THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, *Editors & Proprietors.*

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

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

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI—NUMBER 5.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1849.

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May 1849. WATCHMAN OFFICE.

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a call. They are prepared to do almost every variety in first-rate style, from a book down to the alphabet.

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has been aptly compared to greasing wheels. Wheels will often turn without grease, and so may a Merchant or Mechanic get on without advertising; but it is hard work, and all who have properly tried the experiment know well the advantage both of oil to machiney, and advertising to business. 2

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ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

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which they are determined to sell as low as any house in this part of North Carolina, consisting of all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's dress goods, of the latest and newest styles, which have been selected with great care and bought at the very lowest cash prices.

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Wood Grove, Rowan co., Oct. 26, 1848.—1y25

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Jan. 20, 1849 1y39

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OVERMAN, BROWN & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1849. 1y40

A CARD.

DRS. BROWN & JAMES having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, can always be found at their drugstore when not professionally engaged

Salisbury, December 16, 1847—1133

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Yes, we may fairly write it down; there is such a question mooted in this American Republic, as a question of Disunion! But, we are happy to say, that, save in South Carolina and Accomac, no grave and solemn issue ever enlisted so small a share of popular sympathy. Whilst the business of manufacturing political capital is in hand, it is very easy for sounding resolutions concerning the Wilmot Proviso to be adopted; but the thoughts of the people are far away from any such lamentable emergency as a rupture of our glorious Confederacy. The New York, riot the St. Louis fire, the New Orleans inundation, the progress of the cholera are the subjects that command public attention. At the very moment when a Convention of Deputies in South Carolina was, the other day, not only resolving upon conditional dissolution, but actually deliberating the wild scheme of present non-intercourse with the North, a large majority of the Southern people were more interested in the contest of the Hungarians with their Austrian rulers, than in the subject of the discussions at Columbia.

A very remarkable and gratifying proof of the attachment of the people of most of the Southern States to the Union has recently been afforded in Tennessee, where, as our readers have been apprised, the State Convention of the Democratic party, seeking to gain political profit by assuming a peculiar righteousness on the slavery question, adopted, as a portion of the party creed, the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature. General Trousdale, a distinguished soldier, was put forward as the champion of the principles adopted for the occasion.—His competitor, Gov. Brown, had taken his stand on the side of the Union. As is the custom in Tennessee, the candidates went before the people, sustaining their respective causes, by public speeches in the different counties.—The following notice of one of their discussions we find in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle:

"In the course of a stump speech made at Springfield on the 7th inst., Gen. Trousdale, the Democratic candidate for Governor, exclaimed: 'Who was *mad enough* to talk of a dissolution of the Union? *We must resist, but we will not give up the Union in all future time*—IT IS ABOVE EVERY THING.'"

In reply to Gov. Brown, Gen. T. said:—

"His competitor had travelled beyond the resolution of the Democratic Convention—something he had *heard of* beyond them! He had been called upon to answer specifically—to answer as to whether he was in faver of this other matter, so alluded to. He did not consider himself called upon to answer the question. *He was for the Democratic platform, and did not stand there to be catechized.* He did not believe the Union could be broken up by any invention of man. *He was opposed to disunion, let it come from where it might.*"

Does not this language of General Trousdale incontestably demonstrate, that he has found the temper of the people of Tennessee to be different from what the Democratic Convention thought it? Committed to the resolution of *resistance*, he adheres to that, but, pressed to the wall, he declares that THE UNION IS ABOVE EVERY THING, and that HE IS OPPOSED TO DISUNION, LET IT COME FROM WHAT QUARTER IT MAY. The sentiment will be separated by nine-tenths of the people of the South; but what a commentary is its utterance by the nominee of the Democrats of Tennessee, upon the brave declarations of their political managers!—*Richmond Times.*

Secrets of Inquisition.—The correspondent of the London Daily News describes a visit he had paid to the many small, dark and damp dungeons of the inquisition at Rome, which have lately been thrown open to the public. It is out of the beaten track behind St. Peter's. The correspondent says:

