

STATE OF THE POLICE IN MEXICO.

We see it stated in some of the newspapers, that the Mexican robbers treated the representatives of Great Britain and the United States with unbecoming severity; that they left the renowned British captain standing in his shirt, and gave our minister a thrashing into the bargain.

The story does the "gentlemen of the road" some injustice. Paul Clifford has given to the "minions of the moon," universally, the character of courtly gentlemen; and no where do they deserve their good name more than in Mexico. Governor Shannon himself has favored us with a pleasant account of his roadside interview with them, and assures us that their conduct towards himself was marked by that characteristic politeness and propriety, for which they enjoy such well-deserved celebrity.

The Governor had the luck to be robbed, both on his way to the capital, and on his return from it. It was the last scene of the drama, which gave rise to the ludicrous mistake of the Picayune.

The scene of his interview with them, was some leagues east of the city of Puebla, where the road, not wide enough for two coaches to pass, runs for a quarter of a mile through a barranca, or ravine, cut like a canal with perpendicular sides. The stage was accompanied by an escort furnished him by the Mexican government. But a few moments before they entered the ravine, the captain of the escort rode up, and informed him that he had passed the haunts of the robbers, and was no longer in any danger from them; and, having received the customary "gratification," retired. From what immediately after took place, there is every reason to suspect a full understanding and a collusion between the guard and the robbers. Five minutes afterwards, while the travellers were still congratulating each other upon having passed through all the dangers of the road unscathed, the stage suddenly stopped in the middle of the ravine, and seven or eight big-muzzled carbines at once enlightened them as to the treachery of their escort, and reminded them of the mutability of ounces from the purses of travellers to the pockets of the road-side gentry. They were politely invited to a conference on foot, and making a merit of necessity, descended from the stage with as good a grace as possible. The ceremony of searching trunks and "handing over" then began. While it lasted, Gov. Shannon had an opportunity of observing the tactics of his new acquaintances. Around the stage were fourteen in number, all masked and well armed, each with a carbine, a long knife, a sword, and pistols suspended in belts around the waist. Seven remained on horseback, with carbines levelled, ready for action in case of resistance. The others dismounted, to search for and select the booty. In the distance were some fifteen or twenty others, stationed as sentinels. The search was conducted with great order and decorum, and accompanied with all the politest phrases of the Spanish language. When it was over, having duly admired Gov. Shannon's dress-sword, and expressed their approbation of its workmanship, they returned it to him, together with his papers. Then, with many apologies for the detention they had caused him, they took their leave; not, however, until they had asked for him the blessing of God, and invoked in his behalf the protection of the Blessed Virgin, "our Lady of Guadalupe."

Another more amusing scene took place immediately afterwards. They had parted with the first set of banditti but a few moments, when another set appeared in the road. The conductor of the stage, however, continued to drive on; addressing them, en passant, with inexpressible naivete and mirth in his manner, telling them that, unfortunately, they were rather too late; that the work had already been done to their hand; that the robbery was just over, the market spoiled, and the goods rifled.

Gov. Shannon lost, probably, on both expeditions, in money, clothes, &c., to the amount of \$500 or \$600.

These honorable evidences of the fine police which prevails on the high-road between Vera Cruz and the capital, is a noble exposition of the police, good order, and strength of the government of Mexico. One would think that they would be much better employed in ridding their own highways from their domestic enemies, than in sending troops to invade Texas; and that, in case of a war, the United States would be in no greater danger of a government which is too weak to protect its own people and strangers from an enemy that inhabits the environs of its capital.

THE DROUGHT IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 4th inst., says:—One of the severest droughts which has ever been experienced, now prevails in this section of Alabama. On very many plantations the corn crop is nearly destroyed. Rain even now cannot restore it. Cotton in many places is seriously injured—and unless it rains soon, a short crop may be expected. As to gardens, especially in this vicinity, most of them are entirely burnt up.

