

our neighboring States of the South and West to establish a system of DIRECT TRADE.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty and energetic cooperation to the friends of direct trade in the establishment of any system, calculated to effect this all important object.

Resolved, That not only the precepts of political economists, but the more convincing demonstrations of past experience, have proven that the present system of indirect trade, is nothing more nor less than a direct tax upon the Southern for the benefit of the Northern States—a Tariff more onerous in its results, than that which originated the separation of the American colonies from the parent country.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint seven delegates to represent this State, in the Convention to be held at Charleston, South Carolina, in April next, for the purpose of digesting and recommending a system of direct trade.

Mr. Volney E. Howard offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bill reported by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, in Senate of the United States, to appropriate the two per cent funds belonging to this State to the construction of a Rail Road leading to this State, the object of which is to connect Vicksburg with Charleston, by a continuous chain of Rail Roads, meets with our most hearty concurrence and approbation.

DIRECT TRADE—GENERAL HAYNE.

We give, from the Vicksburg Daily Whig, the following sketch of a speech recently delivered by this able and distinguished citizen, in the Representative Hall of the State of Mississippi:

Mr. Hayne rose, and said he had visited our State on private business, and he was proud to be on a soil so rich, and among citizens so intelligent and chivalrous; it was, source of the highest gratification to meet old friends and associates, of diversified political opinions, moulded in one body, deeply imbued with Southern sentiments, and actuated by a common spirit. He felt profoundly grateful for the kind reception he had met at the hands of the Mississippi people and he would invoke their aid to fulfil the high destinies and work out the happiness of the South.

Gen. Hayne then alluded to Southern trade and Southern improvement, or rather Southern independence. It was with shame and confusion that he acknowledged the colonial vassalage of the South, and with pain that he witnessed the depression of her energies; and he knew that he was touching upon a topic which was always followed up with many awful declamations about the safety of the Union—but so long as reason and justice gathered thick round the declaration of Southern independence he would be found proclaiming its advantages and defending its results. Gen. Hayne then gave many happy illustrations of the horrid deception which confronted Southern enterprise at the North and East; the people of that region were growing rich from our vassalage, and whenever we made an effort to free ourselves and retrieve the lost commerce of the South, their cry was the Union! They appealed to all our better feelings for the Union, to make us forget the true interests at issue; they pointed us to a glittering treasure while they stabbed our vitals, and hid us by silent and content. It galled our ears to a certain issue, however, Gen. Hayne knew that Southern freemen would be found repelling the foe with their dead bodies; but he maintained that the independence of the South, for commercial purposes, was the strongest link to sustain and hold the Union together. There were many mistaken views about the present policy of the South—it was not at enmity with the Union, but on the contrary was the best system which could be adopted to bury asperity, and reconcile all conflicting interests in our wide spread country. The South asks no more than nature has given. Gen. Hayne alluded to the spread of abolition, and asserted that the force of fanaticism was felt at the North, on the supposition that the South is weak, and by the knowledge that the South is somewhat divided. It was certain that Northern people had these views of us, and under this knowledge we found them sporting with Southern interests, while the spirit of abolition was ripening and extending. Let us teach our Northern brethren to respect us and our strength, and they will at once cease to annoy us, and interfere no more with our happy institutions. They must be convinced that we are strong, united, and adequate to our triumphant defence against any foe and invasion, or they will sow the seeds which will sever the bonds of Union forever.

Gen. Hayne referred with great happiness to the audience—they had assembled independent of party to deliberate upon matters vitally interesting to the future high destiny and prosperity of the South, and he could not but profoundly regret his unprepared condition to discuss, as he wished, the various topics which presented themselves—he deeply regretted that he had not at hand many documents to illustrate past policy, and make more apparent the vast interest all the South should feel in the success of Southern trade and Southern improvement. The mighty current of Northern power had swept a storm of devastation over the rich and sunny South, and deprived as he was of documents he would still offer some general views connected with the subject of present deliberation.

Gen. Hayne then referred to cotton, and demonstrated the advantages we lost in not trading to Europe instead of New York, &c. The South suffered a loss of 10 per cent by the circuitous trade; all his arguments and illustrations were conclusive in favor of direct trade, and they struck his many hearers with singular force and effect.

