

TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR BUSINESS.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 28, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

To Young Men—Self Education.

But who are the privileged class in our country, where all men are equal—where we have no kings, no princes, no nobility, no titles!

But, say those who appear to have understanding and judgment in these matters, we have no time for study—we, the mechanics.

"Does the world turn round?" "Yes, my dear; it turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours."

A NIGHT ON THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC.

I had just wrapped my blanket around me, as the sun was sinking below the horizon, throwing its lurid glare upon the snow capped summits.

Once more prepared myself for sleep, but, feeling no inclination that way, I amused myself by watching the constellations, which, being immediately over me, were shining with peculiar brightness.

ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—The Amsterdam Gazette of February 17, 1784, mentions the following fact:—"A soldier of Silesia, convicted of stealing certain offerings to the Virgin Mary, was doomed to death as a sacrilegious robber."

Cure for Toothache.—We observe a new cure for toothache recommended, which, we think may be very effective, and very comfortable.

A FEW OF THE RESULTS OF WAR.

We give below a Table, displaying, as nearly as can be estimated, the cost of war, and the loss of human life thereby entailed.

Table with columns for War Name, Duration, and Cost. Includes entries for the War of 1688, the Spanish Succession, and the American War.

NUMBERS MURDERED.

Table showing numbers murdered in various wars and conflicts, including the War of 1697, the War of 1702, and the French Revolution.

Showing an expenditure of three thousand, three hundred and eighty-three millions, twenty-two thousand five hundred pounds; with the loss of one million eight hundred and twenty thousand lives!

Return to Mr. J. C. Herries's motion of "Grants for the year ending April the 1st, 1841."

Table showing grants for various departments: Army, Navy, Ordnance, Canada, China, and Miscellaneous.

For education thirty thousand pounds. What say you to this, English women and men? We were early taught that by men's fruits should we know them!

Joe Smith and his Designs.—The New York True Sun says—"A correspondent at Alton, after stating that the recent murder of Joe Smith had been followed by dispersion of his followers."

Franklin Superior Court was in session last week. Judge Caldwell presiding. We learn that much civil business, and several important criminal cases were disposed of.

Terrible Calamity.—During the thunder shower yesterday afternoon, while some of the Millerites were terrified by what they supposed was the "beginning of the end," the Locofoco pole in the 13th ward, near the Avenue, broke short off, about half way up and fell upon a roof near by, from thence to the ground, with a tremendous crash, and split into seven pieces.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

General Post Office.—The number of letters issued on Monday, 16th September, was upwards of 385,000 at one delivery, and the postmen were not despatched till nearly 10 o'clock.

Immense Rail Road Train.—On Thursday week (12th September) a special railway train (in five divisions) went from Leeds to Hull. It was decidedly the most monstrous of all monster trains ever recorded.

Valuable Dogs.—The Times of the 3d October contains an account of the sale of Pointer dogs, the property of Mr. Edge, of Strelley, near Nottingham.

Soldiers in Ireland.—The following statement shows the military force in Ireland on the 1st instant (October) Eight regiments of horse and thirty-one of foot, besides a rifle brigade. Effective military force 26,000 men.

Millerism in England.—Great excitement has been caused in Reading and neighborhood, by a prophecy of some wandering fanatic that the end of the world will be in the course of this year.

The Quarterly Revenue.—The accounts of the quarter's Revenue, ending the 10th instant, have been published, and show a very considerable increase on the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Customs it is most gratifying to announce that there is an increase of between 400,000l. and 500,000l. on the account to be made up this evening, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the important department of Excise the accounts, as far as they have been received, appear about the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Post Office there is an increase, probably about 20,000l. on the quarter.

The property-tax, we understand, has realized about the same amount as on former quarters, but there will appear a small decrease in consequence of the repayment of moneys to parties who had been improperly assessed.

On the whole, the revenue for the quarter will exhibit a considerable increase—a certain index that the trade and commerce of the country are improving.

Act of Grace.—The King of the French, prior to his departure from Eu, for Treport and England, issued an ordinance, dated Eu, October 4, granting a pardon to 50 political prisoners, mostly belonging to the Republican party, including several who have been condemned to imprisonment or transportation for various periods of from six to twenty years.

The French Opposition papers attribute this act to fear, and are quite furious about the King's visit to England.

The Monitor of Tuesday publishes a list of the political prisoners who have been set at liberty in consequence of the amnesty granted by the King by the royal ordinance issued from the Chateau d'Eu on the 4th inst.

The total number of persons liberated is fifty-nine. Of these, M. Dupuy and two others were implicated in the attempt made by Quenisset on the life of the King; Bonifé and six others, in Prince Louis Napoleon's descent on Boulogne.

The principal political prisoners now remaining in the state prisons of France are Prince Louis Napoleon, who continues at Ham, and MM. Blanqui, who were implicated in the affair of the 12th and 13th of April, 1839.

