Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1854.

☞ C. C. McCRUMMEN is authorized to collect subscriptions and other claims due this Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce Major JESSE THOMASSON as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff for the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized to announce CALEB KLUTTS as a candidate for re-election for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce MARTIN JOSEY as a true Republican candidate for the office of High Sheriff, for the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. FRALEY as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ THOMAS A. KERR announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Iredell County, at the ensuing August election.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

Whig Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Whigs of Rowan at the Court House, on Tuesday of May Superior Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent us in the next General Assembly of the State. Whigs from every part of the county are invited to attend.

☞ The excellent speech of Mr. ROGERS, which we publish in this paper, excludes our usual variety of news matter; but we trust it will be found acceptable to our readers.

☞ We invite attention to the letter of Col. GWINN, in reply to the letter of H. C. JONES, Esq., on the subject of making the Yadkin navigable for steamboats.

Columbia Cotton Market, May 15.

There was no change in our cotton market yesterday. The demand was steady, at full and firm prices. 74 bales were sold, at 7 cents for Ordinary to 8¾ for Good Middling.—*S. Carolinian.*

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Flour—sales of 500 barrels Howard Street at $8.37; City Mills held at the same price. Wheat—sales of 1,200 bushels white at 208 cents; very fine 212; red 200 a 204. Corn—sales of 10,000 bushels, yellow 73 a 75 cents; white 72 a 74. Oats 52 a 55 cts. Prices of other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Flour duller, sales of 3,000 barrels; State brands $8.37; Southern $8.87 a $9.06. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn declined; sales 20,000 bushels mixed at 72 cents; yellow 74 a 75 cts. Cotton firm—slightly up in price. Stocks firmer—prices of all kinds improved half per cent. in price.

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.—Very contradictory statements have appeared in the papers as regards the course of our Minister in Spain respecting the Black Warrior affair. Having reason to believe (says the National Intelligencer) that the New York Times' correspondent in this city possesses facilities for becoming well informed in our diplomatic State affairs, we give the annexed extract from his letter of Monday:

"I learn to night that Mr. Soule really did exceed his instructions in the Black Warrior affair, so far as to demand of the Spanish Government the recall of the Captain General of Cuba; and, still more, that the letter presenting his demand was such as could not have failed to incense the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and preclude all possibility of a favorable adjustment of the difficulties by its author and the Minister to whom it was addressed. Of the entire accuracy of this statement I am now well satisfied."

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.

Several days since a wagon and two horses slipped over the bank of the Niagara river, at the rear of the Clifton house, near the Falls, and were precipitated a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to a projection about two-thirds down the precipice, where they lodged. Singular to relate, one of the horses escaped without serious injury, while the other was killed. The wagon was uninjured, with the exception of a broken axletree. The living horse was with some difficulty lowered to a raft beneath by means of ropes and towed thence safely to the landing place.

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?

In reply to this question Gen. Foy, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following answer:

"Aristocracy in the 19th century is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning, carry all honors without deserving them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them."

The late Father Matthews, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, has left a fortune of $20,000, a portion of which is bequeathed to his nephew Ex-Senator Merrick, of Maryland, and a large sum to the Church. A Cathedral will be erected in Washington City, on the site of St. Patrick's from this bequest.

From the Philadelphia Mirror and Keystone.

BEAUTIFUL BANNER.

The Brothers Moss, of Philadelphia, publishers of Mackey's Lexicon, have just finished a Banner for the Salisbury Chapter of North Carolina. The painting and the embroidery of the various Emblems are executed in a style highly creditable to those Brothers, and must prove entirely satisfactory to the members of the Chapter. The Banner is intended for use at the ferial meeting of the Craft of Western Carolina, to take place at Salisbury on the 22 of June next. We have no doubt the Brethren will have a happy time, and that there will be a great display, but we doubt if any thing more grand or magnificent will be there, than the Banner of Salisbury Chapter.

