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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on the morning of the 18th ultimo. She brought 110 passengers, among whom are the Hon. Washington Irving, Wm. Shaine, and B. Mainer, bearer of despatches; and also the celebrated Cruikshank, the caricaturist, &c.

Joseph Henry, who fired at the King of France, has been sentenced to the galleys for life.

The Bank of England has lowered their rates to 3 per cent.

The grain crops of England have been gathered, and will be an average yield.—Potatoes everywhere will be a failure.

On the first inst. there was a fair demand for good Western Canal Flour at 26s. 6d. to 28s. per bbl. The Wheat market has been fluctuating. It advanced 4s. per quarter on the 21th ult., and a further rise took place. Subsequently the weather changed for the better, permitting the agriculturists to secure crops. Purchasers were reluctant to operate, and business was dull on the 21st August. Wheat declined 2s. per quarter below the rate current on that day week.

On the first there was a fair demand for wheat at former prices. Indian Corn was held at 21s. to 20s. per quarter. There was much enquiry for this article, and a firm at Limerick, has sent orders for a dozen cargoes.

Cotton, since the 28th ult. has been very animated. Large lots taken at a quarter of a penny advance in price on some qualities. The advance is fully 4th on all descriptions. This was occasioned by the accounts brought by the Hibernia that the crop would be late.

No change in Tobacco. Flour was in demand at Havre. Sales have been made at 32f and 33f. to arrive.

The British iron trade has improved in consequence of the passage of the new American Tariff.

The American provision market is in a buoyant state.

Parliament had been prorogued on the 28th ultimo.

Her B. M. ship of the line, America, had arrived in England with \$6,000,000 in specie, collected on the west coast of Mexico and in Peru and Chili.

Conservative President and Vice President of the French Chambers have been elected by large majorities.

The Queen of Spain is to marry her Cousin the Duke de Cadiz, eldest son of Don Francisco, Duke de Montpensier.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of May, ten thousand Caffres, who had swarmed around Fort Peddie, were dispersed by artillery and rockets, leaving a large number of dead. The firing having frightened the cattle which were gathered beneath the walls of the fort for protection, they broke loose, and 4000 or 5000 were captured by the Caffres.

On the 18th of June a thousand Caffres were surprised between two parties of the British. They defended themselves gallantly, but several hundred of them were galloped over and cut down in retreat.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On the 28th ultimo Parliament was prorogued by commission. The royal speech contains nothing remarkable. The Queen expresses great satisfaction that the Oregon question has been amicably settled, and great regret at the recurrence of the failure of the potato crop, "which will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food."

It appears from the following report of a highly interesting debate in the House Commons, on the 24th of August, that Great Britain some time since made overtures towards mediating between this country and Mexico, and recently repeated the offer in a more direct form:

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK called the attention of the House to the present state of affairs between the United States and Mexico. This country has a great interest in Mexico, inasmuch as our annual exports to it amounted to £500,000 a year, as the British capital invested in its mines amounted to at least £10,000,000, and as the public debt of Mexico to this country amounted to nearly as much more.—War, therefore, between the United States and Mexico must be extremely injurious to British commercial interests; and if it should end in the conquest of Mexico by the United States, he feared that the British debt in Mexico would follow the fate of the debts owing by the United States themselves to this country. Besides, if the United States became masters of Mexico, they would in consequence of their having already annexed Texas to themselves, stand at once in front and rear of our West India colonies. He then entered into a history of the various aggressive measures by which the United States had first of all annexed Texas, and by which they were now attempting to annex Mexico and California. Unless there was an end put to the war now existing between Mexico and the United States, by the firm and earnest mediation of this country, it would lead to results most unfavorable to British interests. He argued that there never was a case of more unjustifiable aggression than that of the United States upon Mexico, and that the annexation of

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE."



RULES. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY GOES WITH IT. Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 23, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1846.