DESPERATE ATTACK.—At Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday last, Mr John H. Crawford was attacked by an Alligator whilst hauling a seine. The Savannah Courier says:—"The Alligator seized him by the thigh, and before his hold could be broken he succeeded in lacerating it very severely in several places. There were several men in company having fire arms, but could not shoot the animal without endangering the life of Mr Crawford, who after a desperate struggle, succeeded in forcing him to relax his hold, by putting his fingers in the aggressor's eyes.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR TEXAS!—Our city is all alive to-day about the news of the annexation of Texas. At early dawn the bells of St. Michael's commenced their merry peals and continued them at intervals throughout the day. The shipping in the harbor were decorated with their colours; ropes were stretched across several streets, from which were suspended a variety of National Flags, and at 12 o'clock, M., a detachment from Col. Kanapaux's Regiment of Artillery, fired one hundred guns in honor of the event.—Charleston Patriot.

JACKSON HALL. IN WASHINGTON CITY.

According to order, the associations, societies, and individuals, intending to participate in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the edifice on Pennsylvania avenue, projected by Blair & Rives as a monument to the memory of Andrew Jackson, assembled at the hickory pole, in front of the "Union" office, at 10 o'clock on the 4th of July, 1845. At 11 o'clock the procession was formed under the command of General McCalla, the marshal-in-chief, consisting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, the Democratic Association and Young Hickory Club, members of the Georgetown, Capitol Hill, and Navy-yard Democratic Associations, and a large number of citizens. The procession, headed by the German band, proceeded from the hickory pole to 15th street, up thence to G street, to the residence of the orator of the day, Judge Shields, who was taken in charge by the committee of arrangements. The procession then moved to 13th street, thence to Pennsylvania avenue to the site of the edifice; and having halted there, and formed in a circle, Mr John C. Rives, the President of the Democratic Association of Washington, mounted the corner-stone, and announced the contents of the two glass jars to be deposited in it, as follows:

FOUNDED JULY 4, 1845. A MONUMENT TO ANDREW JACKSON, IN THE PROPAGATION OF HIS PRINCIPLES. "Stat immobile saxum capitoli." Contents of the corner stone. The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments. The Constitution of the United States, together with the rules of the House of Representatives, and the joint rules of the two Houses, as in force at the close of the 23rd Congress, on the 3d March, 1845. The Life of Andrew Jackson, by John H. Eaton. All the messages, proclamations, addresses, and vetoes of Andrew Jackson, while he was President of the United States. The Union newspaper of June 16, 1845, containing notices of the death of Andrew Jackson, and a notice of the Democratic Association of Washington city, relative to his death. The remarks of John C. Rives, on taking his seat as president of the Democratic Association of Washington city, the 19th June, 1845. The Union newspaper of June 20, 1845, containing the preamble and resolutions passed by the Democratic Association of Washington, on the 19th June, 1845, relative to Andrew Jackson. The Union newspaper of the 21st June, 1845, containing a letter written by Doctor John N. Esselman, Andrew Jackson's family physician, to Francis P. Blair, giving an account of the last hours of his life. The Union newspaper of the 25th June, 1845, containing a programme of the procession to be formed on Friday the 27th June, 1845, to march to the capital of the United States, to hear an oration to be delivered by the Hon. George Bancroft, (selected by the Democratic Association of Washington,) on the life and character of Andrew Jackson. The Union newspaper of the 28th June, 1845, containing the Hon. George Bancroft's oration on the life and character of Andrew Jackson. The Union newspaper of July 3, 1845, containing a notice of the Democratic Association of Washington, relative to laying this corner-stone this day—the 4th of July, 1845. The newspapers of the city of Washington, namely: the Union, the National Intelligencer, the United States Journal, and the Constitution. A newspaper published in each of the States and Territories of the United States. The coins of the United States, namely: an eagle, a half-eagle, a quarter-eagle, a dollar, a half-dollar, a quarter of a dollar, a dime, a half-dime, a one cent and a half-cent piece. Names of the principal officers of the government of the United States. Names of the officers of the Democratic Association of Washington. Names of the officers of the Young Hickory Club of Washington, a branch of the Democratic Association of Washington. List of officers of the Union Democratic Association of Georgetown, D. C. Executive Committee. The deposit was then made by John C. Rives, the President of the Democratic Association; the German band meantime playing a most beautiful and appropriate hymn. The corner-stone was then laid by the Masons with all due solemnity, and in the imposing ceremony of that ancient and honorable order. And it is here worthy of mention, that the instrument by them used on this occasion, was the same that was used by the Father of his Country at the laying of the corner-stone of our magnificent capitol. This ceremony being concluded, the band played the "Star-spangled Banner."

