

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR  
RULERS.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.  
Genl. Harrison.

NEW SERIES.  
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## Terms of the Watchman.

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## ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS From the several Departments.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Next to the President's Message, this document is always looked for with the greatest degree of interest. The Report shows the true cause of the extraordinary expenditures of the few years past and these details are so closely condensed as to make a brief statement of the actual condition of the Treasury quite impossible.

Authority is asked to raise a sum not exceeding \$10,500,000, as may be found necessary, from time to time, by the issue of stock or treasury notes, on such terms of interest (not exceeding six per cent.) and repayment, as the President in his discretion shall, previous to their being issued, think fit to order.

The argument upon the tariff is lucid and pointed both as to the powers and duties of Congress. The question of imposing duties is discussed as a National question, and the good of the people as a whole is urged. The cause of American labor, the subject of the relation of labor to capital, the intimate relations between growing cotton, manufacturing cotton and its consumption, and all this again is identified with commerce, as the machinery of exchange, is admirably put.

Upon each of the three questions of capital, labor and markets, there are sentiments which will find concurrence we think in the minds of political economists and especially with those who study the true well-being of the laborer.

Stability in legislation is also urged as a matter of deep necessity, and it is rightly asked that this stability shall begin with a free encouragement to industry.

The rates of duties are declared to be too low and the revenue as well as the people have suffered thereby.

Specific duties are urged, and valuations working disadvantageously to the revenue and to production. Read the Report and you will see the reason of this. There are four conclusive arguments given for the modification of the Tariff, and each founded upon the unfavorable opinion of the law as it is. Home valuation is urged as much more just and equitable than a reliance upon foreign invoices.

The Secretary thus states the nature of the modifications which it appears expedient to make in the existing tariff:

There are several points in the Report, says the "Baltimore American," which invite comment. The connection of the Government with individuals and companies, for the purpose of combining the transportation of ocean mails with the naval service, and thus uniting private enterprise and means with Government expenditure, is deprecated by the Secretary as a system fraught with mischief to the Navy. If such a system were to be made general; if the union of private interests with the public service should become the basis of our naval organization;—then, indeed, we could concur entirely in the Secretary's views upon the subject. As an incidental appendage, however, to our national steam marine, the main body of which must always be an independent force under no other control but that of the Government, the introduction of naval officers on board of mail steamers, under specified contracts with the Government by which such steamers might be used for the public service in cases of exigency, would seem to present advantages enough to outweigh all contingent inconveniences. The terms of such contracts ought to be clear, specific and precise; and the enforcement of them should be rigid to the utmost.

Four first class steamers are now in process of construction for the Government. Two will be ready for sea before the spring is over, and the other two, during the summer. This increase to our naval steam force is imperatively called for. We may hope that further accessions will be made. It will not do to lag behind other nations in this particular, when the efficiency of steamers for purposes of war is becoming so generally appreciated.

The Secretary speaks favorably of the Naval School at Annapolis, and recommends it to the fostering care of Congress. It should be made the twin of the Military Academy at West Point—that noble institution which has done so much for the cultivation of military science among our officers in the Army and for the high efficiency of that branch of the service.

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The present strength of the Army is less than the organization provided by law. Of 1200 regular troops in California since the 1st of January, the desertions within the first eight months have equalled two-fifths of that number.

The Secretary recommends that a bounty be allowed to each of the recruit enlisted at or near frontier and remote stations, especially in California, Oregon and New Mexico, equal to the cost of transporting and subsisting a recruit from the general depot to the place of enlistment; the bounty to be divided into instalments and the largest amount paid to the soldier on his discharge.

It is suggested that the numerical strength of each Company at the several military posts on our eastern portion be increased to 75 privates, and a part of the infantry be mounted as emergencies arise.

It is suggested whether the object in authorizing brevet commissions, is not accomplished by retaining them as honorary distinctions, and restricting the officers holding them to their lineal rank and pay, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in their respective regiments and corps.

The Warehouse System is urged as one of some embarrassment to the Department, on account of its having a charge to the Department, and for other reasons which are given. Of the Secretary, it is said, experience has demonstrated some of the requirements of the system to be productive of great inconvenience;—indeed, there be not some of them, under the influence of strong necessity, are often violated. The system is also pronounced inconvenient and insecure.

The attention of Congress is also called to the Casting Trade, the British Navigation Act, and to many subjects of local interest connected with the customs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
MR. EWING'S REPORT.

This first Report from the new Department of the Interior illustrates at once the importance of that organization which has been made to embrace the various domestic affairs of the country that formerly received only an accidental supervision from the Departments to which they were arbitrarily attached. The Public Buildings, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, Public Lands, Mineral Lands and Indian Affairs, now grouped together, constitute an association of interests quite worthy to form a special Department.

The recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau is sustained by reasons and considerations which cannot fail, we should think, to secure for the subject the favorable attention of Congress. The annual reports from the Patent Office, for some years past, have included a great deal of statistical information relative to the agriculture of the country; yet it is difficult to perceive any real affinity which particularly connects the Patent Office with the agricultural interest. The fact, however, that such reports have been well received by the public shows a general disposition throughout the Union to appreciate the useful action of the Government upon a subject of such wide and permanent concern.

The views of the Report upon the disposition of the mineral lands in California are given with clearness and with some minuteness of detail. Whatever system may be determined upon by Congress with regard to those lands, there was probably never a Government in the world that manifested so much indifference as our own concerning its mineral treasures. Perhaps such indifference is not unwise. It matters very little who they are that dig the gold in California. It will flow into the channels of commerce, and the thrifty and the industrious will in the end get possession of it. The establishment of a Mint, however, in California is a thing which ought to receive prompt attention.

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A rule for relieving officers disabled of disease and casualty, is recommended. The number of such officers will not probably exceed twenty-five, and the annual pay less than \$18,000. An asylum is also recommended for the comfort and repose of veteran soldiers.—The Secretary pays a just tribute to the Military Academy at West Point.

The regular troops in New Mexico and four companies of volunteer troops engaged for six months, have been actively employed in protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants against marauding bands of Indians. In consequence of Indian outrages in Florida, 1700 troops have collected there within the month of September last, a force deemed sufficient to give confidence to the inhabitants and promote the migration of the Indians. The Indians have arranged a meeting in council to determine on the subject of migration.

From the profifers of peace lately made by the Comanche nation, and their determination to abstain from further depredation upon our citizens, it is believed that the regular troops in Texas will be sufficient for any emergency likely to arise.

Within the last Spring, arrangements were made to place a Regiment of mounted men on the route to Oregon.

The Secretary recommends the creation of fortifications for the protection of our harbors on the Pacific.

Between the proclamation of Peace with Mexico and the period when the U. S. Revenue laws were extended over California, a large amount was collected by officers of the army as duties on importations in the several ports of that Territory. The Secretary recommends that their acts be affirmed; the officers, however, being required to account for all sums collected by them, and such disbursements allowed as were necessary and proper for the maintenance of the anomalous government of that Territory.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO UJHAZI.

Before leaving Europe, Gov. Ujhazi addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor informing him of the desire of the Hungarian exiles to find a refuge in the United States. Since their arrival here the following reply has been received:

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, December 20.

SIR:—I have duly received your letter of Nov. 2, from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in America.

The people of this Republic have deeply sympathized with the Hungarians in their recent struggle for constitutional freedom, and in the calamities which have befallen their unhappy land, and I am sure that I but speak the universal sentiment of my countrymen in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil, the natural asylum of the oppressed from every clime. We offer you protection and free participation in the benefits of our institutions and our laws, and trust that you may find in America a second home.

I am, with high respect, your sincere friend,  
Z. TAYLOR.

LADISLAUS UJHAZI, late Gov. of Comorn, in Hungary.

The Kentucky Convention.—The Convention for revising and amending the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, which has been in session at Frankfort since the first of October last, completed its business and adjourned on the 21st inst. Amongst the changes made by the Convention in the Constitution are the following, as we find them stated in an address of the Delegates to their constituents. They are, however, to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Biennial sessions of the Legislature, limited in their duration to sixty days.

The protection of the public credit, by expressly prohibiting the Legislature from contracting any debt, save for the expenses of the Government, without the assent of the people given at the polls.

Private and special legislation is forbidden; and this hitherto source of expense, including the grant of manifold divorces, so long borne and so strongly condemned, is entirely removed.

The mode of appointing the Judges has been altogether changed, and, for the first time in the history of this Commonwealth, been given directly to the people.

The relation between master and slave remains as it was under the old constitution.—Public sentiment, so far from demanding any change, expressly rebuked any action thereon.

The free negro population among us is conceded by all to be worthless, and highly detrimental to the value of our slaves, as well as the security of the owner. The constitution provides that no slave shall be emancipated but upon condition that such emancipated slave be sent out of the State.

The Convention is to re-assemble on the first Monday in June next, to proclaim the new Constitution as the organic law of the State, provided it shall receive the approval of the people.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.

Robbery of a Californian of \$1,000 in Gold Dust.

A gentleman named John Conell, a passenger just arrived in the Empire City from California, arrived here last night and put up at Congress Hall, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets. Sometime during the night his trunk was broken open and robbed of about \$1,000 in gold dust and money. The unfortunate stranger was on his way to Cadiz, Ohio, no clue has yet been had to the robbers.

