Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

VOL. XII.---NEW SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 18, 1855. NUMBER XXX

J. J. BRUNER, Editor and Proprietor.

Union of Siera Leone and Liberia.

A late number of the *London Quarterly Review*—the able periodical recently established under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church in England—has an article on the condition and prospects of the Republic of Liberia, in which reference is made to "a movement now taking place—an attempt to induce the British Government to give up Sierra Leone, and allow it to form a part of Liberia." This would give Liberia a sea coast of more than seven hundred miles. The reviewer favours the project, and advances various reasons why the Government of Great Britain should accede to the request. He argues that Sierra Leone and Liberia are both the result of the same spirit of benevolence toward the African race, both having their birth in a moral necessity, and working by the same means to the same great ends; and he concludes his reasoning with the singularly English [illegible] "What more natural than that the [illegible] of the two colonies should be [illegible] pronounced by the British Government? There is force, however, in the [illegible]

"A possession (Sierra Leone) which [illegible] our hands, has no color. But what [illegible] from its answering its [illegible] design—and even that claim is greatly [illegible] by the unsuitableness of the climate to European constitutions—would thus become a source of greatly increased strength to its younger [illegible] and successor. The spiritual part also [illegible] hour of Sierra Leone would be [illegible] gun to Liberia, and [illegible] tion is the grand object to the movement. With it—fully [illegible] will always give [illegible] connection. Our moral support will always serve at once as a guide and [illegible] its future career."

We hold it to be far from improbable that the cession will be made and the union formed, for the reasons [illegible] the words we have [illegible] and which seem as [illegible] would be [illegible] that has been the grave of [illegible] officers and agents, and which [illegible] pride of philanthropy [illegible] but so long to retain. Take it [illegible] son of the Liberian Republic, [illegible] nevolent designs in establishing the [illegible] would be well cared for, and the [illegible] not be charged with [illegible] imposed trust. She would find Liberia [illegible] to her by the ties of stronger gratitude and she would undoubtedly and [illegible] mately have great influence in [illegible] rian councils, as the [illegible] grows. She would continue to receive [illegible] efits that now accrue to her from commerce with the coast and the interior without the sacrifices she [illegible] led to make. She would be [illegible] of a heavy responsibility without any diminution of her influence and advantages, and with but a very partial surrender of her actual authority. It does not seem likely that England would hesitate under such circumstances.

And yet, while our great country's rival has already given to the New Republic gratifying and substantial proofs of her good will, and will probably [illegible] to these the cession of an important territory—while England is, in truth, actually laboring to secure for herself the growing commerce of Liberia—our own Government hesitates to even recognize the independence of this their sister Republic, and permits our rival to step into the possession of promising commercial advantages which the private benevolence of our own citizens had virtually secured to us. We confess we cannot understand such statesmanship, especially as it is well understood that Liberia was willing to waive her rights as an independent power in the matter of diplomacy, and confide her interests to the United States government to a white representative. It does not seem fitting that the parent should thus practically cast off her offspring, especially when that child of her benevolent enterprise comes bearing in her hand the precious gift of commercial advantage.

The article before us also refers to the advantages England is receiving, and will yet more abundantly receive, from opening steam navigation with Liberia. A communication, the reviewer says, "is already causing to spring up between the two countries a considerable traffic," and he adds:

"The rivalry of America is, of course, to be looked for, and there is a movement now going on there to establish a line of steamers direct from Chesapeake to Monrovia, at short intervals. Our American friends are not willing to let the important trade, which they foresee will soon arise, with the West coast of Africa, fall altogether into the hands of the English. But rapid transit is the best way to bid for trade. They will have to compete with a mode of communication so quick, that President Roberts lately landed at home on the twenty-second day after leaving London. The more of this rivalry the better for Liberia. Let England and America contend in a friendly spirit as to who shall buy the camwood, the ivory, the palm oil, nut oil, the sugar, cotton and coffee of Liberia, and sell for what she may want—food, wooden and silk fabrics, salt, crockery and ironmongery;—such competition will but work out and develope that prosperous future for Liberia which we believe is destined to be attended by such vast results."

