

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR  
RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.  
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES,  
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## OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

Woody from the "Richmond Southern" the following notice of the Mineral wealth of our State. An Agent of that paper is travelling in the Western part of North Carolina, and derives his information from personal observation:

I visited the Washington Lead Mine, Lexington, in Davidson County.—This mine was accidentally discovered by picking up some specimens of lead and silver in a small creek near by. In company with Mr. Greenfield, the gentleman Superintendent, (at whose house I was entertained,) I made a visit to the depths of the mine, and was perfectly delighted as I descended my way, candle in hand, through the dark subterranean passages. It is not, that I thought I was getting a little low in the world, but my guide was a man of strong nerve and bold movement, and soon succeeded in infusing into me the same spirit, and before I left I felt as if I were "at home" as I would in the blaze of the summer sun. The great variety of specimens which meet the practised eye, will more than compensate for the trouble of descending these long ladders. (The entire depth of the shaft is two hundred feet) and come back again to life much as if water had penetrated the bowels of the earth, and deeply impressed with the true character of that Almighty Power at whose fiat it was created. The following specimens of minerals are found here, viz: Carbonate of Lead, yielding seventy-five per cent.; Sulphate of Lead, seventy per cent.; Carbonate of Lead, with a mixture of Copper and Silver; Phosphate of Lead; white Carbonate of Lead, needle form; Zinc, in endless profusion; blue Vitrol or Sulphate of Copper; and Sulphur in abundance. I saw here specimens of the phosphate of Lead, for the first time, and it is truly beautiful. It is the only phosphate of America which is yet known to have produced this description of mineral. The Lead of this place contains two hundred ounces of Silver to the ton, and one hundred pennyweights of Gold. This mine, during one year of its existence, with an actual capital of only fifty thousand dollars, actually cleared twenty-five thousand dollars. And Mr. Greenfield told me that during the sinking of one of their shafts, they discovered a pocket of silver ore from which they procured five thousand dollars in a few weeks, and he hopes that there are a few more left of the same sort. This vein is now owned by a company from Philadelphia, who are continuing an engine for pulverizing the ore, which will save the horse-power previously employed, and facilitate the operation, perhaps, four fold.

The next mine which I visited is situated in a Rowan county, fourteen miles from Salisbury, and known as "Gold Hill." This is a very interesting place, not only on account of the gold, but especially so in relation to the population which has been attracted here (you know that gold is a powerful magnet) to procure business. Three years ago, this place contained two or three log huts, and now there is a population of seven hundred souls, and the cry is "still they come." This place originally belonged to two or three individuals, but recently purchases have been made by the operatives, which have increased the number of proprietors, some who lease a privilege of mining, one-seventh of all they make to the proprietor, equal to fourteen per cent.—There are eight different mining interests in this place, all doing well. I understood from Mr. Randolph, (one of the proprietors) that they often averaged fifty per cent. upon their capital, and some had done better. He remarked to me that he had tried merchandising and a variety of other pursuits, but was satisfied that he had got to the right occupation at this mine. It has already yielded about two hundred thousand dollars, and by increasing the power of the engines and the number of operatives, they might extract millions out of the bowels of the earth.

Near Salisbury, in the same county, there is one of the best quarries of granite that I have ever seen. I think the quality superior to the New Hampshire or Connecticut. It is of a bluish cast, mingled with dark brown particles, which, when finished off with the chisel, is really beautiful. This quarry is inexhaustible. It is about thirty feet long could be taken here.

There is a bed of Iron ore in Lincoln County, called "Big Ore," which is supposed to be inexhaustible. It is of a fine quality, and easily worked. There is also a quarry in Gaston county, near Lincolnton, called "Yellow Bank," which it is supposed can furnish iron enough for any State in the Union for the next century. To work these ores, there are in Lincoln county three furnaces and three forges; in Gaston county two forges, one furnace and one mill and nail factory. The mill and nail factory has recently been sold for \$75,000, and is now rented on a lease for five years for \$4,500 per annum.

Within two miles of Lincolnton, there is a large body of Plumbago. I have not made any experiments with it, but cannot tell anything of its qualities. Three miles from town, there is a fine bed of red Chalk, of as fine a quality as I have ever seen. I think that it might be used for pencils (red) or perhaps for painting purposes. If it answers for painting, I have no doubt but it will; it will certainly be very valuable. The extent of this vein has not yet been ascertained.

