

shrewdly suspect it may, what a figure will the organ of that Administration cut in the future consideration of this subject? We commend the doctrines of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, as set forth in the Union, to the special consideration of all the Democratic party who have sought to establish the administrative policy of Mr. Polk as the true exemplar and the proper model for succeeding Administrations. How beautifully consistent will they all appear, should it hereafter be made apparent that President Polk and Secretary Buchanan not only repudiated in practice the whole Monroe doctrine, but treated with the most sovereign contempt all the appeals of Nicaragua for succor, as her Supreme Director has asserted!

What a pity it is that the Secretary of State does not take the editors of the Union into council on this question. When Mr. Polk wished to go to war with Mexico, without asking the consent of Congress, he secretly sent a fleet into the Gulf and General Taylor's army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. Not a word was whispered by one of his partisans in Congress or elsewhere; not a syllable was breathed by one of the Cabinet Ministers while the fleet and the army were in actual motion against the territories of a friendly power. War was intended, and war was made, not only without the consent of Congress, but without condescending to ask their advice; and, however a prejudiced party press of this day may seek to falsify the facts and conceal the truth, the history of this nation, written out, as it will be, in some succeeding generation, will record the truth that the facts connected with this transaction were carefully concealed, not only from the people of the country while the troops and the fleet were in motion, but from that Congress whose sole province and right it was, by the American Constitution to "declare war." This studied concealment of purpose while Congress was in session, we now commend to the consideration of our venerable contemporary of the "sole organ," when he is making demands through his abusive columns for a disclosure of every thing done and to be done in relation to the question of the Nicaraguan passage. Time will show which of the two Administrations—this or its predecessor—has been most true to the interests and honor of the country; and we will stake what is more dear to us than any pecuniary consideration on the result.

We are not yet done with this subject; but we fear to fatigue our readers. The theme is fruitful, and one upon which it is not unwise to dwell. We at least shall not be driven from it by the complimentary ascription of our labors to the Hon. Secretary of State or any other functionary. We should be happy if, in the language of our venerable neighbor, they "savoured of an odor" so distinguished. We beg, however, to decline being considered the organ or the mouthpiece even of that eminent citizen. We seek only to maintain our independent position in our own homely way. If we might trench upon the classic province of our neighbor for an expression, we would say, *nullius in verba* in *verba magistri*. But, however the "Union" may compliment or disparage our efforts; whether its cry be confined to the subject of removals and appointments and offices—about which the great mass of the people who are not office hunters care as little as they do about the effusions of the "Union"—or whether it continue to oppose the Administration "no matter what face it may wear," we shall look to the public interests and honor, and continue to vindicate an honest Administration, no matter who may "oppose it to the bitter end." In reviewing the conduct of that Administration, we shall not hesitate to hold up to the reprobation of honorable men of all parties the attempt of factious editors to break down the Administration before it commenced, and who, we are now well assured, mean to continue that unjust system which has in view nothing but the spoils of office till they are driven back to the secret hiding places from which they never should have emerged.

HOW TO SUBDUDE A VICIOUS HORSE.

The following fact, says the Commercial Advertiser of N. York, recently occurred:

A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered; at another time one of our most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe this horse he resisted all efforts, kicked aside every thing but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect; in all other respects he is gentle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plough, where he might work barefoot, when by mere accident an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico was passing and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process: He took a cord about the size of a common bed cord put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left under the string not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog, suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity; and

acting in all respects like an old stager.—That simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practised in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be that as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the North Carolina District Methodist Protestant Church met, according to appointment, at Whitaker's Chapel, Halifax County, on Friday Oct. 26th, and adjourned Tuesday night 30th. Rev. Wm. H. Willis was elected President and Rev. Jno. Paris Secretary, and Mr. Cherry assistant Secretary.

There was a pretty full attendance of ministers and lay delegates. Delegates elected to the General Conference, Ministerial—W. H. Willis, Jno. Paris. Alternates—G. A. T. Whitaker, Wm. Ogburn. Lay—Dr. John Arrington, Dr. Folger. Alternates—Dr. Bachelor, Mr. Nicholson.

