

The troops are exposed to some annoyances, since, wherever they appear during the day, they are greeted by ridiculous imitations of the crowing of the Gallic cock, the patrolling at night being also incessantly assailed by similar sounds from the casements on both sides of them. Some further vigorous measures will therefore be necessary for the honor of France. The last notification is that all persons who have received intimation of their presence being noxious to the French are to leave the city in twenty-four hours.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
The negotiations for the definitive establishment of the German Empire under the constitution proposed by the King of Prussia are actively pursued. A note published yesterday in the official journals says that Hesse Darmstadt, Saxony, Weimar, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Nassau, have formally acceded to the constitution. These, with Saxony, Hanover, and Prussia, will form by themselves an inconsiderable empire. The accession of several others is expected. There are now at Berlin the plenipotentiaries of Hesse, Saxony, Oldenburg, and Nassau, of Bremen and Brunswick. A deputy from Baden has just arrived. The sessions of this Congress take place every day. The royal party entertains strong hopes of the ratification of the constitution by all these Powers. In this case the chief difficulties will have been removed. The larger part of Northern Germany will have adopted the empire and acknowledged the Prussian King as Emperor. With the empire will commence the veritable revolution in Germany.

HUNGARY.
The accounts from Hungary come all from the side of the Austrians, the communications of the Magyars being intercepted. It seems certain, however, that the Austrians were the victors in the recent battle of Comorn. The despatch of General Haynau, published officially at Vienna, claims the victory as great and decisive. The Hungarians on their side deny that any victory was gained by the Austrians, but do not claim it for themselves. Kossuth has publicly censured General Gorgey for not having attacked the Austrians before they effected their junction with the Russians. The Hungarians have fallen back along their whole line of operations. They are making extraordinary efforts for the relief of Peterwardein, which is blockaded by the Russians. This is on the southern bank of the Danube, and is an important military post. The fortifications are excellent, and it is well garrisoned. The fortified town of Pancsova, on the other side of the Danube and lower down, has been relieved. The communication is now free between it and the adjoining parts of Serbia and Turkey. On the northeastern frontier of Hungary, the Magyars menace Galicia, for the purpose of exciting a Polish insurrection. To repulse them the Russian troops have taken possession of all the principal passes. This attack on Galicia is said to be strongly advocated by the Poles in Kossuth's army. These are his best auxiliaries, and have fought with heroic courage from the commencement. The Generals Bem and Dembinski are both Polish exiles, who have gained in foreign armies and in Polish revolutions all their military knowledge. Many of their followers are distinguished Poles. The Polish editors and writers who were compelled by the Austrian and Russian Governments to choose between a prison and a life of a common soldier, have chosen rather to fight in the ranks of the Hungarians. What wonder is it that such men fight like lions at bay? If they conquer they win a country; if they are conquered, it is certain death or perpetual imprisonment. The Hungarians in their retreat have torn up the rails of the railroad from Pesth to Debreczin, to prevent the passage of the allied troops. They are said to be much better supplied with provisions than their enemies. Bem's camp is well stocked. He is charged with the relief of Peterwardein. But their struggle appears now to be hopeless. The last hope of aid from France has vanished; the Croats, who hesitated for a while, have resumed their hostility; the Frankfurt Assembly has disappeared; Italy has fallen; every where in Europe the reaction is triumphant. Alone the Hungarians are unsubdued. But the iron circle is closing in on them. The Russians on one side, the Austrians on the other, the Croats on the third, and a Prussian reserve ready on a fourth, advance on them with overwhelming forces. One after another the veteran armies of Hungary will be overpowered, and the name of Magyar will rest in history as the synonyme of manly valor.

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**
Transmitted for the Baltimore American.

St. JOHN'S, N. B., August 8.
The steamer America, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Halifax yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., with one week's later intelligence from Europe bringing 53 through passengers, Paris dates to the 26th, and London to the 27th ultimo. Her news reached this place at 12 o'clock M., to-day, by overland express. She will be due at New York on Thursday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no feature requiring particular remark. The prospects of trade continue to improve rather than otherwise. Appearances seem to induce that business will continue active.

BREADSTUFFS.—From all the principal markets there is a limited demand, and prices for most articles are downward—the result of confidence that crops throughout Great Britain will meet the highest expectations.

COTTON MARKET.—After the arrival of the Siberian, a speculative demand for Cotton sprung up, but after the receipt of the overland mail it assumed a less active tone. On Thursday and Friday the market was quiet, and common qualities of American were a shade easier. This feeling, however, was confined to a few quarters—general confidence being entertained by both speculators and dealers.

