REVENUE BILL.

An act to provide for the increase of the Public Revenue, and for other pur-

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That bereafter there shall be levied annually the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest secured or actually owing from or by any solvent debtor or debtors, whether from individuals, companies, corporations, or in any other way; upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his. her or their tax list: Provided, that guardians shall give in the money of each of their wards as a distinct and seperate fund, and not as a fund held in common.

2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter there shall be levied annually the sum of twenty cents upon every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, and there shall be levied annually the sum of ten cents upon every hundred dollars vested in every other species of trade; and the sum of three cents upon every dollar of dividend or profit actually due or received upon sums of money vested in steam vessels (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons,) or vested in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it, at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners thereof shall give in his, her or their tax list; Provided, That this act shall only authorize the taxing of such profits as the Banks of this State shall make from trading in stocks and bonds as distingushed from "bills receivable," and provided further, that every person shall have thirty dollars of interest, dividend or profit, and an amount equal to the sum of interest, which he, she or they owe or pay or secure to be paid on his, her or their own debt or debts, which shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this act; and provided further, that this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution, or to funds appropriated for public or private charities, devoted to the purposes of education, or to the maintainance of the poor or afflicted. 3. Be it further enacted, That so much of the capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweler, wholesale or commission merchant, as

4. Be it further enacted, That hereafter, there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes, to wit: On all Surgeon Dentists, all practicing Physicians, all practicing Lawyers, and on all other persons, (except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomina. tion, Governor of the State and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars for the first five hundred, and two dollars for every additional five hundred

now taxed by the 14th section of the 102

chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be ex-

empt from the provisions of this act, Provided,

That the interest on all bonds, or notes which

my such merchant, jeweler, wholesale or com-

desion merchant may own over and above the

mount of the interest upon his own indebted.

ness and thirty dollars, shall not be considered

as a part of his capital stock in trade, but shall

be subject to the tax imposed by the first sec-

tion of this act.

5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be imposed and levied annually an advalorem tax of one per centum on all gold and silver plate, and ornamental jewelry, in use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value of fifty dollars or upwards; on all sulkies, gigs, buggies, borouches, carriages, and all other pleasure vehicles whatsoever, in use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value of seventy-five dollars and under one hundred dollars, fifty cents; on all of the value of one hundred dollars and under two hundred dollars, one dollar; on all of the value of two hundred dollars, two dollars; on all of the value of three hundred dollars and under four hundred dollars, three dollars; and on all of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars; on all gold watches, one dollar, and on all silver watches twenty-five cents, in use, (except such of each as are kept in shops and stores for sale;) on all harps in use by the owner or owners thereof, two dollars; on all piono fortes in use by the owner or owners thereof, one dollar; on all pistels (except such as shall be used exclusively for mustering, and also those kept in shops and stores for sale,) one dollar each; on all bowie knives; one dollar each; and dirks and sword-canes, fifty cents each (except such as shall be kept in shops and stores for sale;) Provided however, that only such pistols, bowie knives, dirks, and swordcanes as are used, worn, or carried about the person of the owner, shall be subject to the above named taxes; on all retailers of wines, cordials, or spirituous liquors, ten dollars; on all Billiard Tables, one hundred dollars; on all Bowling Allies, whether called "Nine Pin" or "Ten Pin" Allies, or by any other name, twenty five dollars; on every pack of playing cards, twenty five cents; and every merchant, shop keeper and public dealer, in goods, wares, merchandise, or other thing, shall be liable for the same, and shall state on oath, how many packs he or she has sold within the year pre ceding the time he or she shall give in his or her tax list; on all mortgages and deeds of trust, which shall be registered, the sum of one dollar; and the Register in each and every county shall be liable for the same, and he i hereby required to give in to the Justice taking the list of taxable property, the number of mort. gages and deeds of trust by him registered in the preceding year, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, and to pay the amount of taxes thereon, after deducting six per centum for his commissions; and the said Register shall not be required to register any mortgate or deed of trust, until the person or persons presenting the same, shall have paid the tax hereby imposed, in addition to the fees now by law established.