Texas was the test for President of the United States at the last Presidential election, so would the annexation of California, if not of the entire of Mexico, be the test at the election of President in the year 1848. In gaining possession of Matamoros, the United had gained the key to Central Mexico, and were thereby enabled to introduce their manufactures into it without payment of any duties. They had thus won possession of the commerce of Mexico, which was in itself a serious blow to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain. After several remarks on the unjustifiable character of the means by which the United States were working out their schemes of territorial aggrandizement, he asked Lord Palmerston to explain the existing state of our relations with Mexico, and pressed upon him, at the same time, the expediency of our taking some immediate steps to prevent the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and to put an end to the hostilities now prevailing between these two countries. He reminded Lord Palmerston that on the 29th of June last the then Minister of the Crown had told the House that the packet, which sailed on the 2d of June, had taken out an offer of mediation on the part of this country to the Government of the United States. Now it was stated by the official organ of the American Government that no such offer of mediation had been signified or made by Mr. Pakenham, our Minister at Washington. He concluded by asking Lord Palmerston what was the true state of the case with respect to this offer of mediation?

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON: I shall have great pleasure in giving my noble friend an answer to the question he has put. I trust, however, that the House will think I am pursuing that course which is most befitting the position I hold, if I do not follow my noble friend in those observations which he has made upon the past transactions between this country and the United States, Mexico, and Texas, concerning the relation to that country with Texas, and the annexation of Texas to the United States. These are matters which belong to past periods; the facts are historically known; and it is not, I think, necessary or useful for me at present to express any opinion upon them. (Hear, hear.) Sir, my noble friend has expressed opinions as to the injury which must accrue to British interests from the war now going on between Mexico and the United States. I entirely concur with my noble friend that, in the present state of international relations in the civilized world, it is impossible that any great war can be carried on between any two considerable and independent States without that war affecting prejudicially the commercial interests of all other countries which may have relations of commerce with the two contending parties. And in proportion as commerce is freed from all those restraints which tend to limit and circumscribe its extent, in that proportion will it be the interest of all nations that peace should universally prevail. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I do look with greater satisfaction upon the progress which has lately been made by those doctrines of extended commerce which appear to me to afford additional security for the maintenance of peace all over the world. (Cheers.)

I think, however, my noble friend has in some degree exaggerated the facility with which, in his opinion, the United States may establish their authority and dominion over the territories of Mexico. Those territories are vast in their extent, and in proportion to their vastness is enhanced the difficulty of carrying on military operations of an aggressive character within their limits. That country is occupied by a very large population, of a race different from the people of the United States, of a religion different from the religion of the United States; and though it might be easy for the U. States to incorporate with the Union a country like Texas, filled and inhabited almost entirely by United States settlers, the question, I can assure my noble friend and the House, becomes very different when it applies to the annexation of territories much more thickly peopled, and inhabited by a race different in those two respects from the race which wishes to possess them. I will, however, say nothing which shall in any degree affect that character of impartiality which befits a Government that offers its mediation between contending parties. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend doubts the accuracy of the statement which was made by her Majesty's late Government with respect to the offer asserted to have been tendered by them, of mediation between the two parties. I am glad in justice to our predecessors, that my noble friend has enabled me to set that question right. The facts are shortly these: It is perfectly true, as asserted by the right honorable baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government, that an offer was made to the United States, and also communicated to Mexico, which her Majesty's late Government understood and meant to be an offer of mediation. That offer was, I think, properly conveyed, in terms which left great latitude of interpretation to the Government of the United States. Our position with respect to the United States was at that time not the position of unbiassed impartiality which befits the character of a mediator.

