towns were more generally devoted to the Roundheads. The Cavaliers of Virginia seem to have brought over with them from England a hostility even to the modes of life of the enemies they left behind them, as the settlers of New England ; on the other hand, from the Roundheads, he-came highly commercial. These peculiarties were exhibited, in a striking manner, in the progress of the two colonies. Bancroft tells us :

But the greatest saleguard of liberty in Virginia was the individual freedom of miud, which formed, of necessity, the character of independent land holders living apart on their planta. tions. In the age of commercial monopoly Virginia had not one market town, not one place of trade. As to all outward appearance it looked all like a wild desert, and the mercan. tile world, founding its judgment on the absence of cities, regarded it as ' oue of the poorest, miserablest, and worst countries in America.! It did not seek to share actively in the profits of commerce ; it had little of the precious metals, and still less of credit-it was satisfied with agriculture. Taxes were paid in tobacco ; remitfances to Europe were made in tohacco; the revenue of the clergy and the magistrates and the colony, was collected in the same currency ; the colonial tradesman receiv. ed his pay in straggling parcels of it, and ships from abroad were obliged to be whole months in the rivers, before boats visiting the several plantations on their banks could pick up a cargo. In the season of a commercial revolution, the commercial element did not enter into the character of the colony. Its inhabitants "daily grew more and more averse to cohabitation."

Such was the character of Virginia in 1700-ninety two years after the colony was founded, and seventy six before her Independence-such she has remained I have seen a law passed by her Legislature during the revolutionary war, prohibititing merchants from serving as Representatives in the Continental Congress.

But this primitive character of Virginia could not have been preserved to the 80 3 per cents! 58f., which is an advance extent we now behold, but for peculiar circumstances. The soil of Virginia was found to be adaped to the cultivation of tobacco, and African slave labor to its from New York, on the 3d inst. cultivation; and tobacco soon became an Official notices of the intervention of to be so. article of commerce. The introduction Russia in Hungary has been received at of this sort of labor had the effect of ex- Paris. cluding, in a great measure, emigration from Europe-the emigration which subverted the ascendancy of the Quakers of Pennsylvania-which has materially modified the original character of New England, and still more of the new free States of the West. And it has been through negro slavery that agriculture has been made, for the first time in the history of the world, so profitable and attractive as to render rural life a favorite of wealth as well as of the mass of the people-to make the country instead of the towns the abode of elegant manners and refined And this system of society has pretaste. vailed throughout the other States of the South, owing to the similarity of their primitive character to that of Virginiato her example-to emigration into them of many Virginians, the warmth of the climate; and to the culture of cotton, which is more favorable to the employment of slave labor than that of tobacco. States-one half of the number belonging to the Union ; occupying half our territory-who present the extraordinary, and so far as my researches extend, the unhas acquired greater wealth by agriculture, than any other people in any other manner; and who have consequently giv- had been shed. en ascendancy within their borders to country life over city, in social and politi- the promised peace seems very far distant. cal power. In Great Britain, the oply country which can be compared in civilization with ours, the land-holders are indeed a very wealthy class, perhaps the most so, but they have dwellings in London, and pass a large part of the year there. The land-holders of Great Britain also constitute but a small portion of the population.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

Canadium affairs in Parliament-Affairs in France-Rupture between the President and Napoleon Bonaparte-Advance in Cotton-Flour less Firm-Shortest Passage but two on record.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday 11, A. M. The steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins, with eighty two through passengers, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at half past 6 o'clock, making, with two exceptions, the quickest passage out on record, and quicker from 2 to 7 days than she ever performed the passage before. The Canada brings Paris dates to the

evening of the 3d, London of the 3d, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th inst. was to have left Halifax at 9 o'clock. and may, therefore, be looked for at New York early on Thursday morning.

The London Money market continues steady, and English securities are advanc-Consols for money and account opening. ed on Friday at 933, and closed firm at

There is no material decrease in the stock of bullion held by the Bank in England. The total amount of gold shipped to the United States, exclusive of £25.000 on board the Canada, is stated at £411.-

The account from New York by the Niagara of the fluctuation of exchanges has tended materially to check the exportations, of specie, and there is an improved demand in the London market for American stocks, more particularly in Pennsylvania 5 per cents; that stock is quoted at 78a79, which is the only stock mentioned in the London papers.

have shown an increase of specie to the extent of 6,000,000 francs. On the 3d instant, French 5 per cents. realized 80 f. from the preceding day of 50c. on the 5's, and 65c. on the 3's.