PRODUCE.—A moderate business has been done in Produce at all prices.

MONEY MARKET.—The Money market is steady, and Consols maintain their value, having floated from 92½ to 93 1/8. American 8 1/8; 5's 81-82; French 84 opened on the Paris Bourse on Thursday at 87.55.

COTTON MARKET.—The official Cotton quotations of the Brokers for the last week are still quoted, but not altogether obtainable. Fair Upland 54; fair Mobile 54; fair Orleans 53 1/2 Middling qualities 47.

FLOUR.—Western Canal 22a25-11d; Phil.adelphia 23-25; Baltimore-24a24 3/4; Ohio 25-29.

WHEAT.—U. States red, white and mixed 65 3/4 to 7s 8d. Indian Corn is in less request at 29a30s per qr. for white, and 28a30 for yellow. Indian Meal 15s a 15. 6d.

FROM THE CONTINENT.
We have accounts from Vienna to the 21st of June, which are confused and contradictory. It is admitted, however, that Jellicbach, the Ban of Croatia, has been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem, who, it appears, crossed the Trause Canal at the head of 50,000 men and took the encampment of the Croats by storm. After a series of conflicts, which lasted four days, they compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwardein and evacuate the Braska. The troops of the Ban, dispirited by defeat and sickness, could make no headway against those who were marching from the South. The Imperialist fear that Bem will succeed in entering Serbia and Vonia. The Ban has been driven over the Shamble into Servia. The Chief Knickadine has been forced to abandon his position at Zaid. General Haynau has gone with the third division to the support of the Ban. General Bem entered Zomba amidst the acclamations of the people at the head of one hundred thousand men.

**THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1849.**

THE RAIL ROAD.

We invite the attention of the people of Rowan and especially the citizens of Salisbury, to the following extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Greensborough, dated the 8th August, inst.—Since the receipt of this letter, we notice that the subscription in Greensboro, has reached the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars; and we learn, also, that a handsome subscription will be made at Jamestown, in Guilford.

[EXTRACT.]
“We have now subscribed 33,000 dollars in this place, which will be greatly increased in the Town. This sum will be increased by the subscriptions from the country to \$100,000 or \$125,000. Guilford will do her duty, and no mistake. Why is it that Salisbury sets us no better example, when it is expressly stated in the charter that it is to run to Salisbury. If we had such a guaranty as that, we could get \$200,000 in this county. You may rest assured if your people do their duty ours will. Now is the time to work. Canvass your county, and get all to take some stock—one share if no more, and all will be right, and the road soon built. Go ahead and hold on. It is reported here that your people subscribe one day and scratch it out the next. You see by this that the enemies of the road are busy. Let us not be idle. Yours with all sincerity.”

The report as to our “people subscribing one day and scratching out the next,” is untrue. No such thing has been done, in any single instance. The fact is, and it is with burning shame that we tell it, there are but few of them who have, as yet, placed themselves in a situation to *scratch out*: There are but few who have subscribed. The all-powerful sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred! is all that has yet been taken; and the work seems to have come to a dead halt. Men that are able to subscribe thousands without giving themselves any trouble to raise the money, who have large interests to be promoted by the work, are, strange to say, almost indifferent on the subject. They know very well that the building of the road would profit them—it would raise the value of their property here, and increase their facilities for making money—they understand this well enough; and they express the wish that the thing may be done. Of course, if they continue to hold off, as heretofore, their conduct cannot be otherwise construed than that they *want somebody to build the road for them*. They want to hold on to all the money they can command and be ready by the time the road is built, to enter into those speculations which may attend the building and completion of the work. They have no idea of expending any portion of their energies on the road. But just let somebody else do it, and “my town lots and country acres will bring me a sweet profit.”

This is the feeling that exists here now, among the larger portion of the people.—Whether they will shake it off, and resolve to do their duty like men, remains to be seen. Rowan county ought to raise two hundred thousand dollars. She is able to do it. The means is in the hands of her citizens. The Farmers alone might do it, and this work appeals to their interest especially. They have lands and negroes, and many of them have money at interest. But of what value is their lands and their negroes? True, they make enough beside the support of their families to pay their taxes and doctor bills.—The natural increase of their negroes is something. But what is this when compared with the advantages they would possess with a rail-road from their Farm-house doors leading immediately into the great markets of the world. The corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, beef, pork, butter and eggs, for which they now get almost nothing, when they can find sale for it at all, would at once become the source of great revenue.