Passing over this place of the article [illegible] we regret to find [illegible] such a periodical as the *London Quarterly Review* has recently become in Great Britain. Let us [illegible] taking sides with the red minority [illegible] which are as the water has rather been intentionally [illegible] representations [illegible] The Review says:

"The [illegible] The Whigs [illegible] Tory [illegible] [illegible] Liberians and the aborigines of the coast. *As the result [illegible] it was then forty to one, we must [illegible] this is without parallel in the history of the world.*"

"We [illegible]

[illegible]

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

MAGNANIMITY

We are [illegible] at the same [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mexico [illegible] Perhaps [illegible] Sherwood's magnanimity [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Sherwood, had not interfered to [illegible] of many things that had transpired [illegible] Sherwood. We had not intended to say anything about that section of country. Hall Rice—long may he live. Rice [illegible] Hall [illegible] from their poet laureate [illegible] a large wooden [illegible] something over a peck [illegible] armed with a spade, and every man for [illegible] of being right minded, at [illegible] the [illegible] a tremendous [illegible]

[illegible] Now, now was the time to tell [illegible] Mr. Sherwood [illegible] that they had spoiled [illegible] the great left handed slingers [illegible] the soup bowl, and that that was the reason why they were able to keep up such a large regiment of left handed slingers, who could throw stones to a great distance within a hair's breadth of the mark.

Lexington (Ky.) Valley Flag.

The Narcotics of the World.

The use of narcotics is common to all nations, according to Professor Johnston, and that whether the people are civilized or rude. In the gilded saloons of Paris, these dangerous stimulants are resorted to not less than in the huts of the Polynesian, or the wigwam of the red Indian. The Americans, the English, the French, the Europeans generally use narcotics in the shape of tobacco; the Turks, the Chinese and the Hindostanese employ opium; while the Persians, the Africans, and the Indians of Brazil consume the extract of hemp. The Eastern Archipelago has its betle nut; the Polynesians, ava; and New Granada, the thorn apple. Intellectual men, boasting the highest culture of the schools, are as much addicted to narcotics as untuttered savages, and are often guilty of excesses in their use. Coleridge was no less a slave to his appetite in this respect, than the most degraded barbarian that tattooed his face or eats his enemies. It is estimated that tobacco is consumed by eight hundred millions of men; opium by four hundred millions; [illegible] three hundred millions; betel by a hundred millions; and hemp by [illegible] millions.

That men, in all ages and under the most varied social and intellectual conditions, should invent and use such drugs—kinds of narcotics, is presumptive proof that there is something beside mere sensual gratification, in the smoking of tobacco, the chewing of opium, or the inhalation of hashish. Professor Johnston, in his excellent work, "The Chemistry of Human Life," explains in what this something consists, and shows that narcotics really lessen the ordinary waste of matter in the human frame. A writer in *Tait's Magazine* goes further, and points out by what law they have this effect. He says that any thing which stimulates men's spiritual essence, be it tea, coffee, or the more perilous narcotics, tends to arrest corporeal decay and waste. When death occurs, for example, all vital power leaves the body, and then the physical forces come into unrestrained play, and some rapid decay begins immediately. So long as the body is in full health, the vital forces hold the chemical ones in check, their influence decreasing as disease sets in, and increasing anew vigor, from whatever cause, is imparted to the spiritual essence.

The pain attending the employment of narcotics intensifies, therefore, more in their use than their results. Some of them, indeed, are so painful in operation and [illegible] that men hesitate to resort to them, [illegible] under all circumstances. But the exception, even of the most potent narcotics, is not long lived in health; for though the great stimulation of the nerves will arrest the waste of tissue for a while, as soon as the excitement is past, the waste goes on more rapidly than ever. The sense of exhaustion, which always follows the excessive use of narcotics, is nature's warning to the offender. It, therefore, imposes restraints which are sometimes conducive to health, and consequently conducive to his days, he cannot complain that he has had no notice. Not let any man, wife, or child or even middle age, find himself declining in power, complain that he has had no warning, and [illegible] good constitution [illegible]

Now that it is known what is the narcotic that is beneficial, we know also when they should be used and how. There is no longer, therefore, any excuse for their employment at improper times, in doubtful quantities. The savage may intoxicate himself with ava, because he knows not the evil, but there is no excuse for imitating the example with opium or whisky.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lexington (Ky.) Valley Flag.

