

## AN INTERESTING PEOPLE.

We have several times lately had our attention arrested by the manifestation of a spirit of enterprise in some of the Southern States that betokens future prosperity to the people of this fertile and highly favored region and indicates a determination to dispossess themselves of the character of inertness which has so long attached to them. The successful establishment of cotton and other factories in North and South Carolina and Georgia was the first step in the march of improvement; and we doubt not, that before long, the city of Augusta in the latter State will be little less renowned for cotton fabrics than Lowell or Paterson. The city of Savannah contains about 15,000 inhabitants, and she has commenced the work of advancement by contributing towards internal improvements more than all the rest of the State beside. We were led into these remarks by observing a paragraph in the Savannah Georgian, which we copy in illustration of what is said above:—*Baltimore American.*

The people of Savannah in their corporate capacity, and as individuals, contributed nearly \$3,000,000 for the construction of the Central Railroad, which is now in successful operation, and it is the longest Road in the State or in the United States. They contributed 50,000 for the Macon and Western Road, subscribed in connection with the Central Company \$450,000 for the South Western Road now in process of construction, \$240,000 for the canal connecting the Savannah river with the Altamaha, \$100,000 for the building of the ill-fated Pulaski, and 125,000 for the establishment of the line of New York steamers now in successful operation. In addition to this there is a splendid line of daily steamers between this city and Charleston, a semi-weekly line to Florida, and three or four lines of River steamers, with a capital of about 350,000, nearly all of which were built with the money and by the enterprise of gentlemen residing here.

There are also three lines of sailing packets between Savannah and New York, one line between Savannah and Philadelphia, and one between Savannah and New Orleans. We have, too, eleven Steam Sailing Mills for sawing, planing &c.; two Iron Foundries, several Cotton Presses and Rice Mills, all of which required large expenditure of money. It was but two days ago that the city council was authorized by a public meeting of our citizens to subscribe \$200,000 for the Burke County Railroad, and it is presumed that at least \$100,000 will be raised by private subscription for the same purpose.

## CORN, WHEAT CROPS, &c.

The last Halifax (N. C.) Republican says: "The Corn crops in this region are fine, and so are some of the Wheat crops. Col. T. P. Burgwynn made 8,000 bushels, and his brother Henry K., about 4,500, or the rise. Col. N. M. Long made quite a small crop of Wheat; it did not turn out as well as it was expected to have done. His Corn, however, as usual, is exceedingly fine. On Mrs. Austin's plantation no great deal of Wheat was made, but a large quantity of Corn. The same we believe may be said of Col. Joyner's farms in this county. From the farms of Messrs. John and W. L. Long, Daniel, Devereux, Johnson, Anthony and others, we hear very favorable news about the crops, and in fact the Corn is finer even in the up country this season, than we have seen it for many years."

"Though we have spoken so favorably of the corn crops in this section of country, we cannot say the same with regard to cotton. It is the poorest cotton year we have ever had amongst us—the poorest cotton crops that it has been our misfortune to behold in many years. We suppose this state of things has a tendency to increase the price of the article."

*Spies from Cuba.*—The New York letter, of Tuesday evening, to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"It has just been discovered that one of the most perfect systems of the espionage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eavesdropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that the island should be annexed to the U. States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter."

## GREAT MEETING AT ROCKY RIVER.

A projected meeting was commenced at Rocky River church Cabarrus on Thursday 16th inst., which is still going on, and we understand will continue until about Tuesday 23d.

There has not been so much religious excitement in the congregation for a very long time. A great number of persons, principally young ladies, have been attending the meetings of ministers, held for the purpose of explaining and removing difficulties, doubts &c. in regard to the bible and religion.—*The Hornet's Nest.*

## LATER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the Telegraphic report of the foreign news brought by the steamer Canada, from Liverpool, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. She left Liverpool on the 11th inst. The delay in the transmission of the news is attributed to a derangement of the wires between Boston and New York. It contains, however, nothing of importance.

The English papers are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the Queen in Ireland. She was met by the people at every point with high demonstrations of respect. The cholera is increasing in London, and producing fearful ravages.

The harvest operations have commenced under the most favorable auspices, the crops giving good promise of a very abundant yield.

The French Minister of Finance, in a statement to the Assembly, says that the deficit in the Treasury on the 1st of January next will be five hundred and fifty millions of francs. It is further estimated that the deficit at the end of next year will be about three hundred and twenty millions of francs.

President Bonaparte denies any desire upon his part to change the present Government.—Some of the French journals insist that his visit to the Western Provinces was a failure.