Corn is now selling in Wilmington at 65 cents. Here, any quantity may be bought at 25 cents. Hay, at an average of 65 per hundred pounds. Here, at about \$2 per thousand, or 20 cents per hundred. Bacon, at 8 cents against 6 cents here.—Liverpool Salt, \$1 15 per sack, and here at \$3— and so on in proportion for almost every article that this country either produces for market, or is required to purchase. How, then, can farmers, hesitate to act at once, and act vigorously for the promotion of the great scheme, the success of which is sure to accomplish so much for them.

We believe they will yet do so. We have no idea that they will permit this opportunity for the making of their own fortunes to slip without improving it. But they should go about it without delay.—The present is an important period. Other portions of the State are looking to this point for a proper example. Let them not look in vain, but by the display of the

JACOB COLLAMER—ABOLITIONISM.

Ever since the appointment of this gentleman, as Postmaster General of the United States, the Locofoeo papers, South of the Potomac, without a single exception, we believe, have denounced him as an Abolitionist; although they had no stronger evidence of the fact, than they had of every other Northern man being guilty of the same offence. We of the South know very well that while all men in the free States are opposed to slavery, yet a great many of them are also opposed to interfering with it as it exists in the States.—Among this number we are happy to find the Hon. Jacob Collamer. He does not concede the power to Congress or any Legislative body to molest or interfere with this institution, as will be seen by the following letter.

As to the other false and malicious charges mentioned in the letter, we are content to pass them over, as they are pronounced false in such a manly and emphatic manner as to convince every unbiassed mind that nothing will be done with his knowledge or consent, to disturb the peace of the South on this vital question. Will those papers who have been so busy in charging Mr. Collamer with Abolitionism, have the magnanimity to retract it, and publish this excellent letter? If they have not fallen too low in the mire and slough of political dishonesty, they are honorably bound to do it. But we have our fears; and they are based upon the former conduct of these same papers in days that are past and gone, when men, who were born and raised in the South were held up to the people as enemies in disguise, and denounced in the bitterest terms. If General Taylor, (although he owns a great many slaves, and lives in one of the largest slaveholding States in the Union) could not escape these slanders, how can Mr. Collamer expect to pass by uncontaminated by the foul breath which they continually emit from week to week. He need not expect it. Will they do a distinguished political opponent an act of justice by giving publicity to his letter? As old father Ritchie says, *nous verrons*.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10, 1849.

Dear Sir:—I received yours of the 29th ult., in which you say that in the exciting Congressional canvass in your district in Alabama, I am charged with being “a downright Abolitionist,” and that the Democratic candidate calls me “a black-headed Sulphureous Abolitionist.” You seem to desire me to defend myself.

You, and all men of ordinary discernment, must be sensible that those who use such epithets generally regard the People they address as ignorant and credulous enough to be influenced more by vituperation and personal abuse than either by facts or reason. It is therefore a course which cannot be stopped by anything I can either say or do; all I can say is, that I am now, nor have I ever been, an Abolitionist, and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the General Government in relation to the subject of slavery in the several States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures, public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing with the States, as recognized by the constitution. At the same time it is done to justice and myself to say, I am an anti-slavery man, that is, I regard slavery as a very great political and moral evil, and think nothing should be done by this government to increase or extend it.

You say Mr. Inge informs the people that as Postmaster General I can send by the mails or withhold therefrom any documents I wish, and that since I have been Postmaster General of the South has been flooded with Abolition documents.

Now, Sir, I have had, in Congress, some personal acquaintance and intercourse with Mr. Inge, and it is extremely difficult for me to believe he could ever be guilty of such gross and palpable misrepresentation. It certainly could not be necessary for any one to write to me for information to meet so obvious a falsehood. The Postmaster General has no power, direction or control over the matter to be mailed. It is regulated entirely by law. The laws of Congress establishing and regulating the Post Office Department are in all parts of the country open and accessible to all men. These laws give neither to any postmaster nor to the head of the Department any authority or control whatever over any printed paper or letter which any person may think proper to convey by mail. When such a paper or letter properly directed, is presented to a Postmaster to be mailed, he has no right or power, nor has the Postmaster General any authority to give him power to open and examine it to ascertain its contents or to suppress or refuse to mail it.—No Postmaster General ever attempted the exercise of any such power, and precisely the same instructions, regulations, rights, powers and duties exist now in the Department, and offices which have existed for many years before my accession to office, and no other. All this is known, or can be known, to any man who desires to know the truth. How gross and unjustifiable then must be the representations of any man who attempts to make the people believe that I, or this administration, or even the President is in any degree answerable for the sentiments contained in the printed and written papers which all men have the power to send in the mails, and which no one has the power to prevent.