A writer in the book of fashions says, "there is not much hang in gentlemen's pantaloons this month."

A short man became attached to a very tall woman, and somebody said that he had fallen in love with her.

"Do you call that falling in love?" said an old bachelor, "it is more like climbing up to it."

From the Northern Cultivator.

The Largest Nursery in the World.

It has been some years since Rochester has become the head quarters for nurseries in America. From only a few acres in extent, as they existed fifteen or twenty years since, the nurseries within ten miles of the city now cover at least one thousand densely planted acres.

The cost and annual product of these nurseries may be reckoned with some degree of accuracy, by taking as the basis of calculation, the estimates of several intelligent nurserymen of that place,—that a *well managed* acre would yield as an annual average from two to three hundred dollars—the expenses varying from fifty to seventy-five per cent of this amount. It would of course be greatly controlled by the kind of trees raised, the proportion of ornamentals, &c., but still more by the judgment, energy, and skill exercised by the manager,—for under the direction of some, the cost exceeds the profits, and the business consequently soon comes to an end.

But it is not our present object to pursue this inquiry, but to give to our readers the results of a few hours personal observation of one of the establishments to which we have alluded,—namely that of Ellwanger and Barry, who now have about *two hundred and seventy five acres* actually occupied with their nurseries.—These are not all in one contiguous piece of ground, but are comprised in four principal detached portions, of fifty to a hundred acres each, lying near each other.—For extent and perfection combined, there is none in America that nearly approaches to this establishment, and we have not been able to ascertain from satisfactory sources, that there is any in Europe—although there may possibly be a greater number of hands employed in some European nurseries, where labor is cheap and economy not studied.

Ellwanger and Barry had in regular employ at the time of our visit, over one hundred hands. In the spring, they have two or three hundred. Being in the midst of the budding season, they had sixteen active budders at work, with boys to tie after them, and other hands to precede them in preparing the stocks. These, added to such as were occupied in providing the buds, and in removing the ligatures, amounted to about *sixty* in all connected with this department of operations. The buds are all cut by the proprietors themselves, and every pains taken to secure the greatest accuracy throughout this mammoth establishment—about twenty five thousand buds are inserted daily; and eight persons are required in connection with the persons who cut the buds, to remove the leaves from them on the spot.

They employ twenty five horses. During all the early part of the season, these were all required in cultivating the rows—at present only eighteen are needed for this purpose.

We observed *single fields*, of thirty or forty acres each, out of the many which alone would be regarded as large for an entire nursery. A block of ninety thousand (90,000) cherry trees, one year from the bud, was especially noticed for its beautiful growth, most of the trees being already about five feet high, and as even along the tops, as if they had been sheared.—A half acre of seeding pears, had as fine a growth as any we have ever seen, although they numbered at least one million. They must be worth at market prices, more than ten thousand dollars.—Two hundred thousand were picked out from them early in summer, without any sensible diminution of their numbers.—As nearly as we could estimate, there were at least two hundred thousand *Norway firs* two feet or more in height, and covering many acres.

Their ornamental department is on a very large scale. They have five hundred feet in length of glass propagating houses—seven acres in roses—and about half an acre densely planted with dahlias. They have a very rare collection of the celebrated new California tree, the *Wellingtonia gigantea*, being no less than five thousand fine young plants of this tree, grown from seed collected in California, and which were procured by gathering such as the squirrels had thrown down in their depredations. A year ago these plants sold for a guinea each—at only a dollar now, here was a space of twenty feet square with a valuable farm.

In their grape houses, they have over ten thousand exotic grapes of fine growth for sale. Their collection of bearing specimen pear trees is unequalled in this country—they have five to six thousand, most of which are handsome trained pyramids, comprising about four hundred sorts.