He said that cotton was the common currency of the country; the many uses to which it was now converted rendered it the first article of produce in the world; and he asserted we could not make too much of it notwithstanding the perpetual croaking to the contrary. Gen. Hayne remarked that the Southern States had the lever which would move the world, and they must use it to their own advantage.

He then answered some of the prominent objections raised against Southern importing cities. He maintained, successfully, that we could build ships as well as the North, and that our acclimated population in Southern cities were decidedly more healthy than the people of any Northern city. He said we had abandoned our building because of late years we had lost all our foreign trade—but that trade was now returning to the city of Charleston, and with its return Charleston had revived with admirable success the business of shipbuilding.

Gen. Hayne said the people of New England a high complaint—they boasted of many virtues which the South might envy with advantage, and he was willing to be associated with them forever on terms of equality and justice; he then gave several illustrations of Yankee character, and showed how ingeniously they argued to persuade us from advantages in commerce. By the present arrangement they were growing rich at expense, and

Bank had conspired to depress the energies of the South. The inequality of the tariff, and the declivity of Charleston under its influence, were established with great ability.

Gen. Hayne was peculiarly happy on the advantage of Internal Improvements in the South. They were absolutely necessary to enable us to compete successfully with the advantages the North had against us by past partiality and favor. The only plan now for us to achieve our commercial independence, was to prosecute, with energetic vigor, an enlarged and prudent scheme of Internal Improvements. He gave a history of the different rail-roads now in progress, and all were delighted with the glorious prospect before us if the works already commenced were speedily completed. Improvements were the bonds of mutual interest, and it was our duty to inspire the people and enlighten their minds on this subject. Gen. Hayne wanted the South linked together by improvements; we then could have our own cities, and do our own trading. The description of improvements given by Mr. Hayne was minute and highly interesting.

Gen. Hayne gave the meeting some useful hints about the proper course to pursue in Mississippi with improvements. Local prejudices should be surrendered for the general good, and we should be guarded in the system we adopted. He said the people of South Carolina would glory in the prosperity of all Southern cities; of New Orleans, Mobile and Mississippi city.

Gen. Hayne spoke of abolition, and the defence of our altars and firesides, in terms the most eloquent and forcible. As the South loved the Union and the liberties of the country, let it be united—let us make our enemies know that we are strong for resistance and triumphant defence, and we will no longer find them tampering with our rights and inveighing against our enterprise.

[This is the bare skeleton of the excellent speech delivered by Gen. Hayne on Tuesday last, in the Representative Hall, before one of the largest and most intelligent meetings ever convened in Mississippi. The heads have been written out for the satisfaction of friends who had not the pleasure of hearing.]

THE CENSUS.

The law passed by Congress for taking the census next year, is published in the Globe, of the 6th instant. It is long—but the following is a full, though brief extract of it:

Sec. I. Directs the Marshal under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause an enumeration of all the inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, within their districts, distinguishing—First the sex of all free white persons. Secondly, the ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 20—and then under each successive 10 to 100. Thirdly, the number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14, under 25, and upwards; also the number of blind, of insane and of idiots, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished and the ages under 10—under 24—under 30—under 55 under 100 to be noted. Also the number without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The Marshals to appoint assistants, who, as well as the Marshals, are to be sworn to a faithful performance of duty, which is to consist in inquiring, personally at every dwelling within the district, or of the head of each family, as to the facts required to be certified.

The enumeration is to commence on the first of Jan., 1840, and to be completed in ten months. Each assistant to make two copies of his returns to the Marshal.

Sec. II. Imposes a penalty of \$200 on any assistant, for neglect or falsification in making his returns.

Sec. III. Requires the Marshal to file one copy of each assistant's return with the clerk of his District; also an attested copy of his aggregate return to the State Department—the other copy with the original aggregate, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by 1st December, 1840. Penalty for failure in any of the acts on the part of the Marshal \$1,000.