There was a net increase of a little over 500 members. The business was conducted with great harmony. The following is a list of the appointments for the present year, of superintendents.

Wilmington Station—G. A. T. Whitaker.

Roanoke Circuit—R. H. Jones. Albemarle do.—J. L. Michaux. Orange do.—A. W. Lineberry. Guilford do. J. Henshaw. Yadkin do. C. F. Harris. Mocksville do. Quinton Holton. Davidson do. W. McCoin. Cleveland do. J. W. Leckie. Granville do. J. Paris. McDowell Mission—J. Parker.

The next conference will be held in Granville County Friday before the second Sunday in November, 1850.

Execution of Edmund.—The boy Edmund, convicted of the murder of his master at the last Term of our Superior Court, expiated his offence at the gallows, on Friday last. We were not present at the execution; but an account of what took place on the occasion has been furnished by a correspondent, and will be found in another column. It will be seen that the criminal entirely repudiated the story which he told in Court, when asked by the Judge what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. To that story we never gave the slightest credence. On the contrary, we were astonished that any person could be found to believe it. The confession which he made before the committing magistrates, was too well corroborated by circumstances deposed to by numerous witnesses, to admit of any doubt as to its authenticity.—N. C. Argus.

The Washington Union in a "fio"—disavowal of M. Poussin's conduct.

The American people will be gratified to learn that the French Government, taking a different view of M. Poussin's conduct to our Government than that entertained by the Washington Union and other Democratic Journals, have disavowed, and therefore rebuked, Mr. Poussin's insolent behaviour. If Louis Bonaparte and his Cabinet could only have had the counsel of the Union & Co., a "very pretty quarrel" might have been kicked up between the two nations.

What says the Union to Mr. Clayton's "bungling diplomacy" now? If he has blundered, so have the French Government, because they say our Minister was right, and their own, wrong. The Diplomats who conduct the Union had better go to Paris, and give Monsieur De Tocqueville, and the other French Ministers, a few lessons in diplomatic tact, finesse and etiquette. The circles of the "ellie" could exist without them for a short period, we expect.

Sulphur Springs, Buncombe County.

During the late season, the number of Boarders at this fashionable place of resort has been, 647; Children 55; Servants 153, Horses 375. Of the adults, 541 were from South Carolina, 57 from North Carolina, 32 from Georgia 10 from Alabama, &c.

When we get the Plank Road and the Central Railroad to Salisbury, and the Turnpike thence to Asheville, there will be need of a few more Hotels in that far off region. We know many who would like to go to our own mountains instead of the Virginia Springs, Saratoga &c., if it were not for the difficulty of the route.

Pennsylvania Election.—The official vote in Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner is as follows: Gamble, (Dem.) 146,771; Fuller, (Whig) 134,363; Cleaver, (Native) 3,693. Majority for J. A. Gamble (D.) over Fuller, (W.) 12,508. There were 83,000 less votes polled than there were at the Presidential election; the falling off in the Democratic vote was 25,895, and in the Whig vote 41,848.—The Democrats will have a majority of 20 on joint ballot in the Legislature—1 in the Senate and 19 in the House.

How a Lady can Marry and yet remain Single.—By the Reveille, we find that Miss Jane Boswell, of St. Louis, was married on the 23d of August, at Bull Falls, Wisconsin, to Mr. Benjamin Single.—Thus, though the young lady has married, she still enjoys "Single blessedness."

HUMBUG EXPLODED!

A story has been circulated and printed for a few days past, that the Emperor of Russia had enticed M. Bonisco to return home, and had banished him to Siberia, for the crime of holding property in the United States. A Card from Madam Bonisco contradicts the whole story, and states that he had left Russia on his return to America.

TWO MEN MURDERED—ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.

Two young men, representing themselves to be French Counts on a hunting excursion to the West, arrived a day or two since, and put up at Barnum's hotel. About 11 o'clock last evening, as young Mr. Barnum, a nephew of the proprietor of the Hotel, was proceeding to his room, one of the Frenchmen fired at him unexpectedly, and the ball passed entirely through his body. Albert Jones, who lodged in an adjoining room, ran out on hearing the report of the pistol, and was shot through the head by the same person and died immediately.