The steamer Hermann arrived at Cowes,

about one penny. The trade of France is rapidly improving; the import duties of March have more than doubled, compared with the same month last year.

At the London Corn Exchange on Friday there was scarcely any business done. Floating cargoes of Indian Corn on the coast found buyers at 32 a 33s. per quarter. Good brands of Flour were offered at 24s. without attracting attention.

A meeting very numerously attended, has been held in London, to form a national league for restoring the principle of protection of national industry. It is supposed that the meeting was got up for the purpose of fortifying the House of Lords in the step that it now seems probable that branch of the legislature will pursue, in throwing out the bill for the repeal of the Navigation Act.

Should this bill be defeated in the House of Lords, it will, it is supposed, carry down with it all the prominent measures of the ministry, and the ministry itself.

Canadian affairs have been on several occasions incidentally noticed in Parliament, but the ministry have carefully avoided giving any information of views or intentions of the government in relation to the impending quarrel. FRANCE.

According to the programme, the 4th of May was to be celebrated by a grand te deum .--The workmen were to assemble in the Place de la Concorde. On the same occasion the city of Paris will give a grand entertainment to the President of the Republic.

The loau of twenty millions francs contract. ed by the city of Paris was adjudicated on Thursday week to M. Becket & Co. a 1105f 40c, every debenture 1000f earning interest at 5 per cent. Their terms are considered as highly advantageous to the city of Paris and are held to show that confidence is being fully established.

The breach between the President and his cousin Napoleon Bonaparte, is now complete. At the latter end of last week, immediately af-The accounts of the Bank of France ter the return of the latter from Madrid. a violent altercation took place between the cousins, the result of which would have been, under ordinary circumstances, an appeal to arms. The insult which occasioned this outburst was that, after a great deal of recrimination M. Napoleon Bonaparte denounced the President as a bastard, and told him he was only a Kite's egg put into an Eagle's nest, but that the whole of the Bonaparte family knew him

MARKETS.

Watchman. Carolina Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1849.

IF We are authorised and requested to annound Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

Death of the Hon. Charles Fisher.

examination of witnesses and the plead-This community is again called upon ing occupied nearly the whole day. The to mourn the death of one of her oldest Judge delivered his charge in the evening, and most valued citizens. The Southern and the Jury returned with its verdict. mail of Sabbath evening last brought the about 8 o'clock at night. The prisoner painful intelligence of the death of the was found guilty of murder in the second Hon. Charles Fisher. He died on the degree; but on account of the good chaevening of Monday the 7th instant, at racter which he had formerly sustained, Hillsborough, in the county of Scott, in and the peculiar circumstances of the Mississippi. His health, as we learn, case, he escaped the heavier penalties of having become unsettled, under an attack the law, and was sentenced to only twenof the lungs and liver, he had undertadays imprisonment. ken the journey to his home in this place.

Reaching Hillsborough, he was unable to proceed further. There he laid him down

his bed was surrounded by many warm hearts, and skilful hands, and that he re-

of the latter ably-in both efficiently, and New York. with great credit. And whilst we leave to an abler pen the task of pronouncing a

fitting eulogy on the character of the de-

Proceedings of Court .- Our Superior Court is now in Session, His Hon. Judge Ellis, presiding. Until yesterday no case of public interest had occupied the attention for the contest. Of their ability to achieve of the Court, when the case of the State a complete victory over Loco Fococoin vs. Samuel A. Cashdollar, on the charge there can be no doubt, if unanimity an of the murder of John Richards, at Gold. Hill, on the 31st December last, was taken up. The prosecution was conduct-

ed by Daniel Coleman, Esq., Solicitor; and the prisoner was defended by Burton

doubt. Our opponents, rejoicing overth triumph of Loco Focoism in Virginia, and beginning to make their calculations what they may accomplish in North Car. Craige and Robert E. Love, Esqrs. The olina. Let the Whigs of the glorious of Whig "North State" show them that they reckon without their host. Let us not be