"The officer in charge led me down to where the men were digging in the vaults below; they had cleared a downward flight of steps, which was choked up with old rubbish, and had come to a series of dungeons under the vaults deeper still, and which immediately brought to my mind the prisons of the Doge under the canal of the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, only that here there was a surpassing horror. I saw imbedded in old masonary, unsymmetrically arranged, five skeletons in various recesses, and the clearance had only just begun; the period of their insertion in this spot must have been more than a century and a half. From another vault, full of skulls and scattered human remains, there was a shaft about four feet square ascending perpendicularly to the first floor of the building, and ending in a passage off the hall of the chancery, where a trap-door lay between the tribunal and the way into a suite of rooms destined for one of the officials.—The object of this shaft could not admit of but one surmise. The ground of the vaults was made up of decayed animal matter, a lump of which held imbedded in it a long silken lock of hair, as I found by personal examination as it was shovelled up from below. But that is not all; there are two large subterranean lime-kilns, if I may so call them, shaped like a beehive in masonry, filled with layers of calcined bones, forming the substratum of two other chambers on the ground floor in the immediate vicinity of the very mysterious shaft above mentioned."

☞Gov. Marcy has sprained his ankle at Lockport. It is an unfortunate place for him, for there is where the awful rent occurred, which cost the State of New York fifty cents.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

No man who has paid regularly for his Newspaper, was ever known to be bit by a mad dog.—*Exchange.*

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina, in place of Duncan K. McRae, removed.

LECTURE

ON

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH,

Delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio; January 16, 1849.

BY ELLWOOD FISHER.

[CONTINUED.]

But the most disastrous and appalling consequences of city avocations, is the waste of human life. In the city of New York, the deaths last year exceeded 14,000, or one person out of every twenty-eight; and it was a year of no uncommon mortality for that place. The great mortality of the eastern cities is supposed to belong chiefly to the emigrant population. But this is not the case. In 1836, when the deaths were 8009 in New York, only a little over one-fourth were foreign; and that must have been about the proportion of that population. In 1847 the deaths in the city of New York were 15,788, of whom only 5,412 were foreigners, although the mortality of that year was increased by the ship fever, which was very fatal to emigrants. The deaths week before last were 236, of which 108, or more than one third were foreign, and the proportion of that population is now much more than one third. The mortality of New York is much greater than it seems; because being so largely emigrant from the interior and from abroad, the proportion of adults in her population is much greater than ordinary, and among adults mortality is not near so great as among children. New York has 50,000 children less than her share.

In the last twenty years the population of New York has nearly doubled, but its mortality has nearly trebled.

According to an official statement of the duration of human life in the several avocations in Massachusetts in 1847, it appears that the average of

Agriculturalists is	64.14	years.
Merchants,	49.20	"
Mechanics,	46.45	"
Laborers,	46.73	"

This is the average life time in the several occupations beginning at 20 years. According to this, the three avocations of city life, merchants, mechanics and laborers, average about 46½ years, whilst farmers live more than 64½ years, or one third longer! This enormous, and I had almost said atrocious destruction of human life, which is continually going on in towns and cities, is enough of itself to account for the superior progress of agriculture in wealth. The loss of so large a proportion of time, in adult years, the expenses of sickness, and the derangement of business, make an aggregate of itself enough to sink any reasonable rate of profit or accumulation in any pursuit.—And, hence it is that the South, which is so much exempt from the corrosive action of cities on property and population, has made such rapid progress in wealth.

Thus, then, the superior productiveness of agricultural labor, the great intrinsic value as articles of necessity of its products, the extravagant style of living in towns and cities, and finally, the ruinous waste of human life and labor they occasion, are reasons enough to account for the fact previously demonstrated, of the triumph of the agricultural States of the South over the more commercial States of the North.

But it is objected that the Northern States are more populous. and that if the average wealth of their individual citizens is less, the aggregate wealth of the State is greater. This however, is of no consequence to the argument. The aggregate wealth of Ireland is no doubt greater than that of any of our States, as her population is so much greater. And yet her people die by thousands of starvation. I am considering the condition of our people, as affected by the respective institutions and pursuits. And I think this is the great point in which patriotism and philanthropy and philosophy are concerned.