The murderer fled instantly, or his friend did for him, but both were arrested, and will undoubtedly be dealt with according to law.

We find the following more detailed account of this tragedy in the Philadelphia papers, under date of St. Louis, September 30—

An awful tragedy took place on Monday night at Barnum's Hotel. The particulars are as follows: Some few days since, two young French gentlemen, calling themselves Count Gonzales de Montesqui and Count Raimond de Montesqui, arrived in this city from Chicago, and took apartments at Barnum's Hotel, representing that they were on a hunting excursion through the western country.

Nothing particular was observed in their manners until Monday night, when, about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Barnum, the nephew of the proprietor of the hotel, and J. J. Macomber, the steward of the house, were retiring to their chamber, one of the Frenchmen came to the window on the gallery at the head of the stairs and tapped lightly.

Mr. Barnum pushed the curtain aside for the purpose of seeing who was on the outside, when the Frenchman fired a gun, a ball from which passed through Mr. Barnum, and two buckshot lodged in the arm of Mr. Macomber.

The report of fire alarmed the lodgers of the house, and Mr. Albert Jones, a coachmaker in Third st., who roomed adjoining, rushed to the door, where he received a shot through the head and fell dead.

Two gentlemen, who had by this time reached the gallery, were struck with buckshot.—Mr. H. M. Henderson was wounded in the forehead, and Mr. W. H. Hubble, of Liberty, in the arm. The assassin was immediately pursued to his room, where, after a severe struggle, he was arrested. He is the younger of the two brothers. No cause has been assigned for the commission of the horrible deed. Both the gentlemen were arrested, and affected to be insane.

Mr. Barnum is still living, but is doubtful whether he will recover. It is said that few days since these two men made a similar attack upon a landlord at Alton, Illinois.

Mr. T. K. Barnum was still alive on Thursday, but wounds are of such a serious nature that it will be impossible for him to recover.

The trunks of the brothers Montesqui (the assassins) were opened this evening, and letters found in them proving them to be Parisians, of wealth and family. Splendid equipments, and \$1,500 in German gold coin were also found in their trunks. The brothers are evidently insane. They both fired fatal shots. They have refused the services of counsel and say that they will plead their own cause, and that their crimes were justified by the order of God.

The funeral of Mr. Albert Jones, one of the victims, took place last evening. His head was perforated by an ounce ball and sixty-six large shots.

So intense is the excitement the Mayor has ordered out a large police force to protect the jail. The wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

The following, from the Baltimore Sun, is the latest despatch concerning this bloody and mysterious affair:

St. Louis, Oct. 31—P. M.

A very high degree of excitement is existing in our community, in consequence of the assassination, by the French counts, of Mr. Albert Jones, and the wounding of Mr. Barnum. Seven thousand persons were congregated around the prison last night, remaining until a late hour. No serious demonstration, however, has been made, though the feeling is very strong against the offenders. The disposition to Lynch them was rapidly gaining ground, and there are apprehensions that it may be put into execution. Young Barnum, nephew of the proprietor of the hotel, who was shot through the body, is still living, though the hopes of his recovery are very slim.

Abuse of Power.—They have strange ways in politics and law in the city of New York. The former depends all upon "the spoils," the latter upon political or personal favor upon anything rather than justice. We allude to the criminal law.

In a late paper of that city, the names are published of one hundred and sixty six persons discharged from custody by order of Aldermen, (whose names were also given) from the 1st of July to the 15th inst.: in every case without the form or show of an examination! The offences for which they were arrested were principally assault and battery, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, fighting in the streets keeping disorderly houses, and selling liquor therein without licence, &c. &c.—Fifty two of the 166 were discharged by one locofoco Alderman, Patrick Kelly, of the Sixth Ward,—"the bloody Sixth," as it is called, from its having the Five Points within it, and being composed, consequently, of the most rowdy population of the whole city. Among the prisoners discharged by Kelly were some charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner; assaulting police officers, (several instances); keeping houses of prostitution; fighting in the street and keeping the neighborhood in continual uproar; grand larceny, (stealing a watch worth \$45); and rescuing a prisoner.

This Alderman Kelly is now on trial himself for being drunk and disorderly in the Station House! Fit representative of such a Ward!

