

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, August 4.
DONATION OF FOOD FROM THE U. STATES.

On the 20th ult. the following interesting debate took place:

Mr. Brotherton moved an address to her Majesty "that she will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, acknowledging the donations in food and money of the legislature and citizens of the United States of America for the relief of the famine in Ireland." The hon. gentleman then referred to the great amount of misery and destitution which had been experienced in Ireland, and to the very large contributions raised in America for the relief of that country, one committee having raised a sum not less than £109,000, and another of £60,000. The expedition with which these large contributions were converted into food and transmitted to Ireland, was also matter of surprise as well as gratitude. The hon. gentleman having read extracts from several letters received from various parts of the United States, to show the promptitude with which the humane exertions of the American people were conducted, proceeded to observe, that after the manifestation of such kindly feelings on their part, we could do no less than give expression to the gratitude which we felt. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the conduct of America, in this respect, as of great importance, seeing it tended to confirm those friendly relations that existed between the two countries, and would aid in laying the foundations of lasting peace. These reasons justified him in moving that this address be presented to her Majesty, simply with the view of eliciting the strong expressions of national gratitude which he was certain was felt in every part of her Majesty's dominions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Brown concurred in what had been said by the hon. gentleman with regard to the effect upon the amicable relations of the two countries which the recent conduct of America was calculated to produce. It was not merely the amount of their contributions, but the promptness with which vessels were placed at the disposal of the contributors for the transmission of grain to Ireland, and the kindness and hospitality which were shown to those who went from this country to procure provisions, that demanded their gratitude and esteem. (Hear, hear.) There was one feature in the transaction deserving of particular notice, namely, that part of the donations came from our brethren in the west.

Lord Palmerston—I have very great pleasure in acquiescing in and supporting the motion of my hon. friend. The only regret I can feel on the occasion is, that although the despatch for which he has moved expresses in strong terms the feelings of her Majesty's Government and the feelings which we believe animate the whole of the British nation, still I am sensible that no terms which could have been employed by me could adequately convey the feelings of thankfulness and admiration which the conduct of our brethren in the U. States must have excited amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects. As my hon. friend has stated, not only was the supply sent large, liberal, and generous in amount but in the manner in which it was sent, the promptitude with which it was forwarded, and the strong feeling of interest which was expressed on the part of all those who had contributed to that supply, were more almost than could possibly be expected on the part of persons who, however united to us in origin and bound to us by every tie of language and religion, of manners and habits, still, being separated by a mighty expanse of ocean, could not be animated perhaps by the same extent of sympathy by which our brethren in the United States have been so honourably distinguished. I agree with my hon. friend that transactions of this nature are calculated to cement in the strongest manner those ties which ought to unite kindred nations, and it is this circumstance which ought not to be lost sight of—that while on the one hand acts of generosity such as these bind and rivet the affections of those upon whom they have been conferred, on the other hand they tend, by the very exercise which accompanies them of good and kindly feelings, to increase the affection of those by whom they are done towards those who have been the objects of those generous acts. And therefore, Sir, both in regard to the feelings which those actions proclaim in America, I am happy to think that, whatever may have been the sufferings and calamities which gave rise to these acts, at all events they will so far have been attended with happy results, that they have afforded to our brethren in the U. States an opportunity of doing that which will never be forgotten by the people of this country, and, I hope, for a long time, will increase the good feeling of the people of the United States towards their brethren in this country. (Cheers.)