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SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by the Judges in the following Cases, viz: By Rufin, C. J. Love v. Edmonston, from Haywood, affirming the judgement below. Also, in Battle v. Howell, from Haywood, affirming the judgement below. Also, in den ex dem Love v. Willbourn, from Buncombe, affirming the judgement below. Also, in Watson v. Robinson and Siler, from Burke, reversing the judgement, and awarding a venire de novo.

By Daniel, J. in Enloe and others v. Guinn and others, in Equity from Haywood, affirming the decree. Also, in Deaver v. Crouch, in Equity from Buncombe, dismissing the Bill. Also, in Wells v. Wells, in Equity from Buncombe, directing a reference. State v. Deberry, from Montgomery, affirming the judgement below. Also, in State v. Mitchell, from Franklin, reversing the judgement below. Also, in State v. Hunter, from Macon, affirming the judgement below.

By Nash, J. in Deaver v. Keith, from Buncombe, affirming the judgement below. Also, in Radcliff v. Alpress & Co., in Equity from Buncombe, affirming the decree.

THE LONDON MISSION—MR McLANE.

Mr McLane will leave the United States, by the steamer of the 16th inst., for London. His appointment has been hailed with great satisfaction by a large portion of the American press. There have, indeed, been some few exceptions; but we confess we do not see the force of the objections which have been urged against the appointment of a man of his eminent abilities and high reputation.

It is objected that he was in his earliest life a federalist in some of his opinions; and, therefore, that the President should not have selected him. But whatever might have been his opinions in the earlier period of his life, yet Gen. Jackson saw no objection in them to his employing Mr McL. in the highest posts of the government. In the very first month of his administration, he appointed him minister to London. He conducted his mission with such distinguished ability, and so entirely to Genl. Jackson's satisfaction, that, after his return, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and then Secretary of State. Should Mr Polk now object to Mr McLane any opinions which Gen. Jackson thought unworthy of his consideration sixteen years ago?

Another objection has been urged—that when he was in Gen. Jackson's cabinet he was a bank man, and a tariff man; and that he remains so to the present day. But are these facts? It is well known that, in Gen. J.'s administration, Mr McL. advised and sustained his veto of the bank bill. We understand too; that since the events of 1836-'37, no man has been more steadily, uniformly, and openly opposed to a bank of the United States than he has been.

On the subject of the tariff, it is also understood, that his able reports in 1832-'33 had been pursued, and Verplanck's bill (of which Mr McL. was the author) had been adopted, it would probably have terminated all controversy about the tariff, and placed the revenue system upon a just, equal and permanent basis. It was the fear of Verplanck's bill (so called) which compelled Mr Clay, according to his own confession, to propose his compromise bill, as a more desirable alternative for the manufacturing interest. Mr Polk ably co-operated with Mr McLane (then Secretary of the Treasury) in establishing the principles of that report, and the bill which was founded upon them.

It is true that Mr McLane was opposed to the removal of the deposits, and the transference of the public funds to the State banks, from an apprehension of the large and undue extension it might give to the operations of the State banks. These opinions, in connection with the views he entertains of the Bank of the United States, give him certainly a strong claim to be a "sub-treasury man." His difference with the distinguished head of the then administration, was confined to these two occasions, (the removal of the deposits and the employment of the State banks;) but they had so little effect in changing Gen. Jackson's feelings, that he wished Mr McLane to remain in his administration, and refused twice to accept his resignation of the seals of office. And it is well understood that their ultimate official separation never disturbed their harmony or respect for each other, or their mutual gentlemanly relations.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

