

Fire at Sacramento.—The Sacramento Transcript gives the following as a summary of the loss by the great fire in that city:

The loss is, as near as we can learn, estimated as follows: Commencing at the North, the store of Thomas Baister, occupied as a general grocery and eating house, \$8,000; Baily, Morrison & Co., general merchandise dealers, from \$3,000 to \$5,000; El Dorado, owned by Mr. George H. Pettibone, \$14,000; Mr. James Hyslop was also a loser in this concern to the amount of about \$3,000; Hoop & L'Amoreux, grocers and fancy articles, \$20,000; together with the loss of books, papers, &c.; Yates Ferguson had also in this store \$2,000 worth of goods, besides \$1,000 in gold dust; the books, drugs and instruments of Dr. Charles Burrell were also burned, valued at \$600; Messrs. Jackson & Adams' canvass house, in the rear of Hoop & Co's store, containing in stock and provisions, \$2,000; Messrs. Gale & Co., owners of the building occupied by Brown and Knowlton's express—loss unknown; a large amount of property was saved here by the skill of Demas Strong, aided by the efficient fire department of Sacramento. The estimated loss of the Gen'l. Jackson, Frank Green, is \$600. Dr. Crane's building, which was torn down, loss not known.

MONTEREY, April 13, 1850.
A company of infantry under command of Lt. Derby, left here yesterday to explore a route to King's River and Tolare Lake, with reference to the ultimate establishment of a permanent military post there.

Gold was found in one of the branches running through the town, and a small quantity was washed out by A. S. Taylor Esq., and others, one day last week.—Whether it exists in any considerable quantities cannot be ascertained till the water is lower and further explorations are made.

From the Pacific News, of April 19.
Mining on Flats.—It has generally been supposed, and is still the prevalent opinion, that deposits of gold are to be found only in the beds and banks of Rivers, together with smaller streams and mountain gulches. Undoubtedly the richest deposits have, and will continue to be found in such localities. But accident and perseverance, during the past winter have shown that they are not the only placers. In the neighborhood of Wood's diggings, a large flat, how situated in reference to the mountain around we are not informed, has been working successfully, men making good wages, and digging only a few inches below the surface.

On the Toulumne river at the point known as Don Pedro's, a similar discovery has been made, and the ground is being worked successfully now. The flat is now above high water mark, running back to a mountain from which large amounts of gold have been washed into gulches heading at its base. These gulches were worked last season. In all probability the deposits found upon such flats have been washed from the nearest mountains by the flooding rains to which they are subject, and gradually moved down, step by step, until the precious metal has extended itself over the whole surface.

These and similar discoveries, which are constantly occurring, convince us that the California banks are in no danger of failing, although hundreds have been and will continue to be, entered forcibly, if not burglariously.

Intelligence from the Mines.
We copy the following items from the Stockton times:—

Sonora.—Most Important Discoveries.—Our friend, G. C. Belt, Esq., merchant of Stockton, has just arrived from Sonora, and describes the excitement amongst the inhabitants of that town to be intense, in consequence of the late rich discoveries in this district. There is no doubt that the new placer is of unprecedented richness, and there are supposed to be from three to five thousand persons at work upon it, who, in numerous instances, are getting from two to twenty ounces per day. The placer is situated about half a mile from the town, is about six hundred acres in extent, and is about 400 yards from water. Many of the holes have yielded, each, upwards of ten pounds of the precious metal. From one hole a man took 37 pounds of gold in three days. This information may be relied upon, as it comes from a highly respectable source. Can Trinidad beat this?

Mariposa.—New City.—A new city to be called the Mariposa city has been laid out at the Mariposa diggings. It has been surveyed by Mr. C. Armstrong; the streets to be sixty feet wide. The number of inhabitants already settled around the place is supposed to be three thousand, and the entire population of the gulch is estimated at one thousand five hundred. There are now fifteen or twenty stores in the place—a large hotel is in operation, and lots are selling at two to five hundred dollars each. In the neighborhood, as much as 2½ pounds of gold has been taken out from one hole in one day.

