

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1847.

From the Richmond Southern.

Newspaper Press in all Countries.

evolutions of the political and social circle in which, for the time being, his destiny may be cast; and if his title to companionship and to a fair participation in the advantages which civilization brings in its train, is no otherwise recognized, it will assert itself ultimately, and with a fearful power, in some of the violent outbreaks which from time to time electrify the public mind, and carry desolation to the hearths of some innocent or hapless victim.

The State is not only called upon to provide a specific and ample fund from its resources, to be expended, under proper restraints and supervision, in encouraging the well-directed efforts of individuals in this department of the social fabric, but in order to render its aid effective, it should create such an organization as may appear best adapted to secure the object in view. This organization should be uniform, simple, and efficient—so constituted as to collect the active agency of the inhabitants of the several districts, their officers and teachers, while, at the same time, it should fulfill, with regard to other portions of the State, and to the authorities charged with its general supervision, all the objects and purposes of its creation. In the absence of such an organization, a very slight interest will be felt in the scattered and isolated institutions for public instruction; teachers will become negligent and remiss; and public and private funds will be virtually wasted; and the great work of education will speedily fall into incompetent and worthless hands.

Having for several years been practically and intimately conversant, in an official capacity, with the beneficial operations of the system of public instruction now in progress in New York, and having during that period actively participated in the various movements which under the immediate auspices of a succession of able and enlightened statesmen, have placed the interests of popular education in that State upon an elevated and commanding basis, the undersigned feels great confidence in commending the earnest attention of his fellow-citizens in the South to the prominent principles and efficient organization of that system. Many of its details may, perhaps, be found impracticable in communities so sparsely settled as in portions of these States; but the practical recognition of the right of every child destined hereafter to assume the responsibilities and perform the duties of a citizen of a free republic, to such an education as will enable him intelligently to acquit himself of those high functions, and of the corresponding duty on the part of the State to provide the requisite facilities for the full enjoyment of such right, will not fail to lead to the adoption of such measures, and to secure such an organization as shall be found best adapted to the wants and most in accordance with the existing habits and institutions of different localities.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Aug. 11, 1847.

The Alumni of Davidson College, having assembled according to adjournment. On motion of S. C. Pharr, R. E. Sherrill was chosen to act as secretary pro tem.

The chairman of the committee previously appointed to draft a constitution, reported a constitution of three articles, and motion was made to adopt it.

On motion of L. C. Pharr, Messrs. R. E. Sherrill, James Knox and W. Thelwell Caston, were appointed as the above committee.

On motion of W. Thelwell Caston, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to recommend suitable persons to fill the various offices of the association, and also a suitable individual to deliver the anniversary address at next commencement. Messrs. T. M. Kirkpatrick, T. E. Davis and L. N. Hutchison were appointed this committee.

On motion the meeting then adjourned to meet on to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Aug. 12th, 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Alumni having assembled in the College Chapel according to adjournment. The committee appointed on yesterday reported a constitution, which was read and received.

The constitution was then read article by article and adopted.

On motion of S. L. Adams, the constitution was then adopted as a whole.

The committee of nomination reported nominees which were taken up separately, and the following persons were elected officers of this Association, viz:

For President,
Rev. JAMES KNOX.
For Vice President,
Rev. R. E. SHERRILL.

Rec. Sec., T. M. KIRKPATRICK, A. M.
Cor. Sec., W. THERLOW CASTON, A. M.
Treasurer, PROF. M. D. JOHNSTON.

The Association then went into an election for an Anniversary Oration.

On motion it was

Resolved, That an abstract of the minutes of this meeting be published in the Carolina Watchman, Temperance Advocate, Charlotte Journal and Fayetteville Observer.

The Constitution was then signed, and the meeting adjourned till the next commencement.

R. E. SHERRILL, Sec. pro tem.

It is said that the Administration is as much displeased with the armistice of Gen. Scott as it was with that of Gen. Taylor at Monterey. This is characteristic.

It seems to be settled that the story about an innocent man being hung in Alabama is incorrect. Letters from the vicinity say that no such confessions have been made as is asserted, and that nothing has ever transpired to throw any doubt upon the guilt of the man who was executed.