Western Popularity.—One neighbor of the Watchman is strongly anxious to learn the cause of Mr. Bragg's popularity in the West.—With a tender regard for his health we will, out of pure kindness, endeavor to enlighten him and relieve his anxious (and disinterested) solicitude.

First, Mr. Bragg has the reputation of being an honest man, politically as well as personally. It is understood that he is conscienscious, high minded, and far above the trickery and demagogueism of petty politicians, and that he would not stoop from this position for either office or the emoluments of office. This is the kind of man the Western people like.

Secondly, Mr. Bragg is a man of talents, with ability to give a reason for the faith that is in him, plain and republican in his manners, and consistent in every thing.

Thirdly, The extreme unpopularity of General Dockery and his rickety platform, causes the people to turn to Mr. Bragg as a sound and able man, and one in whom confidence may be safely reposed.

These are a few of the reasons which make Mr. Bragg popular in the West, and which induced the Western delegation not only to go for him in a body, but to urge his nomination. We hope the troubled spirit of our neighbor will be quieted, and that his health will escape serious injury from his overwrought solicitude. If so, we shall find our reward in the consciousness of having benefitted a fellow creature.—*Republican Banner.*

We had intended to notice the above article at the time it made its first appearance; but in the press of other matters, it was forgotten, and not again thought of until we found it copied in the *Standard* of the 13th instant.

We are certainly obliged to the editor of the *Banner* for his considerate regard for our health, and assure him we reciprocate the *feeling*; but must assure him, also, that if our condition required sound treatment—a substantial answer to the enquiry, to wit—"wherein consists, and upon what is based, the 'extreme popularity' of Mr. Bragg in the West," he has not given it; and we are, consequently, rather worse off under his treatment, endorsed, as it has been, by the magic political doctor-general of the *Standard*, than before; and unless greater skill shall soon be followed by better evidences of success, we shall pronounce them both wretched *quacks*.

They tell us that Mr. Bragg is an honest, conscientious and high-minded man, and that therefore he is *extremely popular* in the West. It is certainly gratifying, in view of his possibly being elected Governor, or of the fact of his being a candidate for that high office, to believe that he is such a man as he is here described to be. But the *strange inference or conclusion*, that *therefore* he is "extremely popular," does bother our neighbor Wilson, and he attempts to kill two birds at a fling, thus: "This is the kind of man the Western people like"—which being set in order, Mr. Bragg is an honest, conscientious and high-minded man, and this being the kind of man the Western people like, *therefore* he is "extremy popular in the West."

Why, *mister*, such medicine is not so effectual as very thin whey. Every body can see through it, and it is obliged to disgust sensible men in the West (whom it was partly intended to flatter) by reason, not of any quinity it may possess, but the *lack* of all quality. If it proves any thing for Mr. Bragg, it proves equally as much for Gen. Dockery. If it proves any thing for either, it does as much for any other "honest, conscientious and high-minded man," whether of this State or of—Africa.

A man to be popular in any particular locality, must be known either personally or by reputation. General Dockery, for instance, is said to be popular in the region of country in which he resides. We are not sure but we might say, he is "*extremely* popular" in Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson; and it is evidently because he is known as a man, a citizen, a philanthropist, and as a politician. Can as much be said for Mr. Bragg in the West? Does the mention of his name among the hardy sons of the mountains thrill their feelings?—awaken recollections of the past of a strong and friendly nature? Does it call up to their minds eye his personal appearance? or the remembrance of any common struggle or enterprise in which he was engaged with them, helping and encouraging them with manly voice and helpful hand?—How thrills the heart of every Whig at the mention of the name of—CLAY. Wherefore? Because his world-renowned and glorious deeds have embalmed his memory there! Will any one dare to pretend to intimate, that the mention of the name of the democratic candidate has a similar effect on the hearts of men in the West?