go to work, and work until the battles over-let all distractions be forgotten and favoritisms be laid aside, for the good the cause-the cause of our comm country. Our good old State has lon maintained her ground in defence of the Constitution and in opposition to corrup tion and misrule; and shall we now, at the commencement of a Whig Adminitration of the General Government, fr which we have so long and zealously h bored, be found to falter at our posts?____ No! Spurn the very thought, ye galland Whigs of North Carolina, and by the ne collection of your former brilliant viets. ries, go into the present contest with determination to achieve another victor that will reflect the highest credit upon your names and the cause you are provi to inscribe upon your banners. Let local prejudices deter you from doing what is manifestly your duty. Remen ber this is a contest between WHIGS and Democrats-between those who endorse those great principles which you-as did your fathers of revolutionary memory_ believe to be essential to the existence of a free government, and those who denounce those principles as anti-republican and who hold doctrines to which you can never subscribe. It is between such men as these that you are called upon to choose and can you be idle or indifferent! there be no lethargy among you ; our opponents are vigilant and are preparing h contest every inch of ground. Organizazation, and the war should be carried even into the enemy's own camp. To your tents, then, fellow Whigs, and all will be right.-Raleigh Register.

THE APPROACHING CANVAS

The canvass for members of Congn.

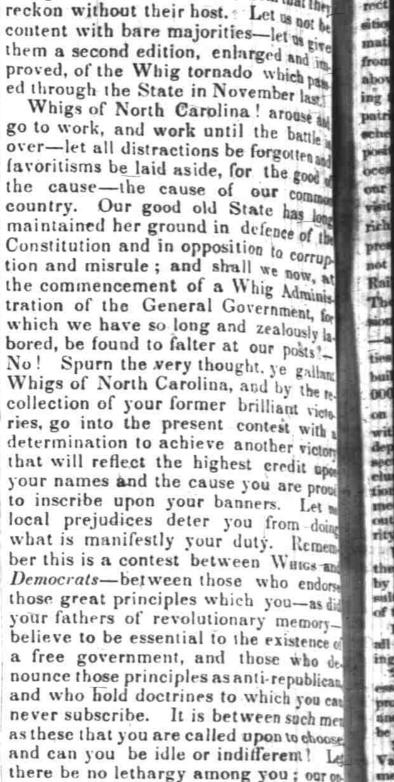
will soon be upon us, and it behoovers

Whigs throughout the State to organic

organization prevail in the ranks, B

that these two essentials are of paramon

importance to success, admits of still



Episcopal Convention.-This body is to die; and though far from those most now in session in this Town. Bishop Ives dear to him,-those who would have ren- arrived here on yesterday evening. dered with greatest tenderness the mourn- strangers who have been brought here by ful services which his expiring nature re- the meeting of this body, and this being quired; yet, such was the excellent char- the week of our Superior Court, our Town acter of the deceased, that we doubt not presents an unusual lively appearance.

Consul for Hamburg.-Colonel Philo ceived all that attention his situation re- White, who is appointed to fill this place, quired. In the death of Mr. F. it is not arrived at New York City about the 14th only this community which have sustain- instant, en route for Europe. It may be ed a loss : but the State and Nation. The of interest to the many friends of Colonel great interests of these, he was not less White and family in this section, to know capable of promoting, than he was to that he, and his lady Mrs. White, who is them zealously devoted. In the councils to accompany him abroad, were in excelof the former he served long; in the Halls lent health at the time of their arrival in

THE REVENUE ACT.

Some doubt having been entertained as to

The

We must now consider the effect upon resistance at Rome. the various elements of civilization, of a population at once wealthy and rural like that of the South.

