Terms of the Watchman.

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Letters to the Editors must be postpaid.

Correspondence of the Southerner.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C. March 25, 1848.

Dear Sir: This little town, now scarcely known beyond the limits of the county in which it is located, was once a place which seemed to enjoy great *prospective* importance. Some ten or fifteen years ago there was a branch of one of the N. C. Banks located here and several fine stores, (13 in number,) built of brick, on the Dan river. The lot on which one of these stores stood, was purchased by Col. Dan, for $9,900, at auction; and a store erected upon it by him which rented the first year for $1,000.

The town is located at the confluence of the Dan and Smith rivers, and the former river is navigable for keel boats for several miles above, and also below, to Danville in Virginia.—Two causes are assigned for the downfall of this place. One is the fact that most of the capital, which in by-gone days, gave such a mighty impetus to the value of property, was purely ficticious, and could not stand up against the fearful reverses in the monethry affairs of 1837. The other is the opinion which prevails in reference to the supposed unhealthiness of the town. These among many other (and perhaps more important) causes have resulted in laying waste the beautiful *city that was.* It is now a wreck of rotten timber, some of which assumes the appearance of houses that were once inhabited.

One mile from Leaksville, and on the waters of Smith river, stands the noble Cotton Factory of Ex-Gov. Moorehead, one of N. Carolina's noblest sons. This is an ornament to the State, and a standing monument to the indomitable energy and perseverance of the Governor. It is the largest individual enterprise of the kind in the State, and its whole arrangement bears unmistakable evidence of the character of the mind which conceived and perfected it. The main building used as the Cotten Factory is 80 by 45, 4 stories high, built of rock taken at the place. It has 1,800 spindles; 24 looms; consumes per week 600 lbs. of raw material; and makes each week 4,000 yards of heavy 4-4 browns, and costs to operate per annum, including raw material, between 40 and $50,000; makes each week 5,400 lbs. of yarn and cloth, and employs 100 operatives. The girls receive $1 50 per week and board themselves.

The Governor uses the looms known as Danforth's, which is a decided improvement upon all others in use. The secret is the shuttle and stop motion, by which the loom stops as soon as the bobbin is run out. The great precision and regularity with which these looms work is a matter fully apparent to the most casual observer. They cost at the factory in Patterson, New Jersey, $60 each, and I would advise their general use.

The Governor has also introduced the rail rayhead for carding. This connects 6 cards together, and is capable of being adjusted by a very simple process of gearing, so as to throw in motion either 4, 5 or 6 cards, and the drawing retains its same size. This is regarded as the most complete improvement for carding that has ever been invented. The cost tot the six cards is $1,700.

The cap frame for spinning, which has been patented by Danforth, is in use at this factory, and works to admiration.

The water wheel is 17 feet in diameter, of 100 horse power. The building for factory, including machinery, &c cost $75,000. From Sept. 20th to March 20th, they work from sun-rise to 7 1-2 o'clock, and for the balance of the year from sun to sun. Near the Factory is a fine Merchant mill, 50 by 40, 5 stories high with two runners for corn and two pair of buhrs; and an Oil mill, Saw mill and Cotton gin near by, costing in all $10,000.

The canal which feeds the factory and mills, is one mile long, by an average of ten feet wide. The entire fall, including the fall propper of the canal, is 35 feet; and it is supposed that at present only one *fortieth part* of the water from the river is in use; the whole of which could, if necessary, be turned into the canal. There is here a water power sufficient to call into active operation several millions of capital; and if North Carolina has a few more Gov. Morehead's, it would not long run to waste. A perfect Lowell might be built here, which would soon restore the fallen fortunes of the town of Leaksville, and plant her future prosperity on a sure and impregnable basis. There is an immense deal of dead capital in the State invested in wood land, which neither the present owners nor their children's children will ever attempt to occupy; but upon which they are compelled to pay annual tax.

Yours, &c., BEAUMONT.

