TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. place of year, Two Dollars payable in But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars ansestents inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. per square for cent, higher than these rates. A libts to the Editor must be post paid.

For the Watchman.

FACTS VERSUS FICTION. There are many strange things in nafacts that may be regarded as exessions of his will who is the Author of me, and who established her laws.ampsity is one of the orginal principles our mental constitution; we can imanothing better adapted to gratify it that multitude of interesting facts tured throughout our books of science. Though we see many poring over Noand Romantes, what are the most lendid condeptions of the human intelcleompared with the thoughts of him wonderful in working," and who preses them to us not in language, but aus; not in words, but in works. We some many more persons would be epir interested in scientific subjects, if erattention were directed to them .pave known a great change wrought haviews of persons, in their pursuits. the subjects that interested them. varing one lecture on natural sciand what a vast difference in the Secual (not to say moral) character hase families, that are interested in eers of this kind, from that of those here they are not made the subject of

Weknow families in humble life, the embers of which know all about the his of the birds and insects abounding heir vicinity. And it any new speciof natural history is net with in the wood, the curiosity of the whole mir sexcited, and their attention is died to it, till they obtain all the knowabout it within their reach. The nof such persons are just ready to gove every opportunity presented to howledge: they have eyes where hers have mone.

We propose then occasionally to spread for the minds of your readers, some bose facts that modern science has roght to light, and which are of such a ture as to interest any who have a ark of curiosity

and they are so various and numerous rit is difficult to know where to begin. we take two short bars of different met as antimony and bismuth, and solder arends together in the form of a V, and mass a current of electricity through en from the former to the latter (a. to heat will be the consequence: but if ing: teverse the current; and pass it from this muth to the antimony, cold tollows; d with a little aid water, in a cavity of e of the bars may be frozen. The mejcause apparently produces opposite leds and in circumstances very much And it is probable that no one can the reason of it.

Mil we put a gun barrel across a furcound heat it red bot, and attach a water to one end, and boil it, thing the steam pass through the gun well the water will be decomposed .kiton takes of one ingredient (oxygen) the other (hidrogen) goes out of the erend. Now if we collect the latter send it back through the gun barrel, take up its own oxygen again, and water in the flask as at first. A fact mewhat similar to the former; the cause apparently attended with op-

We dissolve some blue vitriol (what lamers call blue stone) in water, and into it a piece of bright iron, as a We hade, it will come out all covered Wer with news copper. If we dip the anded a silver spoon, it will not be eftled but if we dip both together, they be effected alike, washed with me-Why should the union of two metals make so great a difference? We take some cold water in a tumand pour into it a small quantity of of suriol equally cold, heat will result. we take some sal animoniac and oder it in a tumbler, and pour in watold will follow.

Most persons know the necessity of copper and brass vessels used for ary purposes, clean; but they may thow the difference between them ben hot, and when cold. Oils, fats, and telable acids, will not affect them in former state, but in the latter they are

The substance that has the most weight, for bulk, that is, the most specific any is platinum, which is more than mes as heavy as water.

the lightest of all known substances is ogen gas; of this it takes about 14 a half measures to equal in weight of air. And of air it takes 818, to ne of water: so that water is near-12,000 times as heavy as hydrogen, and num 21 times that, (same have 22.) be not far from 250,000 times as s hydrogen.

en if the imponderable agents are ing vote:

## CAROLINAWAICHMAN

J. J. BRUNER,

Editor & Proprietor.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.



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

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX-NUMBER 9.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1852.

material substances (of which we have no proof.) they must be infinitely lighter than hydrogen. All the light that falls from the sun upon a surface of four square feet, and reflected upon the scale of a most delicate balance, does not weigh the 1200 millionth part of a grain. And the light of the full moon is 300,000 times less than that of the sun.

And how great the difference in size and weight between the largest and smallest of animals. Even the elephant with his gigantic size, is small by the side of some of those monsters that Geology shows us to have existed in ancient times. The bones of some of them are three times as large as those of the largest animals now known: and the spinal marrow was a foot in diameter. On the other hand "it is certainly one of the most astonishing discoveries of modern science, that the animalcules of infusions, of which 500,000,000 may live and sport in a drop of water, should originate extensive formations of rocks and soils by their skeletons."