A NORTH CAROLINA ENGINE.

We have noticed, on the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad, for several weeks past, a new and very handsome Engine; but we did not know, till a few days ago, that it was built in the Company's Machine Shop in Wilmington. However, such is the fact, and it is worthy of notice. We learn that this North Carolina race horse is to be named after one of our most distinguished citizens, J. M. Morehead.—Weldon Herald

Melancholy Death.—A friend writing to us from Healing Springs, Davidson county under date of the 1st instant, relates the following story of the last end of an habitual drunkard:

On Friday the 21st of December Mr. Lewis Loflin assisted one of his friends in killing hogs and left there on the evening of the same day very drunk, taking with

him a jug of spirituous liquor, his dog and his gun. Nothing was heard of him until Tuesday following about 3 o'clock P. M., at which time he was found two or three miles from home, a short distance from the road, lying on his gun, dead; his fatal companion near his lips. Judging from the appearance of the place where he lay, it is thought that he did not die before rain on Saturday morning. Mr. Loflin's family was not uneasy about him, from the fact, that it was not an unusual thing with him to be absent, and hence they did not make any inquiries about him. On Tuesday, his dog having been seen near the place where he was found, they went to search for him, and soon found him as described above. His age I know not, but I suppose he was verging towards sixty. Thus disappeared from the world one of the most dissipated of men—leaving behind an affectionate wife and seven children.

More of Alcohol's Doings.—A Brother writing from Guilford county, details the following horrid circumstance:

"At a public sale recently, in this neighborhood, intoxicating liquors were indulged in pretty freely by several persons present. One of my neighbors was there and became quite intoxicated. He left in this condition for home, but missed his way and wandered in the woods, until, exhausted, he fell down upon the ground, and perished within gun shot of his own home!"

When your child awakes in the morning, when he is going to school, when he comes to your knee in the evening, when he kisses you on retiring, when he lies down in bed, when he is aroused at midnight, these are the moments to be seized for the inculcation of some sacred truth, the formation of some Christian habit.—And in this work a short saying is better than a long one.

POLITICAL IMPUDENCE.

The Union appears to be much at a loss to find an opening to attack the Message. After making some objections too trifling to notice, the editor ventures on the impudent assertion that the public debt does not grow out of the Mexican War! The words of the Union are: "The truth of the declaration that it really exists and grows out of the Mexican War, is not admitted, and will form the theme of future comment." One would suppose it hardly possible that even the "sole organ," trained and practiced in all the arts of political duplicity, would dare to hazard an assertion so diametrically opposed to truth.—Wonderful, indeed, must be the discipline and drill of party, if this scandalous misrepresentation is not repudiated by the whole democratic Press. Certainly, a proposition so clearly unfounded was never before made, the basis of a political issue.—Wil. Com.

MATRIMONIAL JOYS.—If people would but consider how possible it is to inflict pain and perpetuate wrong without any positive intention of doing either, but merely from circumstances arising from inadvertence, want of sympathy, or an incapacity of mutual comprehensions, how much acrimony might be spared? Half the quarrels that embitter wedded life, and half the separations that spring from them, are produced by the parties misunderstanding each other's peculiarities and not studying and making allowance for them. Hence unintentional omissions of attention are viewed as intended slights, and as such are resented. These indications of injury to the unconscious offender, who in turn displays the breach of affection by some display of petulance or interference, which frequently irritates the first wound inflicted, until it becomes incurable. In this manner often arises the final separation of persons who might, had they accurately examined each other's heart and disposition, have lived happily.—Ladies Repository.

The Hall of Representatives.—A member of Congress, writing to his paper from Washington, in regard to the Hall of the House of Representatives, says:

"An old member has an immense advantage over a new one in this respect, viz: he knows how to select a seat. This advantage consists not in comfort or convenience; for all are alike in this respect.—Nor in the advantage of making a speech; for a member can always procure another's seat to make a speech from, or he can speak from the Clerk's desk.

"Much advantage depends upon making the right motion at the right time.—In getting the Speaker's ear, there is the greatest possible difference in the fate of and hence a good seat may determine the fate of a very important measure. Experienced members, however, can turn the poor seats to very good advantage by different modifications of the voice and different turns of the body. Yet all this is a matter of great care as well as inconvenience.