The Doom of the World.—The North British Review, says:—"What this change is, we dare not even conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of the power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comet wielding their loose materials at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions of our own satelite—the appearance of new stars and the disappearance of others are all foreshadowed of that impending convulsion by which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to melt away, thus treading as it were on the cemeteries, and dwelling on mausoleums of former worlds, have we learn the lessons of humanity and wisdom if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, *Editors & Proprietors.*

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

"OTHIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." *Gen'l. Harrison.*

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 52, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1848.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Building for the Deaf and Dumb.

On Friday last, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Building for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, took place in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage. At an early hour the Masons, including with the members of the Lodge here visiting brethren from various portions of the State, marched from their Hall to the Court House, where the procession was formed; thence to the Capitol, where the Governor and Literary Board, and the Orators of the day and of the evening were received; thence to the School of the Deaf and Dumb, where the Principal, his Teachers and Pupils united with the procession; and thence to the Building itself in Caswell Square.

After a Prayer had been offered up by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Joyner, the Corner-stone was laid by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Collins, with appropriate ceremonies. An Ode was then sung by the Masons, after which a most beautiful and eloquent Address was delivered by the Rev. Samuel S. Bryant. A Glee was then sung, and the Masons returned to their Hall. Here an Educational Meeting was organized, Dr. Josiah O. Watson in the Chair, and handsome and forcible Speeches were made by Messrs. Lamay, Bryant, Burton, Gales, and Joyner.

We present below the Ode which was sung on the occasion of laying the corner stone by the Masons:

AN ODE

Written for the occasion of laying the Corner-stone of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, in the City of Raleigh, by the Rev. J. VERNON COSBY.

Great Architect supreme!
To Thee we raise our Hymn
Of high delight;
By thine Almighty power,
From its celestial bower
Thou didst bring forth the hour
Of radiant light.

The firm foundation stone
Earth's frame is built upon,
Was laid by Thee!
While Angels raised sublime
Their song, whose lofty chime
Awaked the ear of Time
With melody.

Do Thou draw nigh, we pray,
And bless our work this day
With influence sweet!
May this Foundation rest,
By thy rich favor blest,
Thro' Time's despoiling fast,
In strength replete!

And may this Fabric be
The Home of Charity,
Grief to beguile!
Still soothing sorrow's pain,
Unbinding error's chain,
Bidding youth wear again
Life's morning smile.

The Deaf shall hear Thy name;
The Dumb shall speak Thy fame
In grateful praise.
TRUTH shall illume the mind,
Souls long in Darkness shrined,
Unknown delights shall find,
In Wisdom's ways.

The Sons of Temperance united with the Masons in the procession, and both Orders presented a fine appearance.

At night, in the Commons Hall, in the presence of an immense audience, an Address was delivered by H. P. Peat, Esq., Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the pupils of the School were examined. This Address was what might have been expected from a gentleman of Mr. Peat's talents and enlarged information. It was written in good style, and it teemed with statistics and important principles and facts on the subject of Deaf and Dumb instruction. We should like very much to see the Address in print, as we believe its general perusal would be beneficial to that unfortunate portion of our population to whose interests it was particularly devoted.

The Odd Fellows in this City, having been invited by Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the Institution, to be present on the occasion, assembled at their Hall, on Fayetteville Street, at half past six o'clock, P. M., from which point they marched at seven to the School on Hillsboro' Street, where they received the Orator and others in waiting, and escorted them to the Capitol. A number of brothers were present from other Lodges and Encampments; and their appearance in the Commons Hall, in the full blaze of the chandelier, with their rich regalia and caps, and with their various badges of office, was at once striking and splendid. Hundreds of bright eyes were fixed upon them, for the ladies of the City had lived to see, *at last*, what an Odd Fellow *really* was; while Officers of State and grave Editors appeared equally surprised and interested. We regret that our limits will not permit the publication, at length, of the order of procession; but we may add, that Grand Master McKee was in front, and that the offices of the Encampment and of Manteo Lodge were filled on the occasion—Col. Yarbrough as High Priest, Mr. Busbee as Chief Patriarch, Mr. Waltering as Senior Warden, Mr. Oliver as Noble Grand, Mr. Dallas Haywood as Vice Grand, and Messrs. Porter and Royster as Marshalls, with other officers, Conductors, Supporters, &c. Altogether, the Odd Fellows presented a spectacle which was as respectable in itself as it was novel to the audience; and on all hands we hear them spoken of in the most flattering terms.