There is no doubt, we are assured, but that Gen. Dockery's name *does* awaken a lively feeling among his neighbors—those with whom he has lived and toiled, and with whom he has had a common sympathy. His popularity there is easily accounted for—he is *known*. And if he is popular any where else, it is by a knowledge either of his excellent qualities of heart or mind, or of his public acts. By the same rule it is impossible for us to make out how it is that Mr. Bragg is "*extremely* popular in the West;" and the *Banner's* logic is so intensely *luminous* that our "dead" smiled at the shadows it made of him on the opposite wall while he was putting it in type.

There are other points in the *Banner's* reply to our enquiry on this subject, which deserve notice, as for instance, "the extreme unpopularity of General Dockery" in the West, and "his rickety platform." Assuming it to be true, for the sake of argument alone, would the unpopularity of one man, make another extremely popular? If so, it would be a sort of negative popularity which no "honest, conscientious and high minded man" could or would desire. It would spring from the baser passions, and would confer no compliment upon the favored individual, while it would as certainly arouse his suspicions and distrust of a people acting upon such ignoble promptings.

But where is the evidence of General Dockery's "extreme unpopularity in the West?" It is alone to be found in the unsustained assertions of those who are daily striving, by ridicule and denunciation, by misrepresentation and defamation, to make him so. It is their meat and their drink to invent terms, insinuations and vulgar slang against him. Gen. Harrison was called an old granny; Gen. Taylor was declared totally unworthy, and Gen. Scott was dubbed "fuss and feathers;" and so, with every Whig candidate, all are ridiculed and vilified for the sole purpose of rendering them unpopular with the people; and by the same old game, joined with the cry, "Great is *Bragg* and *extreme* his popularity," it is hoped to defeat him and defeat Dockery.

We shall see how it will go.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The exploit of the Fury, which occurred on the 11th ult., is recorded by the English papers as a brilliant feat. The steamer Fury, of six guns, steamed under Austrian colors within three miles of the entrance to Sebastopol, where she saw two merchantmen, two brigs, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor. The Fury dashed in and seized one of the merchant ships and towed her off. The Russians gave chase, and the Fury was finally obliged to cut the prize adrift, but not until one of the frigates and a steamer came within range and exchanged shots. The Fury, after four hours' chase, succeeded in eluding the Russians and carried off the merchant ship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting the strength of Sebastopol.

A Russian war steamer accomplished the bold achievement of running from Archipelago, through the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, and reached the Black sea, passing all the fortifications and batteries in safety.

The steamer was supposed to be a Russian despatch boat. She carried British colors, and boldly steamed through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The dates from Circassia are to the 1st of April. The agents of Schamyl among the tribes of the Caucasus are indefatigable, and coupled with the presence of the English and the French fleets in the Black Sea, the consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Caucasian coasts, and the cutting off of the Russian supplies via Redoutkale, has made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was expected that Schamyl would be largely reinforced.

BATTLE AT KALAFAT.—On the 26th of April a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with six guns, were making a reconnoissance of the Turkish lines, when the Turks sallied out with two regiments of regulars, some bayonets and cannon.—After a fierce combat of three hours, they obliged the Russians to retreat with a loss of 500 men.

Omer Pasha at last accounts was at Shumla, concentrating his forces for defensive measures.

The Russians were fortifying themselves in the Dobrudscha, where they have 30,000 men.

It is reported that the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia by the Russians was designed to gain the favor of Austria.

The Russians were retreating towards Bucharest, indicating a change in the plans of Russia.

The Sultan has offered a command to Abd-el-Kader.

The expulsion of Greeks from Turkey continues.

OPERATIONS ON THE BALTIC.—Admiral Napier has divided his fleet into three divisions. The first has gone in the direction of Lavinia, the second is off Riga, and the third is at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, near Sweaborg, where the Russian fleet is keeping close.

FROM THE BLACK SEA.—Several steamers were seen off Odessa on the 21st, which gave rise to the report of that city having been attacked by the allied fleet.

PRUSSIA.—Baron Manteuffel stated in a speech to the chambers, in definite terms, that Prussia maintains accord both with Austria and the western powers.

The resignation of Chevalier Bunsen, as minister to London, was accepted. He is to be succeeded by Count Bernstoff, a man thoroughly Russian in his predilections.