Gen. Rostolan has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the French army in Italy, in place of Gen. Oudinot, whose withdrawal from Italy is said to be because he could not work harmoniously with the Pope, who always held him in suspicion.

The Pope's Commissioners have arrived in Rome and dissolved the whole army, even those soldiers who had been faithful to the Pope. A report was prevalent that Garibaldi had attacked and beaten a large Austrian force, and that his army has been augmented by reinforcements of Hungarians, who volunteered their services.

Venice still holds out manfully against the enemy. It is said that three American vessels had arrived with provisions in aid of the besieged city.

The treaty of peace between Sardinia and Austria has been finally concluded.

The news from Hungary is as usual, conflicting. It is reported that, in Transylvania, General Bem, with an army of forty thousand men, had taken Hermanstadt and Cronstadt, after having completely beaten the Russians, who had sixty thousand men in the field, and who are even reported to have fled precipitately, leaving ten thousand dead and wounded on the field. Another account says that some uncertainty prevails respecting the accounts of Bem in Transylvania. It is likewise reported that Klapka, the Hungarian General, had attacked and captured Raab, and afterwards, seizing a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, fell back upon Comorn, where he was at last accounts.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS, AUGUST 11.**

The demand for flour is of a retail character, with sales of best American brands at 24 to 24s. 6d. per bbl. In London it was quoted at 17 to 21s. Indian corn in fair demand, with considerable sales at 24 to 25s. per quarter of 480 lbs. Corn meal is selling at 14 to 14s. 6d. per bbl.

The importations of cured provisions have been limited, though there is a steady demand for bacon at former prices. Lard has not been so much inquired for, but previous prices are maintained firmly, and some holders ask an advance of 6d per cwt. Beef is selling readily at full prices.

An active demand for cotton has prevailed with a large attendance of the trade, who purchased freely, and holders having less disposition to meet the demand at previous rates, they were compelled to pay from 1/2 to 1/4 advance on American descriptions.

## GEN. TAYLOR AND THE CLERGY.

While the PRESIDENT was at Harrisburg he was waited upon in a body by the Rev. Clergy of the borough. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal Church, who, after presenting the different gentlemen, addressed the President to the following effect:

"Sir: The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your past experience in the evils of war is our surest guaranty that you will labor to secure to this nation the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above as will ensure the welfare and the prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, we desire happiness. We welcome you to our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our State will be both pleasant and agreeable."

To this address Gen. Taylor responded in the following words:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most of danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services; so that I have indeed enjoyed opportunities of learning the horrors of war.—I have ever been averse to war; and, in my negotiations with hostile Powers, as in advising with the Government, I have ever advocated pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice in victory; but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that come upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parent. We must bring war home to the hearth-stone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I confess my aversion to war, yet I must also declare my purpose to defend the country against all aggressions; and I would that all that is dear to me should perish, rather than any wrong should be done to our free institutions. My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the hearty welcome of this day especially, shall never be forgotten."

The interview then closed, and the Reverend gentlemen retired.

**Competition.**—The old Postmaster at Bloomingdale, Michigan, refused to deliver the postoffice to the newly appointed incumbent, for some reason, and Mr. Sedgwick, the new Postmaster opened another!

**Grape Company.**—The Mobile papers are advocating the formation of a joint stock company there for the cultivation of the grape, and it will no doubt, be effected. Vineyards are getting numerous in that vicinity.

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1840.

It is proposed in the Raleigh papers that another Rail Road Convention should be held at Greensborough, to take measures for forwarding the subscriptions. We like the idea, and as one of two days are designated, we take the liberty of naming the 12th of October. A call of our citizens will be made for the purpose of appointing delegates, and we hope that Rowan will be well represented. In the meantime, we hope that every man who intends subscribing will do so before our delegates go on. We should hate, for our county's sake, to hear our representatives twitted on account of a poor subscription from Rowan. We are well assured that there is a favorable disposition towards the work among our people, and with the proper explanations they would go in liberally. Where are our leading men that they are behind while such men as Morehead, Graham, Swain, Gilmer, and Caldwell, are gaining themselves laurels by their eloquent appeals to the counties of Guilford and Orange? Will they not also, give a portion their time and bring their influence to bear on the success of this work?