Mormon Gulch.—A Fact.—Two men named Myers and Bowers, dug out, on the forenoon of Wednesday last, twenty eight ounces, six dollars and a half, besides a lump weighing one pound four dollars and a half, all pure gold. The miners are all doing well.

The Fremont Vein.—The operations on this vein have not yet commenced. Several fragments which were broken from the veins have been presented to us, and from an examination, we conclude that a rich harvest will be reaped.

The following from the northern mines, we copy from the Sacramento Transcript of Monday:

From Weaver's Creek.—We have just met an acquaintance from the mines at Weaver's creek, who informs us that three men dug out, on Monday last, \$800 worth

of gold dust; and that, on the following day they dug out \$500 worth. An Indian also, on Monday, who was working for a physician, picked up in these mines, a lump of gold weighing two pounds.—There was no quartz with the gold. Another individual found, on Tuesday last, a lump which weighed 16 ounces. This lump was also, pure gold, unmixed with quartz, and in its shape it was flat, oval, and about the size of the palm of one's hand.

Nevertheless, miners are, at present,—going further north, as the waters are so high on Weaver's creek, owing to the melting of the snows, that no work can be done on the river. There are, probably, diggings in the ravines, but if we are rightly informed, the digging will not commence on the rivers until next month.

THE CALIFORNIA MARKET.

San Francisco, April 20, 1850.
The review we gave of the state of affairs, in our last issue for the steamer, which left here for Panama on the 1st instant, showed that trade was improving,—that a brisk inquiry for suitable goods was setting in, and that the state of affairs generally was in a satisfactory condition.

Many articles of importance, although the stocks are abundant—such as mess pork, butter, cheese, and other articles of this description—meet with a ready sale for at least three times their value at the ports from which they were shipped.

Many other articles are at the lowest point of value in consequence of an unnatural importation, which the wants of the community do not require.

Flour, the most important article in our market, notwithstanding a heavy stock on hand, maintains firmness, and in the absence of importations, will soon advance in price.

The stocks of lumber which have accumulated in our market, have rendered the value of the article almost nominal. It will take a considerable time to dispose of the quantity on hand, without taking into account the imports that may be expected.

Real estate had fallen to at least one-third of its former value, and there are very few operations, even at that.—Rents have gone down in an equal ratio, and will have to go still lower, to bring them on a par with rents and the value of labor in other places and in this, which is the standard they must ultimately come to.

The accounts from the mining regions, are very satisfactory, and it is believed, that of those employed in these operations the majority are realizing a fair remuneration for their labor.

It is much to be regretted that a branch might not have been established among us at the commencement of our condition as a territory; it would have been a saving, of millions to those who have toiled hard in extracting the precious metals from the bowels of the earth; and even now there is nothing more wanted to place our monetary affairs on the best condition they subsist in any community.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

New York, June 3.—P. M.
The steamer America arrived at Halifax last night. The following is a summary of her news:

The cotton market is firm at the extreme rates of last week, and the demand steady. Fair Orleans at 7½ cents. The sales for the week, are 33,000 bales.

Stocks.—American stocks are in fair demand. United States five 1853, at 93 to 94; sixes 1862, 102½ to 107½; Ohio sixes, 1862, 103; Maryland, 1855 91 to 92.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts are satisfactory. Circulation has been given in England to a rumor that the Czar of Russia has addressed an insulting note to the British Cabinet, in regard to the line of policy adopted by the British Government towards the Government of King Otho of Greece.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Times in speaking of the difficulty between the French and English Cabinets in relation to the Greek question, says that Lord Palmerston's offer of compromise had been respected, and that the President of the French Republic had signified his willingness to accept any condition consistent with the dignity of France.—It is said that the President is supported in this determination by his Ministry.

