

Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

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NUMBER XXIII

J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A General Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement will be held at Salisbury on Thursday the second day of November next.

- | County | Name |
|--------|---------------------|
| Rowan | Chas. F. Fisher |
| Rowan | Nathl. Borden |
| Rowan | John W. Ellis |
| Rowan | D. A. Davis |
| Rowan | John I. Shaver |
| Rowan | Wm. Murphy |
| Rowan | Michael Brown |
| Rowan | A. C. Melanish |
| Rowan | Ann |
| Rowan | E. F. Lilly |
| Rowan | J. R. Cherry |
| Rowan | Burke |
| Rowan | E. J. Erwin |
| Rowan | R. C. Pearson |
| Rowan | Beaufort |
| Rowan | J. B. Satterthwaite |
| Rowan | James E. Hoyt |
| Rowan | Beaufort |
| Rowan | J. F. E. Hardy |
| Rowan | Cumberland |
| Rowan | Geo. McNeill |
| Rowan | R. K. Bryan |
| Rowan | E. J. Hale |
| Rowan | C. T. Haigh |
| Rowan | Joseph Arny |
| Rowan | E. L. Winslow |
| Rowan | John H. Czek |
| Rowan | D. G. McHale |
| Rowan | Catawba |
| Rowan | W. L. M. Corde |
| Rowan | Catawba |
| Rowan | A. B. Hounly |
| Rowan | Columbia |
| Rowan | A. J. Troy |
| Rowan | R. T. Paine |
| Rowan | Caldwell |
| Rowan | S. E. Lister |
| Rowan | W. A. Lenoir |
| Rowan | D. Reid |
| Rowan | Carteret |
| Rowan | M. F. Arnold |
| Rowan | Beaufort |
| Rowan | J. S. Dancy |
| Rowan | Yadkin |
| Rowan | Jos. Williams |
| Rowan | J. Cowles |

From the Lynchburg Republicans.

Railroad Connection between Lynchburg and North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors of the Republican:—In stepping aside for a moment from a closely confined occupation to write these letters, I have had but little hope of enlightening the public mind upon a subject of so much importance. I have written in a spirit of the bravest liberality, not wishing to war against any interest, corporate or private. In the outset I have taken it for granted that the Richmond and Danville railroad is to be extended to the foot of the Blue ridge in Patrick county, and even beyond that point. At the adjournment of the last Legislature a bill was on their calendar for the extension of that road to Taylorville the county seat of Patrick. I have supported the extension of the South side road from Lynchburg up the valley of James river to Covington, and the making of an independent Railroad from Lynchburg to Richmond direct. No interest in the State that I know of, can be aggrieved by the making of this road from Lynchburg to the North Carolina line, but all sections must be benefited by it. Its character as a dividend paying road is too prominent

to make it necessary to urge it on that ground. When made from Lynchburg to Salisbury or Charlotte, it must form a part and parcel of the "great Atlantic and Pacific Railway" the head of which will rest upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, while its other extremity will reach to the shores of the Pacific, at the bay of San Francisco.

I will here give an extract from a letter addressed to the writer by a highly intelligent gentleman residing near Charlotte, N. C., forecasting the practical results of this road in a local and national point of view—he says: "A glance at the map of the United States will show that Charlotte in N. C., is almost the center of a straight line between Mobile and New York, an expedition and convenient inland way, offering by lateral routes numerous markets for the varied productions of a rich interior. Such a Railroad enterprise with the subsidiary roads of different kinds, will necessarily advantage the country through which it may pass.

The main Railroad routes in the upper section of the Southern States will be much preferred at certain seasons. They afford facilities to a profitable mountain country, and by the lateral lines to the ports of Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, give a choice of markets, according to the demand of our different sections, equally advantageous to all."

With due regard for the judgment of others, I would say, when made, this road should lead out of Lynchburg, either up the valley of Fish Creek or up the valley of Blackwater; in either case passing or near the village of New London, in the most direct practicable line to the mouth of Pig river on the Staunton. From Staunton river it should be made to pass up the valley of Pig river, and thence on through the county of Henry, running north of the Court house. The Big Dan river might be reached by this line near the mouth of Town Fort Creek or river in North Carolina. I am told the Town Fort which runs at the South-eastern base of the Santa Town chain of small mountains and empties into Dan river near the town of Madison, affords through the whole extent of its valley a most excellent grade for a railroad. The summit between the Dan and the Yorklin being thus gained, a most excellent grade then lies in down the valley of the latter, and Salisbury is easily gained.