The secret of these numerous discharges is doubtless, that the Election is coming on, and Alderman Kelly's party wants the votes of these prisoners, which would be locked up in the Tombs.—Fayetteville Observer.

Snow in Buncombe.—The Asheville Messenger of the 18th inst. mentions that the tops of the mountains in that vicinity were covered with snow.

THE WHIGS OF N. CAROLINA.

The position of the Whigs of North Carolina is one of which they may be justly proud. Without "reward or the hope of reward" from the Federal Administration, they have been found almost the only true and faithful to that Administration and their principles; while other States on whose eminent Whig citizens the highest appointments of the Executive have been conferred, have faltered and failed to maintain their strength at the late elections. Pennsylvania with a Secretary of the Treasury, Ohio with a Secretary of the Interior, Maryland with an Attorney General, Virginia with a Secretary of the Navy, Georgia with a Secretary of War, Connecticut and Tennessee that had the offer of places in the Cabinet—all gone against or given a faint support to the Whig Administration in their recent elections. Vermont with her Post Master General has been found true.—And North Carolina has been found true, not on account of any "spoils" which has fallen into her hands, but for her principles' sake, and for the preservation of her consistency and her ancient integrity.—What Whig does not love her for this? For the sake of the country, let us stand firmly in our position. We support an honest Administration, which maintains the best interests of the Union at home, and its honor abroad. The time will come in less than four years, we confidently predict, when the plain, honest-hearted, firm-handed old man at the head of the Government will command the zealous support of every recreant who has been seduced from his "propriety" by locofoco clamor, or been lulled (as Whigs are too apt to be) by over confidence in the justice of his cause and the popularity of his leader.—Greensboro' Patriot.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

When a plain, honest, upright and enquiring man, reads the malignant and vituperative denunciations of the present Administration, which are thundered out from day to day, by its vindictive opponents, if he will think for a moment, he will at once perceive where the shoe pinches. He will see that the hopes of the opposition leaders who are the prime instigators and movers of all this noise, must be forever blasted, unless the Administration and its policy be destroyed. This is a circumstance that ought never to be forgotten by a man, who wishes to understand the present prospect of our affairs in their true light. If he be canvassing the merits of the Administration with a well-meaning, unsparring neighbor, he may differ from or agree with that neighbor, as the case may be, knowing that their objects are equally meritorious, and that they have a single eye to the public welfare. But when he meets with these leaders, and hears them anathematize the Administration and its policy—let him beware! The real grief of such men is not that the Administration and its policy are of a certain character—but that they exist at all! They will tell him, without doubt, of a more excellent way to National prosperity and renown; but there will be one little circumstance, with which they may not trouble him—such as how this way cannot be so well shown to the world, is by themselves and their co-adjutors! They will, with solemn phiz and dripping eyes, grieve and groan over the failings of those who occupy the posts to which they aspire, when, in truth, it is the want of their posts, and not their failings, that so exceedingly troubles them. Let, therefore, the honest and well meaning man, who desires to ascertain the true state of affairs, remember to whom he may be listening, when the Administration and its policy are the topics.

What sort of fairness is there, for instance—or, rather, what utter shamelessness and effrontery are there not—in the course of the "Union," and many of its satellites, with respect to the recent Diplomatic difficulty with France? That reckless print Mr. Poussin's side through thick and thin—a side, it seems, that his own Government now disclaims and repudiates; so that the result is this: The organ of the ex-government took part with the French Government against its own Government; but the French Government not only took part against the ex-governor, but against its own agent, and with the American Government. The Union is thus in the condition of a spy or a traitor, whom the enemy would not have, but send home.

Such opposition does by far more execution at the breech than the muzzle. It will have the ultimate tendency—as it ought to have—of consigning its originators and abettors to that measure of political infamy, commensurate with such political turpitude and party servility.

Raleigh Register.

WHIG OPINION OF NEW JERSEY.

The late Whig Convention of Monmouth county adopted the following resolutions concerning the National Administration:

Resolved, That the Whigs and friends of General TAYLOR in the county of Monmouth hail his election as a conclusive proof of the intelligence and republicanism of the people; that they have a strong and abiding confidence in his honesty, ability, and patriotism, and believe that his conduct in his high office will continue to be, as it has been hitherto, marked by a singleness of heart and purity of aim unequalled since the Administration of the immortal WASHINGTON.