In one case a man obtained from less than an ounce and a half of stone, 10,450 chambered shells, of which it took 400, 500, and of some, 1000 to make a grain. being in larger attendance than usual. In one place in Germany is a bed of earth 28 feet thick, and another 14, made up of the remains of animals so small that it takes 41.000,000,000 of them to make a cubic inch. Similar beds are found in Virginia, New York and New England.

There are stranger things in the heavens, and in the earth than most persons ever dreamed of, or will believe when told to them, because they are so far beyoud the ordinary range of their thoughts. CHEMIE.

whig National Convention.

SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, June 17th. The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by the President. Prayer by Rev'd Dr. Atkin-

The proceedings of yesterday were then read by the clerk.

son of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

Mr. Duncan, of La., moved the follow-

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one member from each State in the Union represented in this convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Whigs of the Union on the great doctrines cherished by themor otherwise a platform of principles to be maintained by the whigs in the coming

Resolved, That the members of said committee be selected by the delegates from each State-each State represented appointing its own members; and the committee to appoint its own chairman.

Resolved, That this convention will not proceed to ballot for cr otherwise nominate a candidate for President or Vice President, until said committee shall have taken final action on said report.

Mr. Van Trump, of Ohio, took the floor in opposition to the resolution, and in a speech of some length gave reasons for opposing its passage.

Mr. Duncan was surprised that there should be any opposition to the resolution. He only wished gentlemen to show their hands. Who are we? Are we a band of brothers—are we National Whigs?— Could we trust one another? If your der this rule little Rhode Island was entiprinciples are not ours, and ours are not yours, it is proper we should know it, and

the sooner we know it better. say a word had he not been personally ap- ever made to alienate one section of the entire unanimity. With the leave of the Chair-Mr. Ashmum said he had not desired to pealed to yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio. He would now repeat that he had not conferred with any boly, and did not know of the intention to offer this resolution to-day. He thought it would be time to act in the matter after the report of the committee on credentials had been made. He appealed to the gentleman not to press the resolutions if objection was made to it.

Mr. Goodwin, of California, objected to the action on this matter in consequence of the absence of a portion of his delegation, and moved an adjournment.

The question was then taken on the first resolution of the series offered by Mr. Duncan, and resulted as follows:

YEAS-New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 13; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 6: Pennsylvania 27; Delaware 3: Maryland 8: Virginia 15: North Carolina 10: South Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Alabama 9; Mississippi 7; Louisiana 6; Kentucky 12; Tennessee 12; Illinois 11; Mossouri 9; Arkansas 4; Florida 3; Texas 4: lowa 4: Colifornia 4.-199.

Nays-Maine 8; New York 35; New Jersey 7; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 5 .- 97.

. An amendment was offered to the second resolution as follows:

"And that in the said committee each member be authorized to cast the vote to which it is entitled in the electoral college," which was adopted by the follow-

Ayes-Maine 8; New Hampshire 1; Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, rose to impose on other countries our form of governfornia 2 .- 149.

Tennessee 12; Missouri 2; Arkansas 4; ilornia 2.—144.

Mr. Evans then moved that the members of each delegation be allowed to vote for or against, as they chose, which was

stitue for the second resolution as amended, by which the members should vote in the usual way, and not according to the number of votes in the electoral college.

A long debate ensued on the amendment. Without a decision the Conven-

## EVENING SESSION.

The crowd in the hall was immense this evening. Every part of it was occupied; the ladies as well as the gentlemen The President called the convention to

order at 6 o'clock. The Clerk read the proceedings of the

morning session. The Chair then stated that the first business in order was the consideration of Mr. Ewing's substitute for the second of the series of resolutions offered by Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana.

Mr. Jessep, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the substitute by adding the original amendment offered this morning.

The chair said that amendment was already a part of the resolutions now before the convention.

Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, said the Convention had already resolved by a vote to insist on the amendment. It was, not, therefore, competent now to amend what the Convention had already by resolution amended.