In communities which have acquired great wealth, it is almost universal that such wealth is very unequally distributed. Extreme poverty and extreme wealth characterize the population-but the mass that the Romans did not wait for the arrival are poor. This is perhaps inevitable where of the French troops to rise against the triummanufactures, or commerce, or conquest virate Mazini, who, according to the statement are the means of acquisition. And in England this is strikingly displayed. But it is not so in an agricultural people.] know it is a common opinion, that much greater inequality of property exists in the South than in the North. But although I do not possess exact knowledge on this point, there is enough known to prove that this cannot be the case. The State of Virginia allows none to exercise the elective franchise but white freeholders, leasewho are heads of families. Now it ap- horn. pears by the returns of the Presidential election of 1844, that Virginia gave about 95,000 votes; allowing 10,000 for voters who did not attend the polls. and it appears that there are 105,000 free white males in that State who are either freeholders, leascholders, or house keepers and heads of families ; and by the census of 1840 there were only 157.989 white males in that State above the age of 21; so that two thirds of them are either freeholders, leaseholders, or house keepers.] do not know what proportion of the Northern States are freeholders, but I have seen a detailed statement from one of the interior counties of New York from which it appears that only half the voters were freeholders; and when we consider that the cities of New York and Boston contain nearly the property of the states to which they respectively belong, and that in those cities pauperism prevails to a greater extent than any where else in the Union, it is very clear that greater inequality of property prevails. (To be Continued.)

The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000.

Another account states the number at 150,000. The war in Hungary, so far at least as Austria is concerned, is daily assuming a more serious aspect; the Austrians have been signally defeated and driven to the edge of Hungary, if not out of the country altogether; their undoubted success has caused dismay to the seat of Empire, and Vienna dreaded their triumphant approach.

Appearances are decidedly against her. The disasters in Hungary tend to modify the tone of Austria in Piedmont. Radetzky has reduced his demands, for indemnity, from 213 million francs to 80 millions, which is acceptable to Sardinia, and a treaty of peace has been concluded.

The King of Prussia has again quarreled with his Parliament, and has definitely refused to accept the Imperial Crown of Germany, On the 26th, the second Cham-Thus, then, we have fifteen Southern ber having passed some obnoxious resolutions against holding Berlin any longer in ion last noticed. Indian meal sold at 15s per we deny that the Locofoco politicians a state of siege, was forthwith dissolved bbl. by royal ordinance. This gave great displeasure to the people of Berlin, and was. paralleled result of a population which the immediate cause of a popular commotion, which was for the time suppressed by the soldiers, but not until more blood

The war in Schleswig continues, and

ITALY

Four of the French war steamers returned to Toulon from Civita Vecchia on the 27th, when preparations were immediately made to embark another detachment of 5000 infantry, 2 batte. ries of artillery, and several squadrons of cav. alry, which it was expected would sail for Italy on the 2d instant-this movement might add to the supposition that Gen. Losdinot expected

However that may be it is stated that Gen. -----would not wait for reinforcements to march a column 6000 men having been already directed towards that city.

The news of the arrival of the French has created a great sensation at Rome, where it was said Avezzana had got 20,000 men under arms, to meet them. Another report states fled, and the population pronounced for Pius IX.

It is understood that the Pope will be compelled to grant, not only an amnesty, but desirable reforms. Similar conditions will probably be imposed on the Grand Duke of Tus-

LIVERPOOL, May 5-Since the sailing of the Hibernia the imports of Cotton have been 118 .-277 bales, of which 104,149 were American. offered-an humble testimony to great Prices of American, particularly the low and middling qualities, are higher. Egyptian and Brazil quoted 43d, and Orleans 43d.

The sales of the week ending May 4, were 46.190 bales, of which nearly 30,000 were A. merican. Speculators took 2,360 bags Amer. ican and exported 2,710.

Another feeling of depression has come over the Grain trade. The weather has become ve. by the present Administration. The North ry favorable to the growing crops, which cause Carolina Standard ever since the combuyers to confine their purchases to immediate wants.

At Mark Lane, on Monday last, English wheat sold generally at a decline of one shilling to two shillings per quarter. Foreign al- the Editor actually thinks no one but men so met a very limited demand, although a similar deduction was accepted in the value of both Flour and Indian Corn.

ing day. At Liverpool a limited demand for wheat and flour was experienced, and former prices were barely maintained. Indian corn was in brisk request, and regained the depress.