Resolved, That we yield our most cordial approval to his administrative policy, so ably exhibited in his noble stand in vindication of our neutral duties—a policy which re-establishes the teaching and practice of the Father of his Country, and gives assurance to the world that while he will uphold peace and concord at home, he will not forget to maintain friendship and neutrality abroad.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as President TAYLOR filled nearly all the offices of the Government filled with members of one party only, his course in making removals and appointing members of the other party is not proscription, but justice, and is in accordance with his declaration that he would be President of the whole people and not of a party.

Who is the strongest man? The man who can lift his notes every day without borrowing.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Uxox consultation with citizens in this important work, it is deemed advisable to postpone the contemplated Convention heretofore advertised to take place at Greensboro' on the 18th inst. Notice is therefore, hereby given, that said Convention will be held at Greensboro' on Thursday the 29th November, next.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Chm. Ex. Com.

RAIL ROAD ITEMS.

It is with great satisfaction that we give the following articles from the Petersburg Intelligencer, and we commend them to the earnest consideration of our readers. We have copied the advertisement of the President of the Greensville and Roanoke Company declaring a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the half year, that such evidence of the prosperity of the Company may be afforded as cannot be disputed. This dividend is made after all the debt of the Company is paid off. How much is taken for that purpose is not stated in the newspaper, but it raises the profit above 5 per cent per annum. This Rail Road is a continuation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road of our own State, and lies between the River and the Petersburg Rail Road. It sounds somewhat strange to us who have heard the thousand jeremiads over the fate of the North Carolina work, to hear of the Virginia portion of the same work yielding a profit of more than six per cent, for such we take to be the substance of the information contained below, and such we have learned from other sources is the fact.—The fact is that this part of the work was once as much depressed as our own part of it. But by a vigorous effort on the part of the Company to put the road in repair and to pay off its debt they have succeeded in retrieving its fortunes. We do not despair of seeing the Raleigh and Gaston Road paying a profit of more than six per cent on the original cost; indeed, if the Central Road is made, of which we cannot doubt, there is no doubt of all this stock appreciating greatly. Petersburg will come in for her share of the advantages, and well does she merit them.—She is a gallant city in peace or in war, and we would as soon choose her as an associate in prosperity or in adversity, for weal or for woe, as any in our land.

GREENSVILLE AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

We call attention to the advertisement of the semi-annual dividend just declared by this Company, which will be found in another column. We have just seen the annual report of the Directors of the Board of Public Works, and from that, besides this dividend, they have surplus profits sufficient to pay off the balance of their debt, which they have directed to be done.

When it is recollected that this road, like all the rest in the Commonwealth, was finished and put in operation considerably in debt, and that it has paid it all off out of the profits alone, and commenced making dividends—which we believe but one of our other roads has done—it must not only be a good road, but the President and Directors certainly deserve some credit for their management.

We think the success of this road ought to encourage the friends of the Central rail-road in North Carolina, to push that work. The Greensville road is but a small and humble link in the great chain of rail-roads of which the Central road is destined to be the most important part, and that is surely evidence enough that the latter will be a profitable investment.

N. CAROLINA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The Directors of Greensville and Roanoke rail road Company have appointed Messrs. E. Wilkins, A. G. Melvaine and H. D. Bird, delegates to attend the Convention of the North Carolina Central rail-road to be held in Greensboro' on the 29th of this month. As this is a road in which our Town is largely interested, we hope more of our citizens will attend that Convention, and do something towards promoting the work.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid at the office of the Company in Petersburg.

H. D. BIRD, President.

These disclosures, with the fact lately published in the National Intelligencer, and many of the newspapers of the South, that the Rail Road from Augusta to Atlanta, had declared a dividend of more than seven per cent upon its whole capital stock of four millions, for the current year, are well calculated to inspire confidence even in the most timid amongst us.