An attempt has been made by a Sergeant of the Artillery to assassinate the King of Prussia. He shot at the King with a pistol and wounded him in the arm.

MORE "BITTER ENDISM."

The following Resolution, introduced in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, lays bare another evidence of the relentless determination on the part of the Loco foco members of Congress to embarrass the Administration.

"Ordered, That inasmuch as the Committee of Ways and Means has not yet reported the annual appropriation bill, provided for the payment of the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the fiscal year, beginning on the thirtieth of June, but has neglected and failed to present the same for more than four months beyond the time designated by a positive rule, the committee be instructed and directed to report said bill, and such other appropriation bills as have not been brought in this session, without further delay.

Mr. Schenck moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. McMullan inquired at what time the bills are usually reported.

Mr. Schenck. "Within thirty days after the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Means." In "failure thereof, the reasons of such failure" are required to be given.

Mr. Crowell inquired whether it would be in order to move a call of the House.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Crowell made that motion.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Schenck asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Schenck requested that the seven-

The Speaker said that it required unanimous consent; which was not given.

Mr. Schenck then asked that gentlemen read the rule for themselves.

["The rule is as follows. "It shall also be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means, within thirty days after their appointment, at every session of Congress, commencing on the first Monday in December, to report the general appropriation bills—for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government; for the army; for the navy; and for the Indian department, and Indian annuities—or, in failure thereof, of the reasons of such failure."]

Mr. Bayly wished, by unanimous consent, to make a statement.

Mr. Stanly would have no objection, if the rules should be suspended.

Mr. P. King inquired whether the resolution was debatable.

The Speaker replied, not unless the rules be suspended.

The question was taken, and by a vote—yeas 51, nays 69, the House refused to suspend the rules.

It will be seen that this Loco Foco Committee have not only disregarded the solemn regulations laid down for their action, but that their compeers, by refusing to suspend the rules, ward off all inquiry as to the cause. The cause, however, lies not deep;—it is, of course, attributable to that determination to impede the progress of the Administration, which, it seems, is so unscrupulous and uncompromising, as not even to hesitate to clog the financial wheels of the Government, in the accomplishment of its vile purposes.—Raleigh Register.

SENSIBLE VIEWS.

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.—In a great speech delivered in the Senate a few days since Mr. Clay expressed himself in terms that indicate rather an unkind feeling towards the President. We very much regret this, as we not only fully approve Mr. Clay's course, but also that of the President, considering it prudent and consistent. We consider the compromise most acceptable to the country, for the reason that it disposes of all matters at issues. If the President had urged his plan in opposition to the compromise, such a course would have been censurable; but we have yet to learn that he ever did any such thing. He possesses far too much discernment even to entertain for a moment such an idea. Mr. Clay errs in this that he seems to have expected the President to abandon his own recommendation, and come out for the compromise in advance of the action of Congress. Such was not the duty of the President, nor would decent self-respect permit him so to do. His duty was simply to ratify whatever prudent action Congress might take. Nor was it improper in him to contradict the false report that he had changed his views, and preferred the compromise.

Mr. Clay further errs in seeming to claim the whole honor of the compromise. It is true that his resolutions took the lead, but it must be remembered that they met the approbation of but few. Webster's speech did the work, and paved the way for a kind reception of the compromise. Without his aid it most assuredly would have failed. Herein, then, is a vanity exhibited by Mr. Clay not entirely excusable. Webster shows no such weakness, appearing to have an eye single to the good of his country. Other great names are equally entitled to credit in this matter, yet they exhibit no overweening desire for exclusive honors.

While Mr. Clay will gain nothing in the estimation of the public by this thrust, it will have no favorable influence, though possibly an unfavorable one, in the final adoption of the compromise. The President no doubt has friends who preferred the compromise, for its comprehensiveness; many evils may result, while nothing good can.—Ashboro' Herald.

The above admirably expresses our "first impressions" on this subject.