Yesterday the London market was dull and very little business doing. Flour was sold at 23s, and towards the close of business that price was not obtainable, although holders re. wholly incapable of performing the dufused 22s 6d for considerable quantities, and some transactions have taken place at 52s 9d per bbl.

Prime Ohio is quoted at 23s to 24s. In. dian corn improved in demand, and sold at 31 a32s for white.

The imports of American Grain and produce during the past week comprised 7,510 bbls., 29,018 grs. of Indian Corn, and 981 bbls. Indian Meal

There are very few transactions in Naval Stores. Turpentine is selling at 7s. per cwt. Common Rosin at 3s. per cwt.

Of cured provisions, the produce of America, the import of the last week is as follows : 1224 tcs beef, 3118 bbls pork, 7522 cwt bacon, 442 casks hams, 1181 bbls. and 600 kegs lard, 548 boxes cheese, 31 bbls tallow.

Beef is in better request, and prices are steady. Pork is lower; both Western and Eastern move off slowly. The price of Hams has again receded 2sa3s per cwt.

Shoulders are in good demand. Lard is in moderate request, the import being light ; holders are firm. But little business is doing in cheese, sup-

plies being short.

Sale of Offices .- The recent discovery interests of the Country, instead of that of a large defalcation in the office of Eli of the party. Indeed they ought to be similar attacks in the country-one of them Moore. Marshal of New York, has led to ashamed to murmur. But Locofocoism five miles north, and two others six miles south other discoveries equally astounding. It has no conscience, and any thing which is of town-all relatives of the patient first taken now appears from an affidavit of Mr. At Paris on 31 inst., it was reported at the Moore made in the Court of Chancery. Course, and generally credited, that the Go. that immediately upon the receipt of his vernment had received a telegraph despatch, appointment, he disposed of his office for announcing the entry of the French into Rome the sum of \$16,000 and \$175 per month ! and the flight of the Republican Government, Mr Moore, in justification of himself for holders of five years, and house keepers also that the Tuscan troops had entered Leg. this unjustifiable proceeding. alledges that the practice is cmmon, and that his predecessors in like manner sold their offices to the same person-the Deputy Marshal !

ceased, we were untrue to ourselves and to his memory to say less than we have worth and eminent ability.

"MORE HEADS OFF !"

This is the cry of most of the Locofoco press of the country, whenever it is an. nounced, that removals have been made mencement of Whig rule, has been harping at a most furious rate; and from the tone of its articles, it would seem that the tends to the whole act: and if not, to how much of the so-called democratic party ought to be appointed-or that they have a he-A slight concession was made on the follow. reditary right to all the emoluments and patronage of the Government, or that they

are the only men capable of performing the duties appertaining thereto. While intent in the language of the law.

have any thing like a hereditary claim upon the offices of the Government, we are not prepared to say that they are ties of the same aright, but contend that it is nothing but fair and just that a change should take place in all the most important offices of the Government, and good

and true Whigs be appointed-men who are known to be honest and capable; who have not made themselves party hacks, and who will not prostitute their offices for mere party purposes. This, we believe ble to the undertaking. We trust, however, should be the motive, and the only one in that a sentiment of opposition has but a slight the appointment of men to office.

But it was not so under the rule of Locofocoism; it was expected that when an appointment was made, the officer, would priate a part of his salary towards promoting the success of the party at all

elections. Considering all these things, we think none of the party have the least right to complain if their successors in and put men in office who will look to the

the inferences derivable from the 7th section of the Bill "to increase the revenue of the State," passed at the recent Session of the Legislature, and the bearing of the Proviso, at the close of that section, upon the Act general. tion must, therefore, be met with organi ly, the Attorney General, at the request of the State Treasurer, has communicated the subjoined opinion on the premises :

RALEIGH, May 9, 1849.

SIR :- You have requested my opinion on the proper construction of the 7th section of the act, passed at the recent Session of the Legis. lature, entitled, " An Act to increase, the Rev. enue of the State." The question you present, arises on the proviso, found, at the conlusion of that section, and is whether that proviso exthereof.

I am of opinion that the proviso extends to the entire 7th section, to each and every subject of taxation therein specified; and that it extends to no other part of the act.