The question between this country and the United States with respect to the Oregon territory had not at that time been finally settled.—It was possible, notwithstanding the negotiations then going on, that that question might have assumed a character which would have divided Great Britain of the quality of impartiality which should have belonged to a mediator. If that discussion had ended in a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, our mediation, of course, between the United States and Mexico would have been out of the question.—The offer, therefore, which was made to the U. States was in effect this: that if the United States were disposed to accept the mediation of Great Britain that mediation would be frankly offered and tendered. I think that was going as far as in the then existing state of things the Government of Great Britain could properly have gone. The Government of the U. States, however, considering what I have already stated with respect to the position in which the Oregon question had placed Great Britain towards the United States, did not think it expedient to express any wish upon the subject, and therefore no answer was sent, it being understood by the Government of the United States that the communication was not one which necessarily required an answer, but that they abstained from taking any steps consequent upon it. I had, however, an interview not long ago with Mr. McLane, the American Minister, who, I am sorry to say, was obliged on account of his health, to retire from his post here and return to the United States. I am sure every body who has had the good fortune of knowing that distinguished man will greatly regret that the two countries have lost the benefit of his services here as the organ of communication between the two Governments. (Hear, hear.) I am satisfied that, whoever the United States may think fit to send in his place, no man can be sent who can have at heart more strongly than he has the maintenance of good relations between the United States and England, or who can be possessed in a higher degree of all those qualities which might enable him to carry that wish into effect. (Hear, hear.)

I found from Mr. McLane that such as I had described had been the understanding of the U. States; and as, fortunately, it has fallen to my lot, since I have held the seals of the foreign department, to exchange with Mr. McLane the ratifications of a convention with the U. States for the settlement of the Oregon question, I, on the part of her Majesty's Government, have instructed Mr. Pakenham now to make the renewed offer of mediation in a shape that shall require an answer from the United States. A corresponding communication has been made to the Government of Mexico, and, therefore, the offer having now been made to both the contending parties, it will depend on the answers we may receive to these communications in what degree the Government of this country may be successful in bringing to an amicable settlement a difference, which I am sure all the well-wishers of both Mexico and the United States would rejoice to see terminated.

There is another point, I think, of some importance, as illustrative of general principles—that the United States having found themselves engaged in a war with Mexico which involved the necessity of great additional expenditure, military and naval, and finding that their revenue was insufficient to meet the increased demand, although themselves how that revenue might be increased. What was the step which the United States took for that purpose? That step was to lower the duties on imports. They said these high protective duties might be all very well in time of peace, when the revenue is of less object to us, but we must abandon them now that the commencement of war required a greater augmentation of our resources. That circumstance is a strong illustration of the truth of those doctrines which go to show that freedom of commercial intercourse not only conduces to the development of the commercial industry of a country, but to the surest foundation of an augmenting and prosperous revenue.—(Cheers.)

Mr. D'ISRAEL considered the reply of Lord Palmerston to be any thing but satisfactory.—He insisted on the necessity of our arresting, in a determined spirit, the system on which the United States were acting—a system which menaced at once our North American and our West India colonies, and evinced a disgraceful desire for universal empire.

Mr. BERNAL expressed his satisfaction at the speech of Lord Palmerston, and contended that we ought to wait and see what answer would be returned by the United States to his last communication.

Mr. WARELEY said he considered the speech of Lord Palmerston to be the speech of a peaceful Minister. He was delighted to hear that the noble lord was anxious for the restoration of peace between the United States and Mexico, and hoped that he would not change his policy. Here the discussion dropped.

THE RIOT ON THE RIO GRANDE.

We are happy to learn from the subjoined extract of a letter to the New Orleans Delta, that Col. BAKER, who was so severely wounded in his humane efforts to quell the disgraceful riot which recently took place on the Rio Grande between two companies of Georgia volunteers, is likely to recover from his wound. The letter in describing the riot, which it attributes wholly to the effects of whiskey, says:

Col. BAKER had just returned with a company of his regiment from the burial of one of their number, and, hearing the riot still progressing on the steambot, he ordered his company and one other to follow him to the boat, with the view of quelling it. In his attempting to do so, one of the officers attached to the Georgia companies engaged in the melee at once attacked him with his sword. They had been engaged but a few moments, when some cowardly villain among the rioters fired a pistol at him, which passed through the thick part of his neck from behind into his mouth, knocking out one of his teeth. Such is the report to me this morning from the assistant surgeon of his regiment.—The wound is not this morning considered mortal, although last evening I did not suppose he would be alive at this time. He is more comfortable than could be expected, and we now entertain no doubt that he will recover. In addition to Col. Baker, Capt. Roberts was slightly wounded by a pistol shot. Capt. Post, acting commissary, slightly; Sergeant Helm, of company C, badly wounded, a ball passing directly through his body; Corporal Ursary very slightly; private Dillon mortally wounded with a bayonet—he probably will not live the day out; privates H. Martin, Stewart, Shepherd, and Lee, all slightly wounded. This constitutes, as far as can be ascertained, all who were wounded in the third regiment of Illinois volunteers, and who acted under the command of Col. Baker in the effort to suppress this disgraceful and unpardonable riot. How many are killed and wounded among the two companies who were engaged in the riot on the Corvete I cannot ascertain with sufficient certainty to venture any statements.

World's Temperance Convention.

There were present at the World's Temperance Convention, recently held in London, twenty eight delegates from the United States. Among these were Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," the Rev. Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati, Henry C. Wright, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished philanthropists. The Rev. John Marsh, Secretary of the American Temperance Union, says in a letter to Deacon Moses Grant, of Boston, that the proceeding were marked by much talent. A letter was received from Edward C. Delevan, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., recommending a "World's Temperance Union." This suggestion received great attention, but no plan was adopted. The matter was finally disposed of by the passage of a resolution, (moved by Joseph Silk Buckingham, Esq., and unanimously adopted,) appointing a special committee to open correspondence with the State Temperance Societies of the British dominions, and other parts of the world, in order to ascertain how far a World's Temperance Union would meet their approbation and to what extent they might be disposed to contribute for its support.

Interesting reports were read, showing the progress of temperance principles in England, Ireland and America.

The following resolutions, prepared by the Rev'd John Marsh, of New York, were adopted by the Convention with but one dissenting vote:

"That in the opinion of this Convention, as a means of extending the Temperance reformation, the following truths should be spread throughout the world; and that Temperance men and Temperance organization be exerted to give them the widest possible extension.

"That alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellectual, social and religious interest of men.

"That it is generated by the process of fermentation, and is the same, though existing in different degrees in cider, wines, and malt-liquors, as in distilled spirits.

"That it is a perpetual fountain of disease, poverty, crime, temporal and spiritual death, never needful or useful to men in health in any clime, or any employment.

"That total abstinence from it as a beverage, is the only true principle of the Temperance reformation, the only hope for the drunkard, and of security for others.

"That the whole manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, though a source of revenue to Government, is a manufacture of human misery, and highly injurious to the souls and bodies of men, and should not be licensed more than other moral evils by human Governments.

"That the word of God often prescribes total abstinence to avoid existing evils, and that the spirit of Christian love directs us to shun wine, or anything whereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

"That a voice comes up from every part of the globe calling upon kings, and all who are in authority, upon reflecting and influential men of all climes, upon parents, teachers of youth, medical men, ministers of religion, and all who love their race, to put forth the hand and stay the plague which is filling our world with woe, and which, unless checked, will continue to sweep thousands of succeeding generations prematurely and wretched to eternity."

At the late Temperance convention in London, Doctor Beaumont, physician of Bradford, next addressed the meeting. All were not aware he said, that intoxicating liquors of every kind were of necessity unwholesome, for it was impossible they could be otherwise—[hear, hear.] He defied contradiction on the point, for no Medical man has ever examined the subject in the way it ought to be examined, without coming to this conclusion. * * * Alcohol must produce carbon in the stomach, and exhaust oxygen, and therefore must necessarily inflict the most serious injury upon the person who partook of those drinks.

He hoped that the medical public would be henceforth the great teacher of teetotalism, and that there would be no necessity for further complaint against them for their indifference to this great question.—[Cheers.]

