

Mulberry, produces leaves not only more beautiful, but of more nourishing quality and greater number. The same is stated by M. Thome, a devotee of equally high authority, and one who had devoted to the culture of silk-worms 40 years of his life.

The *Morus Multicaulis* is propagated with great rapidity in all the northern and middle States by the following mode: The ground being suitably prepared the whole tree, directed of a portion of its lateral shoots, is planted horizontally in the furrow; the root placed at a suitable depth and trodden hard, the whole top of the tree is covered with an inch in depth of light soil, rendered compact with the hoe; from every lateral and upper eye-shoots will be produced, which form fine trees by autumn. From every eye, roots are emitted in abundance, even before the eye reaches the surface. No tree hitherto known is propagated more rapidly.

From the 82d Grower.
MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The Silk Culture is not attended with more risk than ordinary farming pursuits, and probably not so much. The mulberry leaves will appear and grow should the weather prove wet or dry, warm or cold. This tree is not liable to be injured by the many accidents to which farm crops are exposed. The silk which can be made the first summer after planting, will, with caution and skill, prove a rich revenue, and reasonable help, and the profits of the propagation of the *Multicaulis*, is an additional dependence that may be relied on, and that will continue a lucrative business for a long time to come, so great is the demand for it, and so vast the country to be supplied. This has the silk culturist two sources of revenue that will not be likely to fail him. We are acquainted with many persons who have cultivated the *Morus Multicaulis* for two or three years, and every season have realized a gain of 1000 per cent. on the capital invested. The production of the tree will prove highly advantageous, and help us onward; yet the "main chance" should be constantly in view, viz: to make silk, and by so doing, advance our own and our country's fortunes. Let this be the ultimate aim of all our exertions and labors. Who can calculate the riches and comforts that will spread over our broad republic, when, instead of buying silk and silk fabrics of other countries, we shall not only supply ourselves but export many millions of the article. We are as confident that silk will become one of our staple productions as we are that the sun will rise and shine a few weeks longer; because our soil and climate, and the taste and genius of our people are completely adapted to it. Long have we labored in the cause, and have had many obstacles to encounter, but they have passed away, one after another. Many persons who put on a wise look, attended with a slight action of the visible faculties when we first conversed with them concerning the silk culture, having now become able co-workers in the good undertaking, and should this branch of industry take root in our soil, we shall console ourselves with the agreeable reflection that we have freely aided the enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Great Auction Sale of the Chinese *Morus Multicaulis*.—An astonishing sale of this tree, there has been another great success in the auction prices obtained for this valuable tree. It is stated, as it now appears, to be the source of immense national wealth, and to render foreign nations tributary to us for the article of raw silk, to an amount far exceeding our exports of the manufactured article. The sale yesterday took place at Knickerbocker's auction room. The throng of purchasers was very great. Competition seemed to be awakened by the great diminution in the stock now remaining for sale, and with the near approach of the planting season, and the prices throughout were full advanced 25 per cent. over all previous sales. The large specimens from sold at \$9 each, and some smaller ones sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per tree, and the smaller ones sold at \$1.20 down to about 40 to 60 cts. *Boston Herald*, 13 to 16 cents each, in parcels of 2 to 4,000, and the entire stock, consisting of about 15,000 trees, good, bad and indifferent, and many of them very much injured during the voyage of importation, found willing and enthusiastic purchasers. — *N. Y. Ec. Star*.

Death of Mr. Niles.—We announce with sincere regret, the death of Hezekiah Niles, late of this city, who departed this life yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, at Wilmington, where he has resided for some time past in a most feeble state of health. As the editor and proprietor of *Niles' Register*, the deceased entitled himself to the gratitude of his countrymen in furnishing the best record of extant of passing events of national or local importance. The success of the *American Statesman*, can perhaps, be attributed to no individual in a greater degree than to Hezekiah Niles. — *Baltimore American*.

Destructive Fire at Hudson.—The extensive establishment at Hudson, belonging to Messrs. Barnard, Curtis & Co., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning—estimated loss, \$26,000. The fire commenced in a frame building fifty feet from the factory and was no doubt the work of an incendiary. — *Halt's News Book*.

Another, and more destructive.—We learn that a most destructive fire occurred at Hudson on Saturday night; no less than the entire loss of the Hudson Whaling Company's warehouses, sperm-candle manufactory, with all their contents and apparatus. The ship *Manfred* had just arrived, and had discharged her cargo of oil, partly in the warehouses and partly on the pier. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Insurance \$40,000. Sperm oil is said to have covered the surface of the Hudson as far down as Catskill.