MR EDITOR: I had the pleasure, a few days since, of attending the first public examination of the scholars at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of this City, and knowing your kind feelings towards the school, I am induced to ask you to publish some slight expression, though anonymous, of the high satisfaction with which I witnessed the exercises of the occasion. The whole exhibition, the first of the kind I ever saw—was to me, as I believe it was to all in attendance, exceedingly interesting. As a matter of curiosity, it was entertaining, as showing the process by which deaf mutes, receive the first rudiments of education; by which they learn their letters, the meaning of words, and the written names of things, &c. And difficult as this process is, one is struck with surprise to see the great advancement which the scholars have made since the first of May, when the school went into operation. Children who, two months ago, commenced their letters, are now familiar with the names of hundreds of things, and can spell them and write them down with correctness. Some are beginning to link words together and form sentences, and will, in a short time, be sufficiently familiar with the various parts of speech, to be able to read and write understandingly. How delighted, thought I, in witnessing this examination, would be the parents of these unfortunate children, could they be present, to see the progress they have made and are daily making in the acquisition of useful knowledge; to see the light and animation of their joyous faces; to see the assiduous and parental kindness of their instructors; their palpable advancement, step by step, in learning the language, and especially to see in them the manifestation of that bright intelligence which teaches them the existence of a God, who created them and all things, who is spiritual, almighty, invisible, who watches over them when they sleep, and who protects them by His over-ruling power.

This school went into operation on the first of May last, under the supervision, as you may know, of William D. Cook, Esq., who is now assisted by N. M. Trotten, Esq., late a tutor in the New York Institute, and who is himself a deaf mute. The female pupils are under the instruction of Mrs Cook and Mrs Trotten, matrons of the school. It should be a source of great satisfaction to the parents of the scholars and the friends of the Institution generally, to know that the gentleman at the head of it, is, in every particular, entirely qualified for the station; and that he and his accomplished lady have spared no efforts to make those under their charge comfortable and happy. An intelligent, pious and modest gentleman, Mr Cook deserves all praise for his fidelity and success in this noble undertaking, and whilst the citizens of Raleigh welcome him and his family as an agreeable addition to its society, the State may also con-

gratulate itself in having selected so worthy a Principal of the Institution.

Since we have been a State, our Legislature has never expended a fund which reflects more credit on their benevolence, their justice and humanity, than the appropriation of \$5000 for this School. The only regret is, that the various counties do not send their deaf and dumb children.

July 13, 1845. VISITOR.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.—When a stranger comes to town, and asks what are the Lions of Philadelphia, and is told that Independence Hall is one of them, he has an anxiety (and if he be an American, a burning anxiety) to see it. What must be his feelings, when, on reaching the place, he sees a sign pasted upon it, bearing the inscription: "Dogs can be redeemed here at 7 P. M.;" and hearing the baying and howling of dogs, finds that one of the rooms of that building, the room immediately below that in which Independence was declared, has been dedicated by the whig counsels to the uses of a Dog house? And yet such is the fact. Disgraceful to our city to have rulers who will do such a thing!

Why keep the session room of the old Congress ornamented and fitted up, if a visitor to it is to be saluted by such noises, and such savory smells, as this dog-prison emits? It would be better, far better to strip it of its statue of Washington, its portraits of the Signers, and every thing likely to remind us of Independence, than to mock it thus. What Vandulism can equal this? If there's a spark of American feeling left in our citizens, we hope this desecration of Independence Hall, will be rebuked.

In this District, the Fifth, we have an able defender of our faith, and if his opponent is not peculiarly lucky, we expect to hear him halloo to him, "Haugh there Dobbin," and wheel him right about for the piny woods of Cumberland, instead of going to see Congress Hall.—Register.

No, Mr Register. You can neither Gee in the Seventh District nor Haugh in the Fifth. A ton of such drivers can never Haugh the good old democratic team into the Whig track. The people knocked the Clay out of your log-cabins at the late elections, and they now intend to give you good Dobbin in its place. Our opinion is, taking out all the "ifs" of the Register, that our candidate will be "peculiarly lucky" about the 7th of August.—Raleigh Standard.

"Oh when did you hear from dat same old Coon."