The North Carolina Legislature will soon meet. Let a road to the Virginia Line be chartered and commenced at once, and Virginia will see that it will be promptly met by a road leading from Lynchburg. As to the means of making this road, as far as Virginia is concerned, it is known that the country through which it will pass is one of the wealthiest in the State. The Harbors, the Martins, the Satellites, the Belles, the Penns, and various other slave owners in Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick would furnish a large amount of that kind of labor which is known to be suitable for railroad work.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I must return thanks to you for your kindness and courtesy in the use of your columns, and to your numerous readers for their patience.

THE SIGNAL GUN.

Amidst all the terrible incidents attendant upon the destruction of the Arctic, which we have been receiving these two days past, there is one that impresses us with a feeling of awe and admiration, and shows all the world that the age of heroes is not yet altogether gone by. We refer to the young man, whose post of duty throughout the trying scene was the firing of a signal gun, at intervals, in the hope of attracting the attention of vessels from a distance to the scene of disaster. While all around him were death and despair, in bold relief he stood, like Hope herself, with the calm determination of a true hero, discharging gun after gun, until the gallant ship went down beneath the waves. Here was a courage and a manliness—a defiance of death, and an adhesion to duty, we might walk over the most famous battle fields in history to look for and not find. The soldier who braves the King of Terrors at the cannon's mouth is animated by a species of courage improvised for the occasion, by the emergency and circumstances around him. There can be properly no cowardism when men are drawn up in battle array, with drums beating, colors flying, and thoughts of reward and promotion flitting through the brain, if a victory is won. Dastards dare any thing then under such stimulants. But the bravery of the battle-field is not the bravery which was shown by our young hero in the wreck. The former is a species of unnatural courage—it is of an animal nature; but the latter was moral courage, of the highest and noblest kind. With his lighted match he seemed to stand on the quarter of that devoted ship, hurling defiance, as it were, in the very jaws of death itself. Others were desperately struggling for life; he alone seemed to have resolved to demonstrate how a man may die at his post of duty, without dread or fear, in the midst of horrors that would make most men cowards. Awfully impressive, in deed, terribly melo-dramatic, was the last scene of all, in which our young hero, slipping forth, wringing exclamations from lips that were buffetting the lunging waters then murmuring for their prey.—Stuart Holin, (for that was his name,) "could not be induced to leave the ship; his post was at the gun, from first to last, firing signals; he kept firing that gun at intervals till the ship went down. We saw him in the very act of firing as the vessel disappeared below the waves."

In Greek or Roman days such a man, if he had not awarded the honors of deification, would have had Senates decreeing him statues and monuments every where to commemorate his deeds, that his example might not be lost upon posterity. His conduct has given a new lustre, contracted with that of the cravens who, only anxious to save their own lives, shut their ears to the shrieks of the helpless women and children that were grappling with horrors all around and about them. Honor, then, eternal honor, to him who went down to death a conqueror of death! That noble ship had many noble spirits on board,—but none nobler than he.

"The brave man is not he who feels no fear, For that were stupid and irrational; But he whose noble soul its fear subdues, And bravely braves the danger nature shrinks from."

WHAT WE KNOW.

The country is alive with reports of the doings of that very mysterious society called "Know Nothings," and many of our simon-pure politicians profess to be horror-stricken and terrified at the rapid multiplication of its numbers. We shall have nothing to say of its merits or demerits as a distinct party organization, except that we believe it is pretty strong, and that it is bad policy in any other party, not naturally its rival, to overwhelm it by violent denunciation. Our business to-day is with a different association, which, we hope is on the increase in the United States, and of which we profess to be a humble member; we allude to the ancient and venerable order of "Know-Somethings," founded by our forefathers, and composed at present of the elite of the country. As indicated by our title, we pretend to a little knowledge of men and things, and regard it as a duty to propagate this knowledge as far as we can among our fellow-citizens, that we may cutie them into our ranks. Instead of a declaration of principles, we will content ourselves at present with a brief statement of some few well-ascertained truths, in the knowledge of which our power consists.