From the Charleston Courier.

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

Without undertaking to follow up the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, sitting at Mexico for the trial of Gen. Pillow, we cannot refrain from selecting some of the evidence given before it by Mr. Trist, at its session on the 22d ult., the last day's proceedings that have yet reached us.

After Mr. Trist had answered a number of interrogatories, with the view of eliciting whether Gen. Pillow was connected with or had a knowledge of the publication of the celebrated "Leonidas" letter, he was cross-examined, Gen. Pillow himself putting the questions. The answers were of quite a piquant character, and we should judge not calculated to give much gratification to the interrogator.

The following questions were propounded and answers given. None will deny Mr. Trist the credit of being a plain and explicit witness, shewing no desire to conceal his opinions, and leaving no room to misconceive or misunderstand them:

Q.—Do you entertain feelings of hostility and prejudice against Gen. Pillow.

The witness inquired if the court wished that question answered. The court replied in the affirmative.

A.—With regard to prejudice, the only prejudice that ever existed in my mind with regard to the person who puts the question, was prejudice in his favor. The only feeling of hostility which I entertained, are those arising from a studied attempt on his part to avail himself of the position in which I had been placed towards him by his friend, Mr. Polk, to make me the accomplice and tool in a scheme of villany and imposture:—of imposture towards our whole country, and villany towards individual officers of this army, the most audacious, by far, that I have any knowledge of—

Gen'l. Pillow desired his question answered; the witness was wandering from the point.

A.—I have no personal hostility or prejudice against him or any body else—my hostility is against villany.

Q.—Have you, or not, written a letter or letters calculated and intended to injure me—and to whom?

A.—I have written no letters to any press, or any person connected with any press—or intended to influence the mind of any person connected with any press. I have written letters, which, in one sense of the word—"injure"—were calculated to make his character known, and, therefore, to injure him. The first of these letters was written to my family in Washington—it contained a message for Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, dictated by feelings of kindness towards him—and the desire to save him (Mr. B.) from disgrace. That message was—

Gen. Pillow said the message was not called for. The witness then passed on to the second letter, and continued—

The second letter, in order of date, so far as I can recollect, was written about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning preceding the departure of the train by which Gens. Quitman and Shields left here—after I had been at work all day and all night writing. It was addressed to him solely because he was the only member of the military committee in that body whose name I knew. It was enclosed to my family, with these instructions: "Take a copy of this letter, and so soon as you know of General Dix's arrived in Washington, direct it, seal it, and send it to the post office. One week exactly after that time, send for Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, and show him the copy." The letter was couched as well as I can recollect in the following term: "Beware of precipitancy in your confirmation of Generals' nominations in this quarter; if you neglect this caution, it can only serve to involve the Senate in a disgrace—a deep, damning, ineffable disgrace—which no earthly power, or all earthly powers combined, can avert." This was the substance of the letter, so far as I can recollect, and the terms. There was a postscript to it, desiring that, if my friend, Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, was in Washington, to show it to him. The third letter was a long despatch to the Department of State—an official paper—which was sure to go immediately into the hands of the President, whom I thought it might save from the infatuation that he was laboring under, by startling and alarming him, if in no other way. In that official despatch, after speaking of Gen. Pillow's character—

Gen. Pillow here interrupted the witness, and desired that he would shape his answer to correspond with the question.

Q.—The nomination of what general officer was your letter intended to affect?

A.—It was intended to affect that of Major General Gideon J. Pillow, whose confirmation I had no doubt every attempt would be made to hurry through the Senate. I deemed the general caution, however, sufficient for the purpose.

Q.—In the official letter alluded to, did you use the following language?