In such an immense establishment, our readers will naturally suppose there must be a great deal of confusion and much bad growth and bad cultivation. But the reverse is true in a striking degree. An excellent system appears to pervade the whole; and as many have remarked, they are remarkably successful in all they undertake, from the most delicate hot-house plants, to their vast plantations of large and thrifty fruit trees. Indeed there seems to be a sort of magic in all their attempts at propagation, so rarely are there any failures.

The reason of this remarkable success is their thorough experience and knowledge of the requisites for every operation, and an excellent soil, reduced to the best condition by subsoiling and constant tillage. A weed is a great rarity on their grounds.

The cost of conducting this establishment must of course be very great—although we have no definite information on the subject, we should judge from the estimates mentioned in an early part of this article, that they must amount to fifty thousand dollars annually. Their sales may be estimated from the same data, remembering that none are more successful, and that probably no nursery is better managed for pecuniary success.

There are several other nurseries at Rochester, of large size, which we were unable to visit—among which those of H. E. Hooker & Co., Frost & Co., and S. Moulson, are widely celebrated, each containing, as we have been informed, a hundred acres or more.

Poison A Poison.—M. Reynel, of the Veterinary School at Avort, France, communicated to the Imperial Academy of Medicine in May last, the results of investigations upon the poisonous properties acquired by the brine, after a considerable length of time, in which pork or other meats had been salted or pickled. Although the nature of the poison is involved in considerable obscurity, its existence is clearly demonstrated. The poisonous properties are acquired in two or three months after the preparation of the brine, and its use then, mixed with food for any length of time, even although in small quantities, may produce death. A simple solution of salt in water, after the same length of time, does not produce the same effect. The poison acts as a local irritant, exciting violent intestinal congestion and inflamation; it likewise increases the secretion of the skin and kidneys, and exerts a direct effect upon the nervous system, giving rise to trembling, loss of sensation, convulsions, &c. Experiments were tried with it, in the veterinary school, upon horses, dogs, and pigs. As brine is sometimes used a second time for pickling and for other purposes, these facts should be remembered.

Boston Traveller.

THE UNGRATEFUL SON.

The following incident was related last year by the Rev. R. Weiser:

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall pluck it out." Prov. xxx. 17. This is a terrible denunciation against ingratitude to parents, and even to the present day is sometimes virtually fulfilled.

Some years ago an Irish gentleman who was an extensive contractor on the public works, was reduced to poverty by the profligacy and dishonour of an ungrateful son. The old man lost his wife, and to add to his calamity, his health failed, and to fill his cup of sorrow, he lost his sight. Thus poor, friendless, blind, and forsaken, he found an asylum in the Franklin county alms house, Pennsylvania.

While an inmate of this refuge for the afflicted, his wicked and ungrateful son travelled that way; he was informed of his father's situation, and that his parent wished to see him; and although he passed within two hundred yards of the alms-house, he refused to stop and see the kind father he had ruined. Now, mark the result.

The very day he passed the alms house on his way to Gettysburg, in an open carriage, he was overtaken by a storm, and took a severe cold, that resulted in the destruction of his eyes. He, lay at Gettysburg in a critical situation until his funds were exhausted, and those who had him in charge took him to the Franklin county alms house.

The very day he was brought in, his father, having died the day before, was carried out. He was put in the same room, occupied the same bed, and in a short time followed his neglected and broken hearted father to the judgment seat of Christ. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON'S SPEECH.—This notorious abolitionist, in his letter to the Boston Committee refusing to declare on slavery, because Southern men were invited says:

"I make common cause with a man who sent to the lawless ruffian, the land pirate of the Missouri-Kansas banditti, David R. Atchison—that desperate demagogue and locofoco traitor to liberty, Stephen Arnold Douglas, of Illinois—that blackguard and shameless bully, Henry A. Wise—and that monster in human form, James M. Mason, of Virginia."

A Rare Bird Captured.