Lord Morpeth said, as he had had very peculiar opportunities of noticing the warmth of feeling which existed in every part of the Union towards the inhabitants of this, which they called "the old" country, he could not help declaring his participation in the feelings of satisfaction and thankfulness expressed by the hon. member and by his noble friend. It was impossible to overrate the strength of those feelings, evinced by the warmth of sympathy which had been called forth in America, and by the liberal and substantial tokens which had accompanied it, and which, he trusted, would be considered to be amply acknowledged by the despatch of his noble friend. But he was not sorry that, before Parliament rose, feelings such as those expressed by the hon. members, had found a vent within the walls of that House. He had received letters recently from New-York, describing the measures

taken there for securing the health and comfort of the destitute emigrants from this country, and at Boston an Island had been set apart for, and appropriated to hospitals. He believed that the same kindly spirit prevailed all over the Union, from Maine to New Orleans, and although occasionally causes of soreness and subjects of altercation would unavoidably arise between the two countries, as between other nations, the touchstone of calamity was only wanting to call forth at all times whatever was most generous and kind in our nature. He bore with pleasure his testimony to the value of those feelings which the calamities of Ireland had elicited in America. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—A curious fact transpired at the Glasgow election. Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade, one of the candidates, stated that at the time our ambassador at Washington, the Hon. Mr. Packenham, refused to negotiate on the 49th parallel of north latitude as the basis of a treaty, and when by that refusal the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and America became really imminent, Mr. Daniel Webster, formerly Secretary of State to the American Government, wrote a letter to Mr. McGregor, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. Packenham's conduct, which, if persisted in and adopted at home, would, to a certainty, embroil the two countries, and suggested an equitable compromise, taking the 49th parallel as the basis of an adjustment. Mr. McGregor sent the letter to Lord John Russell, who gave Mr. McGregor permission to intimate to Earl Aberdeen that he, Lord John Russell, quite agreed with Mr. Webster. This expressed opinion of a Statesman in opposition doubtless relieved Earl Aberdeen of any apprehension of censure from that quarter; but Mr. McGregor claims for himself and Lord John Russell the merit of having hereby contributed essentially to preserve the peace of the world.

THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—After a previous but partly unsuccessful experiment, the preparatory operations being completed, on Thursday, the 29th ult., a second attempt was made to raise this mighty vessel. At nine o'clock the ship began to move, as was apparent to those on board by the grinding of the chains over the rollers as the boxes descended. At half-past nine, she had risen exactly a foot, when the tide only had risen 10 feet. It was expected by Captain Claxton and Mr. Bremner that she would rise with and equal to the tide, as she was nearly tight. The result after a consultation, was an order to cease pumping. At forty-five minutes past nine, she had risen half a foot more, and Captain Claxton ordered the valves to be opened, to let water into the ship. At ten, she was up two feet, and the tide has risen to twelve feet. More means were ordered to be put in practice to let more water in, some of the wedges having floated up. At half-past ten she appeared to stop rising. The tide, however, still rose. At forty-five minutes past ten, she remained stationary, at a rise of two-and-a-half feet, and orders were given to shut the valves and let no more water in. After twelve the tide turned, and by one, had fallen two feet, during which process some awful crashes took place, as the boxes were pulled open. When at her highest, a large quantity of stones, previously prepared, and ready on deck, were shot under her, being dropped on shoots ingeniously contrived. Several boats were hired by Captain Claxton, who went on shore with a strong body of labourers, and speedily returned with loads of stones, which were discharged under the outside bilge.

We have since received a statement that the vessel was sufficiently raised to leave the keel completely visible, and that workmen were busily engaged in repairing the bottom, the vessel being suspended in the air by means of the lever, the wedge, the screw, and the large boxes of sand. Great hopes are entertained that she will be immediately got off.

Immensity of the Universe.—The following is abridged from a report furnished to a Paris Institute by M. Arago. It shows, in a brief space, the wonderful immensity of the Universe:

In the northern hemisphere, 3,400 stars are visible to the naked eye. The number of stars of the 2d magnitude are triple those of the 3d, and so on to the 14th magnitude, which the most powerful instrument renders visible.