6. Be it further enneted. That the owner or owners of every toll-bridge or ferry in this State, shall hereafter pay annually a tax equal to five times the sum of the largest toll by him or them demanded and received.

7. Be it further enacted, That the agent of agents of all insurance companies, not incorporated in this State, shall hereafter pay an annual tax of fifty dollars in every county where an agency shall be established, to be collected and accounted for by the Sheriffs of the several counties as other taxes; and in case the said agent or agents shall fail to pay the tax hereby imposed, he or they shall be individually liable | the State. for a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected

perty of the said agent or agents, to be applied three-fourths to the use of the State, and one. fourth to the use of the Sheriff collecting the

8. Each and every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, and each and every person or company who shall exhibit any collection of animals, commonly known as a menagerie, for reward, shall previously to exhibiting or performing in any county in this State, pay to the Sheriff thereof fifty dollars; and all Ethiopian serenaders, comic singers, and performers on musical instruments, who exhibit or perform for reward, five dollars, as a tax to the State, to be accounted for by the Sheriff as oth. er taxes; and on paying such tax, the Sheriff who receives the same shall give a license to exhibit or perform in his county, which license shall contain a list of such animals, or personal performances, or other articles to be exhibited, and in that case, such company or person shall be authorized and permitted to perform and exhibit, as aforesaid, in such county, and no other, for the space of one year thereafter, and each and every company of circus riders or equestrian performers, or Elbiopian serenaders, comic singers and performers on musical instruments, or exhibiter of any collection of animals, commonly known as menagerie, who shall perform or exhibit in any county in this State, without previously having paid the tax herein directed, shall be liable to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, by distress and salet of the property of such delinquent, and to be applied one half to the use of the State and the other half to the use of the Sheriff.

9. Be it further enacted, That the taxes, by his act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties at the same time and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State, at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law, for the collection and payment of other State taxes.

10. Each and every person shall annually render to the Justice of the Peace appoint. ed to take the list of taxable property, the amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in other manner whatsoever is l able for under the Revenue laws of this State, and it shall be the duty of the said Justice to administer the following oath to each and every person giving a list of taxables and taxable property: You, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right or the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, of in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under the laws of this State, than the amount which you have now listed, and that in all other respects, the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief: so help you God.

11. It shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace who shall take a list of taxable property, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his taxables, all the articles and subjects of taxation which he may be bound to list.

12. Each and every person liable to pay taxes by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list their taxable property, or any part thereof, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each year's failure or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect and account for the same, as in case of double tax, unless the County Court shall, within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory cause shown by such delinquent, order said forfeiture to be released and remitted.

13. It shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs to furnish the Atterney General and the Solicitors of their respective circuits, at the first Superior Court which shall happen after the tax lists are placed in their hands for collection, with a list of all the persons liable for taxes under this act, and who have failed to give in their taxable property or any part thereof; and, upon such information, or any other information, or upon good reason to believe that any person has failed to list his taxable property, the Attorney General and Solicitors of the several circuits, shall have power and authority to file bills in the several Courts of Equity in this State, against each and every person failing. to render a list of taxables and taxable property as by this act required, and compel a discovery upon oath, which discovery shall not be held and deemed evidence to convict such person for any penalty by this act annexed to such fail-

14. It shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed, on suitable paper, forms of tax lists, with all the articles subject to taxation and to be listed under this act, and all other laws now in force, mention. ed seriatim over the heads of parallel columns, No, never. n which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and shall furnish to each County Court Clerk in this State two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said county; and the cost of preparing and printing the same, shall be paid out of the Public treasury.

15. It shall be the duty of the Justice appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the articles herein required to be listed, in separate columns. And the Clerks of the sev. eral County Courts shall record, advertise and return the same to the Comptroller's Office, in the same manner, and in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities as are now prescribed by law in relation to oth.

nish the Comptroller with a certificate of the States Senator. name of the clerk of the County Court, and the sureties to his bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in office; which certificate, when certified by the Comptroller, shall, on motion of the Treasurer for judgment against any such Clerk and his sureties, he deemed equally valid in law, with the bond of such Clerk, and the Court shall give judgment and award execution there-

17. If any Register shall fail to furnish the Comptroller with such certificates, as directed in the last section, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, in each case, to

18. Be it further enacted, That all the perby the Sheriff of the county where such failure | sons and property, herein taxed, shall not be li- cury indicated twenty-four degrees below takes place, by distress and sale of the pro- able to be taxed by the several County Courts. | zero !