COLD BLOODED MURDER.—We learn by a letter from Greenville, C. H., that on Tuesday last a most brutal murder was committed in open day, in the midst of the village, by Dexter Wells on a young man named Robert Headden. There was an old difference between them and they had not spoken to each other for two years. Headden passed by the printing office where Wells was employed, and from off his business. Wells came out on the street as he passed on Tuesday, and deliberately shot him twice with a double barrel gun heavily loaded with bullets, no less than eighteen of which were lodged in his body. Headden survived about 26 hours in great agony. Wells was immediately apprehended and lodged in jail. The greatest excitement prevailed in Greenville in consequence of this atrocious act.—Charleston Mercury.

A monument is shortly to be erected near that of Kosciusko, at West Point, to the memory of Maj. Dade.

In all cases of poisoning let every body remember that a liberal dose of oil (any kind) is the very best immediate remedy that can possibly be procured.

PORT WALKER.—This is the name given by Capt. Fatio, of the Revenue Service, to a fine deep entrance, which he has discovered, a little South of the Savannah and leading into Ossabay Sound. He describes it as a safe and snug harbor, secure from storm, and with a country abounding in timber sufficient for all our navies for centuries to come.—Charleston Patriot.

We heard a person, the other day, object to the new postage law, for the reason that before the passage of the law he received but two dunning letters a week, and he now receives five or six per day.

A rumor has been in circulation in this place for three days (confirmed by a letter from Washington) that Mr Clark, the democratic candidate for Congress, has challenged the editor of the Washington Whig for gross personal abuse heaped upon him in that paper, and they have left the State to settle the matter.—Tarboro Press.

WEEKLY PENNSYLVANIAN.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. The "Weekly Pennsylvanian," printed on a double one-eighth sheet, and containing the principal political, literary and news matters of the daily paper, Philadelphia Prices Current, &c., is mailed every Friday, at the low price of One Dollar a year. As the price at which it is furnished will not allow us to open accounts, the subscription must always be paid in advance, and the paper is invariably stopped when the subscription has expired, unless previously renewed.

REMITTANCES.—The limitation of the franking privilege of the postmasters by the new law, having cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscriptions to papers, the Postmaster General has made the following substitute for that great convenience to both the public and the press:—"Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The postmaster is, in such a case, to give to the person paying the money a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses." Where application cannot conveniently be made to a postmaster, and more than one subscription is contained in the letter, we are willing to incur the postage, provided the writer takes care that its weight does not exceed the half ounce to which single postages are limited under the new law which commences on the 1st of July.

MIFFLIN & PARRY, Philadelphia

Communications.

For the Carolinian.

TURNPIKE ROADS. In a former communication, on the subject of improvements in town, it was intimated that there are several things which ought to be taken into consideration beside the rebuilding of the burnt district. One of these things to which reference is made, is a new Road from this place to the interior of the State.

During the last session of the Legislature, a grant of fifteen hundred dollars was made to defray the expense of surveying a route for a Turnpike Road leading from Raleigh to the west, intersecting at some point, the Buncombe Turnpike so called. Through the influence of the Senator from this district, a section was added to the bill providing for the survey of a route from this place to intersect the Raleigh route at some point east of the Yadkin River. Concerning this projected Road, we have heard but little said. The citizens of this place seem not to have regarded the project as a matter of any importance, or, perhaps, as one of those projects which begin in talk and end in nothing. For ourselves, we regard this matter in a different light—so much so that we believe the welfare of the town is intimately connected with the execution of this plan. And we deem it important to call attention to the subject even in the face of our recent disaster, because measures are in train that will materially effect the undertaking. Much of the benefit to be derived from this road, if ever made, depends on its location. It may be carried through such a section as will afford no aid to it in building, nor business for it when built. It may be carried to such a point of intersection with the main branch, that instead of bringing business to this place, it may be the occasion of diverting it to others, so that instead of a benefit, it may be a source of injury. Thus, the point of junction with the main Road being limited to the east side of the Yadkin, it may be brought so near to Raleigh as to be of no use to those sections of country that usually do their business in this place. Raleigh, it must be supposed, will make the best use of circumstances to favor herself; and if in laying out a road, she can make such a location as will secure to herself easy access, while it cuts short every benefit to us, she will probably do so. An Engineer, finding that to bring the road easily to Raleigh is the main object, will feel little solicitude about any diverging branch. And if from any cause, his attachment cluster around that place, nothing will be more natural than that a bias of feeling should lead him to make the interests of that place the prominent object of his attention. He will feel little interest in any other place, except as may be necessary to fulfill the conditions of the act of Assembly.