The number of stars of the 1st magnitude, is 18, and of the 14th, 29 millions, and if we add to these the 12th and 13th magnitudes, it makes 43 millions of stars. Herschel, in the knee of Orion, a band 15 degrees long, 2 degrees wide, counted 50,000 stars, and as that band is only the 376th part of the heavens, so the entire surface contains 68,655,000 visible stars; there must be above 148,572,200 stars; and our sun is only one of them; the mass of our earth is but the 355th million part of that of our sun, and we are but an atom in relation to our earth.

Stars of the 1st magnitude in both hemispheres are 18, the 6th order were the last visible to the ancients by the naked eye; in our day it is the 7th.

There are stars whose distance is 900 times greater than those visible to the naked eye. Light, with the velocity of 77,000 leagues a second, takes three years to reach us from the nearest stars, 900 times more remote, so their light does not reach us until after 2,700 years.

The number of stars visible by means of a telescope of 20 feet focal distance, may be more than 300 millions.

A Vicious Horse.—Our readers will recollect the horrible circumstance near Binghampton, last Spring, of a man being torn to pieces by a vicious horse. This same animal is now owned by Mr. Thomas Cafferty, in the East tacked and came very near killing a boy, 14 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Cafferty. While leading him through the gateway, the horse suddenly seized the boy's arm while he plied his fore feet with fearful vigor. After

about fifteen minutes, the boy succeeded in loosening himself from the gripe of the horse, and crawled through a fence out of his reach. Thence he went into the house and alarmed the family. Mr. Cafferty immediately repaired to the pasture to secure the horse; and while attempting to bridle him was himself attacked by the infuriated animal.

In endeavoring to escape Mr. Cafferty fell, and the horse plunged over him carrying this hat with him, which he stamped into the ground with prodigious violence. By this time Mr. C. had re-gained his feet the horse turned and again plunged at him; but by that time several of the family and others had reached the spot and Mr. C. was rescued from imminent danger.

The boy is badly injured, his arm being mashed to a jelly, and his body much bruised by the knees and feet of the horse. It is hoped, however, that his arm will be saved.

Why is this horse suffered to live? Surely the owner will not suffer the lives of himself and family again to be put in jeopardy, through unwillingness to loose the value of the animal. He has already killed one man, and came near killing two more. The public safety requires that he should be killed.—Osage Observer.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DEPRAVITY.

About 10 days ago, after the Southern train passed Warsaw, Mr. Owen Fillyaw, of that place, found on the piazza of his store, a boy, a stranger, laying with a scorching fever. He was too sick to give any satisfactory answer to inquiries—he told his name, (John Gory), but where he was from, or where he would be could not or would not tell.

Mr. Fillyaw sent the boy to Mr. Best's Hotel, and became responsible for all expenses.—On Sunday week he was better of the fever; said he was from New York; that his mother died some two years ago, and that his father died to Wilmington, and about one year since he died also. He said he had been with Mr. Jonas Russ, for the last three months, who resides about 40 miles from Wilmington, on the Cape Fear.

Gory subsequently became worse, and Mr. Fillyaw took him to his own house, and by administering the proper remedies the fever was broken.

On Thursday last Mr. Fillyaw's family left home on a visit and did not return until Friday evening. They left Gory at the house, and on the evening of their return he was missing. He was seen to take the train going North and had with him considerable money. Mr. Fillyaw in a letter to the Editor says: "We found that every trunk under lock was broken open and \$850 stolen from one of them, a \$5 gold piece, 10 \$2 50, and \$1 in silver, which is all that we have missed up to this time, except the pocket book which contained the money."

This notice is given to put the public on their guard: Gory appears to be about 15 years old; well grown for that age; had on a palmetto hat, linen drilled box coat, and striped cotton drilled pantaloons—a heavy head of hair, and his mouth much broken out from the effects of fever.—Wilmington Commercial.