On the same evening, a large quantity of pressed hay was also destroyed by fire, in the vicinity, though not near the Whaling Company's buildings. We are not informed of the names of the owners, or the amount of the loss.

Almost simultaneously, a new barn at Athens, opposite Hudson, was consumed by fire. All supposed to be the work of incendiaries. — *Albany Argus*.

Death of Gen. Ripley.—The Clinton *Louisianian* announces the death of Gen. Ebenezer W. Ripley, at his residence in that parish, on the 2d inst. He had been drooping for many months. Gen. Ripley was a very active and efficient officer on the Northern frontier during the last war, and at the time of his death was a member of Congress. Owing to his health, however, he did not occupy his seat in Congress. He was also a member of the preceding (24th) Congress.

Beaufort Harbour.—A Correspondent at Beaufort informs us that the U. S. Steamship, *Engineer*, arrived there on the 18th, and that the survey of the harbor had since been in progress.

THE N. C. ARSENAL.

The fears of hostility to this work by the powers that be, seem to be verified. Orders, we learn, have been received from Washington to suspend a portion of the work, and to discharge part of the workmen, in compliance with which, about forty of the workmen and laborers were dismissed on Monday last, and others will have to follow. It is said that out of the appropriation of 150,000 for the Arsenal, Congress not having specified the amount for each, only 20,000 have been assigned to this work by the Department, the remaining \$130,000 being applied to the two other arsenals, in Missouri and Arkansas. Or perhaps Charleston is to have a share. However this may be, Congress after great deliberation, determined that an Arsenal of Construction, of the largest class, should be located in North Carolina, because of the Central position, and of its contiguity to abundance of timber of the very best kind for public purposes, to coal and iron, and all these advantages combined with water navigation and a cheap and healthy country. We trust it is not to be permitted to the Executive to set aside a positive law of Congress, but that at the next session, Congress will make a definite appropriation for prosecuting this work, so that the funds designed for it may not be subtracted for the use of either Missouri or Charleston. *Fayetteville Observer*.

From Halifax.—We have received Halifax papers to the 24 inst. The provincial Legislature was still in session. Mr. Stewart had introduced a resolution in the Legislative Council deprecating Lord Durham's plan for the union of the colonies, and the abolition of the Legislative Councils. This proposition was debated at length. Mr. Stewart maintained that the union proposed, would, if carried into effect, plunge that province in the vortex of Canadian politics, and in all probability, have a tendency to separate the provinces from the mother country.

Sir John Harvey's general order, announcing the arrangement by which the military force of Maine is to be withdrawn from the disputed territory, and giving permission to the militia and volunteer forces of the province to return to their homes, is published in the *Halifax Times*. — *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Mr. Calhoun.—The *Boston Commercial Gazette*, says: "The news from the South induces us to believe that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, will be if he has not already been, appointed Special Minister to England. A better appointment than this could not, in our humble judgment, well be made, but we should ourselves, on some occasions, prefer Mr. Webster. Mr. Calhoun is one of the most accomplished statesmen in the Union. He was the leader of the war party in Congress in 1812, 13 and 14—a cool headed, sagacious, determined man, and one who loves his country and her republican institutions with the heart of a patriot. He will do honor to us abroad and defend with signal ability, in every emergency, the interests of Maine, as well as those of the whole country. The Northeastern Boundary Question could not be entrusted to abler hands. If Mr. Webster does not receive the appointment, we hope Mr. Calhoun may."

Fire at Constantinople.—A dreadful conflagration has destroyed the Vizier's palace, called the Sublime Porte, and which included the different ministerial and administration offices. The catastrophe occurred at an early hour on the 21st January, and in a few hours the palace was burnt to the ground. The greater part of the archives, which were deposited in the subterranean apartments, were saved, but almost all the papers remaining in the offices were destroyed. The loss occasioned by the disaster is estimated at nearly 20,000,000 of piastres. When the flames were first perceived, the Pacha and all the authorities of the capital proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and exerted themselves with the utmost activity and zeal, especially the Captain Pacha. The tower or prison of the Sublime Porte was opened before the flames reached it, and all the prisoners were set at liberty.