Whether an Engineer has actually been employed, we are unable to say. We have heard it intimated that a gentleman whose associations are chiefly with the northern section of the State; and whose interests lay in the adjacent parts of Virginia, has made application for the whole survey. The qualifications of the gentleman alluded to, are undisputed; but coming from the section he does, it will be natural for him to make such a location as will bring the largest amount of business to Raleigh; because from that it will pass through Virginia. Beside having little acquaintance with us, and nothing to be gained in the way of business from this place, we could not expect his feelings would be enlisted much in our favor. To fix on the best location is not an easy matter. A variety of circumstances are to be considered; facts are to be collected; opinions are to be weighed, and a conclusion is to be formed after mature consideration of all. At what point shall it start from in this town? Through what territory shall it pass? Where shall it terminate? Shall it aim merely at a junction with the Raleigh road, or shall it be directed to such a point as to secure an easy route from and through those parts of the State which have usually done their trading here, or received their goods through this place?

Suppose the road from Raleigh should pass through the northern part of Davidson and cross the river in Davie, or in Surry, and our branch form a junction at the extreme point, what advantage would the people in those lower counties, who do much of their business in this place, derive from the Road. Suppose again a direction at the shortest distance to Salisbury be sought. So much of the Road will then pass through a barren uninhabited region that little or no way business will ever be done. All, or nearly all, must come from the termini only, or chiefly that a road should depend upon for its business. A road depending upon the business of the termini may pass through a barren country, but if these points are distant from each other, the road must be profuse unless the business of these places is extensive. Reference should be had in constructing a road to the intermediate section as well as the terminating points. Suppose then the aim be to reach Salisbury. The endeavor should be to reach that place by the shortest route that will pass through the most productive portions of that part of the State, which usually seeks a market, or does its business through this. Where the precise location of such a route shall be, we will not here undertake to say, but we do think it a matter which should be well considered by the people of this town, and they ought so far to interest themselves in the location, as to endeavor to secure the services of such an Engineer for the branch road, as will be likely to give due attention to the peculiar interests of the place.

But perhaps it will be said that there is so little probability the road will ever be made that it is not worth while to be at any trouble about it. In reply to this, we remark that to yield to such discouragement is no way to secure an object. Next, we think we bizzard nothing when we say that much of the future prosperity of this place depends on an improved facility of communication with the interior. In no section of the State are the roads so bad as between this place and those parts of the interior that have usually done much of their business among us. Whoever has passed over the deep sands that lay between us and the high country will wonder

more why so many, rather than so few, ever find their way to us. And here, we have beyond a doubt, a reason for much of the decline of trade among us, of which some complain. Roads less wearisome lead to other places where an equally good market is found. The facility with which goods are transported from Charleston to Columbia, and the great ease of transportation from Columbia, have induced many of the western merchants to order their goods through Charleston rather than this place. And when the Railroad shall be constructed to Camden, there will still be a greater inducement to transport their goods through that medium. On the north, the depot at Henderson attracts many, who formerly came to this place. The less risk in bringing their goods through Petersburg, the greater certainty of getting them at a given time, as well as a better road, all these combined have turned the course of many in the northern part of the interior to the place I have named. The consequence of all this is, the decline of business among us, and this decline must increase as the facilities of transportation from other places are improved, and ours remain the same. To secure a continuance of business, there needs not only one but several well constructed roads, diverging from this place to various points whence business may be expected to come. But if we cannot have all that we need, we ought at least to strive for one that will afford a convenient intercourse with the interior. And as there has been a movement toward the object by the public, the citizens of this place ought not to be backward to make the most of the opportunity to secure what they can for themselves.

Thus far we have confined our attention chiefly to the road that is contemplated to be surveyed previous to the meeting of the next Legislature.

We will hereafter endeavor to shew that the construction of a good road, or roads, into the interior is of the first importance to the future prosperity of this place, and that unless something effectual be soon done, business will be almost wholly diverted to other places.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro' on Tuesday evening last, Mr Wm Pritchett to Miss Nancy Hendricks, daughter of Mr James Hendricks.