Mr. Jessup said he believed that the best interests of the Whig party demanded the amendment. The delegation from Pennsylvania go for sustaining the enactments of the General Government .-[Cheers.] The Whig party of that State had been grossly misrepresented, and their sentiments misconstrued. They were conservative and wished conservative resolutions adopted here. He believed that the construction of the committee on the plan proposed would produce resolutions which would receive a unanimous aye. He believed that the delegations of Ohio and New York were misrepresent. ed as much as the delegation from Penn. He had had free intercourse with the delegations of the three great States, and he believed that general harmony would exist to some extent. There might be some points of difference—that was to be expected. But the Whigs of the middle States were as sound on every question as our southern brethren. He hoped both sections would compromise.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, said he arose with regret, and he should speak without excitement and hoped the Convention would act with deliberation. He agreed with the gentleman from Virginia, and believed that was the first attempt to convert this country into the wildest democracy. The principle now contended for would uproot the constitution itself. Untled to as much power as the largest State. He knew the measure proposed had not been well considered by the Whig | conciliatory character, conducted in the kindest party. It proclaimed the wildest effort feelings, been adopted with great, though not long belonged to the Whig party, and he believed it to be the conservative party. and he would be the last one to desert it. He believed that its principle constituted the foundation of the confederacy. But when it deserted its principles, he would abandon it. Mr. D. deprecated any action by which three States would be able to control the action of all the rest. He desired no discussion. He only desired that the whig party should pursue the course marked out for them by the Convention, and he hoped members would act with becoming tions, for the establishment and maintenance of jority of the Electoral College shall be necesconfidence towards each other.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, said he did not rise to make a speech, but to make a suggestion. He thought this was a premature excitement on an immaterial question which was delaying the action of the Convention. The committee on credentials had not yet concluded its labors. They were here in the Convention now, and would not retire until the discussion was concluded. They could not discharge the important duty intrusted to them unless they were afforded the opportunity. In order to allow the commit- watched over as the palladium of our liberties.' tee time to deliberate, he moved an adjournment until ten o'clock to-morrow, which was concured in, and the Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

The proceedings of the preceding evening's session were read and approved.

Vermont 1; Massachusetts 3; Connecti- ask leave to withdraw the amendment cut 2; New York 31; New Jersey 7; offered by him yesterday afternoon allow-Pennsylvania 27; Delaware 3; Ohio 23; ing each member of the committee on Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Missouri 6; credentials to cast the electoral vote of Michigan 6; lowa 5; Wisconsin 1; Cali the State he represented. He said that when he offered the amendment, he did NAYS-New Hampshire 4; Vermont 4; so under the impression that if it was Massachusetts 10; Rhode Island 4; Con- adopted it would tend to restore harmony necticut 4; New York 4; Maryland 8; among the members of the Convention. Virginia 14; North Carolina 10; South but be had since become convinced that Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Alabama 9; it would exert a contrary effect, and on Mississippi 7; Louisiana 6; Kentucky 12; those grounds, and those alone, he asked permission of the Convention to be allow-Florida 3; Texas 4; Wisconsin 3; Cal. ed to withdraw it. The permission was tion, whereby suitable encouragement may be granted.

The substitute of Mr. Ewing, (allowing each State one vote only in the committee) was then put before the Convention for its reception and carried. The reso-Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, then offered a sub- lution as amended was then put to vote

and adopted.

A motion was then made for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a suitable platform to be presented to the Convention, to be adopted and endorsed by it, as the views and principles of the tion adjourned until this evening at 6 whig party of the United States. The motion was adopted, and the States called upon to choose a member.

The Committee consisted of the follow-

ing gentlemen: Maine, W. P. Fessenden; New Hampshire, Thos. M. Edwards; Vermont, Carlos Coolidge; Massuchusetts, George Georgia, W. C Dawson; Alabama, C. C. Louisiana, G. B. Duncan; Ohio, J. A. Marris ; Kentucky, Orlando Brown ; Tennessee, F. A. Zollikoffer; Indiana, J. S. Newman; Illinois, David K. Baker; Missouri, A. B. Chambers; Arkansas, Thomas S. James; Michigan, George S. Pom-John R. Ashe; Iowa, S. M. Ballard; Wis Union. consin, Alexander Spalding; California, Frank Stewart.

Mr. Watts, of Va:, chairman of the com- tion was read affirming the finality of the comthat the committee, after a protracted session, had agreed upon a report. He been in some measure restored, loud calls were also stated that the committee had received a communication from Washington, announcing the election of delegates from that city to the Convention, and would offer a resolution that they be invited to a seat upon the platform. The resolution was adopted, and the delegates from of the United States.

Washington took their seats. The Committee reported in favor of the Fillmore contestants from Vermont ing eloquence.] and New York, and of the Webster con-

testant from the latter State. A motion to adopt the report of the committee was objected to, on the ground that there was a minority report from a por tion of the committee. The report was read. It disagreed in every instance from the report of the majority.