**Rail Road to the Mountains.**—The Asheville Messenger, is out in a lengthy and sensible editorial on the above subject. The subject commends itself to the serious consideration of the State; and it is a very common opinion here, that when the Central Rail Road shall have been built, it will be the signal for the projection of a Rail Road to the West, penetrating the Mountains. That the necessities of the Western people, and the interest of the State require that such an improvement shall be constructed, is equally plain; and we doubt not, that the day is not distant when North Carolina will proceed to the work, and thus place herself in a situation to develop her many valuable resources, and rise to that eminence in the scale of communities for which she is by nature so abundantly favored.

It is not safe, however, to undertake to accomplish too much at once. Many are of the opinion that the last Legislature committed an error of this nature, in chartering companies for so many works of internal improvements. Be this as it may, we feel satisfied that the State has as much work of this kind on hand at present, as it can well manage. Her citizens have not yet responded to her offers in some of them as it was expected they would; and without distracting the public mind by starting new schemes, we should be glad to see every man of influence doing all he can to push on to complete success the greatest of these works,—the Central Rail Road—which is to be the base of all future operations. With this road in operation—its advantages demonstrated by actual experience—the sentiment of the people in relation to works of internal improvement, will very soon take such a form as will be comparatively easy to bring it to bear effectively in favor of additional works.

We notice, in many of the Loco-foco papers, several of the most silly speeches imaginable attributed to General Taylor, who is now travelling, and is called upon to address crowds of citizens who flock to the Hotels, where he chances to stop. Any school boy of fifteen years could do better than he is represented to perform on such occasions.—That he is guilty of making these pitiful speeches we have not the shadow of a shade of belief; nor do we suppose that any man of common understanding will believe it. But it serves the purposes of the Loco-foco press to publish them as genuine: They have been striving, ever since he was first spoken of as a Whig candidate for the Presidency, to produce the impression that he is a man of no sense at all. Albeit, none were more industrious than these same Loco-focos in publishing the very finest praise of General Taylor as a letter writer and as a man of profound good sense, before that time, and when it was hoped that they might have the pleasure of running him as a Democratic candidate. This gross inconsistency, and the barefacedness of their present attempts to disgrace President Taylor, carries with it its remedy. The bitterness of man's heart, often results in greater mischief to those who entertain it than to the subject of their hatred; and so we believe, it will be in this case.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Minister to France, and his Family, and the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, Minister to Spain, and his Lady, took their departure from New York on Wednesday in the steamer America, bound for Liverpool. Several bearers of despatches for the French and Spanish Legations, &c., also went out in the same steamer.

The Goldsboro Patriot, a week or two ago started the report that owing to some informality of the returns of Hyde county, Mr. Lane was the lawfully elected member to Congress from the 8th district, and that Mr. Stanly himself had admitted and told the Sheriffs that Lane was entitled to the certificate of election. We see it stated in the Washington Whig, that Mr. Stanly never made any such declaration, and that there was no such informality as the Patriot alleges in the returns from Hyde.

The Whig says, "what the Patriot means to affect, by trumping up these 'rumors,' we cannot tell. It was bad enough in him to lie about and slander Mr. Stanly before the election, without attempting after the election to cheat him out of votes fairly and honestly polled, and fairly and honestly returned."

The Whig ought always to recollect, that there is such a thing as contracting bad habits, and that as the man of the Patriot has got into the habit of fibbing, so extensively, it is not now easy for him to leave off the practice all at once. He need not wonder then that the Editor of the Patriot got up this "rumor" as his last and only chance of accounting for the inglorious defeat which its candidate has met with for the second time.

## REMOVAL OF THE ARGUS.

Friend Cameron of the Argus has given notice, that he intends to remove his paper to Cheraw, S. C., in order that he may have better mail facilities besides other advantages which he now cannot enjoy at Wadesboro'. We regret his determination, and would be more than pleased to see him forego it, and remain a citizen of our good old State. How he has picked up sufficient courage to locate in the benighted State of South Carolina we are at a loss to divine. The Argus will have a host to contend against in the way of numbers, but we hope that it may surmount all difficulties, and the noble principles, which it so boldly contends for, though now far in the minority, soon be in the ascendant, and as triumphantly waving o'er South Carolina, as does Loco-focoism at the present time. So mote it be.