Among the number was a notorious robber lately arrested, and several Ionians belonging to the same band. Several of these individuals, instead of profiting by the opportunity, applied to the authorities to be again confined, but it was supposed that most of them afterwards changed their minds and decided upon quitting the country. The officers of the Sublime Porte has been provisionally transferred to the palace of the Seraskier. This is the third or fourth accident of the kind that has happened within fifty years. The last fire took place in 1827, and the new palace was re-constructed in 1829. A coffer containing 60 jewels of great value, had been lost during the fire, and the Government had required all the Ambassadors to have the luggage of every traveller examined before leaving the city, in the hope of finding it.

The health office report for the city of Philadelphia, for the year 1833, states that there were during that period 7,780 births, and 5,492 deaths. Of the births 3,982 were males, and 3,798 females—of the deaths 2,969 were males, and 2,493 females.

Neel Sale.—A gentleman of Buffalo has just sold his real estate there for \$430,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of one dollar an hour. According to these terms, the purchaser will have 14 years, 34 days and 20 hours to pay in, at the rate of \$8,760 per annum.

Islands of Ice.—Captain Pell, of the *Havro* packet *Ulica*, arrived at New-York, reports that on the 21st March, in lat. 44, 45, long. 45, he fell in with large quantities of ice, in fields and bergs, the former in great extent and the latter of monstrous dimensions. He ran Southward 90 miles and Westward 100 miles through these fields and islands of ice, some of the latter being from one to two hundred feet in height.

Adam Eskfield, who was appointed by Washington, chief owner of the United States Mint, and continued in office by each successive President has resigned his situation.

A gentleman mentioned to us yesterday a fact illustrative of the magnitude of mercantile operations in this city the present spring. A merchant in Market street informed him that the purchases for the South and West were so heavy that packing boxes could not be had in sufficient quantities to bear supply the demand, and that engagements were made for some weeks ahead! He added, as a remarkable fact, that single mechanics did a business in this line amounting in some instances, to fifteen, twenty, and even thirty, thousand dollars in the year! That the "hooping" of boxes alone afforded constant and profitable employment to numerous industrious men, and that large sums were made in this branch of the box business!

We confess our astonishment was not a little excited at the detail of these facts, so remarkable to

us; as they will no doubt be to thousands of others. We were aware that an unprecedentedly large business was done in the dry goods line this Spring—but we were not fully apprised of the extent until informed by those who have the means of knowing.—*Evening Star*.

From the National Gazette.
HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

In the following account of a massacre of the crew and passengers of a Turkish vessel, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, of North Carolina, with their three daughters, are given as among the victims. This melancholy fact deserves to be particularly pointed out, lest the notice of their fate, under a general head of intelligence, should not meet, promptly, the eyes of their friends at the South. Another circumstance connected with the massacre we cannot omit iterating with a comment. We mean the splendid heroism exhibited by the Governor of Samos in bringing the pirates to justice. At the keenest peril of his life he headed a detachment of troops, entered their cabin and a discharge of musketry, and sustained a fierce conflict. Such a display of bravery and official chivalry, made too, in violation of American Law, dishonored and murdered in cold blood, certainly deserves some admiring recognition beyond the formal gratitude of our Consul in Greece. The Legislature of the State to which the victims belonged should pass a vote of thanks to the Governor of Samos, with a sword suitably inscribed. The act would do the State honor abroad, and be of advantage in assisting to extirpate the proverbial piracy of the Archipelago, in thus conferring a mark of distinction bearing all the "emblem of distance."

ATHENS, JAN. 7.
On the 10th of November last, the Turkish Schooner, *Cherhaj Schergf* (The Prophet's Mantle), anchored in the bay of Patras, its crew consisting of Capt. Said, of Vouris, and nine others. The vessel carried, besides, eight passengers, a German antiquary, M. HUNDENBURG, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, of Carolina, with their three daughters, and two young Turks, *Abdallah* and *Hussein*, twin sons of the Aga of Kars. The cargo consisted of Cashmere shawls, Oriental trinkets, Circassian embroidery, and other valuable articles. On the evening of the 12th, the crew and passengers returned on board, and on the 13th at dawn the vessel was to sail. The *Patras* fishermen perceived, by the schooner's lights, that she was sailing, though they did not hear the customary signal gun fire.

Some hours after, when the sun was above the horizon, a few fishermen, spreading their nets on the shore, descried a man struggling amidst the waves. Two of them rowed to his assistance, and arrived in time to save him. He was a youth dressed in the Turkish costume. His condition was horrible: he was fainting, and the blood was gushing from a large recent wound in his head. He was conveyed speechless, to a cabin, where every attention was paid him. The fishermen conjecturing that other persons might have been wrecked, proceeded with their boats in various directions. They shortly espied the carcass of a vessel, which was soon thrown on the coast. It was the *Cherhaj Schergf*. The scene she presented was horrible: on the deck which was streaming with blood, lay the atrociously mangled corpses of the captain and 11 other persons.