But it asserted that the system of the South is depopulating; that the people of Virginia are deserting her; that the population of Kentucky is almost stationary; and that the whole Southern section is but thinly settled, and promises to remain so. If it be meant by all this, that Southern modes of living are incompatible with a dense population, I admit it and rejoice in it. So far as the concentration of people in towns and cities is concerned, I have endeavored to show that such a thing is not so much to be desired. Nor do I think it expedient to promote the augmentation of numbers within the territorial limits of a State, by a minute subdivision of farms and plantations among a multitude of proprietors or tenants. Such is too much the tendency in the free States, and in other countries; and it has been found fatal to agricultural improvement. It has resulted in France, in reducing the average size of farms to an area of three or four acres, held under their laws of descent by the distinct proprietors. And in a part of Scotland and in Ireland, tracts of a similar size are held by separate tenants. And it is precisely among the peasantry of France, the crofties of Scotland, and the cottiers of Ireland, that stagnation and desolation have overspread the land, and semi-barbarism and starvation the people. The division of land for cultivation into very small tracts is destructive of its value. The soil of France is, on an average, of unusual fertility, and its climate so genial as to be favorable to a great variety of productiveness. Yet there, with a dense population of its own, and in the neighborhood of Great Britain, with its mighty cities, the greatest market in the world, the average value of land is only five or six dollars per acre—is less than in Virginia. In England the average size of tracts held by the several sorts of tenure, is about 150 acres, which is about as small as can be made profitable; as small as is compatible with the due rotation of crops, a judicious variety of stock, and the prompt adoption of improvements in culture and utensils. In France the owner of a three or four acre farm, worth only twenty five dollars, cannot of course afford to buy an improved plough—much less can the renter of such a tract in Ireland. It would cost more than the whole crop is worth. Accordingly a large proportion of French and Irish tillage is performed with the spade, at a great expense of manual labor; and accordingly, it is in England chiefly, where the tracts are large, that the modern improvements in agriculture have been made—and there the soil is more productive and profitable. That some Virginians, instead of adopting some of the new methods of preserving and restoring the fertility of their lands, choose to emigrate to new States, where the soil is already rich by nature, and is cheap, results from a mere calculation and comparison of the cost of the two systems. And if it be found more profitable to remove to a new, than to renovate an old soil, it is an evidence of thrift, rather than poverty in the emigrant. And of this the superiority of the new Southwestern over the new Northwestern States, which will appear by a comparison of their property and population, is ample proof.*

But the impression exists that the population of the South as a section is really stationary, or is declining. And this being assumed, it is regarded as evidence that the people of the South are migrating, either from dissatisfaction with its institutions or with its progress and prospects, or that the vices peculiar to its system are unfavorable to the increase of its population—or that all these combine to depopulate her.

But all this is a mistake. If we deduct from the free States the foreign emigration and its offspring, the residue, representing the native population, does not indicate so great a natural increase as the present number of people in the Southern States.

Of the foreign emigrants no register was kept until 1820. From that year until 1840, it amounted to more than 700,000 persons, according to the returns.—But large numbers came by the way of Canada, for which during a considerable period the facilities were greater than by the direct route. These have been estimated at half the number registered in the custom house. Assuming. however, the whole number to be a million, which is the lowest estimate I have seen, their natural increase in the twenty years, could not have been less than half a million—making 1,500,000. Now the white population of 1840, in the free States was 9,557,431; deducting 1,500,000 it would be 8,057,421. In 1820 it was 5,033,983, and has consequently had a natural increase of 60 per cent.

The white population of the South was 1820, 2,833,585 and is now 4,635,637, which exhibits a natural increase of 65 per cent. I have included all the foreign emigration in the North. A little of it, however, has gone to the South; but not more than the excess of Southern people who have removed to the Northwestern States.†

This evidence of the great natural increase of Southern white population is an answer to another imputation against it very current at the North. It has been held that slavery is a degradation of labor: that therefore the white people of the South refuse to work, and live in idleness they become dissipated, vicious and violent. But vice is fatal to the increase of population. It destroys constitutional vigor, diminishes the number of children, and afflicts the few that are born, with hereditary infirmity and premature death. One fact is disclosed by the census, which is very significant on this point. There is an excess among the white people of the South of 132,072 males. Among those of the North only 178,275. This is about 97,000 less than the proportion the North ought to have, to equal the South. But when we consider that the foreign population settles almost exclusively in the Northern States, and contains much more than its proportion of males, it is apparent that the deficit of the North in male population is much larger. Now the vices of civilized society affect males chiefly, young men and boys, far more than any other. And if it were true that the South is more immoral than the North, it would appear in the deficit of male population. But the reverse seems to be the fact.