We have gathered some statistics of the newspaper press, in all countries, of a very interesting and instructive character. These statistics are in a high degree complimentary to the inquiring spirit and intelligence of the people of the United States. The freedom of thought and the liberty of speech constitute the basis of the success and value of the newspaper press in the American Union. It should be a source of pride and exultation to us, that our country, only of recent date, should be so far in advance of all the States and Kingdoms of the world in this particular. We do not profess to be entirely accurate as to the precise number of papers in every country; but we give the returns as we have procured them on the best data. It may not perhaps be out of place to present a short sketch of the origin and progress of the newspaper press, before we proceed to give these statistics.

The origin of gazettes or newspapers extends back as far as the commencement of the sixteenth century. The first, of which we know any thing, was the Gazette of Venice, which began about 1502. It received its name from a small Venetian coin, (Gazetta,) the price charged for each number. We believe the first modern paper appeared in England in periodical sheets in the year 1588. It was called the English Mercury. Its name, no doubt, suggested the idea of the Mercury Francis, (French Mercury,) which began in 1605. In 1665, sixty years afterwards, appeared the Journal des Savans, and which existed until 1792, when it ceased to be. It was, however, re-animated for a short time in 1797, and second time fell through, but was again commenced, and from 1810 has been continued with success.

The oldest political journal, properly periodical, is the Gazette de France, instituted as far back as 1631. In 1753, there were published in England yearly but 7,411,757 papers, or to be more clearly understood, there were only that many sheets circulated from all the publications in the kingdom. In 1760 this number was increased to 9,000,000; in 1837 to more than 48,000,000, and in 1847 to 65,000,000. This increase is extraordinary, and shows the power of the press. Its influence (every where great) on the popular mind of England is tremendous, and must, at no very remote period, overthrow the "customs, usages and laws" yet remaining of the feudal age, and give to that country those civil and religious rights which free institutions alone can confer. The press is able, and though it scatters evil as well as good, it invites inquiry and discussion. There is such a wide difference between the journalism of one day and that of former times, that we may consider newspapers altogether a modern invention, as compared with the gazettes of our ancestors.

The newspaper press took its life with the freedom of speech, and the other of discussion, which, with all our liberties, we owe to the English Revolution of 1688. Before that epoch, newspapers were consecrated to the announcement of news, to the examination of scientific subjects and to literature—thus its influence went no farther than letters. Politics was an interdicted subject, and could not be published without the approbation of the King.

In Paris there are more than 300 papers, and it will not be uninteresting, we think, to classify them, for variety sake. They are as follows: 31 daily political, 4 reviews, 5 small papers, 27 non dailies, 21 religious or moral, (of which 10 are Protestant,) 26 devoted to legislation and jurisprudence, 13 to political economy and government, 12 to history, statistics and travels, 44 to literature, 9 to the fine arts, painting and music, 2 to theatricals, 15 to the mathematical and natural sciences, 28 to medicine, 12 to the military and marine arts, 23 to agriculture and rural economy, 23 to commerce and industry, 7 to public instruction, 20 to the ladies, young women and misses (le moiselles) and children, 11 to fashion, (le modes,) 4 to pictorial collections, 7 to announcements, and 12 difficult to arrange under any category.

As regards the continental press of France, it is composed of 258 journals—of which 153 are political, literary, and 101 devoted to local news. The number is added those papers that appear and disappear monthly, the result give about 750 papers, published in the whole kingdom, which will be an average of 24 to every 100,000 inhabitants.

In Belgium they have 84 journals, which is 27 newspapers for 100,000 inhabitants. In proportion to the population, Belgium and Brussels have a greater number of newspapers than France and Paris. Belgium is below England, where, nevertheless, the press is burdened with taxes; but literary and scientific papers are exempt from the stamp and the onerous services of the post. In Holland, Switzerland, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Spain, Italy and the other countries of Europe, there are 76 papers and periodicals of every description. What a commentary is this on these governments! In the 15th and 16th centuries, Holland was the seat of commerce, learning and manufactures; the asylum for the oppressed of every clime. Now, its despotic laws forbid free enquiry and discussion both in religion and politics. The people of Switzerland love their native hills more than they do liberty and knowledge. They can see oppression in other countries, and will raise armies to fight against it; but can hardly ever believe that it exists at home. The domestic difficulties now afflicting that country will no doubt result in giving useful instruction to the people. Russia and Prussia will one day do better than they now do, especially the latter, since the establishment of a Legislative Council. Italy is improving, but Austria and Spain will have to give up much innocent and guilty blood, before any hope can be entertained for their regeneration. In England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, probably the most free of European Government, the press, though suffering under heavy taxation, is the largest, they publishing in round numbers 1300.