19. And be it further enacted. That an act entitled " An Act to increase the Revenue of the State" and ratified on the 29th of January 1849, and all other laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed, provided, that this repealing clause shall not affect the collection of any taxes now due under the revenue laws of this State.

THE LETTER OF BISHOP CAPERS.

To my Fellow-citizens of South Carolina: I take the liberty of addressing you, through the newspapers, on the subject of a different character from what has hitherto employed me and I do so the more readily as my life guaranlies my sincerity, and, on your part, personal good will. It is the first time that I have ever felt it my duty to express publicly an opinion on any matter of State policy. Once, indeed during the extreme excitement which prevailed n Charleston on the subject of nullifying a law of Congress, I met with the clergy of the city apart, at the instance of some venerable citizens, to consider whether there was any thing which we might possibly do, in our sacred character, to promote peace. But it resulted n nothing. We found nothing in our power but our prayers for the people. Ministers of religion have little to do, at any time, with maters of the State, more than to pray for God's guidance and blessing on the people. Neverheless, ministers are men-are citizens; and it may be expedient, once in a lifetime of three score years and thore, for a minister to appear in his character as citizens, and not as a minster. Suffer me, then, for this one time, to assert my citizenship, and commune with you freely on the state of public affairs. I am a citizen—a son of a citizen—born on the soil of South Carolina not long after it had been won, until it is entirely convenient for him, and in part, by the sword of my father. After an absence of about five months, on

my sacred duties in Tennessee, Mississippi, express how painfully it has shocked me to be told, on my return home, that the great State measure now on foot look solely to secession from the United States by this State alone; that the Convention shortly to be held is in order to this: and that the only question to be open there is one of time: whether to secede at once, or await the issue of the Southern Congress, and then secede.

To secede at once, or at a future time, alone, must be to secede from the other Southern States no less than from the Northern. It must be a putting of the other Sothern States in fault -a sort of branding them as deficient in knowlgether. They are involved in all respects as we are, touching the injustice of the late acts of Congress. We may not hold ourselves wiser nor better than they are, but as equals only; and they are many, while we are comparatively few. And what, in such circumstances, will our action, should we secede?

If I may place any reliance on what has come under my observation during my long journey through five of the principal Southern States, it is not probable that a Southern Congress, representing the Southern people, can be had at all; nor, if it could be had, that it would do much, if any thing, more than the Georgia Convention did. As to secession, I have no doubt that three fourths of the people would oppose it at the present time. The reason of this opposition I have understood to be that they do not consider the acts of Congress ly raised. to be a violation of the Constitution, and in their opinion, nothing less should justify secession. I understand it to be the opinion of our people of South Carolina that Congress has violated the Constitution. At most, then, it is a mooted point, and not a settled fact; we entertaining one view of it, while a majority of the wise and virtuous of other States, greatly outnumbering us, hold the opposite. Do we owe them nothing? Is it not even due to our own self-respect to review the matter? Surely, we before we should proceed to a final act of the most fearful import.

Patriotism demands not of us to run madly on to our country's ruin; and secession, by our State alone, must prove ruinous. What though no hostile army might invade our soil, the Unnited States must and will oppose us. Charles. ton will be shut out from the rest of the world, her commerce perish, her merchants leave her in dispair; while, from her very suburbs, our rice and cotton shall be carried to Savannah and Augusta for a market. Even now the rivalry of Savannah is not to be contemned, but let our State secede from the Union, and Charleston must become a desolation.

Nor will the blight fall on Charleston only, but on all the State; while our taxes, increased seven fold, and the heat of the present agitation cooling off, our very leaders, if they should prove to be found knocking at the door of the Union for admission, shall join the many thousands of our poverty-stricken people in their flight from their ruined homes to more favored parts. Can patriotism demand the satrifice? Patriotism demand the sacrifice of the State?