GREECE.—It is reported that the Gulf of Corinth is guarded by French ships of war, and that all communication is stopped between the continent and the Peloponessus. The whole of Southern Thessaly is reported to be in arms, and the Turks are said to have been defeated at Wezzoro.

INDIA.—The report is confirmed that Dost Mohammed seeks an alliance with England.

A revolution is reported at Ava, the prince having poisoned his brother, and seized upon the throne.

CHINA.—Affairs are reported to be quiet at Shanghai, but skirmishes are continued between the insurgents and the imperial troops.

At Amoy trade was reviving.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—LONDON, Saturday.—The Russians have completely evacuated Crajova, carrying the guns and stores to Wilina.

The occupation of Albania and Hercegovina is determined upon. The operations will be assisted by Austrian ships.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The funds closed at yesterday's prices—63f. 40c. and 89f. 95c.

The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa rose from the fact that the Odessa batteries fired into the British ship Furious, sent with a flag of truce to bring off the consul and British residents.

Paskiewitch was making formidable preparations for an attack on Silistria.

Captain Foote, a deserving British officer, was accidentally drowned in the Baltic.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

The news by the Canada does not as yet throw much light on Minister Soule's negotiations. It is only stated that the Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that there have been five notes exchanged between Mr. Soule and the Spanish government in relation to the Black Warrior affair. Note No. 1, by Mr. Soule, states the grounds of his complaint, and the reparation he is instructed to demand, requiring a positive reply within forty-eight hours. No. 2, from the Spanish government, declares its inability to reply until information has been received from Cuba. No. 3, from Mr. Soule, taxes the Spanish government with seeking to postpone the reply, and insinuates that Spain had received despatches from Havana, but had suppressed them. No. 4, from the Spanish government was so strong, that it was generally supposed that Mr. Soule would demand his passports. No. 5, from Mr. Soule, was in milder terms, but its contents had not transpired.

The Spaniards, it is said, look upon the American claim as overbearing and exorbitant.

A very significant article appears in the Washington Union the organ of the government, in relation to the course likely to be pursued in the event of a failure of a settlement of the difficulties.—The Union says:

"We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the island."

It also remarks that the retention in office of Gen. Pezuela, the Captain General of Cuba, "renders the establishment of good relations with Spain and friendly intercourse with her possessions almost impossible."

RUSSIAN FUNDS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—It is stated that the Russian American Company have at San Francisco a million of dollars, derived from sales of Merchandise sent there from Sitka; there being at present no safe way of sending the money to St. Petersburg, the company are obliged to allow it to remain on deposit in the United States.

From the Raleigh Register.

WHY DIDN'T THEY SPEAK OUT?

A short time before the meeting of the locofoco Convention, the "Standard" made a furious onslaught upon that instrument of plunder, called the "Homestead Bill," and intimated that the sentiments expressed by it were the sentiments of its party in this State. Yet, when their Convention met, they neglected or refused to incorporate in their resolution one condemning that nefarious measure. Why was this? Why, we ask, were they silent on *that* subject of so much vital importance to every State in the Union? They must have known that the Bill having passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, was before the Senate with every probability of passing that body, also. They knew it was doubtful how President Pierce intends acting in reference to the bill, and they were not so very *modest* as to conclude that *their* opinions would have no weight with him.—They *would* have had weight. The *would* also have had weight with his Cabinet, at least with *one* who luxurates in the delightful reflection of being "the favorite son." Why then did not the Convention speak out its opinions boldly, as to the nefarious and dishonest character of that measure, how it will deprive the old States of their rights in the public lands by surrendering them, by thousands and thousands of acres,—yes millions upon millions, to the vilest refugees of the vilest portion of the European population who may be vomited upon our shores by the vices and revolutions of the old world. Why did they not speak, that their voice might have been heard and respected by the Executive and his Cabinet? Such neglect to perform so grave, so imminent a duty to their State is inexcusable. But then, no doubt, they *wisely* concluded that it might *disturb the harmony of the Party.*