India has 32, Oceania 17, Turkey since 1832 has 4, Greece 1, and the Candia Isles has issued its paper. Sable and degraded Africa has 3, and they have been established by emigrants from the U. States.

We now take up North and South America. In the British Possessions in North America there are 41 newspapers and periodicals. In the United States, not including territory conquered from Mexico, there are 3,360. In Mexico and Guatemala, including ten established by citizens of the United States in territories conquered from the former, there are 34. In South America, including the Spanish and French West Indies, there are only 35. Most of the South American Governments profess to be modelled after our own, but in almost every particular they bear to us no resemblance. They made a brave resistance to their mother country for what they regarded their liberties and independence; but thus far they have reaped but little from their change of colonial dependence to independent powers.

It will be seen by this statement, that there are published throughout the world 5,842 papers and periodicals. Leaving out England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and the United States, there are only 1,082 published. Excluding the United States, the British Isles publish 259 more papers than all the world besides, while the United States publish 1079 more than every country on the globe. Could any thing be more complimentary to the people of the United States? Could there be exhibited any greater evidence of the fitness of our institutions for the diffusion of knowledge and the development of the higher sentiments of man and the "divinity which stirs within him." Man, to a great degree, partakes of the Divine nature itself, and forms the great link between the physical and intellectual world. He is the only being that can hold converse with the world and commune with his God, and as a necessary adjunct to all these superiorities over the animal creation, he has been endowed with the faculty of speech. May we not, while considering him, with the great dramatic poet, exclaim—

"He that speaks with such large discourse,
Surely, he that suffers
Looking before and after, gave us laws
To rest in us unused?"

Knowledge is power and the support of liberty, and no country can be free where knowledge is interdicted or confined to narrow limits. But it may not be out of place to analyze this subject a little farther. Europe has a territory of 3,300,000 square miles, with a population of 235,000,000, and circulates only 2,110 papers and periodicals. Asia has an area of 16,728,000 square miles, with a population of 150,000,000, and circulates about 40 papers. Africa, with an area (according to Hassell) of 11,270,725 square miles, and a population 102,412,600, circulates but 3 papers. Oceania, a name recently adopted by geographers to designate all the countries which are considered as forming the fifth grand division of the globe, has an area (according to Graberg) of 15,301,736 square miles, and a population, according to Maltebrun, of 20,000,000, circulates 20 papers and periodicals. America, North and South, has an area (according to Lavioque) of 12,392,037 square miles, and a population now perhaps of 45,000,000, circulates 3,594 papers and periodicals. The area of square miles of Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania together is 46,800,461, with a population of 807,412,000, only circulates 2,248 papers and periodicals out of the 5,842 published over the whole globe. The United States has an area of 2,500,000 square miles. This, however, includes Texas and Missouri and Oregon territories (and we might say uninhabited territory.) The population may be set down at 20,000,000. Thus, there will be given to other states and territories in North and South America an area of 9,902,037 square miles, with a population of 25,000,000, and among which is circulated only 134 papers and periodicals, and this includes ten published by our citizens in territory conquered from Mexico; while the United States publishes 3,460. The area of square miles for all countries except the United States is 56,502,498, and 2,332 papers and periodicals, while the United States has an area of only 2,500,000 square miles, a population of 20,000,000, and publishes 3,460 papers—1,070 more than all other countries beside, and

yet it was not known or discovered until 1492, and has had a separate existence as a nation only seventy years. This comparison is prodigiously in our favor, and reads almost like romance.

There are issued in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, at a low calculation, two millions of sheets per week for each city. Say that Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans issue two millions more. This will give us four millions sheets circulated by these five cities. Allow that each State, without these cities, will average fifteen hundred per week, which is very moderate, it will be, in round numbers, five thousand two hundred millions per annum. This will be five papers per week to each man, woman and child and 260 per year. There is one newspaper for every 5,780 inhabitants. Is it strange that knowledge should run to and fro and increase, and that our country should be blessed under such circumstances?

Need any one doubt the power of the press and its influence for good or evil, after this enumeration of its strength and its growth in the United States. Surely though, while these figures are gratifying to us as Americans, and show results that ought to inspire gratitude to God for such ancestors, who, through privation and blood worked out such a political salvation for our country, we may yet feel humbled that so many prostitute the press for "low ambition and the pride of place."

From the Raleigh Register.

DISTURBANCE IN THE N. C. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT BUENA VISTA.