Let us then, fellow-citizens, review our ground. If a Convention we must have, let it not be a Convention of boys or half made men, but of the wise and sober-minded. There is no battle to be lought for glory by secession, but a fearful struggle with poverty and high taxes, hard times, without hope of improvement, and great and sore humiliation. And may God grant us deliverance!

WILLIAM CAPERS. CHARLESTON, FEB. 6, 1851.

The latest intelligence from California gives the state of parties in the Legislature of that State as follows: Senate 8 Whigs, 6 Democrats, and 2 doubtful, and the House 21 Whigs, 16. It shall be the duty of the Register in 12 Democrats, and 4 doubtful. The Whigs each and every county, on or before the first | think they have a clear majority on joint ballot. day of September, in each and every year, to fur- and that they will be able to elect the United

Report of the Bord of Health.

For the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 25th. "The Board" have no new cases to report besides those reported in the Hornet's Nest of the 22d inst.

ROBT. F. DAVIDSON. JNO. A. YOUNG. R. C. CARSON. Charlotte, Feb. 25, 1851.

Cold Weather. - At Calais, (Me.) on be recovered by the Treasurer for the use of Thursday afternoon, the thermometer running the road on the Southern side: stood at twenty degrees below zero! At No place has yet been decided upon for St. Johnsburg (Vt.) on Saturday the mer-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1851.

CHIEF ENGINEER, MR. GWYNN.

So it turns out, if the remarks of certain gentlemen in the Virginia Legislature are to be received, that the North Carolina Rail Road Company were mistaken when they bargained with Mr. Gwynn for his services as Chief Engineer of our Rail Road. He is only a " consulting engineer," and for his consultations is to receive \$3,000 a year! Who, then is Chief Engineer on our Road? Mr. Mc-Rae, the industrious, meritorious gentleman who is doing the work, is not Chief Engineer, and receive no such salary as that. We think either the North Carolina Rail Road Company or the Virginia Company claiming Mr. Gwynn's services are to be chiseled. If Mr. G. has bargained his whole time to the Virginia Company, he ought not to have undertaken the survey of our Road; for it is quite certain that it is impossible for him to discharge his duty faithfully to us. His presence is required here at this very moment. He is not here, and we suppose will not be until he shall obtain leave of absence from

work would justify the employment of a a dish for the " Nest." skilful engineer's whole time; and still think the salary is large enough to pay for the full services of such a man. No able article on the condition of things in South Carelidoubt the Board of Directors thought so, na, cites the following article from the Camden Journal. I suspect him of being a regular sharper too; and unless we are mistaken in the gentlemen who compose that Board they will not be satisfied with the few small crumbs that fall to them from the Virginedge, or courage, or patriotism, or all these to. ia table, especially when they are to pay for them at the rate of \$3,000 a year.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

By reference to another column it will be seen that there is to be a meeting of be the probable judgment of mankind rejecting | the Stockholders of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road at Statesville on the 4th of April, for the purpose of organizing the Company. The Charter requires that ten thousand dollars of stock shall be taken before the Company can organize.— But we have subscriptions to an amount exceeding twenty thousand, with the most flattering prospects that the whole sum required to build the road will be speedi- in his veins .- Ral. Register.

In looking around us among the stockholders for a gentleman fully qualified for the important place of President of the Road, we find it somewhat difficult to light on one who exactly answers the purpose. There may not be this difficulty with others, and it is to be hoped when the stockholders shall meet that they can easily designate the man required. It is a matshould know that we are right, beyond dispute, ter for their decision entirely. He ought to be a zealous man, especially in regard And ought we not to consider consequences? to this work; and he ought also to be a man of sound judgment, practical good sense, and great energy. And if he were in possession of a good deal of experience in surveying and road making it were all

> The Rose in Salisbury .- We are sorry to state, upon authority derived from that place, that a malignant disease, of a contagious character, is raging to an alarming extent in Salisbury, N. C. Seven out of Eleven negroes in the families of Messrs. Lord and Henderson, have died. They call this disease "THE Rose," though some call it 'ERISYPELAS,' as bad a disease, indeed more fatal than the Small Pox. We think this rose would smell as sweet by any other name.'-Hor-

The above was brought to our attention by a gentleman here who takes the " Nest." It contains half dozen or more incorrect statements. We shall, however, only notice the subject matter of it, deem-Erisypelas in Salisbury; neither has there been for three months past. The negroes of Messrs. Lord and Henderson lived on cease. a plantation a mile and a quarter from town; and those of them who died of erisypelas last Fall and Winter, died there. They have no case of the disease among their negroes now, and have had none for about two months.

statement of the facts, discovering how sorrow may be turned into joy.