Temperance Convention in South Carolina.—The Columbia papers contain the proceedings of a Temperance Convention in that city, of rather more than ordinary interest, from the fact that the people of that State are about to try the prohibitory law. Judge O'NEAL, the greatest advocate of the cause in the South, we see was conspicuous in all the proceedings of the Convention, and was chairman of the committee appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention. We have only room here for the resolutions reported by this committee, which were unanimously adopted.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Convention, that a law prohibiting the making and selling of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is consistent with and not an abridgement of the rights of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That the traffic in intoxicating drink *as a beverage* is an evil, is only evil, and that continually.

3. *Resolved*, That the most malignant and fatal diseases which afflict humanity are not to be compared, in their direful effects, to the soul and body-destroying monster intemperance, and that its extirpation from every community is as imperative a duty as the enforcement of sanitary measures for its protection from the ravages of pestilence.

4. *Resolved*, In view of the demoralizing, debasing and destructive tendencies of this traffic on the moral and physical structure of man, we believe that it is the duty of every parent, master, patriot and christian to unite in combined action to restrict it to mechanical and medicinal purposes.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to their fellow-citizens to memorialize the next Legislature, asking for a law to submit to the people at the polls *the question whether a prohibitory law to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be enacted.*

6. *Resolved*, That the President of this body be directed to ask the Legislature to pass a law to prohibit, by the most stringent provisions, the sale of intoxicating drinks by their present traffickers.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of fifty, and five of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall meet statedly and at the call of the Chairman, be appointed, and be called the Central committee of the people of South Carolina.

That the said committee be charged with the preparation of and circulation of an address to the people of South Carolina, setting forth the evils of the traffic in intoxicating drink upon the moral, social and pecuniary interests of the citizens, with such other matters as may be proper to be laid before the people for their information and consideration upon the question, which we trust will be committed to them, whether the traffic shall be prohibited.

That the said committee be also charged with the raising of a fund, by the free contributions of the people, for the publication on that question of tracts, and also of articles in the different newspapers of the State.

That they also be charged with the continuance of the Temperance Advocate, or the establishment of such other paper as they may think proper.

And that they be further and especially charged to employ and send out lecturers to inform the people on the great matters of the temperance reform, and especially upon the great question which we desire to be submitted to them.

8. *Resolved*, That persons now attending be invited to set down the sums which they may be willing, individually or for the districts which they represent, to pledge for the purposes indicated in the foregoing resolution.

9. *Resolved*, That the people of each district, county or parish in the State be requested to meet as early as possible, and appoint a committee to act in concert with the Central Committee in carrying out all the purposes and objects to which the attention of that committee is directed.

JOHN BENTON O'NEALL, Chairman.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

"*Livingston's New Law Register; or, a Hand-book of Useful Information, and Guide for every Man of Business,*" just prepared and published by John Livingston, of the New York Bar, at an expense of more than ten thousand dollars, and we think you will become convinced of what we know to be the fact, that it is an indispensable book, containing a large amount of information which every person should have at his command. The price of this great work is *three* dollars if purchased of an agent, or two dollars if the money is sent direct to the publisher, by whom it will be forwarded through the mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of $2. The work is, perhaps, cheaper than any before offered to the public; the object of the publisher having been to present, at the cheapest rate, and in the best style, the largest possible amount of useful matter having interest and value to the greatest number of people.

The wholesale merchant, retailer, country merchant, attorney, banker, broker, manufacturer, insurer, mechanic, farmer—*every* man will find that it *will pay to purchase this work.* It gives the laws of *every State* relative to lands, executing and acknowledging, of proving deeds and wills, collecting and securing debts, taking and certifying depositions, and proving and certifying accounts, the rights of married women, interest and usury, the constitution and jurisdiction of the several state and federal courts, with places and times of their session, military bounty land, pre-emption, naturalization, and patent laws, rates of postage, etc., together with many forms and much other useful information.