"It is not generally known that so poorly were the principles of acoustics consulted in the construction of the hall, that two men may be whispering together so low that their next neighbor cannot hear them, and yet all they say is distinctly heard on the opposite side of the House. Men often address the Speaker on one side of the House and he turns his eye to recognize them on the opposite side, mistaking the echo for the voice itself. A gentleman who was occupying the Speaker's chair many years since, told me that he had heard in his seat, amid a warm debate below, the whisperings of a young man in what is called 'the love corner' of the ladies' gallery, who was making proposals to a young lady in so low a tone that her own mother did not know what was going on. Said my informant 'I was attending to her duties, and she was attending to mine. I was listening to the very important debate between her daughter and her lover, whilst she was listening to

the debates of Congress.' It is very difficult for a new member to tell at first from what direction a voice comes to him."

A Great "Fish Story"—but a true one.—On Wednesday last, there came in at the main (South west) entrance of the Cape Fear river, a large shoal, probably many hundreds, of the kind of fish known among our fishermen as the Great Black Fish.—After playing about for awhile, nearly one hundred of them got in shallow water in a sort of pocket, and on receding of the tide, they were left "high and dry."

The largest was sixteen feet long, and four feet thick. The smallest ten feet long, and two feet thick. The people of Smithville and the neighborhood took possession of the stranded monsters, and have been busily engaged in converting them into oil, their yield being of a very good quality for burning. It is calculated that well on to two hundred barrels will be obtained.—Chronicle.

PRINTERS' NOTICES.

Among the most amusing portions of the columns of every paper are these notices which occasionally appear at the head, in a most prominent and conspicuous position, requesting the subscribers to said papers to pay up their subscriptions. The tone of these duns presents a marked contrast to the laconic and decided style of those which tradesmen and others put forth in advertising columns, and in which they briefly but explicitly inform their debtors that, unless their accounts are speedily adjusted, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. The printer on the contrary, speaks in a modest and deprecatory manner, as if he were in danger of committing a moral sin by reminding his subscribers that something more is necessary to the patronage of a paper than a name and an unredeemed promise to pay. Such is generally the character of his first notices. But finding that these do not succeed, and discovering that of those who are indebted to him, probably 99 out of a hundred amuse themselves with his greenness in expecting to collect cash with a few soft words, our printer waxeth wroth, and issues another pronouncement full of fire and fury. He tells his obdurate debtors that printers cannot live on air; that the paper maker must be paid; type, ink, fuel, rents, &c., cost money; so does the printers' daily bread—and finally he exclaims in a tone that he expects will rend the very rocks, "we want money and we must have it." But unfortunate mortal he is a printer, and printers are the last men in the world to resort to compulsory measures. It is the general impression that their "bark is worse than their bite," so they lose thousands where other men would not lose hundreds. We would like to see an accurate statement of the losses sustained by newspaper establishments from the neglect and procrastination of their patrons. We think we may safely conjecture that no other employment or profession suffers so much loss. Could those who thoughtlessly defer or altogether omit to pay their newspaper accounts reflect upon the trouble, difficulty and sometimes ruin, their negligence occasions, they would learn to observe justice, punctuality and system as strictly with newspaper establishments as with merchants and mechanics.—Rich. Republican.

Death of the Prophet of the "Milleniums."—Mr. William Miller died at his home in Kompton, Washington county, (N. Y.) on the 20th instant, aged 69 years. Mr. Miller was a native of Pittsfield, (Mass.) and during the last war with England served as a Captain of Volunteers on the Northern frontier. He began to speak in public assemblies upon the subject of the Millennium in 1833, and in the ten years which preceded the time which he had set for the confirmation of the prophecy, he labored assiduously in the Middle and Northern States, averaging, it is said, nearly one sermon a day for more than half that period. He was uneducated, and not largely read in even the common English commentaries; his views were absurd, and supported but feebly; yet he succeeded in building up a sect of some thirty or forty thousand disciples, which disappeared rapidly after the close of the "day of probation" in 1843, after which time Mr. Miller himself did not often advocate or defend his views in public.—Nat. Int.

There is now living in New York city, in extreme want, a man, who at one time had one hundred and eighty thousand dollars amassed by a few weeks' successful gambling. For some years he lived in the utmost luxury, having over four hundred suits of clothes, but the smiles of fortune deserted him, and at last he has been reduced to beggary. In thread-bare coat, and without either energy or character, he is daily seen in Broadway.

The Editor of the Washington Union announces oracularly that there is "rascality somewhere."—Few men have better reason to be conscious of that unquestionable fact.—Louis Journal.

The citizens of Milton, N. C., are making an effort to have the Richmond and Danville Railroad, to extend to Milton, N. C., and thence connect with the Central Railroad.—N. Car.

The Crown of Hungary has not been discovered by the Austrians. Kossuth concealed it, no one knows where. It was received by the first king of the Magyars from Pope Sylvester I., in the year 1000.

The Plank Road is laid now from the centre of town, the Market House, to the factory about 3 miles up this way, making over 4 miles completed.—Carollian.