If that proviso was, as is alleged by some, Plank Road, has been copied in the Fayetteville Ober intended to be less extensive than to the whole of the 7th section, I am unable to perceive that

Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant,

B. F. MOORE. CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq. Public Treasurer.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The "Watchman" reminds the public that the Railroad Convention will be held in Salis. bury on the 14th day of June next, and urges every county in the State, interested in this great project now agitating the public mind, to send delegates.

We have as yet seen a notice of but one meeting called east of Raleigh for this purpose and regret to say that we have occasionally heard verbal accounts from the East unfavorahold upon the popular mind, and that all the men of intelligence and influence from that quarter are ready to put on the bonds of broth. erhood with the West in this patriotic enterprise. What a mortifying and disgraceful spectacle it would be, to see this glorious unlertaking defeated by any miserable appeals to sectional feeling !- Greens. Patriot.

THE SMALL POX ALARM.

A day or two after our last issue, disease, similar to the case which produced doubt of its office, choose to act upon a different plan, being small pox, broke out on two colored persons in the same family where the first case occurred. About the same time there were three

Gold Dollars .- The Washington Union states that the Gold Dollar will shortly be issued, that the delay has been occasioned by time necessary to prepare the dies, and that \$100,000 are in readiness for stamping and milling.

THE PLANK ROAD.

Messrs. BRUNER & JAMES : I observe that the artic written by me a few weeks since for your paper, ma tive to the location of the Fayetteville and Salisburg ver, and the Editor comments upon the same in a loss not altogether befitting the subject.

His reply to my views is rather of the laconic enter being nothing more than a simple denial, in terms rati er coarse to be repeated in your paper.

- Ca

I only notice this editorial comment, by way of erplaining the right I possessed and the propriety of explaning my views in the article alluded to. I should certainly not deem it necessary to make a reply for the purpose of maintaining my positions as taken in that article, § the editor of the Observer tacitly acknowledges the force by the manifestation of passion into which I seems to have been precipitated.

He thinks I have no right to express an official the question of locating the road, in-as-much as t Stockholders will consult their own interests. This the have a right to do, and if they alone were concerned should have nothing to say in the matter; but as i State owns three-fifths of the capital stock, J hold the I have a right as a tax-payer to speak without reserve The editor says my charge of an apparent desgn.on the part of the Favetteville Stockholders to enter in competition with the Central road and Deep River work is a calumny upon those stockholders. He may been rect, but when an uninformed man looks upon th works, and finds that a great portion of the Plank Rad as proposed, runs parallel with the other two works in will be apt to harbor a suspicion that there was a desp at competition despite the denial of the Observer. speak louder than words" is a maxim that should be forgotten even amidst the stoutest denials.

I submit the plain unvarnished fact to the public,1 about sixty miles of this proposed road will run-paral with the other two works, and that public, may driv the inference as to motive.

But how does the editor get out of this awkward sal tion in which the stockholders have placed themself and how does he answer my allegation '. Hear him " Perhaps it never occurred to him " (Rowan the Plank Road scheme was agitated here stress et er of the works were spoken of. We submit, therefs hat if there be any fault of comp

use the patronage of his office and appro-

The funds were favorably affected by these reports. The Sicilians beaten at all points have naturally submitted to the King of Naples, and the French Admiral having negotiated successfully for favorable conditions.

Later advices by the overland mail, confirm to the fullest extent, the previous accounts of the entire termination of the war in the Punjub. Commercial reports continue highly favorable.

A recent severe frost in the south of France caused immense injury to the Mulberry trees, which with other causes has created a rise of 2 shillings per pound for silk. Continental disturbances continue to act prejudicially in England upon most of her ar-

ticles of produce and manufactures. Accounts from Manchester are no better, the diminution of business arising from the absence of foreign orders being the main feature of the reports.

There had been a slight improvement in the Liverpool Cotton market for American descriptions, But Egyptian and Brazil have declined. The Havre Cotton market is a good deal de.

Common School Fund .-- Gov. Manly has given notice that the Literary Board has ordered a distribution of \$40,000, part of the Fund, among the several counties of Union. the State. The amount to each county is not stated in the advertisement.