Who cannot be Rich.—A Polish woman, who has a stall in the Franklin Market found, herself about five years ago, a widow with four young children, and an estate of just one dollar and fifty cents in money. She did not, however, turn her steps towards the Alms-house, nor spend her time in begging from door to door. Though embarrassed by a very poor knowledge of our language, she immediately invested her capital in some articles that she could sell, and commenced operations, employing the children as she could for her assistance. For a year or two past she had a market stall. A few months ago she learned that the owner of a good farm of seventy-five acres in one of the central counties of the State, was very desirous to sell his farm for money. She examined the farm, found a good house, barn, &c., and fifty acres under cultivation. Her twelve shillings had grown to twelve hundred dollars, all safe in the Savings Bank, and she offered it for the farm, and it was accepted,—for it was all in cash. The Polish widow now has her country estate, where she has been spending some months; though, unwilling to retire as yet, she has returned and resumed her stall. What a fine provision for herself and family she has secured by five years of determined effort.

[N. Y. Journal Com.]

The United States was launched, (the steamer of that name, not the country,) yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in the presence of perhaps the largest concourse of spectators that ever attended upon such an occasion. Every thing was satisfactory—the noble vessel glided into the water and floated lightly upon its surface, like something distinct with life. Some hearty cheering greeted this beauty's first performance in her destined element. Messrs. Marey, Walker, Bonck, and other distinguished persons were present, and evinced the liveliest interest in the occasion. The United States as a model is perfect—she is sufficiently sharp for speed and yet she draws but little water considering her vast size, 2000 tons burden. It was a matter of frequently expressed admiration and surprise, among nautical men and ship-builders who were present, that she drew only seven feet eight inches on an even keel. With a full cargo and her engines on board, it is anticipated that she will not draw more than fifteen feet and a half. This will indeed be a triumph of naval architecture.

Remarkable Meteors.—On the 14th of July, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants on several points of Northern Bohemia observed a fire ball, that suddenly appeared in the north-eastern part of the heavens, dragging after it a long flame, and shooting with great rapidity towards the east, leaving behind a long bright stripe which remained in the heavens for nearly half an hour, first in a vertical and then in an horizontal direction. At Branau a black cloud showed itself suddenly in the almost cloudless horizon, which becoming gradually more light; suddenly exploded, with crash not unlike that of a cannon, in halves; and after a second violent crash, it came with a revolving motion, when a dark solid kernel was observed. Soon after, the information came that two meteor stones had fallen in the neighborhood: one damaged a brick house so much as to split into pieces a large beam; the second fell down about half a fathom deep in the ground of a field. The latter weighs 42 lbs. 3 oz., and consists of solid iron. It is worthy of remark, that meteors are not of rare occurrence in Bohemia; one fell down at Elbogen weighing 19 lbs. at Liebeschitz and Ploschowitz, 23 meteor stones; at Strocov, a stone rain, with pieces varying from half to 20 lbs. at Lissa, Zehrac, &c.—Letter from Prague.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

MARKETS.

Salisbury, Sept. 2.—Bacon 9; Lard 9; Coffee 9 a 10; Cotton 8; Corn 25; Flour 4; Feathers 25; Iron 3 a 4; Beeswax 20; Oats 14 a 15; Sugar (brown) 9 a 11; Salt, bushel, 1 00; Sack 3 00; Whiskey 25 a 30; Wheat 70; Cotton Yarn 95 cts.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28.—Bacon 10 a 11; Coffee 8 a 10; Cotton 11; Corn 50 55 a; Flour 5 a 6; Feathers 22 a 30; Peas 50 a 60; Iron, a 5; Oats 30 Sugar (brown) 8 a 10; Salt, bushel 60; Sack, 1 50 a 1 75; Wheat, 90 a Whiskey 28 a 35; Beeswax 30 a 22.

Cheraw, Sept. 31.—Bacon 9 a 10; Coffee 9 a 10; Cotton 11; Corn 50; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Iron 5 a 6; Molasses 40 a 45; Rice 6; Sugar 9 a 11; Salt (sack) 1 62 1/2 a 1 75.