Below, in one of the cabins, were extended the lifeless bodies of Mrs. Davidson and her three daughters; the state of their corpses revealed that the most infernal violence had preceded their dreadful wounds. The ship's masts and oars had been demolished by axes, and her whole cargo had been plundered. The occurrence was forthwith reported to the Governor of Patras, and his poor youth saved by the fishermen was carried on hospital. Every attempt at discovering the perpetrators of this atrocious carnage was at first fruitless. All that was ascertained was, that on the evening before the schooner was to have sailed, a brig, which appeared to be from the Island of Samos, had been seen in the Bay of Patras. Two days after, the crew were found on the shore. At length, the young *Abdallah* whom the fishermen had saved, recovered enough to declare the following: The schooner had scarcely left the Bay of Patras—the sea was calm, the passengers and a part of the crew had retired to the cabin—when a fearful tumult was suddenly heard.

Fifteen ruffians, armed with daggers and yataghans, had boarded the vessel, and before any resistance could be attempted, massacred or threw overboard every soul on deck. *Abdallah* had beheld the death of his brother, and he was making a desperate defence, when the cut of a yataghan cut him into the sea. *Abdallah* added, that on the day he arrived at Patras, he had been with his brother and the captain into the coffee-house, and that he thought he had seen there two men whom he had since seen again on the awful night of the 12th of November. The youth further stated, that the captain had a long talk before the two men of the richness of his cargo, and that on the next day, on the owner of the coffee-house being asked who those strangers were, he had replied that they were old soldiers of Hydra, living quietly at their homes. The coffee-house keeper was then questioned. At first he denied all, but subsequently avowed that the two men had conversed with *Abdallah* and the captain, adding that he knew nothing of what they might have done.

Notwithstanding this declaration, he was imprisoned, when his wife, alarmed at the consequences which her husband's concealment might entail, disclosed the fact that the two suspicious individuals were George Dismadi and Alexander Gloukos, two of the most formidable pirates of Samos, and that their stronghold was near the Cavern of Philoctetes. The woman protested her husband was guiltless, and that his only relations with them were those of a friendship formed while serving together in the Greek insurrection. Upon these circumstances being communicated to the Governor of Samos, he hastened with 300 infantry and 60 horse to the Cavern of Philoctetes, which he caused to be surrounded. He in person, with fifty picked men, entered the den. Scarcely had he entered its dark vaults, when he had to sustain a discharge of musketry. After a sanguinary struggle, which obscurity rendered still more horrible, the fire of the pirate band was silenced. Fifteen of them had been slain, one only captured, and the remainder had escaped by an aperture which, the Governor not having detected, had not been watched and guarded. Young *Abdallah* on being confronted with the prisoner, identified him as one of the men he had met at Patras. After much hesitation, the coffee-house keeper avowed that the villain was no other than Alexander Gloukos, the lieutenant of the brig commanded by George Dismadi.

An English manufacturer, residing near Turin, is said to have invented a new silk mill, the mechanism of which is so extremely simple that it may be worked by children only ten years old, and yet produces three times the quantity of twist made by the old mills in the same period, and of a much superior quality. — *Gal. Messenger*.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN
SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1833.

"Observer," No. 3, shall appear in our next.

CHEROKEE COMMISSIONERS.

A few days ago, we had the pleasure of falling in company with *Maj. John C. Mullay*, Secretary of the Cherokee Board of Commissioners; he was on his way to Washington City with his books and papers for the purpose of settling up the business of the Commission.

It will be recollected that this Board was appointed under the Cherokee Treaty of 1835—'36, to value the property of the Indians and settle with them previous to their removal to the West. The Board consisted of Messrs. *Kennedy*, of Tennessee, *Wilson*, of N. C., and *Liddell*, of Ga., with *Maj. Mullay* of Tenn., as Secretary. The duties of the Board were very arduous and their labors immense; but, to their great credit, they have accomplished the whole business, and sent on their Secretary to make a final settlement.

Maj. Mullay was so good as to permit us to have a cursory view of the books, and from this inspection, we could not but notice the neatness, fidelity, and accuracy with which he had performed his part of the duty. We obtained from them the following statement, which will, doubtless, be interesting to our citizens, particularly to those in the upper Counties. We believe it is correct to a cent:

A statement of the amounts allowed, and paid under the Provisions of the Treaty between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, of 1835—'36.