Sec. IV. Establishes the pay of an assistant thus: For every hundred persons returned if resident in the county \$2—if in a town or city of more than 3,000 persons, at the same rate for 3,000—and then for 300 persons returned over that number, \$2. When, however, from the scarcity of population, this compensation is inadequate, the Marshal may allow not exceeding \$2 50 on every hundred returned. The payment not to be made to assistant till he shall have sworn that he has faithfully executed his duties as prescribed by this act.

The compensation of the Marshals varies according to districts. For the district of North Carolina, it is \$450.

Sec. V. Every person whose usual place of abode on said 1st of Jan. shall be in any family, to be returned as of that family. The name of every inhabitant, without any settled place of residence, to be entered in the schedule; persons occasionally absent, to be enumerated at their usual place of abode.

Sec. VI. Every free person, more than 16 years old, although not head of a family, bound under a penalty of \$20 to render, if required a true answer so far as he or she can, to the questions of the assistant touching these matters, and according to knowledge, to give an account of every person belonging to the family.

Sec. VII. Each assistant, before making his returns to the Marshal, to cause the schedule containing the number of inhabitants in his district, to be posted in two of the most public places within the district for each of which he is to receive \$5 compensation.

Sec. VIII. Secretary of State to transmit instructions, forms, and blanks, to the Marshals.

Sec. IX and X refer merely to details of execution.

Sec. XI. Secretary of State, when the Marshals' returns are all received, to direct the Printers of Congress to print ten thousand copies of the aggregate for the use of Congress. This section also prohibits the Marshals from receiving any fee, or reward or portion of pay, from the assistants they appoint, under penalty of \$500.

Sec. XII. Allows Marshals the amount of postage paid by them in connection with the business.

Sec. XIII. We publish the entire.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, that the aforesaid Marshals and their Assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country.

as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. XIV. and last, appropriates \$2,000 for carrying the act into execution. It will devolve upon the Twenty-Sixth Congress, at its second and short session, from 1st December, 1840, to 4th March, 1841—to determine, anew, the ratio of representation under this Tenth Census.

THE CAPITOL.

"Henceforth our youth may never need to roam The arts to study, better seen at home"

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the annexed letter, containing valuable information concerning the progress and structure of our new Capitol. We have always regarded this work as a matter of pride to our State, and as a memorial of the liberality of her people, which will survive the decay of many generations. We know that strong objections have been urged against the cost of this building, and none are more ready than ourselves to admit the propriety of such objections, or to enforce the principles of economy in the expenditure of the public money; but really, in the present case, we think it would have been at the expense of propriety and a proper degree of State pride. As it is not the work of a day, so it is not an expense that will recur again in years—we might say centuries; and what North Carolinian, as he looks upon its majestic dome, or more splendid columns, will regret having contributed his dollar to the construction of such an edifice? We take the responsibility to answer, none! And we say to our citizens at home, and to our friends abroad, that there is no building in the Union superior to, and but one equal with this in point of material, style and construction. We look with some feeling of anxiety to the time when the rubbish and fragments of stone that now encumber the yard shall be removed, and the erection of a neat and substantial railing (iron of course) shall complete the improvement of the square. It will then, indeed, be a triumphal temple to the Architect who has superintended, and the people who have erected it.—Microcosm.

RALPH, N. C., 25th March, 1833.

MR. LEHAY,—DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your desire, I send you a description of the external and internal details of the various parts of the State Capitol as the same is executed.

The length from north to south is 160 feet, and from east to west 140 feet; the whole height is 97 1/2 feet. The columns of east and west porticos are eight in number, and are 6 feet 2 1/2 inches in diameter and 30 feet high, standing on a stylobate, 18 feet high, which, as well as the entablature, which is twelve feet high, are continued round the building; and the details are of the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in the Acropolis of Athens, under the government of Pericles, about 500 years before the Christian era. The rotunda, in centre of the Capitol, is formed into an Octagon at top, which is built of polished granite, and surmounts the building, ornamented with Grecian cornice; and its dome is crowned at top with a decoration similar to that of the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, at Athens.

The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories. The basement consists of ten rooms, eight of which will be soon occupied by the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size and finish; which, as well as the corridors, are of the Roman Doric, and made completely fire-proof, by arches springing from pillars and pilasters of polished granite. The east and west vestibules are richly decorated with granite columns, aatae and staircases; all of polished granite, copied from the Ionic Temple of the Iliussus, near Athens. Also, two committee rooms.