We had not intended to make any comment on the unfortunate occurrences in the Camp of our Regiment at Buena Vista, until the facts should be ascertained by the proper military tribunal, which we had supposed would be constituted for that purpose. But the subject having become a theme of general discussion, and a portion of the press having indicated a disposition to censure in advance the course of the commanding Officer, we have deemed it our duty to inquire into the circumstances, so far as known here from any authentic source, and to lay the result before our readers.

It appears that the North Carolina Regiment had been some time in camp with those from Virginia and Mississippi. The soldiers of the two latter had taken up an aversion to Col. Paine, and as he was informed, had frequently threatened his life, and advised his own men to take it. Their hostile feeling was further manifested by saluting him with insulting noises as he passed their quarters in discharging of his duties as Field Officer of the day. These insults, coming from crowds of men, were noticed in no other way than by complaint to their Officers. He had never spoken to a soldier of either of these Regiments, unless brought into contact with them in the course of duty, which had required him to have some of them confined for breaches of discipline. This state of feeling having continued for several weeks, on the night of the 14th of August a crowd of more than 100 men from the Virginia Regiment entered the camp of the North Carolina Regiment, and in the presence of many of its men and some of its Officers, committed a gross outrage on military order and propriety, in interfering with the internal arrangements for enforcing discipline therein. At the time of this occurrence, which took place near the tent of the Colonel, he happened to be in another part of the camp, and the Lieut. Colonel and Major were both sick, though the former went out and attempted to arrest some of the perpetrators, but from the hardness of the Sergeant in ordering out his guard, they all escaped. On the following evening, the 15th, the same crowd commenced parading the streets of the North Carolina camp in bands, passing several times immediately before the door and around the tent of the Colonel, making insulting and provoking remarks.

Col. Paine went out into the crowd of Virginia Volunteers, and succeeded in arresting two men with his own hands, and reported them to the Colonel, who ordered them into confinement. This suppressed the riot for half an hour, when the bands of the other Regiments again began to parade the North Carolina camp, and to throw stones at the Colonel under cover of the darkness. He twice attempted to arrest some of them in person but they escaped to their quarters, cursing him as they fled. The design to do him personal injury being now apparent, the Colonel ordered out a guard, as well for his own safety, as to preserve the quiet of the camp. He therefore ordered a detail of eight men for a guard of his own quarters. It was now about 8 o'clock, P. M. Six of them were brought and placed under the command of the Sergeant Major, with instructions to post two sentries in the rear of his tent, to prevent any other than men of his own Regiment from passing, and to take up all strangers attempting to pass. The Virginia soldiers had been previously notified that they would not be suffered to enter his encampment. After posting the sentinels with those instructions, the Sergeant Major went to the Company from which the remaining two men had been ordered, to learn why they had not been furnished; and in a very short time the 1st Sergeant of that Company came to inform the Colonel that his men positively refused to obey the order. The Colonel immediately repaired to their quarters, and found them in a state of open mutiny; and ordering some of them to be arrested, he was obliged to draw his sword and raise it over the head of one, before he could be compelled to aid in executing this order. After sending four or five of the ringleaders to the provost guard, the rest became obedient, and two men of that Company were added to the quarter guard as required. The Colonel, it being now near 9 o'clock, returned towards his tent, and large stones were thrown at him by persons hidden by the darkness; one of these, weighing more

than a pound, struck the clothes of 2d Lieut. White, who was at his side. The Colonel sent out persons to discover the perpetrators of this outrage, and after time went out himself to the front of his encampment. On his return by a different route, he stopped at the tent of one of his Officers, and spoke to him of what was going on, but received no reply. Proceeding a few steps further, he was met by Drummer Stubbs, who in much excitement informed him, that a large crowd of soldiers from the other Regiments of the Brigade had assembled near the tent of Lieut. Col. Fagg, (who lay dangerously ill in bed); that they were engaged in earnest conversation, and he feared intended harm to him, (Col. P.) The Colonel instantly called to a Lieutenant who was near, and directed him to bring 20 men of his Company to the Colonel's tent immediately, telling him of the assembly just referred to and his apprehension of their evil intentions—he himself then walking on towards the tent of Col. Fagg. Before arriving there, he saw a body of 30 or more men assembled in the Officer's street, in the quarters of Company D. He turned and approached them. They were engaged in conversation in a low, earnest tone. He discovered that they were soldiers of other Regiments, before being observed by them; and challenged and ordered them to stand. They began to move, and he approached nearer, still ordering them to halt, or he would fire. The crowd broke as he came nearer, and ran in different directions. Before and after they ran, he repeatedly called out, "Halt, or I will fire."