Amount allowed for valuations, appraisals, claims against the Nation for legal services, &c., reservations to the Territory, ceded by the Treaty of 1819, and upon the Territory ceded in 1835—'36, in all, \$2,340,041 10	
Of the above amount there was paid, East of the Mississippi, in advances to the Indians, and in the payment of debts against them, 1,469,140 10	
Sent West, in May and November, 1837, and April, 1838, 214,383 03	
Making, 1,674,523 23	
Leaving a balance due to individuals of the Cherokee Nation, of, 674,517 92	

The *Wilmington Advertiser* of the 13th inst., states upon the authority of a letter received in that town, dated Newbern, April 8th, that there had been a severe blow on the coast, and that several vessels were ashore. Among the number, were two from New York to Wilmington, one in ballast and the other laden with Dry Goods,—names unknown.

The New York City Election.—The result is not known. Up to the morning of the third day, the Courier & Engr. states, that 30,336 votes had been taken, being 516 less than the vote during the same days last Spring.

Several battles had been fought, but the consequences were not very fatal.

The contest was warm and animating, and intense local excitement prevailed throughout the city.

The Brooklyn Charter Election.—The Charter Election in Brooklyn, (N. Y.), has resulted in the triumph of the Whigs. Out of 15 Aldermen, 12 are Whigs, and 3 Van Buren. The Supervisors, eight in number, all elected by an average majority of 30 votes.

Mr. Woodbury.—A correspondent suggests, in place of sending Mr. Woodbury Special Minister to England, that he be sent to the "Red Sea." As to ourselves we have no particular choice in the matter,—so that we get rid of him as Secretary of the Treasury, we care not much where he is sent,—whether to the Red, or to the Black Sea—or to any where else,—and we have no doubt Mr. Van Buren and the Democrats themselves, will also be well satisfied.

Mr. Van Buren's visit to the South.—We see a correspondence which has taken place between a company of gentlemen of Warren County, and Mr. Van Buren, that he has deferred his visit to the South for the present. He had contemplated a tour through the South and West, but the press of business at the Seat of Government compels him to put it off.

Davis Superior Court.—The Superior Court of Davis County is this week in Session, Judge Nash presiding. The Docket is said to be a large one for so small a County, and it is supposed that the business will occupy the Court until Friday evening, or perhaps until Saturday. There is no important case on the State docket. The Court is held in the new Court-house, which, however, is not yet entirely finished.

Virginia Elections.—The general elections in Virginia, take place on the 3d week in May. A most animated contest is now going on between the two parties. Mr. Rives cuts quite a figure in the contest, and we suppose he takes much interest in it, inasmuch as his political fate hangs on the result. Both parties appear sanguine of success. Judging from all that we see, it appears to us that the result is extremely doubtful.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS: I take the liberty of informing the public through the medium of your paper, that the *Salisbury Race Track* is undergoing a thorough repair, and will be in full order in time for the coming Spring Races, and that there are six or eight fine young horses in training here, and more in the surrounding counties, designed to run on this course.

Gentlemen better versed in matters of this sort than

myself, say that the prospect for this sport was never more inviting than at this time.

The *Rail Races* were postponed until Spring, and as a matter of course, many of our *Backs* and *Lovers* in the country were disappointed, but I assure them as well as others interested, that there will be "no mistake" in the matter this time, as they will positively take place as advertised in May.

A CITIZEN.

The following communication on Spring, we learn is one of the first efforts of a young lady of this place. The subject is interesting, particularly at this season of the year. We used say nothing of its merits, they speak for themselves. To the admirers of nature, and the lovers of Spring, we commend its perusal. We hope often to hear from our fair correspondent:

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

"Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, stir
The trembling leaves, the universal Pan,
Kilt with the Graces, and the hours in dance,
Led on the eternal Spring." — *Paradise Lost*, l. 4.

Spring may, with proud consciousness of superiority, lay claim to the title of being the most delightful season of the year. It has two grand pre-requisites to make good this claim, viz: youth and novelty. These two qualities have peculiar charms, and the mind is irresistibly led to admire, and dwell with placid satisfaction on their particular merits. In this delightful season of the year, all nature seems to burst into new life, and animated with new desires,—influenced by the genial rays of the returning sun. The inanimate creation puts on its gayest apparel, and vegetation is arrayed in its gayest livery:—

"Sweet fields stand dressed in living green,"
and their beautiful appearance invites to recreation and pleasure; the tall Oak, the pride of our woodland, rears forth its towering top towards heaven, apparently conscious of standing majestically pre-eminent; while the shrubs and underwood contend for excellence in the goodness of their foliage; the enamelled meadows are bespangled with many a gay flower, and the towering South-West wind blows its propitious gales, and causes the swelling buds to expand, and display their lovely beauties:—We may with propriety say, that "Spring is in all his glory he was not arrayed like one of these."