The work comprises also a complete *Blue Book* or *Official Directory*, giving full lists of the officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the federal and state governments, and of Great Britain. It contains the names of about 40,000 government officers and agents, with their places of residence, salaries, and tenure of office; a complete list of lawyers in the United States to the number of 30,000, and showing also where they live; marine, fire, and life insurance companies in the U. States, with their location, officers, and capital; all solvent banks, with their officers, capital, and locality; all railroad companies, with their officers, etc.; packets and steamers, inland, foreign, coastwise, with their agents, times of sailing, and destination, and hundreds of other valuable lists and tables, as may be seen by the contents.

The New Law Register is for sale at 157 Broadway, New York, at $2, and by canvassing agents at $3 a copy. Having been published by subscription it will not be for sale in the book stores at all.

The best way to obtain the book is to send two dollars, direct to the publisher, by mail, and on receipt of the money, he will forward the work to any part of the United States.

Money, either in gold or solvent bills, may be safely sent by mail, addressed to John Livingston, 157 Broadway, New York.

☞ The author of this work, did us the favor to send a copy, which may be seen by calling at our office. It comprises a vast deal of important matter, and must prove a very useful book to all business men.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. O. RAIN, the Temperance lecturer for this District, will address the citizens of Rowan County, at the following times and places, viz:

St. Matthew's Church	on Monday, June 5th
Good Hill	on Tuesday, " 6th,
Lower Stone Church	on Wednesday, " 7th,
Mt. Harmony	on Thursday, " 8th,
Back Creek Church	on Friday, " 9th,
Third Creek Church	on Saturday, " 10th.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. A. H. RICHARDSON, Temperance Lecturer, will address the people of Davidson county, at the following times and places, viz:

June 7th, Rock Spring, 3 o'clock, P. M.,
" 7th, Silver Hill, at night,
" 8th, Lexington, 10 o'clock, A. M. celebration,
" 8th, Wesley Chappel, 3 o'clock, P. M.,
" 8th, Thompson's Store, at night,
" 9th, Mount Olivet, 10 o'clock, A. M.,
" 9th, Clemmonsville, at night,
" 10th, Midway, 10 o'clock, A. M.,
" 10th, Eli Harris (Rich Fork) at night,
" 11th, Fair Grove, 10 o'clock, A. M.,
" 11th, Thomasville, at night.

LIQUOR LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed the bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors. It prohibits the sale of beer or other malt liquors without license, and forbids any person from obtaining a license and selling spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wares, and merchandise. The act does not apply to brewers of malt liquors or manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes.

A Frenchman's Yankee.—A French traveller in the United States sends the following unflattering sketch to a Parisian journal:

"Picture to yourself, if you please, a lean figure with bony wrists; feet with dimensions that would forever tarnish the escutcheon of a gentleman; a hat stuck upon the back of his head, straight hair, mouth stretched from morning till night by a lump of tobacco, lips stained yellow by the juice of the same weed; a black coat with narrow skirts; a tumbled shirt; the gloves of a gendarme; trousers in harmony with the rest of the equipment, and you will have before you the exact portrait of a thorough-bred Yankee."

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

J. McMurtry, of Lexington, Ky., has invented some useful improvements on machines for making bricks. This invention relates to a novel combination and arrangement of mold cylinders and plungers to certain means of giving rotary motion, at proper intervals, to the mold cylinders, and to certain means of securing the cylinders during the compression of the brick and releasing them between the successive compressing operations, in order to enable them to receive the necessary movement. Measures have been taken to secure a patent.

At a regular meeting of the Rowan Medical Society on the 2nd of May, Drs. H. Kelly and J. G. Ramsay were chosen as delegates to represent said Society in the State Medical Society at Raleigh. The Society also passed a uniform rate of charges. Dr. Ramsay was chosen to read an essay on some Medical subject at the next meeting. Dr. A. Long was chosen President for the ensuing year; Dr. J. J. Summerell, Secretary, and Dr. H. Kelly, Treasurer. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday 8th of August, at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of Rowan M. Society,

J. J. SUMMERELL, Sec.