Velocity of Lightning.—The velocity of lightning has been attempted to be measured by M. Halvig, who estimated it at eight or ten miles a second, or 36,000 miles in an hour.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SECURITIES IN LONDON.—There has been but little inquiry for American stocks since the departure of the last steamer, and prices remain unchanged.

Table showing when redeemable for various states: Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania.

The accounts from Algiers show that the Kabyles, an active, enterprising, fanatical race, have not deserted Abdel-Kader in his fallen fortunes.

IRELAND.—Repeal Association.—This Association held its usual weekly meeting on the 7th instant. The rent amounted to £216.

The Liberator has fixed Wednesday, the 20th of November, for a grand banquet in Limerick, on his way from Derryman to Dublin.

Lord Heytesbury has publicly stated that he shall recommend conciliatory measures for Ireland.

On certain parts of the Irish coast the solar rays are much higher than the lunar tides. A similar phenomenon has been observed in some places in America.

Sir Thomas Wilde, the leading counsel for Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, in the appeal before the House of Lords, refused to take remuneration for his services.

The Irish Repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with 2d instant amounted to £27,573, being an average of £1,356 per week. The highest week was that ending June 17, when it amounted to £3,350.

Gapes in chickens may be easily cured by giving them small crumbs of dough impregnated with a little soft soap; once or twice is sufficient.

The following extracts from an article in the Boston Courier of the 30th ult. contain interesting information in regard to the progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States, and hint at the importance of the New England States, particularly Massachusetts, as consumers of a variety of the Agricultural products of the Middle, South and West:

TRADE BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Some weeks ago we applied to a mercantile friend, in whose statements we have the most perfect confidence, for information in regard to the value of the commerce carried on between the New England and the Southern States.

The consumption of cotton for 1844, is estimated by some at 400,000 bales; I call it 360,000. In 1845, when there will be about 200,000 more spindles in operation than at present, the consumption may come up to 400,000 or 425,000 bales.

In 1832, I estimated the consumption in mills in Massachusetts, and mills in New Hampshire and Maine, owned by the citizens of Massachusetts, at 3-7ths of the whole cotton consumed in the Union, leaving out some 20,000 bales consumed in the interior of the cotton States and which never reaches the seaboard.

This item is not included in the general statement of consumption of 360,000 bales. It may now have reached 30,000 bales, as a considerable quantity of heavy, coarse oznaburgs, &c. &c., for negro clothing, is made in Virginia, South and North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and to a greater or less extent in most of the cotton States and other States South of the Potomac, which do not raise cotton.

Since 1832, the business of making cotton goods has been extended in a greater ratio in Massachusetts—including mills in New Hampshire and Maine, owned by Massachusetts men—than in other States; and next to Massachusetts comes Rhode Island.

I should say, then, that Massachusetts manufactures, and those in the two other States, owned by our citizens, now consume one-half of the 360,000 bales say 180,000—and that in Rhode Island, and in other New England States, there were used in Mills, not owned by Massachusetts people, about 80,000 bales more—making 260,000 bales for New England.

There would, then, be left 100,000 bales for States out of New England, which make up the consumption of the country, (360,000) independent of perhaps, 30,000 bales, or possibly 40,000 bales, consumed in the non-manufacturing States, & which do not come in the general estimate of consumption, nor are included in the annual returns of the cotton crop—they being made up by receipts of cotton at the shipping ports.

There is no doubt in the minds of well informed manufacturers, that there will be a progressive demand for cotton, in as great a ratio as heretofore, or nearly so. If I am correct in this, the manufacturing States, will at no very remote period, consume as much as is now worked up in Great Britain. We now actually use nearly as much as France, with a population of 36,000,000, and quite as much as Russia, Denmark and Sweden—and probably larger quantity.

To show the rapid increased consumption of cotton in the United States the last fifteen years, I have referred to 1829 and 1830, and find the quantity 126,512 bales—averaging perhaps, 340 pounds, equal to 43,014,080 lbs. In 1844, it will come up to 400,000, and possibly in 1845-6, to 425,000—say 400,000 at 410 lbs. per bale, is 164,000,000 lbs. Carry it forward fifteen years, and you have 328,000,000; and fifteen more, it will come to 656,000,000, against, say 550,000,000 lbs.—the present consumption of England. Perhaps it would be more within the range of probability, to assume that we should overtake the present consumption in Great Britain in thirty years, than reach 656,300,000 pounds.