The feathered race seems animated with the spirit of giving and receiving pleasure; they have no toil, labour to undergo, neither have they any care but that of their young brood, over which they seem to watch with a pleasing anxiety. With what tender solicitude they attend to the wants of their young, and how assiduously do they provide for their safety!

Even we ourselves, enjoy, in a very high degree, the beneficent effects of Spring, and feel its vivifying power both in body and mind: our systems braced up with the effects of the preceding winter, relax into a pleasing languor; under the returning warmth, every member of nature becomes more expressive; a peculiar brilliancy diffuses itself over the whole countenance; the powers of the mind become more energetic, particularly those of the softer kind, but perhaps not so capable of profound thought as in the depth of winter; and the events which happen at this season, are remembered with pleasure, leaving a placid serenity on the memory, like the music of coral and pleasing to the ear.

With the season of the year which now closes all nature in loveliness, I have always associated the idea of innocence and purity. It may be compared with the age of infancy, when the face is tinged with the smiles of hope, and the spirits are calm and untroubled by the cares of age, and unclouded by the gloom of disappointment. Poets have generally agreed in calling this the season of love; the creation seems to enjoy universal renovation, and the storms of winter change to soothing breezes. If there be any time when we are more than usually susceptible of this god-like attribute, it must be at such a time, when our hearts sympathize in all the pleasure of pastoral virtue and unblemished simplicity. But the Spring is like youth, which quickly passes away, and is succeeded by the short summer of life; and what we listen to the uncertainty of hope, and luxuriate in the unalloyed joys of the present hour, how often do those hopes prove to be false, and present enjoyment, degenerates into pain and disgust.

MALYINA.

In our last paper we published the following communication, but owing to a mistake by the Postman, who, in altering the *Form* to give place for another matter, inadvertently placed a part of it in another column, after the proof had been corrected. The error was not discovered until the most of the papers were struck off. To correct the error, and believing the *Rail Road* Route pointed out by the writer, to be of a highly important character, we again insert it in this week's paper.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

NO. II.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS: In my first communication I inadvertently committed a very considerable error, by placing a single word. I stated that the County of Davis contained 17 square miles, when I ought to have said 17 miles square. There is a great difference between 17 square miles and 17 miles square. With the correction, I will now proceed to finish my observations in Davis County.

In addition to the Water Powers described in my former communication, I may add the following:—*Dr. Wm. F. Kelly's*, on Bear Creek; *John Venable's*, on Joseph Hall's, on the South-Yadkin; *John Lant's*, on Dutchman Creek; *Joseph Haines'*, at Fulton; *George Shook* and *Nathan Chaffin's*, on smaller streams.

Two or three of the above are most excellent power. At the junction of the South-Yadkin with the main stream, is a beautiful elevation of ground, where the town of *Clinton* was located; but unlike *Petersburg*, *Baltimore*, no monument is left to point where it stood. The town has disappeared and the cotton gin and the corn-stalk wave over its departed glory.

But I forbear of advertising to the times that tremble's purges, and exhibited, so forcibly, the fall of "the good days." I trust, however, that those folks must, and that better times await road north Carolina; when wisdom and experience will guide her future efforts in the plans of Internal Improvement; when the East and the West, forgetting sectional feelings and selfish considerations, will unite in the *Rail Road*, which the productions of each may be exchanged mutually and profitably for the other.

It is time that the old North States should begin to estimate the value of *Rail-Roads* and the facilities which they offer. The time was when the people doubt of the policy, but that day is past. The enlightened states of the State has dispelled the cloud that hung over the question, and adopted the policy. The Congress of the bill is in motion, and we are persuaded that the Congress of the State will never suffer it to stop, until the object be accomplished.

The question that is not so much on the expediency of the measure, as where shall we commence? The plan of the measure, as recommended by the Convention and sanctioned by the Legislature, shall we carry it out effect first? Which will most redound to the prosperity, wealth, and happiness of the people! The answer is ready—I think it is the *Yadkin* and *Cape Fear* *Road*. This is the link in the great chain of Internal Improvement which is to connect the resources of the West with the East. Then why should the people hesitate? Why not act at once!

It is true the postillionism may halt, the times may