## MARBLE AND LIMESTONE QUARRY IN CATAWBA COUNTY.

It may not be very generally known, that there is an extensive Marble Quarry in the County of Catawba. It is situated on the Catawba river, near Shuford's Ferry. A gentleman in that neighborhood writes us on the subject of this Limestone and Marble Quarry, as follows:

"The Limestone seems to be a continuation of the same range of the Kings Mountain and the Mullender Quarry, nine miles below Lincolnton: which appears again some seven miles N. E. of Lincolnton, then in the same range of hills at the little mountain in this county, where it is raised by the iron masters for their furnaces. It again appears at the Shuford Quarry at and among which is the Marble, in very large massive beds. In fact the extent is not yet ascertained; but from all appearances it is inexhaustible. As far as it has been penetrated it presents every shade of color from snowy white to deep blue, variegated with white.—Some presenting rather a striped, and other an irregular clouded appearance, and some of a sky blue color,—all without a fissure or seam to mar its smoothness and beauty. It is free from grit, quartz, or any hard substance; so that it can be easily cut or sawn. It polishes very smooth, and would no doubt be as good as any marble as any in the world. That used for lime would make fine furniture, and more durable than the pure white."

"It is believed that Lime, and perhaps Marble, might be found anywhere within this range, which crosses the Catawba, and runs North East through the counties of Iredell and Davie into Stokes, where lime is obtained—probably from the same vein."

## BOMMER MANURE.

Those wishing to procure the right to make manure by this method are informed that Mr. Davis, will remain here till next Monday. As it ought to be a great desideratum with the farmer to procure manure at a small expense, we can say that no way that has ever yet been recommended or practiced, holds out such inducements as this one. The heap built by Mr. Davis for John I. Shaver, Esq., is undergoing the process of decomposition rapidly, and will be ready for the field in ten or twelve days. It is estimated that it will produce 75 or 100 loads of good manure, superior in every respect to stable manure. If such is the fact, it certainly behooves all interested to secure the privilege of making it.

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the Home Department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different Bureaus. It won't do, however, to let her have control of the War Department.

The Wadesboro Argus gives those brethren of the Southern press, who are so far forgetful of self-respect as to undertake to trade off their journals by offering them with Northern publications, particular Jesse. Lay it on, Mr. "Argus," we have seen nothing of the kind more deserving of censure. And so long as the Southern press continues to debase itself by such servile, lickspittle acts, it may most reasonably expect that Northern publications will ride over it, and either swamp or cripple it. Every tub should stand upon its own bottom.

## PLANK ROAD FROM CAMDEN TO CHARLOTTE.

The Camden Journal speaking of this project, in his number of 22nd August says:

"We have hitherto spoken of it, as certainly running to Charlotte, but we now believe, that if it ever reaches that town, her citizens will have to make an effort for it. A strong disposition prevails to extend it towards Concord, and ultimately to connect it with the Plank Road at Salisbury. To secure the trade in that direction—in the counties of Union, Anson, Cabarrus and Eastern Mecklenburg, is of the highest importance to Camden. The sooner the better. The early construction of the Road is urged with the belief that it will divert a great deal of trade from the Rail Road now being built, to our market, which otherwise would find a channel round through Columbia. If it should be built to Concord, Charlotte will find it to her advantage to construct a branch from it to her Rail Road Depot. But our neighbors of Lancaster will have a voice in its location, and we are anxiously waiting to hear from them."

## THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The New York papers are crowded with the proceedings of the two Conventions of Hunkers and Barnburners, which met to form a more perfect union. The following summary presents the points of difference. It refers to the action of the Hunker division:

Mr. Walworth, from the committee on conference, reported that the committee had made a proposition to the Free Soil committee, that to effect a Union they would recommend its Convention to adopt the following resolutions:

1st. That all questions which have hitherto divided the party be waived entirely on the organization of the Union Convention.

2d. That they agree to adopt such resolutions as have usually been passed at the Democratic Conventions previous to the division in the party.

3d. That the subject of slavery be dropped, leaving every man to the enjoyment of his individual opinion.

Two hours afterward, a reply was received from the Chairman of the Free Soil committee, saying that they waive the question of the regularity of the organization, and adhere to the established Democratic principles, and if the two Conventions can agree upon the subject of slavery, they desire to unite in one organization. He reminded the committee that the Free Soil Convention had submitted two other propositions relating to the power and duty of Congress respecting slavery in the District of Columbia, and also in the territories, and requested the opinion of the Hunker Convention.

Mr. Walworth replied that there could be no difference of opinion with regard to the two first resolutions, respecting the power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. In regard to the third resolution, he recommended its adoption by the Convention, as he believed the people of the North were opposed to the introduction of slavery into territory now free, but he could not consent to make that a question of party test, or incorporate it into the Democratic party of the State.

The negotiations were kept up a day longer, but the Free Soilers refused to accede to the proposition of the Hunkers.—They said, as was admitted by Chancellor Walworth, that there was no difference in principles between the two factions—that both held that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia and should be excluded from the territories, and that it would be dastardly in them to omit to avow their principles.