If there is to be an issue between the "President's plan" and the "Compromise" reported by Mr. Clay, as to the settlement of the agitation of the slavery question so 'long drawn out' in Congress, we have no hesitation in preferring the latter. We are among those who desire that the question shall be permanently adjusted;—we desire it *per se*, and we desire it because it will take a vast amount of dangerous capital out of the hands of political hucksters and demagogues.

Among the thousand rumors started from Washington, there is one just now afloat, that certain enemies of the compromise have the President's ear, and have influenced the Administration to oppose that project. We certainly have no sympathy with such opposition, and are unwilling to believe that it exists. The President no doubt naturally prefers his own suggestion entire; but that he would in his own name permit any thing like opposition to the patriotic suggestions that promise peace, we do not believe. But there is human nature in old Rough and Ready, as well as in other folks; and we much doubt whether Mr. Clay's tone of severity towards his California message, is at all calculated to mollify matters.

In this question we care not for Henry Clay or for Zachary Taylor, much as we admire and respect them, and we care not for Whig or Democrat, or any other man or party, so much as for the peace and harmony of the country; and believing the course of action pointed out by the Senate's Committee of Thirteen to be the best mode of securing that peace and harmony, we earnestly hope that it may find American patriots enough to carry it.

Greens. Pat.

"DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES"—PSHAW!

The Richmond Republican, in replying to the charge of a democratic paper that the Whigs "had no principles," thus pithily hits off that party which has, at least, one principle, according to Mr. Calhoun, one of the apostles of democracy, viz: "the cohesive attraction of public plunder."

"When you deride Whigs for wearing a many-colored coat, will you prove to us that the Democracy are clothed in a seamless garment? What are your principles on Free-Trade? Place side by side the creed of the Pennsylvania Democracy and the Virginia Democracy upon that point, and you find about as much resemblance between the Koran and the Decrees of the council of Trent. Take internal improvement by the General Government. Your party North and West are for them; your party South dead against. Take the Wilmot Proviso. All Southern men abominate that. But its very name indicates its paterfamilias. There is no common bond of principles in the Democratic party—a party having on one of its flags Free trade, on another the Tariff of '42; on one Internal improvement by the General Government, on another anti-Internal Improvements; here a column of Southern led by Foote, Davis, Mason, Hunter, &c.—there a column of free-traders led by Van Buren, Breton, Wilmot, &c. Now for the Sub-

Treasury, and now against it: now for 54 40, now for 49; now sustaining a Southern President, who repeatedly signs Wilmot Provisos then cursing another on the suspicion that he might probably do the same thing; riding both sides of the sapling every day, and turning somersets every night, the democracy is the last party on the earth which should set itself up as the party of Principles. We do not accuse it of having no principles but the spoils, for we think the masses of both parties are perfectly honest and disinterested. But we do believe that many of its leaders are hungry for "plunder," that they observe their prey with as keen a glance, and pursue it as perseveringly and as remorselessly, as the best trained hawk, that ever followed a quarry through the air."

The "Union," upon consideration of the Cuban Expedition, its illegal objects, and its results as far as known, discovers that there is "weakness, incapacity, and ignorance in the men who conduct our public affairs." The proof of this is found in the fact to be, that "the Administration has become the tool of the Southern monarchy," and "upholds the cruel tyranny which Spain practices in the Island of Cuba."

Was ever a more monstrous falsehood perpetrated than this! The Executive has done more than he was bound to do by his oath of office; no more than law and public sentiment required him to do; no more than what Mr. Van Buren, as the chief Magistrate of the country, did during the Canadian frontier troubles, and what the present editor of the Union supported him in doing.