The second or principal story, consists also of ten rooms; two of which are appropriated for the Senatorial Chamber and Hall of Representatives, which are 35 feet 6 inches in height, having galleries, and their walls are contained in areas of the same size, 59 feet by 55 1/2 feet, having retiring rooms taken off the corners—four in the former and two in the latter. They, as well as the rotunda and vestibules, are respectively of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrresthes, of the Temples of Erechtheus, Minerva, Polias and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the Parthenon. The other rooms in this floor are appropriated for committee rooms.

The third, or Attic story, consists of the Supreme Court and Library, which are situated in the east and west wings, which, as well as the galleries and other apartments, will be approached by granite steps; and the lobbies and rotunda are lit with cupolas; the whole of which, you will observe, is in a progressive state of completion—so as to be ready for the next meeting of the Legislature.

Before concluding, I may remark that the stone with which this edifice is constructed, is of the toughest and hardest description, containing less iron than any stone I have ever seen; hence it presents a beautiful cream color, of a much warmer tint than marble. It is also variegated with beautiful veins of quartz, the conformation of which deserves notice, having every appearance of being separated and again knit by some trembling or concussion in its formation; and from the circumstance of no petrification being as yet discovered, whether of the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms, geologists would term it a primitive, if not a transition formation; and with regard to the cost of the Capitol, I may mention that the Legislature have appropriated \$500,300. The President's house cost, without furniture, \$665,327, and the Federal Capitol \$2,598,500; both of which buildings have to be repeatedly painted at a cost of upwards of \$12,000; and this has to be done to prevent the disintegration of the stone—they being built of soft, loose, friable, and porous sandstone.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

ARCHITECTUS.

THE BLACK HEATH COAL MINE.

The Black Heath Mine, worked by the "Black Heath Coal Company," is one of the richest and most extensive in this country. It is twelve miles from Richmond in nearly a Western direction, and is situated in the midst of bituminous coal fields of unknown extent. The shaft from which the explosion of Monday took place, has not been long sunk, and we believe is the deepest in the Union; being more than 700 feet to its bottom. Upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of coal had been explored in the pit reached by it; and none can conjecture how much more further exploration would discover.

The Steam Engine and apparatus for hoisting coal from this shaft were excellent; and the system and facility with which the hoisting process was conducted, produced an average of about 2,500 bushels of coal per day. It is to be regretted that these operations have been interrupted—showing so much weight in the scale of our production, and aiding essentially to increase our capital and commercial strength as they did—and this regret is added to the suffering event which has caused the ad-

The explosion was one of a most violent nature. How it happened there is no telling. But that it occurred from neglect or disregard of positive orders and regulations of the pit, is beyond all doubt. The drifts and "air coats," (passages for the air from the chamber) were so arranged as to keep up constant ventilation. It is the general opinion that one of the doors of the air coats must have been closed, and that thus the inflammable gas accumulated on Sunday to such an extent as to produce the explosion soon after the laborers entered the Pit, on Monday morning. Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp was regularly in the Mine, and no doubt is entertained, but that it was used on Monday morning. It was commonly carried forward to test the presence of the gas. It may have been out of order; if a slight rent should have been in its wire gauze covering, it would readily ignite the gas. Other lamps were used; and one of these may have been taken into a chamber or drift where the safety lamp had not been presented. Either of these causes would have involved carelessness.—The density and inflammability of the gas might have caused the wire to have become oxidated, and fall to pieces; but that could not have occurred till after indication by flame inside the gauze, of a danger, in the face of which it would have been madness in the laborers to remain. Whatever may have been the immediate cause, the arrangements and rules of the pit, drawn from the lights of science and experience in mining, were such as to have ensured safety, if properly attended to. But would it not be well, in order to diminish the chances of danger from even every carelessness itself, to use Davy's lamp exclusively, in all pits where there has been any exhibition of carburetted hydrogen or "inflammable gas?"