In the first place, we know that in every country on the globe, there is a difference between the natives of the soil and persons of foreign birth, in respect to the degree of attachment which they feel for the land in which they reside. We appeal to every human heart, whether the place has not touched the chord, attuned to nature when he says,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own true native land? Whose heart hath not his country's name, As home his footsteps have he turned, From wandering on a foreign strand?"

We know that a certain degree of nativitis is natural and right, and that it is further warranted by the Constitution of the United States, which requires a representative in the lower house of Congress to have been a citizen of the country seven years, a senator nine years, and the President to have been absolutely born on the soil.

We also know that a large majority of the foreigners who emigrate to this country, are disqualified by ignorance, superstition and a slavish submission to the control of a designing foreign priesthood, for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship, and that this part of our population requires to be watched, in all their political movements, with a jealous and sleepless vigilance. Every intelligent American must be aware of this proposition, and is bound by the sacred obligations of patriotism, to counteract, as far as he may be able, the dangerous tendency of foreign combinations.

We know that history, and every day's observation, prove that there is an intimate relation between a man's religion and his politics; not necessarily or uniformly, but generally found to subsist by the great law of association. Few of those who have bowed in abject adoration at the foot of the papal throne have been distinguished among the champions of human rights. Some brilliant exceptions, that might be named seem only to prove the rule. We know, therefore, that it is unpolitic and unwise in the people of this country to entrust too much power to the hands of men, whose supreme allegiance is to an Italian conclave, presiding in gloomy despotism over imperial-throne descendants of the ancient Romans. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, is a case in point. Mr. Chandler went to Europe a Protestant. He found a superannuated priest reigning at Rome, over a population of ignorant and degraded paupers, who are kept in that condition by long centuries of misrule, and by the hired bayonets of Austrian and French soldiers. Mr. Chandler became a convert to the faith which has consecrated these up-pressions and riveted these chains upon the wretched people of Italy, and has now returned to ask of the citizens of Philadelphia, whom he formerly represented in Congress, a renewal of their confidence. Failing to receive the regular nomination of the Whigs, he is now an independent candidate, and no doubt expects to be supported by his Catholic brethren. We agree with the regular Whigs of Philadelphia, that the circumstances of Mr. Chandler's change of religion are such as to diminish their confidence in his devotion to the principles of free government and religious liberty.

We know that the American people have a perfect right to judge for themselves of the qualifications of their representatives, and that the exclusion of those who openly sympathize with hoary systems of oppression in Europe, is a neces-

sary measure of self-preservation, fully warranted by the spirit of our institutions. There is an ecclesiastical-political party in this country, whose chiefs are, to all intents and purposes, a "secret society," and the masses of which are more inclined to resort to such arguments as brick-bats and bloodsuckers than to the resource of sober reason, in their conflicts of opinion. We know that these politicians who smooth over and apologize for the enormities of this party, while they denounce in unmeasured terms the transactions of native citizens who have combined for self-defence against them, are unworthy of the confidence of the smallest office in their gift.

These are some things which we know, and we believe that, in this respect, our knowledge does not exceed that of our fellow citizens generally. We have uttered self-evident truths, which do not require proof at our hands.

HOW TO MAKE CRAYONS.

Every school-room has, or should have, blackboards. On these, chalk is almost universally employed. There are many objections to the use of chalk, not the least of which is, that after a problem is performed, the fingers and clothing become a dirty white appearance. Crayons are far preferable. They could be generally employed, it would be a favor done to some delicate hands, to say nothing of a large amount of wearing apparel.

White crayons may be made of Paris white, or Spanish white, which is nearly the same, and whiten flour and water. The correct proportions are five pounds Paris white, one pound of flour, and sufficing water to make a dough of these materials, hard enough not to crumble, and soft enough to roll. Little balls of this are then rolled out into cylinders about the size of a pipe-stem, and laid away in a warm place, or in the sun, to dry; the drying will generally require from twelve to twenty-four hours.

The process of rolling may be performed upon a table, or any flat board. This process will be expedited somewhat, and the crayons be of a more equal size, if a rolling board be employed; which is simply a strip of board, say a foot in length, and eight or ten inches in width, with a handle on the top, and with the edges upraised about a third of an inch in thickness on the side of the lower surface, on which it may slide back and forth, as the crayons are rolled. With an apparatus simple as this, crayons may be made with great rapidity and cheapness. Every school, contains some lad possessing skill enough to manufacture them with ease. The expense is trifling, scarcely greater than that of chalk, while it is far superior.—Massachusetts Teacher.