The article in another part of this paper credited to the "Democratic Review," and which "piles it up" on President Polk, about the Mexican war, is copied, as will appear, from the Fayetteville Observer. We have seen the same thing in a number of other papers credited in the same way to the "Democratic Review." We make these remarks for the reason that the Fayetteville Carolinian has made the discovery that the article in question was from "Bronson's Review," and not from the "Democratic Review." It further states that "Bronson was once the editor of the Democratic Review, and is a professed Democrat; but that he is also a religious enthusiast in his new-born zeal for Catholicity," and intimates that his overwrought sympathy for Catholics in Mexico has most likely given rise to these sentiments, and cannot be considered as resulting "from his cool judgment."

However this may be, the writer seems to have been cool, and we commend his article to the attention of our readers.

☞ The time of year is now at hand when we may expect a return of the prevalence of Chills and Fever, &c., in our community. Should sickness come there can be no doubt but that local causes will contribute more or less to increase its amount. There are numerous mud holes, pig mires, filthy yards, and exceedingly foul privies in town, which are sufficient of themselves to produce any amount of sickness, without the aid of the more grave matters of mill-ponds and stagnant pools in the vicinity. These things should be attended to. We do not suppose that Salisbury is more neglectful of subjects likely to affect the health of the community than most villages, yet it is no reason why all necessary precaution should not be taken to preserve it. That it fails to do this however, must be admitted. There are corporation laws, which, if observed, tend to the preservation of health, so far as the removal of some of these local causes are likely to affect it; and we sincerely trust, as it is of so general importance, that those charged with their enforcement will leave no ground of complaint against themselves for neglect of duty in this relation.

ELECTIONS.—Tennessee: The vote for Governor is closer than was expected, the whig candidate's majority possibly not exceeding 100.

Kentucky: It is feared the whigs have lost members from two congressional districts.

Iowa has elected two democratic representatives.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF ROWAN.

Pursuant to notice of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, a meeting of the several School Committees for Rowan county, took place in the Courthouse on Saturday last, for the purpose of consulting together and endeavoring to attain uniformity in the regulations of the several schools. More than one hundred of the gentlemen composing these committees were in attendance, with a good many others who were invited to be present, and to participate in the proceedings.

Present at the interest which was manifested by this meeting, and believing that it will be acceptable to many of our readers, we shall endeavor, from our memoranda made at the time, and particulars since furnished us, to give an account of its proceedings.

JOHN FREALE, Esq., officiated as Chairman, and JOHN H. HARRIS, Esq., as Secretary.

A great many points were stated, and a great many enquiries made of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, (Mr. H. C. JONES), who responded quite readily, and we think to the satisfaction of almost every one present. He explained the duties of the committee men, cleared up the doubts of many, and by strong arguments, and appeals to their patriotism, removed the prejudices of others. Mr. JONES seems to have studied the subject attentively, more so perhaps, than any other gentleman in the County. He appears to have discovered all the difficulties to be encountered, and zealously laboring to overcome them, is determined if the system of public instruction does not go into effect advantageously in Rowan it shall not be his fault. Great praise is also due to the other gentlemen composing the Board for their zeal and sound judgment in the initiatory measures of the system, as also to the Justices of the County Court for the enlightened and independent course pursued by them in aid of the great work.

Although Rowan was (with one other county) the last to accept the boon held out by the Legislature, yet from the present aspect of the business we believe she has lost nothing by it, and that none have ever adopted the system under better auspices of success. Much will depend however, on the energy and discretion of the school committees; and no little on the people who are at last the main source of its hope. There are some disconcerting spirits in every neighborhood, and these will make more noise than ten well disposed men. We advise the friends of the system, to contemplate all such with kind words, if possible; but the agents of the law should not permit

these clamors to drive them from a faithful observance of their well considered plans. Some dissatisfaction must, from the nature of things, exist. Indeed it could not be otherwise, and they who labor most to produce harmony and good feeling, will have the greater satisfaction in the success of the noble cause; and the time will soon come when all shall be pleased and the notes of discontent entirely forgotten.