"Of these two dupes, the one was Santa Anna, the other a most worthy compeer of Santa Anna, so far as he can be made so by the same low craving for distinction, and the same happy facility in deviating from the ways of truth and in being deaf to the dictates of common justice and common honesty while pursuing his object. A person, in fine, whose character in regard to the reach of his mind, and the tone of his mind, was most felicitously and accurately sketched by a friend of mine, in these words: "It is such as to qualify him for striving at a county court bar in the defence of a fellow charged with horse stealing,' particularly if the case were a bad one, and required dexterous tampering with witnesses."

A.—Although I cannot pretend to be certain of the words, I have no doubt he (Gen. P.) has been furnished with an accurate copy of them, and those were the words as far as my memory can be relied on.

Q.—Did you, in that same letter, make use of the following language in reference to myself, viz:

"But most grievously would he have erred, if Major Gen. Gideon J. Pillow is to be relied upon as an exponent of the views of our Government. This person, then the second in command in this army (!) took occasion to have a diplomatic conversation with a gentleman belonging to one of the foreign legations here, who, with expressions of surprise, repeated it to me directly after Gen. Pillow having expressed great dissatisfaction of the armistice (which he had been in favor of before it was entered into) had been answered by explanations of its indispensableness to negotiation. These appearing not to have any weight with him, the gentleman in question was led to say, 'why, I thought the object of your Government in this war was a treaty of peace!' 'True, (replied Gen. Pillow)' that is the object of the war, but the object of this campaign was to capture the capital and then make peace."

A.—I have no doubt those were the words I used.

Q.—Did you not, in that same letter, make use of the following language in relation to myself, viz:

"This was from the individual then, as I have already observed, second in rank in this army, and who, in the event of the death or disability of General Scott, would have succeeded to the command! an individual who gives himself out for the *maker* of the President (by having produced his nomination at the Baltimore Convention), and as the President's *other self.* A pretension which I have reason to believe but two well founded. Justice towards Mr. Polk, and respect for truth alike require, however, that I should not utter this belief without at the same time expressing my perfect conviction that the identity referred to extends no further than the point to which it is carried by a blind confidence on the part of the President in the understanding and the principles of a man who of all that I have ever known, is the most unworthy of confidence. Beyond this point the identity goes not.—There is not the slightest resemblance between their characters in any one respect."

A.—I give the same answer; I cannot be positive about the words, but the substance is correct, and I doubt not the copy is a correct one.

Q.—Did you not in the same letter make use of the following language in relation to myself?

"Of all this the President knew nothing, and the supposition by which he allowed himself to be governed (under the influence, doubtless, of private representations from an intriguer, who, to the deep disgrace of our country, as she will ere long deeply feel on beholding the picture, faint though it be, of the unimaginable and incomprehensible baseness of his character pollutes this glorious army by his presence) made the state of things in this country *entirely reverse of that which actually exists* and which already existed when his determination was formed.—Had he known the truth—had he formed the faintest conception of it, had he so much as dreamed of the possibility of a state of things here, approaching in the remotest degree to that which actually existed, he could not have believed that the continuance of this mission could do 'much harm,' unless, indeed, the indefinite protraction of the war was aimed at."

A.—I answer, in reference to the sense of that passage, that it is a doubtful extract, not conveying the exact ideas the whole passage would have given. In regard to the words, I have no doubt the copy is correct.

Q.—To whom did you show that letter, to the Secretary of State, before you sent it from the city, or after?

A.—To the best of my recollection, I did not show it to any body before I sent it from the city. It was my own work entirely, written without consultation with any human being. After it was sent I showed the letter, or parts of it, (for it was a very long despatch) to Gen. Scott and to Gen. P. F. Smith. The despatch chiefly related to the question of war and peace, announcing my intention of remaining in Mexico, to make a treaty of peace, and giving my reasons for so remaining.

Q.—Did you show to Gens. Scott and Smith that part of the letter which has just been shown you relating to myself?