In company with Mr. H. Cansler, (who resides near Lincolnton,) I visited Gold mines contiguous to the Town. These mines are of two descriptions, viz: the branch, or surface deposit, and the regular gold ore, or vein mine. The branch deposit is easily worked, by a very simple process, i. e. by throwing the gravel containing the metal into a rocker, perforated with holes. This rocker is kept in motion by one person; meanwhile the water is streaming upon it in a current sufficiently large to give it a thorough washing. The gold and fine particles of gravel, &c., descend through the holes, and the coarse part is washed away. By the use of quicksilver in the bottom of the rockers, the particles of gold become united and are removed at the close of each day. The regular ore, which occurs in the bowels of the earth, is very often quite difficult to be obtained. The cost of engines, ropes, buckets, &c., together with the immense labor of building up the entire shaft with firm, heavy logs of green wood, is quite an item of expense, but in most cases it has been found to pay well. In our travel over a tract of country of about two thousand acres, about thirty-five or forty veins of gold were found, all of which I have not a doubt would pay well to work them. One place where Mr. Cansler had experimented to about twenty feet deep, ore of the richest quality was found, supposed to contain twenty dollars' worth of gold to the bushel of ore. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cansler found specimens of gold in a branch deposit, near this rich ore, which weighed 338 pennyweights. These were in solid mass. There are two branch deposits near this place now being slightly worked; one by Mr. Slade and the other by Mr. Sumner. At Mr. Slade's they average one and half pennyweights per day to the hand, and expect to make five thousand pennyweights in the year with ten hands. Each pennyweight is worth ninety-six cents; so you will perceive that each negro will yield four hundred and eighty dollars per annum gross; whereas in planting, they cannot at best average more than thirty dollars gross per hand, and I am told that not one planter in five has done even this much.

There is a large bed of Limestone which lies contiguous to this Town, and is ascertained to be of a good quality. The white Sandstone is also found to an unlimited extent. A regular quarry of fine variegated Marble has been found near the Limestone. It is susceptible of the highest polish, and will no doubt prove equal to the real Egyptian.

Dr. Burton, of Lincolnton, has recently discovered a vein of *Lapis Lazuli*, (ultra marine.) It is of a beautiful color, and may no doubt prove highly valuable, especially should it work well with oil.—Professor Ure, (in his Dictionary of Arts, &c., p. 1263,) says, "Its price in Italy a few years ago was five guineas the ounce." The trouble of preparing it is inconsiderable. A piece of the ore has been forwarded to Dr. Draper, Editor of *Kain's Chemistry*, (an English work, republished in New York,) who has analyzed it and pronounced it to be of good quality. I believe that this is the first *Lapis Lazuli* ever found in America.

A specimen of elastic Sandstone, was shown me by a gentleman of the bar residing in this place, to whom it had been presented. This was taken in Yancy County, in this State. It is perfectly pliable, and can be bent similar to a piece of India rubber. Its appearance is said to be a sure indication of the existence of the "diamond," and indeed a diamond of considerable value, has been found in one of the contiguous Counties.

I visited the mines in Gaston County. The one known as "Asbury's" has been operated since last May, and promises well. They have three shafts, from 20 to 25 feet deep. Some of this ore is extremely rich. I saw specimens (some of which I have) which will yield one hundred pennyweights per bushel. The average weight is over two pennyweights per bushel. The veins are from four to six feet wide, and contain (in addition to gold) iron and silver. McCarly's mine is about a mile west of Asbury's. This is extremely rich. In some cases 256 pennyweights of gold have been taken in a day (with three hands) by simply washing the finest qualities of the ore. This same ore, upon the third washing, produced twenty-three pennyweights to two hands per day, and it now remains to be ground and washed the fourth time, and I have no doubt will amply repay the labor. The shaft at this mine is only fifty-six feet deep. There are two others here which can be very profitably worked. The appearance of the ore at these mines is dissimilar to that found at "Gold Hill." It is a pure white quartz rock, beautifully transparent and studded with small particles of pure gold. In rambling over this hill I picked up promiscuously a piece of rock, and on a strict examination found that it contained gold. Indeed, after you spend a few hours here, your eyes become so gold-mined, that you can scarcely see any thing else.