The Rail Road Surveyors are now at work in the vicinity of this place, locating the Road. We took occasion, last week, to speak of their industry and selfdenial; and we have now only to add that the Stockholders may rest assured that this corps is doing their duty to the

Several surveys have been made through the out skirts and suburbs of town, both on the Northern and Southern side; and we learn the result is most favorable to the depot.

Cotton has declined about 1 cent. ar and former Governor of Massachusetts, Edward Ev. not inconsistent with the Constitution of

Plunk Road Meeting near Third Creek. -Pursuant to an appointment there was a Plank Road meeting held at O. Foard's, Esq., near Third Creek, on Saturday last. The notice was very short and limited as to extent. But it is truly ally at Tammany Hall, the famous Democratie Wie gratifying to learn that those who attended showed the right spirit. About \$1500 were added to the subscriptions of stock; and we are informed the citizens of that section intend to call another meeting with the confident expectation that the sum will be increased many fold.

Mail Contract Advertisement .- We are getting very tired of this advertisement, and if we were at liberty to do so, would remove it from our paper at once. But we are tied up to the bargain, and President Fillmore is not the man to be played with. If only Mr. Tyler was President! Well, there are only four more publications required; there is some consolation in that. Our subscribers have shown a good deal of patience on the subject thus far, and we sincerely thank them for it.

In a letter to the Editor of the North State Whig, the Hon, Edward Stanly declines being a candidate for reelection to Congress. We hope the District will fill his place by another who will acquit himself as faithfully and as any thing for their labor at the rates of honorably as Mr. Stanly has done.

Neighbor Eccles, do you remem-Virginia. Then he may come as "con. ber that Ink-stand present you were once Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, I cannot sulting engineer"-not as our Chief En- bragging about? You had better mind how you lug the Watchman into your ar-We had thought the magnitude of our ticles when you take a notion to make up If these are his calculations be is pretty

The National Intelligencer, in the course of a most that the Government of the United States should block- on the fears of some timid neighbor who

"We believe England would acknowledge us as an to get a contract. Yes, I should not be independent Republic, and come in and trade with us, simply passing these blockading ships and coming in; and if in their passage those ships should fire on them. why a broadside from an English steamship would settle it, we think, rather to the disadvantage of a Yankee revenue blockade cutter. Recollect, our ships that have done good service against English ships have had some Southerners aboard, and in their crews no disaf- business, and have arrived at very differfected persons. This would be different. England has ent and more favorable conclusions. And never shirked a war for fear of crippling her commerce, for it seems to flourish by war. She would clear the blockade, for the reason that she would be glad to see this confederacy broken up-because she would be fighting against the North, her natural rivals of the loom. She would do it, because then she would have an open and free American port. She would do it, in short, because interest would drive her to it."

This is the language of an American Editor! It was said that, in the war of the revolution, there were more tories in South Carolina than in any State in the Union, and it would seem, from the above paragraph, that the breed is not yet extinct. Certain it is, this Editor has none of the blood of Sumpter, or Marion, or Rutledge

SOUND SENTIMENTS. The New Orleans Picayane has the following excellent

sentiments in a recent article (we presume from the powerful and patriotic pen of Mr. Bullitt:)

fought for and won in the North. The necessity of a rally there for the Union is penetrating both political parties and swaving the action of States, to maintain the asis of settlement as it is, repress agitation against slave institutions, and keep the agitators out of power. These, are the men by whom the victory is to be won for the South, within the Union. To these men the South owes cordial co-operation, for her own cause and for theirs, nanced by Butler and Yulee. The country is not yet reduced to that state of despair, and before it reaches point will be ready for a more direct form of revolution. While the form of government lasts, and men profess allegiance to it, they cannot honestly refuse to rform all the duties of citizens and representatives .-The wilful refusal to perform such duties, constitutionally imposed, has in it the intent to destroy the Govern-