The Lincoln Courier is mistaken, we understand, in stating that Judge Caldwell entertained the opinion, that he had the right to issue a mandamus against Gov. Manly upon the application made by Col. Wheeler in relation to the Commission of Major General. The Judge said, in giving his opinion, that Colonel Wheeler was not even entitled to a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against Gov. Manly, that his remedy, if any, was against the individual holding the commission.

The Courier, we learn, is also mistaken in saying that Col. Wheeler appealed. It is believed that no appeal was taken, though such a thing was spoken of.

We were so well pleased with a visit to the town of Lincolnton last week that we trust a few words about it may not prove entirely uninteresting. In the first place, we were pleased with the polite and kind people whom we found in the village, and whom we met at Mrs. Mottz's Hotel—a fine, pleasant, and quiet stopping place, as it is. And then we were pleased with the clean, and handsomely ornamented streets. The shade trees, to which we allude, are shedding their leaves now, and of course had not a fair showing. But they are there when needed either as an ornament or refreshing shade. But chief of all, we were interested by the industrial pursuits of the people of the county, to examine which, with profit, our brief stay precluded the possibility. We however, visited two Cotton Factories, two Iron Foundries, one Iron Forge, Mr. Mosteller's Paper Mill, and Mr. Slade's Grist Mill. There are four Cotton Factories in all, in the county; and they are all doing well. We visited those of Mr. Jasper Stowe, and Mr. Abner Mottz. The last named has just gone into operation. It is situated about one mile from the Court House, on the South fork of the Catawba river. The machinery is all new, and of the latest improvements, and works with a precision and smoothness but seldom attained. This Factory is driven by two submerged horizontal wheels, estimated at 75 horse power. They occupy but small space, and are capable of driving the Mill with very great speed. These wheels are attracting much attention in Lincoln, and are taking the place of other patents.

Mr. Stowe's Factory is on the same stream, four miles south of the village, and a few yards above Mr. Mosteller's paper mill. Both this, and the paper mill are in brisk operation. It may afford the patrons of Mr. Mosteller's establishment some pleasure to know that he is now engaged in making some very important improvements in his mill, by which, when completed, he hopes to be able to make a fairer article of printing and writing paper. The improvement is to consist of separate engines and machine for making wrapping paper. Heretofore he has been subject to the necessity of using the same machine for all kinds of paper, which it is found does not work well.

At the Iron Foundry of Mr. Charles Graham, 10 or 11 miles this side of Lincolnton, we found some beautiful stoves of various patterns and sizes. The casting smooth and as perfect is as need be.

At the Foundry of the Messrs. Edwards, in the town of Lincolnton, (whose advertisement may be seen in another column) we had the pleasure of seeing a stove moulded. These gentlemen occupy a high position in their line of business, the most difficult jobs being executed by them.—Their work is in very great demand; and to meet their increasing business they intend to enlarge their scale of operations.

We saw, at this establishment a superb Cooking Stove. The casting is beautiful, and the joints fit as close, as any northern work ever brought to the South.

But our friends in Lincoln labor under the same disadvantages as to market facilities and a speedy out-let from home, that we do in Rowan. If Lincoln, under this embarrassment, attracts the attention of her neighbors by her enterprise and industry, what would she do if she had the advantage of a Rail Road connecting her at once with the markets of the world, whence she could easily and cheaply obtain a full supply of all her wants; and in which her productions, whether of her numerous and various factories or of her beautiful farms, could be quickly turned into money? That county, as would also many others West of the Yadkin, (as all are rich in resources,) would soon attract the attention of the whole country, and would in a few years become the scene of the busiest life. There is scarcely such another country on the face of the Globe; and with the advantages, which the Central and Columbia Rail Roads will give it, it is destined to become an Eden.

The people of Lincoln are not insensible either of their present embarrassments, or of the benefits they will derive from the completion of the works of internal improvement alluded to above; and they have, thus far, done nothing towards advancing the interest of the Central Road, yet, we were assured, that the more intelligent portion of the people of the county were anxious to see it progress, and would cheerfully pay the additional taxes which the State's subscription will impose upon them.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The great internal improvement convention met in Memphis on the 23d inst. Delegates were in attendance from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. Prof. M. F. Maury, of Virginia, was chosen president and one vice president from each state represented.

Through the Nashville papers we have