New planing Machine.--Mr. Hervey Law, of this town, has obtained a patent for a new planing machine. It is spoken of as likely to answer an admirable purpose. Its operation is thus described: "The board is carried forward under a succession of stationary cutters by a rapid succession

giving to the board a sudden forward motion-like the push of the hand plane;" which is quite favorable to smooth planing, and the effect is said to be good. A machine is now in operation in New Haven pressed, occasioned mainly by the large ship. and one is now in progress of construction the Caldwell and Ashe Turppike should be \$250;

nounced by the Niagara. Prices have receded | York, as soon as built .- Wil. Chronicle. | bound cliffs," read ivy-bound cliffs.

likely to result to the success of the party, time of his illness. however full of deception, is eagerly

caught at, and used in every manner imaginable.

We hope and believe, that Gen. Taylor, will continue to make all necessary removals, (although the papers of the party may raise the "hue and cry" of proscription for opinions sake") which the success of good Whig measures require, books. regardless of the hypocritical and nonsensical cry of the toadies of the Washington

" Semi-Weekly Communicator."-The editor of the "Communicator," at Fayetteville, proposes to commence the publication of a Semi-Weekly, next month, of the above title, at \$3 per year. Success to the enterprise ; and in saying this we feel that we are but expressing the of blows from a crank and fly wheel- ardent wish of many of those who have patronized the Communicator, as it now is; many of whom we have heard speak of it in high praise.

CORRECTION .- In No. 3, of "Watanga," the cost of ments exported from the United States, an. and will be put in operation in New for "Petal Mountain" read Pilot. In No. 5, for " joy-

and who had waited upon him a part of the

These occurrences have revived the small pox alarm; and they seem indeed to prove the disease, whatever its name, to be infectious. Physicians still disagree on the subject; and where "doctors differ." the printer cannot be expected to decide. We can only state, on information from those who have observed the cases, that the disease bears a similarity in its earlier symptoms and the progress of the eruption to small pox as described in medical

The cases mentioned above are all that have occurred, as we have learned, up to this (Friday) evening. There has yet been no fatal result ;-indeed most of the cases are reported to be extremely mild in their progress so farnot so severe as some other diseases which are less talked about. One or two of the cases in the country are reported to be more severe, but not vet dangerous.

It is said, that of the several persons who visited the first patient, not one who had been raccinated has taken the disease ; while none of those who are now ill with it have been vaccinated.

Such is a statement, as plain as we can make it, of the facts as they exist in this connexion. So far as its effect upon the trade of our place is concerned, real small pox could hardly stop it more effectually-although there are but two persons here sick with the nameless

complaint, and they scarcely bad off enough to keep their beds.-Greens. Patriot.

Deep River and Central Road Schemes." Thus 1990

the Observer, and this indeed, is logic overwheiming Grant the fact, and what follows ? Does he expendent great Central Road to vary from its course as designed ted and compromised upon, that it may avoid proting to the Plank Road? As reasonably might the P sun be expected to quit his accustomed other, 10 ges way to an insignificant erratic comet erossig unst and track.

Does the Editor expect the Deep River company locate their work anywhere else than where that me runs? I should suppose not.

If it be true as stated, that the Plank Road schette was agitated before the others, it may be said will equal truth, that its friends took care not 10 sg mie is present location, in the Legislature when they asked the appropriation. Such a thing never was binted at, but rather the reverse.

The Observer speaks as if the State had but a triffer interest in this road. A reference to the Acts of sembly, will show as I have before stated, that the Bar owns a greater proportion of stock in this road that is

any of the others-the amount being three fiths me and two-fifths of the stock in the others. And while on this subject, I would ask why it is its the State has had no voice in the location of this Read She got her invitation too late they say. This min is consolatory. But it will be said that the pri-Stockholders had the legal right under the charter make the location. As to this position Quere de hot We repeat what we have before said, that we have the Board of Internal Improvements will not suffer the proposed location to be made, and thus prevent the per version of the meaning of the Act of Assembly. We drop the subject here for the present, with th remark that the Observer may pethaps be more sages ful in replying to our positions when it learns to ROWAN in better temper and taste.