CASHMERE GOATS.

In chronicling the commencement, on Tuesday last, of the Annual State Fair at New York, the Journal of Commerce says: "The most interesting animals on the ground were three Cashmere goats, entered by Dr. Davis, of South Carolina. It is the animal of which the Cashmere shawls are made, the value of which does not depend, as many suppose, upon their rarity, but upon the fact that the material surpasses every other like article in its capacity for wear. The Cashmere goat was introduced into South Carolina several years ago by Dr. Davis, who caught them in Asia, forty-two days ride, on the back of camels, from Constantinople. They have been introduced by him into North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida, and are mixed with the native goat. The hair of the animal, which is pure white, is most beautiful. It somewhat resembles in appearance the finest portion of the fleece of the Chinese sheep, a few of which are on exhibition. It is curly, soft in texture, and brilliant in appearance. The animal is extremely delicate in shape, though hardly. A sock made from the hair was shown with the goats. We learn that the meat is white and delicate, and is preferred in parts of South Carolina where they are reared to mutton. A herd will protect itself against dogs, which constitutes a great advantage over sheep in localities where dogs are troublesome. The question what animals and plants may be acclimated in particular regions is undergoing much discussion throughout the United States, by means of which, and the experience to which it gives rise, important additions will be made to the information of the country in agricultural affairs. We suppose that the common goat of the North would be much improved if bred to those of Dr. Davis.—Throughout South Carolina the ordinary animal has risen largely in price, from the facility with which the breed is improved by this cross. The experiment would be worth trying in the northern States."

PRESERVE THE EYE-SIGHT.

We often hear it asserted, that civilization, notwithstanding its numerous benefits, has its counterbalancing disadvantages; and in proof of this, the presumed decline of the moderns, in size, strength, and physical superiority generally, is adduced. Among other declarations of this kind, the injured eye-sight of civilized persons, especially of those living in cities, is brought forward.

But, if all other descriptions of physical deterioration owe their origin, as we have but little doubt they do, to a violation of the laws of nature, as is the case in this instance, then the fault should be laid to the charge, not of a too perfect civilization, but of an immature one. For we think it can be shown incontrovertibly that impaired eye-sight is the consequence

of excessive or improper use of the eye, either in the victim or his ancestry. If all the short-sighted, weak-sighted, and imperfectly sighted persons now alive could be catalogued, and those of their progenitors thoroughly studied, it would be found, we holdly affirm, that their defective vision was distinctly traceable to the ignorance, carelessness, or wanton abuse of the eye, by themselves or their forefathers.

The most ordinary cause of injured eye-sight is using the eye in an improper light. The white light of a cloudless day is that designed by nature for man's use. But this light must not be too brilliant. Reflected from sandy plains, or from snow, this light produces ophthalmia, and reflected from red brick walls it is also injurious, though in a less degree; while when reflected from green woods or fields, or even from brown ploughed earth, it is very harmful at all, as the experience of every man proves, to say nothing of the superior eye-sight of farmers. Nature, by clothing the habitable parts of the earth with verdure, offers to us a guide as to how we should act in this matter. If the light of the day is too brilliant, we should temper it with green. If, on the contrary, it is dull, we should increase its power by the employment of proper colors. But the worst daylight is nearly always better than candlelight, lamplight or gaslight. All artificial light is too yellow, and in time will injure the eye. Persons who read or write much at night, must expect to have bad eye-sight, for the strongest eyes will succumb at last to the yellow rays of gas, lamp or candle. The morning is the best time to use the eye, both because the light is then generally the best, and because the orb is fresh from the repose of the night.

When reading or writing is unavoidable at night, the light should fall across the shoulder and from the left. To read or write with a lamp in front, always strains the eye. To hold the book close to the eye, or to bend down close to the paper, tends to produce short-sightedness; and as most professional men, literary men, and even merchants and clerks do this, hence their frequent short-sightedness, and that of their progeny. The improper employment of glasses is a fertile cause of impaired eye-sight. Spectacles, or eye-glasses which are not exactly suitable, are an injury rather than a benefit. Their use should be put off, moreover, as long as possible. They are like crutches, which once introduced, become indispensable ever after. All sudden transitions from light to darkness, or from obscurity to light, are hurtful to the eyes. Small print in reading or too fine a hand in writing, should be avoided.—By observing the laws of nature, the eye-sight can be preserved to a late period of life. But by disregarding these laws not only do adults impair their own eye-sight, but they hand down to their children imperfect vision, and occasionally even total blindness. We repeat, that it is not the fault of civilization, but of ourselves, if we have worse eye-sight than savage people.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Among the prominent things recommended at the late Railroad Convention at Columbus, was that of establishing through fare at two and a half cents per mile; local fare to be three cents a mile. In order to put a stop to the frauds upon emigrants, the roads are to refuse the tickets of emigrant brokers, and receive only tickets issued by the Railroad Companies. The "Runner" system has been entirely abolished.