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, moved that the report of the majority be adopted by the Convention, upon which motion he peremptorily called the previous question.

After some debate, the question was put by States, and the Report was concured in by a vote of Ayes 164; Noes

A motion was here made and carried to adjourn until 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, arose and said he was instructed by the committee on res. olutions to present a report from that committee, which he held in his hand, and which he beg. ged to say had, after much deliberation of a Union from the other. Mr. D. said he had man he would now take a position in front of the chair, and read the resolutions he was instructed to present.

Mr. A. then read the platform, which was as

follows: The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for selfgovernment, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the follow. ing as their political sentiments and determinawhich their national organization as a party is sary to a choice.

is of a limited character, and it is confined to man himself and not a speech making man. the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full | dency. execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved lived and fought for the whig party, but there to the States respectively and to the People.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the Gener al Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and

3. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Ceuntry, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a lution to ballot for candidate for the Presidency. Republic is not to propogate our opinions or

ment, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions. 4. That when the people make and control

the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers. 5. Government should be administered with strict economy, and in time of peace its ex-

penses ought to be derived from specific duties and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discriminaafforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all parts of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or States, shall consider such improvements in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, an acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of nation. al, of State and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts commonly known Ashmun; Rhode Island, Cyrus Harris; Slave law, are received and acquiesced in by Connecticut, A. G. Hazzard ;- New York, the Whig party of the United States, as a set-A. B. Dickenson; New Jersey, W. L. tlement in principle and substance—a final set-Dayton; Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnson; tlement of the subjects which they embrace; Delaware, John M. Clayton; Maryland, and so far as the fugitive slave law is concern-William B. Clarke; Virginia, Robert E. ed, we will maintain the same, and insist on its Scott; North Carolina, Nathaniel Boy- strict enforcement until time and experience den; South Carolina, George S. Bryan; shall demonstrate the necesity of future legislation to guard against evasion of the law on the Langdon; Mississippi, A. B. Bradford; one hand, or abuse of its powers on the oth. er; and we deprecate all future agitation of the slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts at the revival or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever, and however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the Nationroy; Florida, William, B. Davis; Texas, ality of the Whig party and the interests of the

The reading of the platform was frequently interrupted by loud cheers. When the resolumittee on credentials, arose and stated promise, the hall fairly shook with the applause of the assembled multitude. After order had

made for Mr. Choate. Mr. Choate responded to the call and said thank God that the principles I have so long contended for in Faneuil Hall-when Faneuil Hall was open-are now this day sustained by the highest authority I recognise—the authority of a convention of the National Whig party

[Mr. Choate then went on to address the Convention in a speech of matchless and thrill-

[After an excited debate, which was participated in by Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, Mr. Botts, of Virginia and others-which debate we may have occasion to notice hereafter:-

A vote by States was called for. Several members rose to address the Chair, and several propositions were made.

The Chair decided that any debate or motion was out of order, because the Convention had decided to sustain the previous question. The vote was then taken by States on the

lows-yeas 228, nays 66: States. Ave. Nav. | States.

Diares.	Aye.	rug.	Blutes.	Aye.	1va
Maine	4	5	Mississippi	7	
N. Hampsh	ire 5	_	Louisiana	6	
Vermont	5	~	Ohio	8	1
Massachu't	ts 13	_	Kentucky	12	
Rhode Islan	nd 4	_	Tennessee	12	
Connecticu	1 4	1	Indiana	7	
New York	12	22	Illinois	6	
New Jerse	y 7	_	Missouri	9	
Pennsylvan	ia 21	6	Arkansas	4	
Delaware	3	-	Michigan	_	
Maryland	8	, -	Florida	3	
Virginia	15	_	Texas	4	
N. Carolina	10		Iowa	4	
S. Carolina	8	-	Wisconsin	4	
Georgia	10	_	California	4	
Alabama	9	-	13		_
	m.			10000	

Total, General Jessup, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Convention will now proceed to ballot for nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and that the manner of such ballot shall be as follows: when the States shall be called for that purpose, the chairman of the respective delegations shall rise and announce the name of the person to whom the vote of the State shall be given, and that a ma-

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said he did 1. That the Government of the United States not rise to make a speech. He was a working He thought the Convention should go to work and put some one in nomination for the Presi-

Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, said he had is the average proportion, yet the Rom was something higher than party-our country, the idol of that old chief's heart, (pointing to the only four or five hours in repose, while th portrait of Mr. Clay.) [Cheers.] He knew Scipio slept during eight. A rich and laz the value of the party and he knew the value of the constitution. When the country was in It is during infancy that sleep is It danger he did not call on whigs or democrats. but he called on true men, and true men of all parties had saved the country from disunion. The compromise had saved the Union. Mr. B. continued at length on the compromise and its value to the Union, and paid a glowing tribute to its author. He concluded by renewing the motion for the previous question on the reso-

The Convention then voted on the Shall the main question be now put? as agreed to.

A vote by States was asked and they called, and the resolution adopted. And the Convention at eight o'clo ceeded to ballot for a candidate for the dency in pursuance of its provisions. call of the States the following was the of the ballotting:

FIRST BALLOT. Webster. Fillmore. States. Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Conhecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Ohio Kentucky Tennessee Indiana Missouri Arkansas Michigan Florida owa Wisconsin California Total

Fillmore 133; Scott 130; Webster 30. Sixth ballot-Fillmore 133; Scott Webster 29; being the same as the first On motion the convention adjourned !

On the 2d. 3d, 4th and 5th ballots t

The following is the vote on the 5th be

no material change.

clock, Saturday. FOURTH DAY. SATURDAY, June 19 .- We learn three the Telegraph that Forty ballots (makin in all, were had to day—resulting in no c

adjourned over to Monday morning, 10 o The following is a table of the b from the seventh to the forty-first, inclus The 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, and 46th, indic

and that about 9 o'clock, P. M., the Conv

8	s little	variatio	Scott.	Fillmore. Wel
	7th	Ballot	131	133
	8th	44	131	133
	9th	46	133	132
	10th	**	135	130
	11th	44	184	131
	12th	44	134	131
	13th	44	134	131
	141b	44	133	130
	15th	66	133	130
	16th	66	135	129
	17th	66	135	129
	18th	44	135	129
	19th	46	135	128
	20th	44	135	128
	21st	46	136	128
	22nd	48	136	128
	23rd	44	136	128
	24th	44	136	128
	25th	44	136	128
	261h	46	136	128
	27th	44	136	128
	28th	44	136	128
	29th	44	134	128
	30th	4.6	135	128
	31st	44	135	128
	32nd	**	135	129
	341h	"	134	126
	37th	**	136	127
	381h	44	136	127
	39th	44	136	127
	40th	"	136	127
	41st	**	133	129

SLEEP.

adoption of the Platform, and resulted as tol-No person of active mind should try vent sleep, which, in such persons, only when rest is indispensable to the co of health. In fact, sleep once in twee hours is as essential to the existence of malia as the momentary respiration air. The most unfavorable condition connot prevent its approach. Coachm ber on their coaches, and couriers on the ses, whilst soldiers fall asleep on the pattle, amidst all the noise of artillery umult of war. During the retreat of More, several of the British soldiers ported to have fallen asleep upon the and yet they continued walking onward most violent passion and excitement cannot preserve even powerful minds sleep; thus Alexander the Great slept field of Arbela, and Napoleon on that terlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot off sleep, as crimnals have been known to on the rack. Noises which serve at I drive away sleep, soon become indisa to its existence; thus a stage coach st change horses, wakes all the passengers. proprietor of an iron forge, who slept c the din of hammers forges, and blast fu would awake if there was any interrup them during the night; and a sick mille who had his mill stopped on that account, sed sleepless nights until the mill resun usual noise. Homer, in the Illiad, e represents sleep as overcoming all m even the gods, excepting Jupiter alone.

The length of time passed in sleep is same for all men : it varies in differen viduals and at different ages ; but it came determined from the time passed in a lative to the strength or energy of the fu or the body or mind. From six to nine peror, Caligula, slept only three hours, I ick of Pruesia and Dr. John Hunter, c zen will slumber from ten to twelve h most profound. Women also sleep lo men, and young men than old. ven away during convalescence, after sickness, by a long fasting and abuse of The sleepless nights of old age are al verbial. It would appear that carniv imals sleep in general longer than the orous, as the superior activity of the and sense of the former seem more es The reading of the resolutions was called for. to require repair .- Scientific America