The "Union" loses no opportunity to side with the enemies of the country, and the enemies of liberty and of peace. If respect is commanded for the Government, and for those who represent its honor and its interests, it declares as in the case of the French Minister, that it is provoking a quarrel with France. If a treaty is made with Great Britain, the practical effect of which is to prevent the British from colonizing on our continent, it declares "we are sold to the British." If good faith is maintained with a nation with whom we are at peace, as with Spain, and a prompt effort made to preserve the integrity of our flag, then the Administration is "weak, incapable, incompetent, ignorant, monarchical," &c. If the Government objects to fitting out ships armed for battle against a nation of Europe with whom we are at peace; if it hesitates to wink at buccaneering and rapacity, why, forsooth, it is Austrian, Spanish, or something worse. Nothing is done relative to our diplomacy in which the Union does not cry out.

"Fee, few, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman. Dead or alive, I will have some." Let the Union put its fears to rest. "Old Zack" will neither sell us to the British, nor the Spaniards, nor any body else, nor will he ever cry "fifty-four or fifty," and then back out.—N. Y. Express.

AD VALORUM DUTIES.

A bookseller of New York city lately ordered a bill of books from a London publisher.—An invoice reached him by mail, which he exhibited at the custom house, paid the duties, and had his books passed. On opening the boxes he found inside another invoice, charging a much higher price for the books. The first had been sent merely for custom-house use, and to enable some clerk to swear the books through with a good conscience. The bookseller, who had never suggested any thing of the kind, and was not up to that sort of game, wrote a stern rebuke to the London house that shipped the books. The answer came in due season, expressing regret that any offence had been given where none certainly was intended; they had only done in this case according to the practice of the trade, and intended it as a favor to their customer.

Again: It is not long since a New Yorker who was in Paris bought a cashmere shawl there for two thousand francs, and paid the money. The seller handed him a bill or invoice duly made out, pricing the shawl at one thousand francs. The buyer turned in astonishment, and asked an explanation. "That is for the custom-house," said the seller, amazed at his simplicity. No hint had been given that a special custom-house invoice was desired—nothing of the sort was dreamed of by the buyer. The seller simply did as he would wish to be done by, and as he was accustomed to do for his American customers.—Tribune.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

Orange County, N. Carolina, }
May 25th, 1850. }

I have the inclination to write, but am distrustful of my ability to do justice, in taking a public notice of the many interesting objects, which are presented to the sojourner, however long may be his stay in this delightful portion of the "Old North State."

The county of Orange is famed for its intelligence, learning and worth. Hillsboro', the county seat, is a town of two thousand five hundred inhabitants, handsomely situated, with wide and spacious streets, lined with beautiful clustering trees. The inhabitants have displayed fine taste in the arrangement of their dwellings, many of which are of the cottage order, and are generally surrounded with groves of forest and ornamental trees. Located at that place are well disciplined and prosperous institutions of learning; one of which is the "Caldwell Institute," the preparatory school for the University. The University is also in this county, at Chapel Hill, eleven miles distant from Hillsboro', and is in a flourishing condition. Orange has its reminiscences of the revolutionary struggle, as well as the adjoining county of Guilford. At one period of that war the head quarters of Cornwallis were at Hillsboro'.

I said that Orange contained intelligence, learning and worth; and it can be further said, that many of those who have figured in the State and National Councils, reside within her borders. It is the home of Mangum, now in the U. S. Senate; and of Ex Governor Graham, once a Senator in Congress; and also, of Judges Ruffin and Nash of the Supreme Court of the State.

I have been within a half day's travel of Raleigh, the capital, but the arrangement of my business did not admit of a visit, though I very much desired to do so.

North Carolina, like many of her sister States is alive to the great work of the development of her resources by the means of Rail Roads. A fresh impetus is now being given to this means of improvement, by the generous efforts, which her sons are making to secure the charter of the company that was recently granted, on joint stock principles, for the construction of the great central line from Raleigh west. The valuable ores, embedded in her western mountains, will never unfold their real worth until means of transportation are given.

When this is done, they will yield their invaluable riches, and stimulate the dormant energies of a thrifty and sterling population, to the realization of the inestimable reward of a well directed enterprise."