The explanation of this result is to be found in the same circumstances that determine the relative wealth of the two sections. The South is rural in residence and habits. It does not present the temptation or the opportunity for sensual gratification to be found in the city life. It is the cities that the passions and appetites resort for their carnival. The theatre, the gaming house, the drinking house, and places of still more abandoned character abound in them, and to these the dissipated youth goes forth at night, from home, along the high road to ruin. In the family of the Southern planter or farmer, although wine may be drank and cards played, all is done at home, under parental and feminine observation; and therefore excess can never go so far. Of course the sons of planters visit the cities, but those in their neighborhood are trivial in size, and meagre in attractions—those more distant are the more seldom seen.—The ancient poets, who thought that the lower regions were the abode of great and good men, as well as bad. located the entrance in a remote and solitary place. Thus Homer conducts Ulysses on his visit to the shades of his brother warrior Greeks, to a thinly settled country of dark skinned people.

"When lo, we reached old Ocean's utmost bounds,
Where rocks control his waves with ever-during mounds.
There in a lonely land and gloomy cells,
The dusky nation of Cimmeria dwells,

There he found the portals of the infernal world. So Virgil conducts Eneas to the sombre and solemn forest of the Cumean Sybil. But with our improved conceptions of the character of that place and its inmates, and the most direct avenues to approach it, the modern Epic poet who desires to give his hero a view of it, will have to fix the gateway in the heart of a great city, where the vices hold their revels. 'Tis there

"The gates of Hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent and easy is the way."

It cannot be said that the excessive mortality among the males of the North, is owing to their unwholesome employments. For the females are employed in similar or more destructive avocations. In Massachusetts, about fifty thousand women work in factories, and yet in that State there is an excess of 7,672 females, whereas if the natural proportion of the sexes existed among the native population, or such as is found at the South, Massachusetts ought to have an excess of twenty-two thousand females beyond the due proportion. It is true that Massachusetts loses a portion of her male population by emigration to the West, although she is reinforced again by the excess of males in the foreign emigrants that have settled there. But there still remains a large portion who must have perished by the sickness and vices of the towns and cities that contain so large a part of her people—Boston alone, with its suburb towns, having a population of 200,000, or nearly one third of all the State. So then, the operation of the institutions of this model State of the North, is to violate the laws of nature by a separation of the sexes; to send thousands of her sons away from their happy condition at home, to encounter the hardships of the West; to send multitudes of others to die by dissipation in her cities, and to place her lonely and deserted women, not in convents, but in factories. I have said that there are about fifty thousand women employed in the factories of Massachusetts. Such is the testimony of the official census of the State in 1845. Those who are thus employed, it is well known, are generally young, unmarried women; as such a vocation would be rather incompatible with the domestic duties of wives. Now, according to the census of 1840, there were but 57,000 women in that State between the ages of 17 and 25. So that about seven-eighths of the marriageable women of Massachusetts, at a time of life that ought to be sacred to love and courtship, to pleasure and to hope, to home and to society, are sent forth from the parental roof to labor for years, confined to an over-heated room, containing a hundred persons each, confined to a space five feet square, for thirteen hours a day, under a male overseer, and not permitted to receive a visit from a lover or a relative in the mill, except by the permission of the proprietor's agent; or at the boarding house, except by the permission of the proprietor's house keeper; for such are the the regulations and condition of Lowell. This confinement to factories, postpones the marriage of the women of Massachusetts to an average age, precisely, marriages occur in Virginia, but the census shows that Virginia, with fewer adults, has 100,000 more of children.

In determining the condition of civilized communities, it is generally considered essential to inquire into the state of their pauperism; not only because the paupers themselves usually constitute a considerable class, but because their number affects vitally the condition of the entire laboring class.

In the State of New York the progress of pauperism has been rapid. In 1830, the number supported or relieved was 15,505. In 1835, it was 38,462, according to Chaplin's U. S. Gazeteer for 1844. In 1843 or '44, the number had increased to about 72,000 permanent, and the same number of occasional paupers, making a total of 144,000, as appears from the Journal of Commerce. These were for the whole State, and there was thus one pauper to every seventeen inhabitants.—In 1847, there were received at the principal alms-houses for the city of New York 28,692 persons, and *out-door* relief was given out of public funds to 44,572 persons, making a total of 73,264. So that about *one person out of every five* in the city of New York was dependent more or less on public charity. The total cost that year of this pauperism was $319,292 88. For this present year of 1849, the estimate is $400,000, according to the mayor's message.