From the explanations of Mr. Jones and from the various discussions on the occasion we collect the following points under the act of assembly which it be well for all persons concerned to remember:

Any Deed made to a school committee should state some consideration, even if it be a donation—say one dollar;—and it should be made "to A. B. C. D. and E. F. school committee men for School District No. — of Rowan county, and their successors in office."

In transactions of all kinds the committee should be particular to use their corporate name.

All persons may go to school after four years old, even after twenty-one. But in making out a list of children to be returned to the board of Superintendents, only those between the ages of five and twenty-one are to be stated; and the law requires that this list shall contain the NAMES of the children as well as the number.

The importance of a compliance with this part of the business will be understood when it is considered that this list is to furnish the rule by which the money is to be divided amongst the several districts. It is required to prevent fraud and imposition. So important is the observance of this part of the law that we have heard it said no dividend will be made for any district that does not furnish the names of the children to be educated within its bounds. It is so easy, however, to do this, and so just that it should be done, we presume it will scarcely be omitted in any case.

The requirement that teachers should be examined by a board of examiners having been made a cause of complaint in some parts of the County, it was brought up to the attention of the meeting. Mr. JONES said there was a great misapprehension of the part of those who objected to this part of the system: That they seemed to think all applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers, had to go through a sort of ordeal mill to obtain them. Such is not the fact. It is understood that the policy of this Act of Assembly is not to set up any high or unattainable standard of literary qualification, but to secure the system against the possible employment of vicious and ignorant persons. No doubt was expressed but that moral and correct persons, who have been employed heretofore in the community, will be readily accepted by the board of examination. Having been thus explained, every one was perfectly satisfied with this feature of the law, which is certainly important.

Many other points of interest were canvassed, and were mostly for the satisfaction of individuals, and therefore we pass them by. Maj. KERR, Mr. JOHN FREALE, Capt. W. B. WOOD, Mr. L. D. JOHNSON, Rev. Mr. PHIFER, HENRY SCHLEIB, ABRAHAM SCHLEIB, and various other gentlemen took a part in the business, and every thing went off harmoniously.

A Resolution was passed by the meeting appointing the members of the Board of Superintendents a committee to designate the best school books to be used in the Common Schools of Rowan, and recommending that the books thus designated should be adopted in all the schools of the county.

This body not having the power of giving this resolution the force of a law, was limited to the measure of a recommendation. But it was agreed on all hands that the success of the school system in a great degree depends on the general observance of this scheme. For unless the scholars in the larger Districts can be classed, it will be out of the power of one teacher to attend the full number (about 50) which it is estimated will come under his charge. Experience has shown that by being classed such a number will be perfectly manageable, and that children will thus go on much faster.

It is understood that the Committee will make known publicly, in a short time, the books agreed on, and will take pains to put them in the reach of every scholar, at the very lowest prices possible.

We are gratified at the interest which seems to be felt in this great measure, and as those having the responsibility of putting it into operation have thus far shown a most commendable zeal, we are more than gratified at the prospect of success which the measures they have adopted seem to promise.

Examining Board.—We would suggest to the Board of Examination the propriety of appointing a day, or days, on which they will meet applicants for certificates as Teachers in the Common Schools of this County. We learn that there have been several applications recently, but a portion of the Board not being in Town, the applicants had to depart without an examination, and will therefore be put to the trouble of coming again. We learn that this plan is adopted in some of the Counties, and it is evidently advantageous to all concerned.