A Mayslick (Kentucky) correspondent announces the capture of a large and beautiful snowy owlet near the village. This singular biped measures thirty-six inches from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail, stands twenty-six inches, and from tip to tip of wings is five feet seven inches. The plumage of the breast and under the coverts of the wings and thighs is as white as the driven snow, and as silky as the cygnet's downy crest. The head, back, wings and tail are white, handsomely margined with spots of a dusky hue. The beak is of an ebony, and the eyes of a bright yellow color. The legs are large and feathered to the very feet, and the toes are armed with formidable claws. The snowy owlet is a native of the most northern regions of both continents, but is only an occasional visitant to the model republic. He braves the coldest winter, even on the barren grounds, far from any shelter that might be derived from the woods. In such situations he perches on high rocks and stones, watching for his prey, his snowy plumage rendering him almost undistinguishable. His hideous note, when sounded in the silent depth of midnight, breaks the general pause with a horrid variation, and is so dismal that a celebrated traveller observes it adds gloom and dismay even to a Greenland winter.

Exercise in the Open Air.

From Hartstene's expedition to the Polar Sea, we extract the following:—"Nature has qualified man to breathe an atmosphere 120 degrees above zero, or 63 below it, a difference of 180 degrees, without injury to health; and the doctrine of physicians that great and sudden changes of temperature are injurious to health is disproved by recorded facts.—There are very few Arctic navigators who die in the Arctic zone; it is the most healthy climate on the globe to those who breathe *the open air*. We have among our associate observers one who observes and records the changes of temperature in Australia, where the temperature rose to 115 at 3 o'clock, P. M., and next morning at 5 was down to 40 degrees—a change of 75 degrees in fourteen hours; there the people are healthy—and another at Franconia, (N. H.,) where the changes are the most sudden, the most frequent, and of the greatest extent of any place with which I am in correspondence on the American Continent; and yet there is no town of its size that has so great a proportion of its inhabitants who pass the age of three score years and ten. It is the quality of the changed air that constitutes the difference that physicians notice, and not the temperature."

The Abolition War Begun.—The virgin soil of Kansas is stained with the blood of its citizens. The Abolition fanatics and vagabonds, who have been sent out by societies of organized traitors against the Union, have at last committed the overt act, and a civil war is begun!—Without entering into the abstract question, whether it is right or wrong for white men to own black men, we have only now to look at the simple fact, that slaves are property.

The Missourians are fighting for their property; and in this they have as much right to claim the protection of the Federal Government as if they were fighting for the purses in their pockets, the horses in their stables, or the food and plate upon thier tables. On the other hand, the Abolitionists are blustering and murdering, not in self-defence—not to protect any tangible rights—but merely for an abstraction of doubtful equity, and of which they really care little or nothing beyond the present notoriety and the future political consequence it may give them.

We do not justify all the acts of the Pro-Slavery men of Missouri, [illegible] we expect a man who stands ready to defend his property wherever it is, in this bloody business the sympathies are decidedly against the Abolitionists—And we hope they will get such a dose of pills from the muzzles of Federal muskets, as will cure their Anti-Slavery and treason [illegible]

N. Y. Express of Mon.

A Western publisher lately gave notice that he intended to send "three dollars for the purpose of getting an opinion of head" for his paper. The next day one of his subscribers sent him the following note: "Don't do it. Better keep the money and buy a new hoe, for the [illegible]

WM. H. LEE'S SELF.—In a late speech, Henry Stanton says: "We know there is salvation in the cross of Christ; let us look for hope in the loins of women."—*Ex. Lamp.*

She probably meant to say, "better look for a rope in the eyes of men, for we know there is sorrow in the bosom of woman."—*New York Ledger.*

LETTERS OF HENRY CLAY.

An interesting volume has been compiled from the private correspondence of Henry Clay, by Calvin Colton, and published by A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York. We publish three or four of these letters, to show what Mr. Clay was doing and thinking in 1850.

Mr. Clay on the Taylor Cabinet.

MR. CLAY TO JAMES HARLAN.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—I have been very thankful to you for the information you have, from time to time, communicated to me during the session of Congress. While, on the other hand you have found me an inattentive correspondent.—My apparent neglect proceeded merely from the cause that I had nothing certain or definite to communicate.

The all-engrossing subject of Slavery continues to agitate us, and to paralyze almost all legislation. My hopes are strong that the question will ultimately be amicably adjusted, although when or how cannot be clearly seen.