A.—I cannot recollect—the letter was on a great many sheets. My motive for showing the letter or a part of it to Gens. Scott and Smith was that they might understand my position in reference to the public business—the affairs of the nation. Whether the sheets containing those passages went into their hands I cannot say. Those passages were mere incidents—seperate from the main objects of the letter.

Q.—Since about what date has the hostility alluded to in the previous testimony been entertained by you?

A.—Since his character has been almost completely revealed to me. The thing was of gradual growth; I cannot fix a day—I will try and fix a period. It was at Tacubaya, during the early part of our stay there, that I became aware that he had placed me in the alternative of being an accomplice and tool in villany, or exposing him to the country if he should persist in a statement he had made. I hoped, however, at that time, that this necessity would be avoided. My mind was then made up, if the necessity presented itself, to meet it. From that time events occurred, darkening the shades of his character, and which increased the feeling referred to. It has increased to this day; it may go on increasing for ever—as long as I live, although that is scarcely possible.

Q.—Did the villany of which you speak relate to your views about the armistice and the course of events under it, and my opposition thereto,—if not, to what scheme of villany do you allude in your answer to the last question?

A.—With regard to the armistice and the course of events under it, there was a little of the same corresponding developments of the character to which I have referred. They, however, had very little influence. I will now state what I mean by the scheme of villany and imposture to which I allude.—

[Gen. Pillow here interrupted the witness. He desired to know to *what* he was going to allude. This did not appear to be in answer to this question. Witness asked for the reading of the question, which was done, and the court instructed the witness to proceed.

Answer resumed.—The scheme of villany to which I allude was a scheme of imposture for passing himself off upon the country for a skilful general and commander. The way in which I was to be an accomplice in that game—a tool in it—and be led thus to deceive the country and do injustice towards individuals, was this:—availing himself of the relations established between us by the President, (alluded to before,) and of the character which I had enjoyed with those who have known me for great discretion, he would make me the confidential depository of his views, in anticipation of events, so that, in case of failure in the operations which took place, I should be a living witness, and bound to come forward as such at his call to the fact, that his military genius had penetrated through the whole thing, and that he had been opposed to every thing that failed. This game was played by him throughout, as I afterwards on reflection perceived.

[Gen. Pillow here stated that he had no further questions to ask the witness in regard to the present charge. He should desire to call him on one specification to another charge, when he expected to bring some further proof, &c. General Scott said he desired to put one or two questions more; and the court assented.

Question by Gen. Scott.—Will the witness please state whether Gen. Scott had any agency or part whatever in advising or suggesting the letters written by him (the witness) against Gen. Pillow?

A.—Maj. Gen. Scott nor any other human being has ever been consulted with or spoken to concerning those letters or any one determination taken by me on any subject since I have been in Mexico. The first intimation that any friend of mine ever had upon any determination taken by me, was after that determination had assumed a shape which neither he nor any other human being could have changed.

Remarkable Operation.—The Charleston Courier says "we have lately been permitted to see three casts of the nose and face of a young gentleman of this city who labored under a great natural deformity of the nose—what is vulgarly called the bridge—being very much depressed whilst the point was turned up. To relieve this deformity, Dr. N. D'Alvigny, dentist, invented an instrument not thicker than a good sized needle flattened, and with cutting edges at the point which made an incision so small, that since the healing of the wound it can scarcely be perceived—and yet, with this needle, the cartilages which connect the *ossa nasi* and the *nasal processes* of the *superior maxillary bones* were divided, and an apparatus steadily supplied upon the bridge of the nose so as by constant pressure to keep the parts in a correct position, until they become permanently united. The nose by this means has been restored to a natural and comely shape."

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

It has been the pride and boast of both political parties in North Carolina heretofore, that they interfered not with the Politics of her sister States, nor allowed interference in hers by them. But it appears that the Loco Foco party of North Carolina intend to pursue a different policy—at all events, they have introduced a new order of things, and have determined upon parading before the good citizens of the "Old North," the opinions and views of those representing other States. It was not sufficient, at the recent "Democratic" Convention, that her people should be instructed in their duty by the men of their own party here at home, but United States Senators must be brought on, and requested to "enlighten the ignorant and *benighted* People" of North Carolina, in relation to their duty to the Constitution and their Country.