Nor are the agricultural interests of the whole country to be penetrated by this means of improvement, entitled to considerations of less magnitude than those of the mineral. I learn that nearly the amount of money necessary to secure the work, has been subscribed, and that the completion and success of the road are looked to as a settled matter.

It is reasonable to suppose, that the Carolinians are actuated by the same zeal that manifests itself in our State, as well as in many of the other States, to enter the list as competitors and to claim a share of the tonnage and travel from the Mississippi Valley east. Such I learn is the fact from many of those who are contributing towards the first step in the great scheme for this State.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1850.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whig meeting which was held here on Saturday last, was fuller and more interesting than we had expected it would be. The backwardness of farming operations, and the weather about that time being very pretty, had led us to apprehend a failure by default of the Whigs of the country remaining at home. But such proved not the case. There was a very good attendance—a few from almost every section of the county.

For an official report of the proceedings of the meeting, see below.

We would take occasion to remark, that we cannot now see any good reason why there should not exist the most perfect unanimity in the Whig ranks of Rowan. That there is some dissatisfaction, however, cannot be denied. But it is believed if those who entertain it were to look calmly at all the circumstances they could not hesitate to accord to the candidates put in nomination on Saturday last, their most hearty support. What better, let it be asked, could have been done?—Who could have been selected more likely to please every Whig in the county, than A. H. Caldwell, Esq. Who is more deserving of our confidence—who more capable of serving the county in the present condition of things—who more entitled to our gratitude for valuable services rendered heretofore, than H. C. Jones, Esq.? Not to say there are no two gentlemen in the county who could represent us as well, it must appear to all, evidently just and true, that none could represent the county better. With these facts in view we think it would be unjust to such as may have had other expectations as to the result of the meeting on Saturday, to conclude that their force will not be admitted, and that they will not eventually sustain the nominees with cordiality. It must be conceded that the best was done that could be done, and that it was accomplished in the best manner.

In accordance with previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Whigs of Rowan county met in the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 8th June. The meeting was organized by calling Paul Seaford, Esq., to the Chair, and E. Myers to act as Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, Luke Blackmer, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and offered the following Resolutions, prefacing them with strong and eloquent appeals to the Whigs to throw aside sectional prejudices and unite in supporting the ticket which may be selected by this Convention.

Whereas, the Whigs of Rowan, have called a Convention of their party to meet in the Court House in Salisbury, on the 8th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Assembly, therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of a Convention for the nomination of our candidates, and we pledge ourselves to give our undivided support to the nominees of this Convention, provided they be thorough going Whigs.

Resolved further, That the present crisis in the affairs of the State of North Carolina, and the great interests that Rowan county, in particular, has at stake, demand that we should be represented by our ablest and most efficient men, and that no personal or local prejudice should influence us in making choice of our candidates.

Resolved, further, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by President Taylor and his Administration, and that we will continue to give it our undivided support.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman appoint three delegates to meet the delegation from Davis county, on Monday next, at Hall's Mill, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this Senatorial District.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of twelve who shall retire, and select suitable individuals to recommend as candidates to this Convention.

The question being taken on the Resolutions separately, they were all adopted except the last, which, upon motion of Wm. P. Graham, Esq., was amended to read as follows, and adopted:

Resolved, further, That the Convention now proceed to nominate two candidates for the next General Assembly, by ballot, and that the two highest individuals on the list of those balloted for be the candidates of the Whigs of this county.

Upon a ballot being had Messrs. Hamilton C. Jones and A. H. Caldwell, were the highest upon the list, and were declared the nominees of this Convention.

On motion, a Committee were appointed to inform the gentlemen of their nomination and request their presence in the Convention.

Whereupon, Messrs. Caldwell and Jones were introduced and accepted the nomination.

On motion of Dr. James G. Ramsay, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we the Whigs of Rowan, do heartily approve of the course and service of our former representative, John A. Lillington, and recommend him to the Whigs of our sister county Davis, for re-election to the Senate.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. J. J. Bruner, A. J. Fleming and John Marlin, the delegates to meet the Davis delegation at Hall's Mill.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Salisbury Watchman.