Poisoning vs. Eating.—We all know that the inhabitants of New Zealand and many other islands in the Pacific Ocean, are Cannibals, that is, they feed upon human flesh. A New Zealand Chief maintained that he had a great title to his land, because he had eaten the former owner! Now, this is about as fair as is the title of grog-sellers to their property. The very best claim they can urge is, that they have poisoned the former owners. Out of this, a grave question arises, viz: whether it is not worse to poison people and then take possession of their property, than merely to eat them and take possession! We maintain that poisoning is the worse, decidedly.—Tem. Advocate.

HENRY CLAY ON PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Messrs. Albro, Hoyt & Co. of Elizabethtown, N. J. manufacturers of oil cloth, took measures—and obtained, without the knowledge of Mr. Clay, the precise dimensions of the Hall of the Ashland house, selected one of the floor cloths, finished and fashioned it exactly to fit, and then despatched it to its destination, accompanied by a brief letter in which they ask Mr. Clay's acceptance of that specimen of American manufactures, in token of their sense of his "many and great public services," and of "gratitude for his powerful advocacy of the interests of American labor."—Balt. Pat.

The oil cloth reached its destination safely, and its reception is thus acknowledged by Mr. Clay:

ASHLAND, 10th Sept., 1846.

Gentlemen—I received your favor of the 10th ult., several weeks ago, and I have within a few days past, safely received the piece of Floor Oil Cloth, to which it refers, which you have kindly presented to me to cover the floor of my hall. It came in perfect order, having been put up with remarkable care. It now occupies the place for which it was designed, and is greatly admired for the solidity of the fabric, and the taste and beauty of the brilliant colors which adorn it. It would successively compare with any piece of floor oil cloth, manufactured in foreign countries or at home, that I have ever seen. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgments for it.

You done me the favor to present me this valuable article, as you are pleased to state, for my "many valuable and great services," and as a token of your gratitude for my "powerful advocacy of the interests of American industry."

I am happy, gentlemen, thus to have secured your approbation. In looking back, from my retirement, upon my public career, there is no part of my public exertions which I contemplate with more satisfaction than the support which, throughout the whole of it, I constantly, zealously and faithfully gave to the industry of my own country. Its prosperity or adversity has been as infallibly marked, by the adequacy or inadequacy of protection, as the thermometer indicates heat or cold. I believe that the system of protection, notwithstanding the opposition which it has often encountered, has pushed the nation forward half a century in advance of where it would have been, if the doctrines of free trade had always prevailed in our public councils. Whether it will be pushed back again, to the same or any other extent, by the tariff recently established, which has sought to subvert the previous system, and to embody those doctrines, remains to be seen. I confess that I seriously apprehend great injury to the general business of the country, and ultimately to the revenue of the Government. If there shall not be a large addition to the amount of our foreign importations, the Treasury must experience a large deficit. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties, the increase must be paid for by an equivalent increase in the value of our exports, or the balance must be adjusted in specie. I have not the remotest expectation that we shall be able to effect payment, by additional exportation of the products of the country. We in the West, do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction, is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall, I fear, be constrained to resort to the other alternative, in the event of an excess of importations, and pay for them in the precious metals. I need not dwell on the commercial disorder, the embarrassment in every department of business, and the wide spread ruin which would be occasioned by a constant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have had experience enough of these fatal consequences, whenever Protection of our own industry has been inadequate.

In all these views, I may be entirely mistaken. It may turn out that our importations will continue to flourish and increase; that the country will continue to prosper; and that the revenue of the government will be ample. Anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, whatever councils or systems of policy may prevail, I shall be most happy to find these results realized, and that I have erroneously entertained the opinions to which I have so long sincerely adhered.

In every contingency, gentlemen, I pray your acceptance of my best wishes for the success of your beautiful manufacture, and for your health, happiness and prosperity. I am, with great respect,

Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Albro, Hoyt & Co.

The Ashborough Herald says that Capt. Burke, of the Army, is now recruiting for the service in that (Randolph) county. There is also an officer at Greensboro.

A great number of horses are dying on Long Island, N. Y., from some disease which no one seems to be able to master or account for.