But this was not all! The members of the Convention were not content without receive the dictations of these itinerant political Pedlars, but they were requested to furnish copies of their Speeches for publication. Why? For what reason? humiliating, degrading observations made in open Convention, to them, if "our's is an IGNORANT and BENIGHTED people," and need such information as they had communicated to the Convention to enlighten them. Was ever such a cloud cast upon the good people of North Carolina before? When has it ever before been said that we were so very stupid and ignorant that we needed the *brilliant* lights of Loco Focoism from Illinois and Texas to teach us our duty and how to perform it. Our very cheeks tingle on hearing so unpatriotic an accusation against the intelligence of North Carolina and that too, by one of her own Sons.

And will the People of our beloved old State endorse so odious, so unjust an aspersion upon the fair fame of our venerated mother? No, no, no! We know too well the manly State pride that burns in the bosoms of her gallant and glorious sons, to doubt for a moment that they will *repudiate* and hurl it back with scorn and indignation upon those who would fix a foul a blot upon the exalted fame of our State character. If Loco Focoism is so far humbled in the dust of ignorance as to make these admissions, untrue though they be, we hope never to see its party predominate in good old North Carolina.

Remember, then, fellow-citizens, that you are charged in the Loco Foco Convention, with being "IGNORANT and BENIGHTED," and let your votes shout in August, that you know how to appreciate such *compliments*, by setting the seal of your reprobation upon the party who paid it.—*Raleigh Register.*

PILLOW AND POLK.

It is said, on the authority of the Ambassador to Mexico, Nicholas P. Trist, (says the Richmond Whig) that Gen. Pillow boasts of his exploits as a politician as well as of his generalship and valor in the field of battle. He is not only a Napoleon—he is a Guy Warwick. He is the maker of President as well as the terror of Mexicans. He claims the credit of having made Mr. Polk President—and that is the reason, we suppose, that he made Pillow (what he was even less for than Polk was for the Chief Magistracy) a Major General. When we first saw this statement, we were at some loss to conjecture by what means Pillow had succeeded in elevating his county-court law partner to the Presidency. But the Philadelphia North American furnishes this satisfactory explanation of the way in which the great political as well as military strategist from Tennessee succeeded in accomplishing his object. That paper says:

"The best solution of the mystery we can give refers to the little statement in the Harrisburg Union, soon after the Baltimore Convention had nominated Mr. Polk, about Mr. Polk being such an excellent tariff man,—that statement was made on the faith of an alleged declaration to that effect made at Baltimore, during the session of the Convention, by a near neighbor' of the Duck River candidate, who professed to understand all his sentiments, and knew that he was thoroughly to the tariff of 1842! That statement secured Mr. Polk the vote of Pennsylvania, which made him President. The mystery is that the near neighbor' who made the declaration at Baltimore was Major General Gideon Pillow; and if this be true, Gen. Pillow has a perfect right to boast that he *did* make Mr. Polk President; since nothing is more certain than that that infamous deception elected Polk to the office in which he was able to reward friendship, and put men into epaulettes. It was very well, doubtless, for Mr. Pillow to bolster Mr. Polk; it was as natural for Mr. Polk to put by Pillow in a new case."

Salt a good Manure for Celery.—A root stalk of celery weighing fourteen pounds without the leaves, and measuring fourteen inches in circumference, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Cincinnatti Horticultural Society. It was exhibited to show the value of salt as a manure for this plant, the gentleman who raised the article having made the experiment of treating a portion of his plants in the ordinary way, and manuring a part of them with salt. The former were of ordinary size and quality, the latter being both larger and of better flavor, of which the specimen exhibited was an exemplification.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

ON hand the finest Regalia, Principe and Half Cigars. Also, the very best old Virginia chewing tobacco, besides a quantity of fine smoking tobacco.

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