At the various tobacco houses in Virginia there have been inspected during the year ending the 1st inst., 44,865 hogs-heads of tobacco, against 47,421 last year.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Rhode Island, recently elected the Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, of Hartford, Connecticut, to fill the post of Bishop of Rhode Island, vacated by the death of Bishop Henshaw. He was formerly Rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia.

M. Fremont, the first scout of animals in France, has been charged with a curious work by the Emperor. This is, to carve in marble, miniatures of all the troops in the army, both foot and horse.—Eight inches is the height of the infantry. The most particular attention is to be paid to the uniform and accoutrements of both men and horses. The collection when completed will number not far from 100 statues.

Joseph F. Halley, a printer from Portland, Me., has been convicted in Lima, Peru, of counterfeiting government notes, having struck off \$600,000 worth. Punishment, five years in the chain gang.

Mr. Deldrick Havemeyer, of New York, died quite suddenly, a few days since, in consequence of the poisonous nature of a wound made under the nail of one of his fingers by the fin of a black fish which he was taking from a look.—Alb. Gaz.

Mr. Sorenson, a Dane, is the inventor of a new composing machine, which has keys like a piano, and every touch on the tangent is followed by a click, and the letter takes its place in a long mahogany channel prepared for it. It distributes the already used types at the same time that it sets the new pages, and with perfect exactness. The machine is about the size of a large chair, is made of hard wood, brass and steel, and will last apparently for a century or two without repairs.

In Utah, on the death of a man, his property descends to the Mormon church, his wives and children not being recognized as heirs. The church is the sole heir of all property.

A good many good stories of Tennessee judges are told, and here is one of the best of them:

A SUFFY JUDGE.—A short time since they had a queer case for a Circuit judge in the Western District of Tennessee. He was a good lawyer, but cared nothing for appearance and less for dress. The latter he knew nothing about, it being left entirely to Betty, his wife. His Betty was absent from home once when he started around on the circuit, leaving the Judge to pack his clothes for the trip. He did so, but instead of finding his shirts, he seized a pile of his wife's what's-you-calls, used for a like purpose. A learned brother who roomed with him, was much amused a few mornings afterwards, at the queer appearance of the Judge; nothing being in sight but his head, arms and feet, his look of bewilderment and his sotted voice reflections, which were "I wonder what on earth made Betty cut off my sleeves? I don't see." It is probable that he heard the reason the next time he saw Betty, but not before, as he kept dark on the matter (to him) that round.

A SAFE JAIL.

The notorious Dr. Armstrong, confined in the Tarboro' jail on a charge of murder, it will be remembered, some months ago made his escape by boring a hole through the roof; and now we learn from the Southerner, that two other prisoners have adopted the same mode of egress, and fled to parts unknown. Cherry and Proctor—the first confined on a charge of shooting Mr. Hymann's negro, the latter for a misdemeanor,—were missing the other morning; when it was discovered that they had bored a hole through the ceiling and roof, and with a chisel made it sufficiently large to enable them to get through, when they descended by means of a ladder used for repairing the roof. They are both still at large.—Wilmington Herald.

Newspapers.—The cost of newspaper publishing has increased full twenty-five per cent, in less than two years. Unless by some method white paper is reduced in price, and that too, soon, many of the journals now published must go down.—It has long been true that newspaper publishing was among the least remunerative of occupations, and the truth has of late obtained a startling significance.—We must have a cheaper article of white paper, or newspapers will be reduced in number full one-half.—New York Bob-trot Register.

Viadote is the name of a new style of ladies' bonnets, of Parisian origin. It is so constructed that it can be folded and packed up into a small case of two and a half inches deep, rendering it perfectly portable. The bonnet can be made in every style, and turned in the very height of the fashion, without impairing its character.

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