We have observed in several Whig papers says the National Intelligencer, a disposition to advocate as a candidate for the next Presidency the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, a statesman well meriting the honor. We believe the movement originated with a newspaper published in Delaware, which has chosen the name of Mr. CLAYTON at the head of its columns as its Presidential candidate. It would be doing great injustice to Mr. Clayton to infer from this circumstance that the choice of his name in this way has been made with knowledge and approbation. On the contrary, we have reason to know, and we feel assured in stating, that Mr. CLAYTON's being entirely opposed to this proceeding; that his sole ambition and aim to serve his country, the devotion of all his talents and energies, as a good citizen and a good Whig, he is always ready in readiness to advocate the party of the Presidential candidate whom he selects as its wisest man, at its own good time, for the best man for the place and the public.

The Richmond Whig has the following very appropriate remarks in relation to the to of the River and Harbor bill by Mr. Polk:

"It has been supposed that one of Mr. Polk's objections to the river and harbor bill was the item for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis, which Mr. Douglas, of a friend of a bill, opposed as unconstitutional. But the St. Louis Republican states that the adjournment of Congress, the President expressed himself to a citizen of St. Louis, warm friend of the Administration,) to the fact that he had no constitutional objection to the appropriation for that harbor. On the contrary, that he is satisfied that an appropriation ought to be made for its improvement, and he will himself recommend it at the next session of Congress. It is unfortunate that President did not designate the item in the river and harbor bill to which he objected on constitutional grounds. For one, we cannot conceive why a harbor on the lakes may not be improved by the General Government, if a constitutional to improve a harbor on the Mississippi. If the President thinks that there is an essential difference, however, we hope in his next message favor the country with a dissertation upon this thesis. We should like to see the ingenuity with which he can a hair 'twixt south and southwest sides, may be equal to the task; but we think this undertaking would be too much for the acuteness of Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Haywood and the Standard.

Each successive number of the Standard for weeks has contained labored, bitter articles against Mr. Haywood, resigning his seat in the Senate. The spirit of those articles may be gathered from the concluding paragraphs of an editorial in the Standard of the 10th instant:

"We feel that we have already exhausted the patience of our readers on this subject; and, with a few words, we conclude our remarks for the present. Mr. Haywood has not, in our humble opinion, sustained himself on a single point made in his Address. Undoubtedly, we have not heard of the first democrat who thinks he has; and, moreover, we do not believe there are one-dred men in the entire State who would joyfully approve his course. The Democrats say he was too independent for the Whigs say he was not enough; and between the two parties, as his Address shows, neglected country and his party, he falls short. Politically, there is no life in him."

As we had frequently commended Haywood for his good conduct up to day when he played the traitor to his party, we hope he will allow us to offer in the most respectful spirit, one or two words of parting advice: Remain in your life. If you can, forget politics, get that fatal step on the floor of the State, and strive hereafter to think of your country, and less of yourself. "rough-and-tumble" of political life, much for your refined temperament, wonderfully nice organization—the best a Professorship might suit you better. Cultivate your "conscience" and attend to your religious duties; and they will ever may betide you, you will enjoy sublime and holy consolations which "wicked" and "foolish" dwellers and "low grounds of some can neither give nor take away."

Effects of the Tariff.—The news of passage of the "liberal tariff" act, by the people of Great Britain call it, has had effect to enliven business and trade in contrast to its disastrous effects. While it puts down American labor, it is increasing the business of England, and cheering the workmen of the country, by giving them steady work at high prices. Some think that it has not its proper title; that it should be called the "British Tariff" because it presses American and encourages English labor. The title ought to read, "An act to ameliorate the condition of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, at the expense of the citizens of the United States."—This will give the character of the Bill, as well as a broad philanthropy which reaches across the Atlantic, and embraces the manufacturers in its sympathetic arms. A lovely instance of self denial—self-molation, on the altar of charity—self-sacrifice, "charity begins at home," and of date: as well as the injunction, declaration that he that provides for his own household is worse than a rebel and has denied the faith."