The Hunkers, however, refused to make slavery a part of the "Democratic platform," and the two Conventions adjourned sine die.

The only point in these proceedings that merit any particular consideration, is the avowal by the Hunkers, or Cass party, that they agree in principle with the Free Soilers. They swallow the camel and strain at the gnat. They are ready to sacrifice the South, but they do not think it politic to let the South know the fact. These are the "natural allies"—and to our thinking, they are more dangerous than open enemies.—*Rich. Whig.*

## THE MEXICAN PROTOCOL.

The National Intelligencer contains an elaborate examination of the subject of the Protocol to the Mexican treaty, which, no doubt, expresses the views and conclusions of the present Administration. The Mexican government has shown a disposition to consider the Protocol as a key or guide to the construction of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. That such a view of it is not justified either by the facts of the case or by the law and usage of nations, is abundantly shown by this exposition.

The following is a summary of the re-

sults to which the article referred to, arrives, after a full investigation of the whole matter:—

1. That our commissioners had no power to negotiate on any of the points to which the Protocol refers, except as to the mode of payment of the 12,000,000, on which, however, they could conclude nothing until the treaty of peace was amended on our part, had been ratified by Mexico.

2. That the explanations and assurances given by our Commissioners to the Mexican Government are in direct opposition to the sense of the treaty of peace, as clearly and unequivocally shown by its terms.

3. That the treaty was ratified by the Mexican Government, without any protest, exception, or objection whatever, in its act of ratification, to any part of the treaty.

4. That the ratification was given by the Mexican Government with the full and certain knowledge, on its part, of the exactness of the 1st and 2d of the above propositions.

5. That the Mexican Government confirmed its assent to the treaty by immediately afterwards accepting the first instalment of three millions of dollars, made payable to it by the U. States, under the 12th article, and by no other acts in accordance with other stipulations of the same.

If these propositions be admitted—and no grounds can be seen for impugning any one of them in any way—it follows necessarily that Mexico is bound to the observance of the treaty in all respects, by every principle of national law and national honor; and the United States are equally justified in disregarding the interpretations to which their Commissioners assented in signing the Protocol without any authority to do so, and in expressing their disavowal of their instructions.

## THE SECRET ARMED EXPEDITION.

The Washington Republic has a letter from its New York correspondent which furnishes the following information of the Expedition which called forth the recent Proclamation of the President of the U. S.:

I have been engaged during the last two days in seeking authentic information relative to the subject of the Proclamation of the President, and believe that I have not made the effort in vain. There is not the slightest room for doubt that a well concerted movement has been in progress here for some time past, and also at New Orleans, in order to enlist men for an armed and hostile expedition against Cuba.

I have myself conversed with individuals who were approached on the subject by the agents of those engaged in the movement in Cuba and the United States and place all credit in their statement. From their account it appears that about three months ago, certain persons, who are well supplied with pecuniary means, and are duly authorized to act for wealthy planters in the island of Cuba, sought their aid on this military expedition, making the most tempting rewards in case of success. A great many men have been enlisted in this city for this work, and had it not been for an accidental and unexpected failure in effecting the purchase of a vessel, this branch of the expedition would have sailed some weeks ago. It has not yet sailed, but I have reason to believe that it will leave this port in a short time without the possibility of detection. Another branch of the expedition has been organized at New Orleans, and the remaining portions are already encamped on an island in the gulf.

This movement has been contemplated for some time and all the preparatory measures have been taken with a great deal of judgment and prudence.—The first development of the plot was made a week or two ago, in the correspondence of one of the morning papers here, and since that time the leading of the secret is to be traced to the imprudence of an influential agent at New Orleans, whose name I could communicate, who blabbed the business in some public place in that city.

It is not for me to speak of the course taken by our Government in this matter. It is only necessary that I should state that the prompt interference of the Administration has inspired fresh confidence in them in the minds of this commercial community, who have no desire to see the prosperity and peace of the country put in jeopardy by any mad scheme of hot-headed young men who wish to seek glory in a new field of warlike adventure. I expect to be enabled to communicate some quite important information on the subject in a day or two.

## THE PROJECTED LAND PIRACY.

[From the New York Express.]

**Invasion of Cuba.**—Suspicious Movements.—Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition of which no one engaged but the leaders know any thing. Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered into the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked.—On Monday evening a large number of these men met at Lafayette Hall, where the meeting was called to order by Col. Carr. A large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California. They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next.—Some think it is to California they are