There is a volume in that paragraph, and it is the most useful volume upon which an American can meditate at the present time .- Alex. Gaz.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1851 Last night the clouds cleared away finely, after the eavy showers of the day, and for a time the wind blew are "span clean." Bless these big rains! If it were not for them, our streets would be impassable on account of the mud, and the little ragged girls that sweep the than the penny papers would think it an object to record. The sky is as bright as a new dollar, but all other "change" is as scarce as ever.

ing that alone, as possessing public inter- must have been 350 persons present. It was a perfect before hinted, the building resembles a bank in architecture, and was built with the object of ultimate presentation to the College, the grounds of which it adjoins. It is to be bequeathed to the Institution at Mr. Stevens' de-

This gentleman is one of three immensely wealthy brothers, the bulk of whose estates has grown out of the "Elysian Fields" at Holoken, a great pleasure resort summer and their Hoboken Ferries.

A prime feature in the entertainment, alluded to, was a series of tableaux rivants, or living pictures, in which some twelve or fifteen ladies and gentlemen represented a great variety of character. They had been some three weeks preparing for it, and acquitted themselves very much to the satisfaction of those who like such things. We have only to add that after this The very liberal host and hostess had provided such fixtures as stage, frame, curtain, &c., in the most costly and tasteful style. There was one scene from "The Abcauseless is his grief, we hope the editor's bey" which was very well done, but perhaps the most attractive was when the curtain was drawn and discovered the beautiful Miss G. as Calupso, and young N. as Telemachus, in the famous scene of "Telemachus re-

sisting Calypso," as described in " Telemaque. Tableau were quite fashionable last winter, but I have heard of few the present season. They are a harmless amusement when not carried to excess, to the manifest Brown, granted several of them certifiwaste of time and money, and may be enjoyed in the family circle of the village as well as in a city.

In the window of Stimson & Co's New Orleans and Mobile Express Office, in Wall street, there is a very fine picture of Collins' splendid steamship, "Atlantic," which attracts a throng of admirers, for she is a beauty, and as she is represented ploughing her way gallantly through a boisterous sea, we fancy that we see her as justify it. I give this expression of opin she was in the perilous voyage which recently she weath-

Steamship Ohio wil Isail to-morrow for Havana and

New Orleans. When caulked, steamer Pacific will probably go direct to Chagres. The commander had some wish to make the voyage to Liverpool in her about the time of the World's Fair. He is confident that she is the fastest steamer that ever sat in the water. Certainy she has made first rate time in all her voyages. immense number of patriots and lovers of the Union congregated at Niblo's. Besides the distinguished schol-

erett, there were several distinguished men from the South, and several able clergymen, Rev. Drs. Spring, Coxe, and others. Mr. Everett's remarks was an elo. quent eulogium on the Union, and defence of it againgt all assailants North and South. He complimented Gen. Foote's oration very highly. Last evening, the Setator from Mississippi, at the urgent solicitation of prominent Union men, received his friends and the citizens gener. wam. The gathering was a large one, and Gen Post could not escape without a speech, and it was had

with shouts of applause. The rather tedious legal investigation of Ray Thomas kins' rayther dubious brokering, ended yesterday in Just tice Lathrop's issuing a warrant for his arrest, for obtain, ing money under false pretences. His counsel admitted that though he might be "morally guilty," there was

not evidence enough, to make out a case in lew! Gen. Samuel Houston, the ex-Governor of Texas, and present Senator, made a warmly-welcomed address to the National Temperance Society at Triplar Hall last night. There was a great jam, but it amply repaid a man for being a little crowded. His Honor, the Mayor, sat at the right hand of the speaker. Sam maintains that Texas is the most gallant of all the States, as her constitution was much more favorable than others to the rights of the fair sex.