In Montgomery county there is a Gold mine which yields a considerable quantity of Gold, but the quality is not so pure as that found in Lincoln County. This ore is of a light and brittle character, cas-

ily ground. They have an engine which operates 12 mills; each mill can grind about seventy-five bushels of ore per day. It is supposed that this mine will prove exceedingly profitable on account of the great facility with which the gold can be separated from the ore. This is called the "Russell Mine." Besides this, there are several smaller ones near by, in the same county.

In Caldwell County, several veins of gold can be found, but only one is at present being worked.—This is called "Baker's Mountain," and operated by Messrs. Callet & Smith. They are doing a profitable business, although the metal only averages about seventy-two per cent to the pennyweight.

In the Counties of Rutherford, Burke, and McDowell, a great quantity of gold is known to exist. The names of the more prominent mines are as follows, viz: "Whitesides," "Rain Creek," "Jamestown," "Bracket Town," "Brindle," "Wilkinson," and "Dawsey." These are surface and deposit mines, and have been very partially worked. But partial as have been the operations, they have extracted from them upwards of two million six hundred thousand dollars' worth of Gold. And the general belief is, that this is only a drop in the bucket compared with what they will produce if properly worked.

In Rutherford county there is a mine called the "Willis Mine," known to contain Lead to a large extent. Gold, Copper and Silver have also been discovered in this mine. The "King's Mountain" mine in Gaston County, near the high Peak of the Mountain, and immediately on the waters of King's Creek, is an immensely rich mine for Gold. The vein occurs on a slate formation, and varies in breadth from eighteen inches to six feet. This gold is worth 96 cents per pennyweight. In the commencement of operations at this place one hand has been known to produce as much as one hundred dollars per month. About one million dollars worth of gold has already been taken from this mine. Col. Hoke, of Lincolnton, brought me, a day or two ago, some white bean-like substance, which he took out of a Spring one and a half miles from town. He supposed that it was Chalk or white clay, but I immediately pronounced it to be Magnesia of the finest quality, and my subsequent experiments fully convinced me that it was the *pure native Magnesia*. The Spring is bold and pure, and the water sufficiently impregnated to give it a most delightful taste. If this Spring was purchased by some enterprising man and properly prepared for visitors, I have no doubt but that a handsome fortune might readily be realized from it. This is the second vein of native Magnesia known in this country. The other is found near the Sybil Cave, in New Jersey. The Catawba Spring in this county, and "Willow" Spring are both possessed of the finest mineral qualifications for summer resorts. I might give their medicinal properties, but as I have already exceeded a proper length for a letter, I must conclude, by simply remarking that in reference to the elements of wealth found in this section of North Carolina, "the half hath not been told."

Yours, &c. BEAUMONT.

## NATIONAL MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON

The Washington National Monument Society, established at the Federal City, is making exertions to obtain the free-will offerings of the people in order to enable them to carry out their long-cherished purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to the memory of the *Pater Patrie*.—Such an object should be received with all favor by the American people, who not only enjoy the blessings of independence and civil liberty which his exertions achieved for them, but possess in the name of WASHINGTON their proudest title to the respect and admiration of the world. The surest guaranty of the proper application of the funds contributed for the purpose is furnished in the fact that the Hon. ESTHA WHITTELEY, of Ohio—a gentleman of unsullied and proverbial integrity—has accepted the general agency of the Society, and removed to Washington in order to superintend its affairs.—York (Pa.) *Repub.*

**War on the Cotton Worm.**—The Woodville (Miss.) Republican records a very interesting circumstance in what follows. After saying—"We hear little or no complaint of the worm at present," that paper of the 18th inst. adds—"A little fly, called by some the 'ichneumon,' in consequence of some similarity between its habits and those of the Egyptian animal, seems to have taken the worm any crystal in hand, and devoured nearly all of them. This they do, and are told, by boring into the shell or crystal and eating its contents. Myriads of the crystal may be found in the cotton fields thus conditioned, and had it not been for this fact our cotton fields would doubtless have been destroyed before now. What a wise order of Providence! and what an impressive example of a trust in his dispensations!"

**Unroofed.**—The Portsmouth Journal says the roof of a large Factory in that town, was taken off by a sudden gust of wind from the north-west, and blown to the distance of 300 feet, when it came in contact with a barn, of which it knocked down the first story. The operatives were in the factory at the time it was taken off, but no one was seriously injured.

## THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

At the meeting of the Association of Geologists, in Boston, which closed on Saturday, and seems to have been a more than usually interesting occasion of the kind, Professor Henry gave the following account of Smithson, to whose liberality we are indebted for the Institution which bears his name:

"Smithson who was born in England, in the year 1768. He was educated at the University of Oxford—a man of amiable disposition and devoted to science. He was the best chemist in Oxford, and after his graduation became the rival of Wollaston, in minute analysis, and possessed most extraordinary skill in manipulation. The following anecdote to the point was related on the authority of the late President of the Royal Society. "On one occasion he observed a tear trickling down the face of a lady—he caught it on a piece of glass—lost one half—analyzed the other half, and discovered a microscopic salt. He resided most of the time abroad, and was an illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland, who recognized and left him a handsome property. He was the author of upwards of 20 original memoirs on various subjects of science.—He appears to have been proud of his scientific attainments, and on one occasion wrote thus:—"The last blood of England flows in my veins—on my father's side I am a Northumberland—on my mother's I am related to kings.—But this is of no consequence. My name shall live in the memory of mankind, when the titles of the Northumberlands and Percys are forgotten." Professor Henry said he could find no evidence that he had written this in view of the establishment of an Institution.

"Smithson died at Genoa, in the year 1829 leaving his property to his nephew, the son of his brother, with a clause in his will leaving it in trust to the United States, for founding an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, in case the nephew died without issue. He did so die, and the money about \$500,000, came into possession of our government."

The plan for carrying Smithson's views into effect, now adopted by those who have the management of the Institution, are briefly stated by the Professor thus:

**To increase Knowledge.**—It is proposed, 1st. To stimulate men of talents in every part of the country and of the world, to make original researches by offering suitable rewards; and 2d. To appropriate annually a portion of the income for particular researches, under the direction of suitable persons.

**To diffuse Knowledge.**—It is proposed, 1st. To publish a series of periodical reports on the progress of all branches of knowledge; and 2d. To publish occasionally separate treatises on subjects of general interest.

No memoir, on subjects of physical science, to be accepted for publication, which does not form a positive addition to human knowledge, and all unverified speculations to be rejected. Each memoir presented to the Institution to be submitted for examination to a commission of persons of reputation for learning, in the branch to which the article pertains, and to be accepted for publication only in case the report of this commission is favorable.

The reports on the progress of knowledge, to be furnished by collaborators, consisting of men eminent in the different branches of knowledge. These reports to consist of three classes—Physical—Moral and Political—Literature and the Fine Arts.

On behalf of the income of the Institution is to be devoted in carrying out this plan; the other half to the increase and diffusion of knowledge by means of collections of books and objects of nature and art.

The building, which is slowly in progress, is to be erected, in considerable part, out of the interest which will accrue, the interest which has accumulated upon the original sum, since it has been in the keeping of the U. States.

## HIGH TRIBUTE TO GEN. TAYLOR.

The New York "Literary World" of the 2d inst. is enriched by a brief paper from the pen of Mr. Stephens, who acquired both celebrity and fortune, a few years since, by his interesting "Incidents of Travels" in the Holy Land, and at a later period by its discoveries in Central America. Mr. Stephens was one of the passengers on board our splendid steamer Washington, on her first voyage to Europe, and he availed himself of her brief detention at Bremen to pay a visit to Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, whom he found residing with the King of Prussia, in the Palace at Potsdam, 30 miles from Berlin. After an interesting description of the Baron's personal appearance and pursuits in his green old age, Mr. Stephens proceeds to say:

"Out of Europe, Mexico seemed to be the country which interested him most; perhaps from its connexion with those countries which had brought me to his acquaintance, or more probably, because it was the foundation of his own early fame. He spoke of Mr. Prescott's History of the Conquest, and said that I might, when the opportunity offered, say to that gentleman as from himself, there was no historian of the age in England or Germany, equal to him. "And he was keenly alive to the present condition of Mexico; he was full of our Mexican war; his eyes were upon Gen. Taylor, and the American Army. I was well aware, that in the conduct of this war, Gen. Taylor was drawing upon himself the eyes of all Europe; and that whatever might be the differences of opinion as to its necessity or justice, it was producing everywhere, in monarchical and anti-republican countries, a strong impression of our ability and power for war—which, in enlightened Europe, even at this day, more than all the fruits of peace, industry, and extended commerce, more than the exhibition of twenty millions of people abandoning in all the comforts of life, raises us to the rank of a 'first rate power,' and makes us 'respected.' "Baron Humboldt said that, with one of his own maps before him, the King and his military council had followed Gen. Taylor from his