The Charleston Mercury.—Since the adjournment of the last session of Congress in March last, the Charleston Mercury, a paper which claims to be the exponent of the political opinions of the people of South Carolina, has been directing its efforts, day by day, and week after week, to the agitation of certainly a very important and momentous question to the South, but one, in our opinion, which should be treated by both sections of the Union in the most delicate, yet decided manner. That we of North Carolina are as sound and decidedly Southern on that great question as our brethren of the Palmetto State, we think we can safely say; and that we will, when the pinch comes, act with as much firmness and determination as any of our sister States, we think we can confidently predict. We however, for one, think that the course of the Mercury is not, perhaps, the best calculated to subserve the cause in which it is so ardently, and we have no doubt conscientiously, laboring. If we are not much mistaken, the people of the South are fully awake to the importance of the Slavery question; and we also feel assured that there is but one opinion upon the course which their rights, their honor, and their interests call upon them to pursue whenever the crisis may arrive. We cannot, however, think that the constant agitation of the question, by such papers as the Mercury, will be attended with any good results. It would rather seem to create the impression upon the minds of our adversaries, that we, ourselves, are somewhat doubtful of our position in the Union, and of the proper course for us to pursue, should an attempt be made to invade our rights. Now we believe we speak the sentiments of the people of this State, when we say that whenever the question comes up in such a shape as to call upon them to act, they will do so, and that in

the most unequivocal manner, and that we also speak their sentiments in a dignified manner, and in a manner conforming to the feelings of the people, we calmly, but with firmness, determined to stand by our rights.—[W. J.]

The Journal has been... Let us not be driven... by the folly of... licence, except on... becoming us; and... of the North... the South too well... as an indication... will be the course... When an emergency... found true to... should appear... now, let it not be... to be depended on... tion shall arrive.

Brushing up... this Town, who... appearance, brass... ized body, begin... returning life. We... had the plasterer... their hall, (a large... Court, House) and... dusty, dingy app... bright as a new ed...

A correspondent... new paper printed... who signs himself... from Raleigh, N. C... description of the... says:

"I wish that... verner's House as... but as I desire to... must try to give... scription of what is... This house is situ... from the capital, and... position, being im... staring the beautif... The street in crum... one side of the... perplexing view of... that a house view... vate residences sh... place. The buildi... that it is a most... there are some rep... is hardly comfort... ed at the general d... premises. There... or any thing, to... place. The contr... House and Capitol... that ere long the... move this house fr... ashamed, and whic... with the march of... the many tasty bui...

While speaking... would take occasion... ture of North Carol... ing the Constitution... increased salary to... pay is only \$2,000... utmost economy, to... amount of company... Executive mansion... verner to live upon... nom. In a State su... not be allowed. Va... thy of his hire."

"Behumont," in... his letter, also spe... or black lead mine... leigh, as follows:

"A vein of 'Plumb... monly called black... Raleigh, and covers... in extent, and to a... is owned by Mr. R... intelligent merchant of... of a portion of his in... tleman whose name... supposed to be the la... yet known to the w... adelphia, recently vi... ion that the depth w... contained. Professor... to whom a specimen... "it is a very fine quality... for crayons and p... is peculiarly fine and... The reputation of... confined to North Car... sion to it, in Parke's... in London. The Edit... a gentleman from N. C... mine of black lead has... neighborhood of Raleigh... that State, which prom... ble consequence to the... ca. The mineral occur... and the mine is so ext... to be inexhaustible." (See... Essays, vol. 2, p. 244.)

The proprietors have... curing the lead, and... adelphia and some to New... ped to Philadelphia has... verted into a patent paint... both water and fire proof... it is sold at ten cents per... will pay a profit quite... mining and manufacturing... purchased for comparison... and now it is thought... may be worth several hundred... Indeed there is no compar... may be, for it is inexhaustible... millions of dollars may in... alized from it. The owners... egrived indications of a most... on the part of some New York... have been engaged in import... The fact is, that Mr. Smith... imported so far as to break up... importing it altogether. All that... is for him to put on a force... can send our Northern neighbor... sands of barrels annually. I... a short time the proprietors will... crection of suitable mills for... which will greatly lessen the... article that they are now pur...