Bread-stuffs are a more valuable import into New England than cotton. Of flour, (wheat) we do not raise, in Massachusetts, over 120,000 bushels of wheat, equal to 24,000 lbs of flour—about enough for the Lowell operatives. The balance comes from States out of New England. I should say we consumed, at least, 600,000 lbs of imported wheat flour, and a large amount of maize, rye and oats.—Maine may raise one half its wheat, but imports a large quantity of maize, oats and rye—and New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, still more. Of sugar, we do not take any great quantity of Louisiana. It goes more to the middle, but chiefly to the Western States. Of tobacco we are in New England, large consumers; and our ships to Africa, and the East, find a market for large quantities, in small parcels. Of naval stores, we of course, consume immensely; for in Massachusetts, we have 550,000 tons of shipping, and in Maine about 350,000 more, and in New England, the whole, about 1,050,000. We distil a large quantity of turpentine for exportation to all parts of the world. There is no population in the world, save in London, which have a greater consuming ability for the necessities, comforts, and most of the luxuries of life, than the 800,000 people of Massachusetts; consequently, there is no population so advantageous to trade with.

What may be the amount of imports into Massachusetts from the middle, Southern and Western States, I cannot ascertain; but of grain of all kinds, it cannot be less, at the average prices of the past years, than \$7,000,000; of cotton, 180,000 bales, at \$35 00 per bale, average of five years, \$6,300,000—making \$13,300,000 for those two staples.

As to the other five N. England States, I suppose the aggregate of their transactions with States out of New England, may not equal the amount of Massachusetts transactions. The different results from the nature of our products, and the superior amount of our capital, which, per capita, is greater than exists in any other State, and four times as great as in a majority of the States. Of course such estimates are, in some measure conjectural, and partly based on facts which are before the country.

The Wool Trade.—According to the best calculation, says Mr. Williams, in his admirable address on the Tariff; it is supposed that there are about 34,000,000 of sheep in the United States, worth on an average about \$2 per head, and yielding about 90,000,000 pounds of wool, worth at 30 cents per pound about \$27,000,000.—These sheep at three to the acre for summer and winter, would require 11,333,333 acres of land for their support, which, at \$12 per acre, which is considered a fair average, would be worth 136,000,000.—To manufacture this clip of wool would require about 45,000 hands, who with families averaging three persons each, and amounting in all to 180,000, at a consumption of 25 dollars per annum each, would require \$4,500,000 worth of agricultural products for their support, which, at a net yield of \$2 50 per acre for the market, would require 1,800,000 acres of land, worth at \$12 per acre, \$21,600,000. The capital invested, then, by the farmer in this business alone, is about \$225,000,000, and the annual value accruing to him, about \$41,500,000, while the capital invested by the manufacturer himself, in buildings, machinery, &c. to work up the whole annual product would not perhaps exceed \$45,000,000, or about one-fifth of that of the agriculturalist.

The Louisville Courier of Tuesday week gives the annexed account of a recent scene in that city:

Tremendous Excitement—Immense crowd at the "Big Tent"—Converts—Churches Deserted—Weeping and Praying.—The excitement in this community in regard to Millerism is much greater than we had supposed—much greater than one who has not visited the "Big Tent" could imagine. The scene presented there on Sunday night filled with thousands of persons, every seat and spot of ground being occupied, and still thousands had to go away unable even to get inside. The churches throughout the city were almost entirely deserted, so eager were all to hear the doctrines held by Miller and his followers expounded. Among the vast assembly in the great tent, we noticed people of every profession and every class of society.—The high, the low, the rich, the poor, the aristocrat, the democrat, preachers, saints, and sinners, men, women, children, and "niggers," all crowded and jammed together, and almost suffocated with the dust, heat, and smoke. After the sermon had been preached—and it was a very reasonable, sensible sermon, which none could object to—came a scene which beggars description. To be realized, it would have to be seen. The mourners or converts, of whom there were a very large number, threw themselves in the dust and dirt around the pulpit, and for nearly an hour men and women were praying, singing, shouting, groaning, and weeping bitterly. The negroes appeared to be very generally alarmed, and hundreds of them were crying and making the most hideous noises. The preachers did not set any certain time for the destruction of the world, but stated that they were expecting it hourly, and would watch and pray until it did come.

The tent was taken down yesterday morning, and the company started up the river, and we are truly glad they have gone.

It is stated that the Miller excitement is doing its worst among the people of the lower part of New Hampshire. To Kingston, Mr. A. N. Brown, publisher and printer, has become entirely insane. His brother, carried away by the delusion, has given up every thing like work, believing it to be clinging to this world's things. A few days since he was about hauling a load of corn from his fields, when, seized suddenly with the above idea, he fell upon his knees and prayed to God to direct him how to act—whether to carry the corn to the barn or leave it in the field. The decision was in favor of the latter course, and it was accordingly dropped for the benefit of the cattle. The believers of the pernicious doctrine in that section generally have almost entirely neglected to provide for future wants—apples are rotting on the trees and crops in the fields remain unharvested. In Newington, likewise, the fanaticism has made alarming progress. We have yet to learn how far the expiration of the Miller "chronology" goes towards restoring these deluded people to their reason.