encampment at Corpus Christi, to Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, through the storming of Monterey and the bloody scenes of Buena Vista. They had fought over all his battles, and with his positions all marked on the map, were they looking for further tidings. They had seen and appreciated all his difficulties at Buena Vista. In Prussia war is a science, and according to the leading policy of Europe to be always ready for war, every male in Prussia, the highest nobleman's son not excepted, is compelled to serve his regular term in the army. In the teeth of all settled opinions, as it were upsetting the whole doctrine of standing armies, Gen. Taylor, with a handful of regulars, and a small body of volunteers who had never been in battle, had stood up for a whole day against a murderous fire, and had finally defeated four times his number. Field Marshals and Generals of Prussia, among them veterans who had studied the art of war on the great battle-fields of Europe, were struck with admiration at the daring and skill displayed at Buena Vista; and this admiration, Baron Humboldt said, they expressed without reserve, freely, publicly, and everywhere. Amid the bitterness and malignity of the English Press, it was grateful to hear from such lips, that the leading military men of a military nation did justice to the intrepidity and firmness of our volunteers, and to the courage, skill and high military talents of Gen. Taylor; while Baron Humboldt's comments upon his despatches and in fact upon all that related to him personally in the conduct of the war, were such as no American could listen to without feeling proud."

**FLOUR AND GRAIN.**  
The New York Commercial Advertiser in its commercial article, intended to go out by the Cunard steamer, makes the following remarks about the flour and grain market:

It is now evident that the crop of Wheat in the United States is far short of that of last year, and particularly of Ohio and Michigan, which is not two-thirds as great as that of last year. Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania may be set down as one quarter less.

In this State, though the crop was at first thought large, upon threshing, it proves to be far short of an average yield. These causes, together with the entire exhaustion of the old crop, makes the home demand much greater, and consequently there will be much less to spare for export.

The general complaint of the failure of the potato crop throughout the country will cause a much larger consumption of wheat at home than for many past years. This of itself will induce farmers to hold on in the expectation of higher prices.

Prices are kept up without any speculative view, and indeed the receipts, at present, are not sufficient to supply the demand, and that demand for home use. The last advices from England, show that at the present low prices of freight the shipped will lose seventy-five cents per barrel. This shows that if flour and wheat are wanted abroad it cannot be had this Fall, unless prices advance considerably.

We cannot now make a calculation on more than six weeks navigation, before the close of the canal, and as yet we have no flour in store, and our wants for home use and Eastern demands, without any stock here for the winter, will be at least 450,000 barrels.

What the receipts will be in that time will greatly depend on the price; for the higher the price the greater will, of course, be the receipts. But, as the mills are not stocked with wheat, it is estimated, by a competent judge, that we shall not receive from now to the close of navigation, through the canal, over 600,000 barrels of flour, while the supplies from the South are small. Even at this early stage of the new crops, both of wheat and flour are selling on Philadelphia account for home demand.

As to the crop of Indian corn, it must be acknowledged, by all conversant with the business, that it is much larger than ever before known, while the stock however of old will be exhausted when the new is fit for use, which will be in December.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in its commercial review, intended also for the steamer, says:

The revival of the price of breadstuffs in England, indicated by the Hibernia, gave renewed encouragement to our agriculturists, and having made sales at good prices last year, they, in consequence, are the better able to hold back the crop of this year, for—as they flatter themselves—higher rates in the spring. The first result of this calculation, is, that our receipts for the last few weeks have been very light, and the demand for home consumption being steady, prices have gone up somewhat, and are far above the limits of most orders from the other side, or the views of considerate shippers.—Hence, the total quantity of flour shipped to Great Britain from this port in the last six weeks, does not much exceed 19,000 barrels, and this, notwithstanding freights were low and exchange advancing.

The derivation of "Old Hunker." The intelligent Editor of the *Charleston News* has the following notice of a discovery of the New York Evening Post on the "Old Hunker." The News kindly gives the Post a helping hand in its researches:

The New York Post has an article on etymologies, which is devoted to an enquiry into the derivation of the appellation Hunker. A friend at the elbow of the Post suggests that it is derived from the German Hunker, which means a Hangman, and contends that this is very properly applied to the Conservative New York, because (he remarks) if you are them rope enough they will be sure to hang themselves. The reason of the "friend at elbow" would have something to say to it were either the business or the duty of a hangman to do execution upon himself; but, as much as this interesting public functionary never a *felo de se*, but always reserves his professional favors and services for others, we do not but think that the logic of the "friend at elbow" is as much at fault as his wit.