I am, Sir, your humble serv't,
JACOB COLLAMER.

To THOMAS P. CRAWFORD, Pickens Co. Ala.

An Editor in Luck.—The lady of the Danbury Times has presented her husband with two pair of twins within the last 13 months.

The muriate of iron was given to Madame Laborde while in a collapsed stage of cholera, and it cured her.—*Scientific American.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The Whigs of Mississippi have, through a Convention which recently met at Jackson, perfected their organization for the approaching State and Congressional elections. The following candidates were nominated:

For Governor, Gen. Thomas G. Polk, Secretary of State, Cornelius McLaurin, Auditor, Captain Will. P. Rogers; Treasurer, Alexander H. Arthur; Attorney General, Benjamin F. Caruthers. For Congress, 1st district, Gen. A. B. Bradburn; 2d do., Wm. H. Harris; 3d do., Henry Gray; 4th do., Alonzo G. Myers.

The Democrats had nominated for Governor Gen. John A. Quitman, who has always (unless he has very recently changed) separated himself from his party on the great question of State credit, having stoutly opposed the disgraceful act of repudiation, and scouted the plea that the legislature, under which the obligations were incurred, was unconstitutional. The nomination of a man holding such opinions, might naturally have given the Whigs some embarrassment, for they could not make the issue with the candidate of their opponents, which they had, for many years, been making with them. They met the difficulty, however, in a manner alike politic and honorable. On the motion of Mr. J. M. Chilton, the following remarkable resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Gen. John A. Quitman, the nominee of the Democratic Convention of Mississippi, as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, we recognize the gallant soldier, the upright gentleman, and an early and unflinching advocate of the payment of the Planters and the Union Bank bonds; and that in view of the election of our own nominee, we will hail his election as the best evidence of reform, both in taste and principle, of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our high respect for the Democratic nominee, believing as we do that the nominee of this Convention can be elected in opposition to him, we feel bound by our obligation to our party, notwithstanding the correspondence of principle between the Whig party and Gen. Quitman on the subject of the Union Bank bonds, to vote for such person as this Convention may nominate.

**From the Greensboro Patriot of Aug. 11.
Subscriptions to the Rail Road.**

Subscriptions to the stock of the N. C. Railroad are steadily on the increase in this county. At the time of our last issue subscriptions to the amount of about \$24,000 had been made. Within the week since past we are informed that the amount has been swelled to thirty six thousand dollars and upwards. This is exclusive of the subscriptions at Jamestown, where something has been done, but we have not learned to what amount.

With increasing light and information, and reflection upon the benefits of the proposed improvement, we trust the subscriptions will continue to increase until Guilford shall have pledged her full share in the work. But it is a great work, and great effort is yet required to effect it: the friends of the enterprise therefore must not relax a nerve, while there is a dollar wanting to complete the road. How easy would be the accomplishment, if the landholders, mechanics and merchants of the county, could come up unanimously to the work! No man, we concede, ought or has a right to put to the least hazard any means necessary to the payment of debts or to the comfort of his family or the proper education of his children. But if every one would put in only a small portion of the funds he could spare without interfering with these objects or deranging his business in any degree, our subscriptions would be abundant and abundance to spare.

“There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

The flood-tide of our enterprise is at hand. The time is approaching, and now is, when the people along the whole line and in a large circle at each terminus, as being most deeply interested, should most specially bestir themselves.

For the purpose of keeping the subject more fully before the public, and of securing more concert of action, along the proposed line, as well as of interesting capitalists in neighboring States and in the large cities if such object shall become desirable or necessary, we would respectfully suggest the carrying out at an early day the recommendation of the Salisbury Convention for securing the services of an active and influential Agent. A presentation of the claims of the Road upon the favor of all classes, and especially upon the purses of capitalists, and of the landholders along the line, by word of mouth from such an Agent as might be selected for that purpose, would in our humble judgment do more for the early success of the project than anything that can be devised at the present juncture.

Now that the congressional elections are over we hope to see our intelligent fellow citizens of the East, of both parties, wake up to this work. “We” have something to say to you now” on the subject—particularly to the people of Newbern, who we fear have not a proper sense of the advantages to themselves from a connection which may be ultimately extended to the sea.

Garibaldi, the Roman General, whose heroic defence of Rome has attracted the admiration of the friends of liberty throughout the world, was for several years a resident of the United States, and kept a public house in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he made a handsome fortune. It is thought that if he escapes his enemies he will again make the United States his refuge.

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