My relations to the Executive are civil but cold. We have very little intercourse of any kind. Instead of any disposition to oblige me, I feel that a contrary disposition has been sometimes manifested. In the case of a Marshal for our State, four of the Whig members, of which I was one, united from the first in recommending Mr. Mitchell. Two others of them (making six) informed the Secretary of the Interior that they would be satisfied with Mr. Mitchell; yet Speed was nominated, and his nomination is now before the Senate. It was the act of the President, against the advice of Ewing.

I have never before seen such an administration. There is very little co-operation or concord between the two ends of the avenue. There is not, I believe, a prominent Whig in either House that has any confidential intercourse with the Executive. Mr. Seward, it is said, had; but his late Abolition speech has, I presume, cut him off from any such intercourse, as it has eradicated the respect of almost all men for him.

I shall continue to act according to my convictions of duty, co-operating where I can with the President, and opposing where I must.

I congratulate you on your appointment as one of the revisers.

H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY TO HIS WIFE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

My dear Wife:—There is a bundle of papers in my office up stairs, inclosed in a pasteboard paper and tied up with tape, containing the letters from Gen. Taylor to me. Among them is one from him to me, dated at Monterey, in Mexico, I think in September, 1847. He and I differ about the contents of that letter; and I wish you would find it, and get Thomas to make and send me a neat copy of it, and put up the original back where you find it.

I am still staying at the National Hotel, where I have a good parlor and bed-room, for which, and my board, I pay thirty dollars per week.—The British Minister occupies rooms near mine, and I yesterday dined with him. He has his wife with him, a niece of the Duke of Wellington, a plain but sensible person.

I have dined with the President, but declined to dine with Clayton and Reverdy Johnson, on account of a bad cold. These people are all civil with me, but nothing more. From every body of both parties, I receive kindly attention and kind consideration.

My love to John. H. CLAY.

Gen. Taylor's death—Mr. Clay's Relations with Mr. Fillmore.

MR. CLAY TO MRS. THOMAS H. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1850.

My Dear Mary: My health is reasonably good. Mrs. Brand, of Lexington, and party are now here, and will to-day witness the funeral ceremonies of General Taylor, about which the whole city is now in commotion.

Tell Thomas that I think the event which has happened will favor to the compromise bill.

I can not tell you, my dear Mary, how anxious I am to be home with your dear mother, my wife and all of you. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY TO HIS SON THOMAS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6, 1850.

My dear Thomas:—I am here on my way to Newport, for which place I proceed to-morrow, and hope to reach it during the night.

I received your letter of the 28th ultimo, and I was glad to learn that your prospects from the saw mill were so good.

My relations with Mr. Fillmore are perfectly friendly and confidential. In the appointment of Mr. Crittenden I acquiesced. Mr. F. asked me how I stood? I told him that the same degree of intimacy between us that once existed, no longer prevailed; but that we were on terms of civility. I added that, if he thought of introducing him into his Cabinet, I hoped that no consideration of my relations to him would form any obstacle.

I shall be very glad if any thing can be done for Carroll, and I will see on my return to Washington.

As to the Post office in Lexington, my wishes [illegible] finally prevail.

I am very much worn down, but I hope that Newport will replace my health and strength. My love to Mary and the children.

LETTERS OF HENRY CLAY.

INTERESTING POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

The volume compiled and published by Calvin Colton, containing the private correspondence of the Hon. Henry Clay, contains many letters of an interesting character. The following refers to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency:

Mr. Clay to a Committee of Louisville.

Ashland, June 28, 1848.

Gentlemen: I received your favor advertising to the rumors in circulation in respect to me, with regard to the approaching Presidential election, and requesting information in relation to them.

Regarding you as among my staunchest, most and most faithful friends, I shall ever feel under the greatest obligations to you, and shall be always happy when I can command your approbation, or do anything agreeable to you. But I should not be entitled to your esteem if I did not continue to act, as I have ever and avowed to be governed, according to my own conscientious convictions of duty.

As far as I was personally concerned, I submitted to the decision of the late National Convention at Philadelphia. It has relieved me from painful suspense and anxiety, if I had been nominated, and from great vexation, care and