They continued to run at the same time threatening him, and he fired his pistol into that part of the "crowd" which ran towards the front, and immediately called on the Officers to turn out their Companies under arms. One person fell at the fire, and another exchanged with curses—"He has shot me in the hand"; the first was Private Bradley, of Bonaville County, mustered into service with a detachment of supernumeraries under Lt. Col. Fagg, and attached to Company A, on reaching the army—the other was a Private of the Virginia Regiment. This occurred about half-past 9 o'clock, P. M. when, by the regulations, every soldier is required to be in his tent. After the Virginia soldiers had been notified that they must not enter the encampment of our own, as above stated, and after frequent and repeated warnings from the Colonel to the men on the right wing of the camp, in which Company A was stationed, not to be out of their tents that night—telling them of the precautions he had taken to guard against violence, and of the danger that would be incurred in being out—Col. P. immediately sent to the Virginia Regiment for a Surgeon to assist in examining the wound of Private Bradley, who died of the same, next morning.

Immediately on the report of the pistol, the Sergeant attempted to bring the Guard to the Colonel, but two of them deserted. Passing along the line towards the extreme right, to see that the Companies turned out, the Colonel discovered that, notwithstanding his repeated orders, no obstacle had been opposed to the entrance of men from other Regiments into his camp, although Officers of that wing had commanded their Companies. Soon after, in the main street of the camp, he met Gen. Cushing and his Staff, and an officer of the Virginia Regiment, the latter of whom insisted that Col. P. should go into his tent, for he had positive assurance that his life was in danger; and informed him that the Officers of the Virginia Regiment had taken every precaution to put a stop to their men leaving their quarters. By this time, Gen. Wool and Staff, with a guard had arrived, and thrown a line of sentries between the North Carolina Regiment and the others—the disturbances ceased. Major Stokes, though very unwell, turned out and rendered every assistance to the Colonel in command. Lieut. Col. Fagg was extremely ill the whole night, and could not get out. Officers of the Virginia Regiment also made generous offers to support the Colonel, if needed, and assured him that that was a common feeling among the Officers of that Regiment. Of his own Company Officers, then in camp, only three made any tender of actual assistance; and the Lieutenant who was ordered to bring the twenty men, failed to do so.

Quiet prevailed the remainder of the night, and since. On the next morning, a paper signed by most of the Company Officers of the Regiment, then in camp, was sent to the Colonel, stating, in substance, that the signers, believing it to be necessary for the quiet and harmony

of the Regiment, requested the surrender of his commission. The Adjutant, Lieut. Singleton, refused to receive this paper, and it was sent to the Colonel by a private soldier. He received it with surprise, and immediately laid it before Gen. Wool, without comment. Upon which, the General forthwith issued an order, dismissing from the service the two Officers most prominent in signing; also, dismissing with dishonor, the Virginia private who was wounded in the hand, and one in Company A, who belonged to the same detachment with the unfortunate Bradley, and who had gone from his own Company to that in which he was originally recruited, and dissuaded the men there from turning out as guards, swearing that there was not a man in his Company who would turn out.

On the day following, the greater number of the Officers who had signed the paper above referred to, severally tendered their resignations, each assigning as the reason, that he "was unwilling to sanction by his silence, the imputation cast upon him, in common with others, in connection with the unfortunate occurrence of the 15th of August." These were handed by the Colonel to Gen. Cushing. The resigning Officers were sent for by Gen. Wool, and after a conference with him, are understood to have withdrawn their resignations, and consented to strike their names from the other paper. Several of these Officers subsequently communicated with the Colonel in regard to the paper in question, and explanations took place, re-establishing their kind relations. We trust that long ere this, the same is the case with all; and that our Regiment, heretofore distinguished for order and discipline, will soon recover from this temporary cloud. Capt. Henry's Company was not in camp, at these occurrences, and Capt. Price and Williamson and Lieut. Tatham, were absent on recruiting service. Gen. Wool has ordered a separation of the North Carolina from the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments, and they were encamped, at the last advice, five miles apart.

Gen. Wool approved entirely of the course of Col. Paine, throughout the mutiny. But the Colonel requested a Court of Enquiry, which was ordered to be composed of Gen. Cushing and Col. Hamtramck. But the latter Officer having been taken ill, and before his recovery, the former being ordered to Gen. Scott's command, the Court did not sit. We hope, however, that another will be constituted, at the earliest day practicable. We learn that Gen.