In Wayne county, on the 25th June, Rev Wm Vernon, of Bunswick, to Miss Martha A Harrell, daughter of B H Harrell, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 19th ult, Mr Thomas T Covington, merchant of Rockingham, to Miss Mary Jane Elerbe, daughter of Mr Michael Elerbe of said county.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on Friday morning last, of Inflammation of the Bowels, Mrs Francis S Shepard, the youthful and beloved consort of James F Shepard, and daughter of Hon John R Donnell, of Newbern.

At Cheraw, S. C. on the 15th inst, Miss Ellen Stinemetz.

At the residence of her father, Mr George Holmes near this place, on Saturday the 12th inst, Miss Sarah Holm's, aged near 19 years.

The decease had aged for upwards of two years been a member of the Baptist Church in this place. She died with the fullest assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. In her last struggles with death, she evidently manifested a strong faith in the efficacy of a Saviour's blood, with whom may her soul be forever at rest.

"O may she in her Jesus behold His Saviour and her friends, And far beyond the reach of death, With I his Saints ascend."

In New Orleans, on the 29th ult, Mr John Cameron, aged twenty five years, a native of Fayetteville.

In Craven county, on the 4th inst, Mrs Cassandra E Bunn, wife of Jno N Benners, esq, in the 10th year of her age.

In Wake county, on the 30th of June, Mr Henry Dupree, in the 65th year of his age.

Near Kinston, on the 11th inst, Mrs Emily L Atkinson, wife of Rev W Atkinson, leaving a husband, a little son, and a large number of relatives to mourn their bereavement.

In Baltimore, on Thursday morning the 10th inst, Doyle O'Hanlon, esq, of this place, aged about 45 years. Mr O'Hanlon was a native of South Carolina, but for about 25 years past had resided in this place. His whole life was a model of enterprise, energy, industry, and perseverance under all circumstances, whether of prosperity or adversity, sickness or health. Of ardent temperament, he was remarkable for the warmth of his friendships, and the extent to which he would go to serve a friend, or, indeed, any one in distress. Many years of sickness and suffering worked no change in these prominent traits of his character, though they served to chasten and soften his naturally indomitable spirit. He had gone far as Baltimore in search of Medical advice, when his journey was arrested by the hand of death. There he was attended, not only by his devoted wife, but by warm friends, who "another his pillow of affliction, and soothed his path to the grave." These friends were once stricken here, sick and in distress. With characteristic generosity, he ministered to them, and they have sought at home to repay the debt of gratitude thus incurred. One of them writes, "I was with him at his last moment, and so easy was the departure of his spirit, that it was some time before the watchers at his bedside could convince me, much as they had felt, that it was indeed his remains were brought to this place on Sunday last, and were followed to the grave on Monday by a very large concourse of citizens, and interred with Masonic honors.

In this county, on the 8th inst, Mr Macon McKay, aged 84. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and full of that loyalty to the King which moved so many of his countrymen to oppose the Revolution, served as an Ensign in the "North Carolina Regiment of Scotch Highlanders," and continued to draw a pension from the British government for that service till the day of his death. He executed his last pension papers on the 2d inst, on which day he completed his 84th year.

At his residence on Mountain Creek, Richmond county, N. C. on the 28th ult, Mr Hugh McCall, in the 73th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED. July 11. Brig John H Stevens from Bermuda. 12. Schr Alarie from N York--At Quarantine, Schr Attakapas from Havana. 13. Schr James from Charleston. 14. Sloop Increase, from Shal-lottee.

CLEARED. July 10. Packet schr Jonas Smith, to New York --schr Patnos, to Philadelphia. 12. Schr Jerome, to Boston--schr Walter Merchant, to Baltimore. 15. Schr Edgington, to Boston--schr James, to Richmond, Va.

Notice.

The Subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Fayetteville as carpenter and undertaker, and hopes by prompt attention to business, to share a part of public patronage. G. W. ROSE. July 19, 1845. 334-1f.

TURNIP SEED For sale by J. R. GEE. July 19, 1845.