It was on motion further,

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn to meet at the polls on the 1st Thursday in August.

PAUL SEAFORD, Chm.

E. MYERS, Sec'y.

Candidate for the Senate.—In pursuance to appointment, the delegates on behalf of Davis and the delegates on the part of Rowan, held a meeting at Hall's Mills, on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this Senatorial District. The conference resulted in the choice of J. A. LILLINGTON, Esq., without a dissenting voice.

From accidental causes, two of the delegates appointed to represent Davis county, were not in attendance. Those chosen to represent Rowan, were all there.

THE RAIL ROAD SECURED.

We find the following postscript in the last Raleigh Register:

POSTSCRIPT.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD SAFE!!!

ALL THE STOCK TAKEN!!!

We have the gratification to learn, just as our Paper is going to Press, from a Gentleman who was present at the meeting of the General Commissioners, at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday, that ALL THE STOCK in the Central Road has been taken, and the 5 per cent ALL paid in—with a few shares to spare!

The meeting of Stockholders, for organization, &c., has been called for the 11th of July, at Salisbury, (according to act of incorporation.)

PLANK ROAD NEWS.

We learn from the Fayetteville Carolinian, that the sum of \$31,000 had been subscribed in Cumberland county for the new project for a plank road from Fayetteville to Raleigh. It is believed that this sum will be augmented in that county to \$40,000; and steps have been taken to get subscriptions in Wilmington, and also, in Wake, Johnson, Orange, Chatham, and Franklin counties. It is supposed that the work will cost 75 or \$80,000.

There is also a project, of a plank road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly county, much talked of at present. This will tap one of the most wealthy sections of the State. The Pee Dee valley is equalled by few sections as it respects agricultural wealth.

If this last project is prosecuted we predict it will find favor in this county. That is the route our people wanted the Fayetteville and Western plank road to take. There are a large number of citizens here who would have taken stock in that road could they have had any assurance that that route would be selected. There are many others who would have gone into it for the sake of a plank road to Gold Hill. Now, if Fayetteville, Anson, Richmond and Stanly shall set about this work in earnest, there will be presented a strong inducement for the friends of a road by that route, to come to the rescue, and have it continued on to this place. Of one fact there can be no doubt, and that is, the road will pay well between this place and Centre, and especially between this place and Gold Hill. Cheraw would consult her interest by subscribing for a road to connect at Centre, or some other convenient point.

Masonic Celebration.—Preparations are being made to render the Masonic Celebration to take place here on the 24th instant, a grand affair. The brethren of the Order are looking forward to it with peculiar interest; whilst "outsiders," are merely wondering what they shall see—what learn—what profit. We would advise all who have prejudices against the Order, and all who wish to see them in procession, as well as to hear some exposition of their principles, to attend on the 24th. The Rev. Mr. RICARD, of the Methodist E. Church, will deliver an address on the occasion. He is a gentleman of known ability, and will no doubt sustain his reputation as a public speaker.

Clever.—Mr. HALL, who has a toll bridge at the place where the Rowan and Davis delegates held their meeting, on Monday, rather surprised our delegates by tendering them a free passage to the Davis side of the river, and back, on that occasion. Without an explanation this would appear to be a small matter; but it must be remembered that Mr. Hall is a first-rate democrat, and that the aforesaid Whig delegates, had met for the purpose of setting Whig triggers!

Bound for California.—A company of young men from Cabarrus county, six in number, passed through this place this morning, on their way to New York, where, it is their purpose, to take passage for California. They are all worthy and steady men, and all in the vigor of life. Two of them have some experience in mining operations. Three of them were members of Company C, from Cabarrus, in the Mexican War, and have had a glimpse of the elephant.

The coal mines in Pennsylvania are worth double the gold mines of California.