The performances of the "Infant Drummers" at Triplar Hall, on Washington's birth day, surprised and delighted me more than any exhibition of precocity that I ever before witnessed. The musical prodigy is sell in petticoats, but he has one of the largest and most intelligent heads that I have ever seen on shoulders so young. On Saturday last (his first appearance in public contrary to the programe and the wishes of his directors, the la. tle fellow laid hold of some sticks about his own size, and played an impromptu on the Kettle Drum, to the infanite divertion of a large audience, who came near capping their hands off in tribute to his genius.

For the Watchman.

A writer in the last Greensboro' Patriot, over the signature of "Axiom," making figures on the subject of excavating in reference to the probable chances of contractors on the Rail Road realizing from 8 to 10 cents the square yard, brings it out as clear as mud, that they won't make enough to buy "salt to season their victuals." He seems to think that men are to work with spades and nothing else: and I suppose he expects them to carry off the dirt in baskets, or in their aprons. near the truth. But if he ever saw a yoke of oxen or span of horses bursting . up the ground, and a scraper following to gather the dirt-if he ever saw carts and mules engaged in such work; why then -a monied sharper, with a design to work may have stock in the road, and expects surprised that this very "Axiom" wants a contract on the road. If he can scare others perhaps he is sure to get it .-But there is no doubt others, besides "Axiom," have been figuring at this same then, besides, they reason thus, if others are making money at these rates why may not 1? I have energy, strong arms and other facilities equal to theirs.

1 WILL TRY IT.

For the Watchman.

MR. EDITOR :- I was pained, on Satur. day last, to see what a small remnant is left of our once flourishing Fire Company. At their meeting on that day, there was not, I think, exceeding twenty persons in attendance, and they were all young men; and most of them comparatively strangers and persons who have no real estate in the place. While looking around, my mind naturally reverted to the past when "The constitutional rights of the South are to be the company was large and composed, principally, of the oldest and most influencial citizens of the Town; and I wondered what had produced the change. which to me, seemed a subject of serious regret. I recelled to mind the days in which such citizens as Thomas L. Cowan, George W. Brown, Michael Brown, Daniel H. Cress, H. H. Beard, C. B. Wheeler, Dr. A. Long, Wm. H. Horah, A. Mathieu, M. C. Pendleton, &c., &c., were conspicuous members in the company; and sought, mentally, with equal concern, both for the motives that fired their zeal for the prosperity of the company, and the causes that have operated in reducing it to its present enfeebled condition. But I must confess that after all my thinking none of my conclusions were entirely satisfactory. and hence I have seen fit to trouble you with this communication. I should like to know if there is not now the same need for a strong, well organized Fire nearly a gale. This morning the side walks and streets Company that there was ten or twelve years ago? And if there is, I should like to know what causes have contributed to crossings, would make more mysterious disappearances its decline. I feel satisfied that of the small number of persons belonging to the company now, there are but very few Last evening the bankish looking residence of John C. who feel for it that degree of interest Stevens, Esq., in college place, was the scene of hospita- which its importance require, and there ble entertainment and festivity. I should think there is every reason to believe that unless est: There is not a case of the Rose or jam, though the house is large and commodious. As some change takes place the company will die. Are the citizens of Salisbury willing to see this? No longer ago than Tuesday night last we would have had an extensive fire but for its timely discovery. I allude to the burning of a forge in Mr. Overman's Blacksmith shop. What

> the company in its present condition. I am aware, Mr. Editor, that (as one of the causes of its decline.) the company's strength has been considerably impaired by a number of its members claiming exemption from duty by virtue of the late Act to exempt the militia from per; forming military duty after 35 years of age. The late Col. Commandant, J. M. cates of discharge; and on Saturday last, claimed for them, by virtue of that discharge, exemption from duty as fire men-My opinion about this, is that it is with out law, and certainly without reason to ion, however, without having thoroughly examined into the subject. But I know the By-Laws of this company, which is an incorporated one, prescribe the term of service of its members, at 45 years. Al ter that time of life, though still retained as members, they are exempted from duty. It was an impressive sight on the 22d, to look on the The charter of the company gives the right to make by-laws and regulations

important service an efficient, thoroughly

drilled fire company could have rendered

had that shop fairly caught on fire; and

how puny must have been the efforts of