One of the superintendents of the operations in the pit, who was below when the explosion took place, was a man of great skill in his profession, having been many years engaged in it in some of the most famous of the English Mines. He was a Scotchman, named John Rynard. It is hard to account for how he should have permitted the cause of the occurrence; but even in the midst of an effort to correct the omission or neglect of Saturday nights, the explosion may have taken place.

Mr. John Hancock, a native of Chesterfield, of respectable family, was the other unfortunate superintendent.

The laborers were all colored men. The superintendents above the shaft, say that about forty were below. They cannot speak with certainty. Many had gone to see their wives to distant plantations; and it was not known how many had returned. Those who had not, do not yet appear from terror at the news of the explosion; but forty is the maximum.

The explosion was so powerful as to blow pieces of timber out of the shaft to a distance of a hundred yards from it. Three men were blown up in a coal hamper, to a height of some thirty or forty feet above its top; two of them fell out of the hamper in different directions, and were immediately killed—the third remained in it, and fell with it, escaping most miraculously with his life, having both legs broken. He is now doing very well.—Much loose coal was blown from the drifts to the bottom of the shaft, and four of the bodies, as we have already stated, were taken from beneath a large bulk there, in a mutilated state. Four were taken out shortly after the explosion on Monday—ones of whom died. The others are in a fair way to recover.

Every exertion has been made which could be made consistently with safety, to rescue the unfortunate beings. It appeared upon going down the shaft, that much carbonic acid gas (the product of combustion) was present. This is called at the mines "black damp," and though not inflammable, is destructive to human life. This then had first to be dispersed. The partitions too, in the shaft, necessary for the ingress and egress of air in the pit, were much torn to pieces by the explosion and had to be repaired as the shaft was descended, or death would have resulted to those who went down.

The explosions were formerly very common in the north of England. One occurred at the Fellington colliery in Northumberland, England, on the 20th May, 1812, in which 92 lives were lost.—This is the greatest destruction ever known from the cause. In 1815, an explosion occurred in a mine at Darham, in which 57 persons were destroyed, and in another, 22 were killed in the same manner. The discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy and other contributors to science and benefactors of mankind, have since rendered the avoidance of these destructive explosions certain.

In our mines no explosion of any extent has ever occurred from the ignition of inflammable gas. Such are as certainly to be guarded against as the bursting of steam boilers. The safeguards in each are as simple as effective.

Let the unfortunate event which has just occurred be a lesson and warning, as we are sure it will be; and if possible, cause a more constant and rigid observance of the rules which science and experience have pointed out as the sure and unerring guarantees of safety.—Richmond Compiler.

From the New Orleans Louisiana, March 18.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig Atar Gull (formerly the Irbid), we have received news from Vera Cruz some days later than that brought by the Walter. The Atar Gull formerly belonged to the Mexican navy, was captured by the French at San Juan de Ulloa, and was given up by Admiral Baidin.

The most important of her news is the arrival at Vera Cruz of two diplomatic agents, General Gaudaloupe Victoria and Manuel Vorostza charged by the Mexican Government to treat with Admiral Baidin on the cessation of hostilities. As soon as the latter heard of their arrival at Vera Cruz, he left Anton Lizardo for that place in the frigate Neride; he was received at Vera Cruz with a salute from the cannon on the forts. The Mexican envoys, Admiral Baidin and the English ambassador, Mr. Packingham, repaired on board the English frigate La Pique to discuss the basis of the proposed treaty.

We are informed as to the result of the first conference, but we have good reason to infer, from the tenor of semi-official letters brought by the Atar Gull; that there was no obstacle to the smoothing all difficulties and that Vera Cruz would soon be reopened to trade.

We await the arrival of the Water Witch, which was to sail from Vera Cruz for this place three or four days after the Atar Gull; she will probably bring as the result of the conference.

FROM TAMPIO.