In Massachusetts, it appears by the returns, that there were in 1836, 5,580 paupers, and in 1848, 18693. These were all in the alms-houses. Those relieved out of the alms-houses, were 9,817, making a total of 28,510, according to the report of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts. And the returns from forty-one towns are omitted. If allowance be made for these, it will be seen that in Massachusetts, one person out of every twenty is a constant or occasional pauper. It thus appears that in these two States pauperism is advancing ten times as rapidly as their wealth or population. It has become so great, as to include large numbers of able bodied men, who it appears connot, or what is worse, will not earn a subsistence; and if such be the case, what must be the condition of the great mass of people hanging on the verge of pauperism, but withheld by an honorable pride from applying for public charity.

Now, throughout the greater part of Virginia and Kentucky, pauperism is almost unknown. I passed some time ago the poor house of Campbell county, Kentucky, on the opposite side of the river, and there was not a solitary inmate. And I have known a populous county in Virginia to have but one.

It has generally been supposed that the paupers of Massachusetts and New York are principally foreign emigrants. But this is a mistake. In the 5,580 paupers of Massachusetts, in 1836, only 1192 were of foreign birth—but little over one fifth, which does not probably exceed the proportion then, of that population in the State. In 1845, of 1016 persons admitted into the alms houses of Boston, 490 were foreign, of whom 382 were Irish; but that was the year of Irish famine. In 1848, of 18,993 paupers received into the alms houses of Massachusetts, 7,413 were foreigners. We do not know what proportion of the people of that State are foreigners; in Boston there is about one third.

When pauperism extends to the class that are able to labor, it is evident that the wages of labor are reduced to the cost of subsistence. And hence the whole class must be subjected to the melancholy and terrible necessity of working, rather to avoid the poor house, than of bettering their condition. And the pauper in an alms house is a slave. He works under a master, and receives nothing but a subsistence. And there are already in New York and Massachusetts, about one hundred thousand persons in this condition; about an equal number occasionally so, and they are increasing at the rate of 200 per cent., whilst the whole population does not increase twenty per cent. in ten years. In Cincinnati, the number of paupers, permanent and occasional, already amounts to two thousand.

Whilst the property of the North is thus compelled to contribute to the support of this great and growing burden, and the labor of the North must not only assist in its support also, but must work in competition with it, they are subjected to another mighty evil, which springs from, or at least aggravated by the same causes, and that is crime.

The number of convicts in the three penitentiaries of New York, Auburn, Sing Sing and Blackwell's Island, is about two thousand. In the penitentiary of Virginia there are only 111 whites, 89 blacks.—This indicates four times the amount of crime in proportion to the white population in New York, as in Virginia. In Massachusetts there were in 1847, 288 persons in the State prison, which indicates more than twice the crime in that State as in Virginia. Taking all the New England States together, their penitentiary convicts are twice as numerous in proportion to population, as in Virginia, as will be seen by consulting the American Almanac for 1849. It contains sketches of the criminal statistics of the several States, and is New England authority. In Ohio there are 470 persons in the penitentiary—in Kentucky 135, Ohio being 20 per cent. the most, according to population. According to the returns of the Kentucky penitentiary, one half of her convicts for the last ten years, came from the single county in which Louisville, her principal town, is located—and one third of the whole number were born in free States. So much for the States of the North, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, old and new, as compared with those of the South in crime. The results are uniformly and largely in favor of the South.

If we turn to the official reports of crime in the great cities of the North, we behold a state of society exhibited, at which the mind is appalled. In Boston, the number of persons annually arraigned for

* In the Kentucky Auditor's report of 1848, we find a table [No. 16] of the distribution of property in that State, which indicates a degree of wealth, and of its equitable allotment, which may challenge any community for comparison.

Without property	7,436	parents.
With less than $100 worth	12,964	"
" from $100 to $400	12,344	"
" " $400 to $600	5,685	"
" over $600	28,791	"

It has been alleged, that in the South there are only about 200,000 slave holders. Well, supposing each adult slave holder to have an average family of six, the slave holding population of the South would amount to 1,800,000, which is probably as large a proportion as the land holding population of the North.

† It has been suggested that the emigrant population arrive poor, and therefore when included in the average of individual wealth in the North, reduces its rates.—But the foreigner is generally adult if he is poor, and therefore acquires wealth more easily than the native. If, however, the emigrant population be stricken out of the estimate, and the whole property of the North divided among the natives, their proportion will yet be far below that of the South.