The Post, though for other reasons than we have assigned, rejects the foregoing etymology, and contends that Hunker is properly derived from the verb to hunker, and that Hunker in politics are bankers after profit or promotion. Divers classes of the genus Hunker are bit off with no little esprit; but there is one allusion to which seems, of all others, to excite the pique and stir the bile of the Post. Read it:

"Moreover, there is a considerable class of ruined politicians who have once been in power and dropped by the mass of the Democratic party as unworthy of confidence, yet hanker after public employments, and attach themselves to a faction which relies for success—not on popular opinion, but upon its skill in intrigue. These also are Hunkers. Add to these a few persons in this city who are hankering to be Secretaries of State, Collectors and Marshals under Mr. Calhoun, when he shall be made, and we have the principal classes of Hunker and the party denominated Hunker, who obtained last week the control of the Democratic convention at Syracuse."

The Convention at Syracuse is the best many a jermaine in the Post just at this time; the great grievance seems to be that "the men" (as they are called), the candidates of Hunkers, were all successful in securing nominations. From the consistency with which the changes are rung upon this supposed wrong, we shudderly suspect there are some "bankers after profit and promotion" leaning the Old Hunkers.

With a sincere desire to help the Post out of its etymological difficulties but at the same time disclaiming any intimate or profound acquaintance with the subject-matter, we venture to suggest whether Hunker is anything more than corruption of Hunk—a good Dictionary would show the root of which is Hunker, and which signifies covetous, sordid fellow, a miser, a carter, &c. Thus Dryden,—

"She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old Hunker observe the prefix—old Hunk! An old Hunker according to the idea we have been in the form of the article, must be in political life what an old Hunk of a husband is in domestic life—a jealous, poking, domineering old mudgeon! Did not the Post find it so at the Syracuse Convention?"

And now having lent our aid in the premises to our contemporary, we beg a favor of him in return. As the political sympathies of the Post seem to be altogether with that section of New York Democracy except the *Barbarians*, will accommodate us as at its leisure with a brief historical account of the origin and specification of that curious party appellation, which will help us to a more complete understanding of New York politics.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]  
WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 8, 1847.  
**Great Flood.**—Messrs. Editors: Our town was visited by one of the most destructive floods last night known to the oldest inhabitant. There has been a succession of heavy showers for several days past, and it rained hard nearly all day yesterday. At about 7 P. M., it seemed as if the floodgates of heaven were opened and about 8 o'clock the water began to rise, and continued to rise rapidly until about 10 P. M., when all the buildings (save very few) were generally under water, from three to four feet. The loss of our merchants is immense, and the loss on Loudin is said to have lost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars of sugar, to say nothing about the other articles in his cellar, whilst those of the depot were equally heavy. The current of water drove cars from their houses at the depot, and hurled them in Market-street. Our worthy townsman, Messrs. Sidwell, Brown and Shearer, being directly in the range of the current, lost nearly their stock in the vats. Our streets in many places are barricaded with timbers, &c., while pavements are partly torn up. Up to this time I have heard of no loss of life, although the hairbreadth escapes are reported. The water was about ten inches higher than the highest flood of 1818.

**Revival of Religion.**—The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. C. P. W. of the Presbyterian church, Hanoverville, Va. "Indeed, it is our privilege to record the praise of divine grace, that in all this revival there is an unusual display of religious fervor in a circuit of country embracing about two miles, it is said that there have been about hundred professions of religion within the two months. No Church which has been active in the use of the ordinary means of grace has been without evident tokens of divine blessing."

**Another.**—A great revival is now in progress at Holly Springs, Miss. The Gazette of that place, of the 10th says: "Since the revival commenced, more than ninety of our citizens have made a profession of religion, and are yet many others anxiously inquiring what they shall do to be saved. We believe that at least one thousand persons have made a profession of religion, and united themselves to the different churches in that county, within the past three months."

**Roman Catholics.**—The Catholic Almanac for 1847, says that the number of priests in the United States is eight hundred and thirty, and being an accession of ninety-eight in one year, and also that there are 812 churches, which were erected during the past year, in addition to this number there are 577 churches visited by clergymen, but as yet without commodious place of worship.