The Schooner A. E. which sailed three days after the Lone, has arrived in our port in the evening of Saturday; and although we have used great exertion to obtain correct information as to the actual position of the halibut parties we cannot present our readers with anything positive upon the subject. We have received but few letters, and they contain but little of political news.

of an army, which is now 2300 men, and that Gen. Uren is most anxiously expected at San Louis de Potosi, which has declared to a man in favor of federalism.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1839.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

We have received the Circulars of several of our late Representatives in Congress; some of them declare themselves candidates for re-election, others say nothing about it; and our late member, Mr. Rencher, seems to leave the matter in doubt, as may be seen in his Circular extensively diffused among the people. He, however, appears disposed not to offer if the District can conveniently do without him; and we should be very sorry to think that our District is so destitute of competent men as to be under the necessity of forcing Mr. Rencher to hold on contrary to his wishes,—particularly, as he has already occupied the station ten years. Mr. Rencher says—"There are also personal considerations which make private life desirable to me. My health has been impaired by the arduous duties, and confinement of the last Congress, and requires rest and recreation." Certainly after this, it would be unkind in the people to insist on Mr. Rencher's further service, contrary to his wishes, and to the injury of his health.

We have had some opportunities of ascertaining public sentiment on this subject, and we have seen no disposition among the people to force Mr. Rencher to hold on; we believe, so far as our knowledge extends, they are willing to gratify his wishes, and excuse him from further public service.

Salisbury Manufacturing Company.—This Company is now fully organized by the adoption of articles of association and by the appointment of officers. William Chambers, Esq., has been chosen President; William H. Horah, Treasurer; and John Murphy, L. Cowan, and D. A. Davis, Directors; the President also acts as a Director.

With these gentlemen at the head of our enterprise we have full confidence that the business will go forward with energy, and in the best possible manner.—They are all men of experience in business and of excellent practical sense. We understand it is the intention of the Company to have their Establishment completed in time to commence operation on the next crop of cotton.

Gen. Dudley's Circular.—We call the attention of the County Courts to Governor Dudley's circular published on the first page of our paper. The neglect of which is important, and should not be overlooked.

The Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road.—We learn from the "Fayetteville Observer," that the Board of Internal Improvement, at a meeting lately held in Raleigh, have appointed DAVID L. SWAIN, Esq., at the head of this important enterprise. We know not under what law this appointment has been made, though we had supposed it belonged to the stockholders themselves;—in this, however, we may be mistaken. The Board of Internal Improvement having thus kindly furnished the Company with a President, they have nothing to do now but supply the money, and the road will soon be made.

Virginia Elections.—The Legislature of Virginia, now in session, has changed the time of the General Election in that State to the 3d week in May next.—Heretofore, they took place in this month. Both parties are making extraordinary exertions to carry the State, knowing that the next Presidential election is a great measure will depend on this struggle. If the administration party carries the State, the game will be up with Messrs. Clay, Harrison, and Webster. On the other hand, if Virginia in these elections is gained to the opposition, then the prospect of defeating the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, though by no means certain, will nevertheless be much more probable.

Connecticut Elections.—The annual elections in the State of Connecticut took place on Monday last. The result is said to be doubtful, both parties entering with hopes of success. Governor Ellsworth is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Ex-Senator Niles.—The Congress-men are chosen by Districts, which makes it probable that some of both complexion will be elected. Next week we will know the result.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the March number of this able, and interesting periodical, and as yet have had leisure to give it only a cursory glance; but we have seen enough to satisfy us that there is no falling off in the richness and variety of its contents. Southern literature, like Southern commerce, is improving and in the cant language of the day—hope it will continue to—"go ahead." The list of contents shall appear in our next.

The March number of "The Farmers' Register" has just come to hand; the contents shall appear in our next paper.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

March 27.
The favorable re-action which was produced in the Stock market yesterday on receipt of the advices from England by the Siddons, has not been sustained, the advance gained having been lost in most instances to-day, and the market at the second meeting of the Board closing with a still downward tendency. Sales were made of United States Bank closing at 113 1/2, weller 15 days; Delaware & Hudson 72, Vicksburg Bank 61, Harlem Bank 53, New Jersey Railroad 99, and Stonington Railroad at 30 1/2.

It is reported that the recently authorized State Loan of one million of dollars, has been taken by a large House in Wall-street in connection with other capitalists; the precise rate not made public. The Loan is to bear an interest of six per cent per annum.

The Bill authorizing the issue of \$1,000,000