrators only proves that some things can be done as well as others; "honesty is the best policy" at last.

Mr. Astor was notified by letter that on a certain day, and at a certain hour of the day, he must stand at the door of his office with a package containing \$50,000, when a person would present himself and enquire "Is this Mr. Astor?" The only reply Mr. A. was allowed to make, was simply to hand to the person making the enquiry the package of money. He was required to do this on penalty of assassination, and the destruction of his buildings by fire and gun powder. Letters of a similar character were also sent to Mrs. Astor, calculated to work upon her fears, and through her, to reach her husband. Mr. Astor committed the whole matter to the care and vigilance of the police officers, who, on the appointed day, repaired to the vicinity of Mr. A's office to watch the "operation." At the time appointed a man presented himself and got the package. The officers kept their eyes upon him; and without being for a moment suspected followed him through many windings until the package was finally delivered at the United States Hotel, where it was to await the order of "Mr. Green." In due time Mr. Green called and got the package. The officers were at hand; and after giving Mr. Green some hour or two to run, travelling with him, side-by-side many times, they concluded to put a stop to his meanderings. He was escorted to the police office where he found his co adjutor and the administrators of the law in waiting. The real name of the pair turns out to be Bragg, and it is sufficient to know that they have been properly cared for.

Gold Fever in North Carolina.—The Atlas publishes a letter, dated Chapel Hill, N. Carolina, which states, that on the 10th inst., a student of the University, while kneeling to drink, displaced a stone, with the weight of which his attention was arrested; and on searching the place, assisted by a companion, several more stones of the kind same were found.

These were carried to the laboratory of Prof. Mitchell, who decided that they contained gold, and that a vein of the precious metal had been discovered. The excitement in consequence is said to be immense. The college has been deserted, and every body is digging for gold as if his life depended on it. Prof. Mitchell gives it as his opinion that a vein of a rich mine in the western part of the state has been struck.

This, we rather think, is a quiz; such an one as some of those lively boys at College, just at this particular stage of the gold fever, would be apt to perpetrate. But should it be as we conjecture; let it not be supposed therefore that North Carolina is less rich in the precious metals: There are new-mines opening almost every day within hearing of us, of more or less richness; and although North Carolina has already yielded more gold than any other State in the Union, there are grounds for believing it is only a beginning of what is to prove her inexhaustible wealth.

Kendall's P. O., Stanly County.—We are sorry to learn that the business of this office is not attended to with that fidelity it should be. One of our subscribers complains that he seldom receives his paper until long after the time he should, and that when he does get it it is invariably abused, having been used by others before him. This is wrong, and we trust that the person responsible for the business of this office will see that all such causes of complaint are speedily removed.

The Women Moving.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, a few days since, a memorial was presented from a large number of females, praying for certain modifications of the existing law of divorce. The tone and temper of the petition are rather sharp; and in the following paragraph an intimation is thrown out which will be apt to bring Massachusetts law-makers to a dead stand, and looking very unfavorable to the future growth of the country.

"Should we, by legislative enactments, receive no redress, upon our own strength, then, must we stand or fall; there being but one alternative left. Better that this earth be depopulated than that the injustices of the present and the past be visited upon future generations as they are, and ever have been, upon us and our ancestors, from time immemorial. Let the elements reunite, and form a better and nobler race, to whom, war, famine, slavery, and inequality shall be unknown."

Another Rumor.—The Northern papers mention a rumor that Mr. Ritchie is about to retire from the Union, which is to pass into the hands of Mr. Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, and Mr. Forney of Philadelphia, who pay the sum of \$50,000 for it.