

THE PIG USED UP.

A travelling correspondent of Fraser's Magazine writes from Cincinnati, and thus describes the economy by which the hog is used up:

What crocodiles were in Egypt, what cows are in Bengal, or storks in Holland, pigs are here, with this trifling difference—their sacredness of character lasts but as long as their mortal coil; and this is abbreviated without ceremony, and from the most worldly motives. In life the pig is free—is humored; he ranges the streets; he repases in thoroughfare; he walks between your horses legs or your own; he is every where respected; but let the thread of his existence be severed, and, shade of Mahomet! what a change! They think in Cincinnati of nothing but making the most of him. How many of his kind perish annually to cement the vast prosperity of this city, cannot be told. About fifty years ago, when it contained only one-fifth of its existing population, a few bold speculators began the trade. Selecting the hams and the sides of the animal, they made pickled pork, of the rest they took small accounts; soon, however, the idea occurred to one more acute than his fellows, that the heads and the feet, nay, even the spine and the vertebrae, might be turned to account. Trotters and cheeks had their patrons, and these parts looked up in the market. About this time the markets of sausages caught the inspiration, they found these luxuries saleable; and so many pigs were to be slaughtered that the butchers were willing to do it for nothing, that is to say, for the perquisite of the entrails and offal alone. The next step was dus gus of France. A Frenchman established a brush manufactory and created a market for the bristles; but his ingenuity was outdone by one of his countrymen, who soon after arrived. This man was determined, it seems, to share the spoil; and, thinking nothing else left, collected the fine hair or wool, washed, dried, and curled it, and stuffed mattresses with it, but he was mistaken in thinking nothing else left, as yet little was done with the hair; they invented machines and squeezed oil out of it—the refuse they threw away. Mistaken men again! this refuse was the substance of spermaceti candles, and made a fortune for the discoverer of the secret. Lastly came one who could press chemistry into the service of manum; he saw the blood of countless swine flowing through the gutters of the city, it was all that was left of them; but it went to his heart to see it thrown away; he pondered long, and collecting the stream into reservoirs, made prussiate of potass from it by the ton. The pig was used up.

BLOODY AFFRAY.

On Tuesday last a company of six sailors belonging to the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna called at the grocery of John Cooper, in Portsmouth (one of their cruising stations,) and after imbibing pretty freely left without paying for their liquor, and returned to Cooper, to the house of one Smith, who also keeps a liquor shop. Cooper followed immediately after, and on entering the shop an altercation and a row ensued between him and the sailors, in the course of which, he made a pass at one of them with a dirk, but without injury, when one of the sailors produced a gun, on seeing which Cooper took to his heels, and the sailor fired at him without effect. Cooper in his retreat took shelter in a shop by the way, and shortly after saw the same gang of sailors pass by, in loud conversation, from which he gathered that they were on their way to his house and intended to kill him if they caught him.

After they had passed on, he procured three fowling pieces which he loaded and took home with him. The sailors had in the mean time taken possession of his house; but without making any show of violence. Cooper, however, deliberately discharged all three of the guns at them, and as they retreated into the yard reloaded and fired at them again! Three of the sailors, viz: John Walsh, Robert McGee and Samuel Read, were mortally wounded, and Samuel Shannon severely but not dangerously. The remaining two also received slight wounds. McGee had his elbow shattered to pieces by a charge of buck shot, and his arm was amputated the same evening; but he is not expected to recover. Walsh and Read received wounds in the breast, shoulder, sides, face, &c., and though still alive there are no hopes of recovery. Cooper was arrested, and after a hearing before Mr. Justice Baugh, committed to jail for further examination yesterday afternoon. Norfolk Herald of 20th March.

The Post Office Coin.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that the die for the three cent piece, ordered to be coined by the last Congress, has been finished, and that the coinage would be proceeded with at once at the Mint but a defect in the law which makes no provision for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. In consequence the coinage will be delayed until the proper steps are taken by the authorities here to remedy the deficiency. The new coin is described as decidedly neat and tasty, and will be a convenient substitute for coppers. It is one-fourth copper and three-fourths silver, so that the base metal affects the color but slightly. In size it is between the gold dollar and the five cent piece, but it is so much thinner than either that a blind man can easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with three numerals, indicating the value of the coin, embraced within it. Around the edge are the thirteen stars of the original States. On the reverse is a star having in its centre an American shield, and around the edge "United States of America, 1851."

In the middle of last January the Schaffler dance was performed in Munich. The Schaffler Tanz dance is this:

In the year 1517, a dreadful plague ravaged Munich. All doors and windows were closed and men avoided their neighbors. In the midst of this terror and silence, a troop of men, coopers by trade, (Schaffler, in the dialect of this part of Germany,) came in from the country with much, and green branches, and went from house to house calling to the people to open their windows and doors. The people, at this unexpected summons, came forth, and, as if in frantic joy, danced through the streets, and strangely enough, the plague spell was broken. In commemoration of this event, the Schaffler Tanz is performed every seventh year. The men wear gay scarlet coats, black velvet small cloths, yellow aprons and gayly ornamented hats; they always dance before the royal palace. The bright dresses, music and attendance of the harlequins, made a lively scene. The Schaffler Tanz is generally the commencement of the carnival.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Lawrence, (U. S. frigate,) Commander J. R. Sands, arrived off Cowes on the 12th instant, with the American contributions to the great exhibition of 1851. She has made the passage from New York in twenty days.

ENGLAND.

The process of receiving and arranging the articles to be exhibited in the crystal palace is going on very satisfactorily, and no doubt is entertained but that the building will be opened at the proposed time in the month of May.

A large body of Hungarians and Poles, refugees from the late struggle in Hungary, had arrived in Liverpool for America, but on their arrival from Turkey in Liverpool, they were met by a deputation from the London Democratic Committee, who have induced them to be at hand in case their aid should be required to assist the Democratic cause in either France or Hungary.

The English government have, so far, paid or offered £5 to every man who will go to America. A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refused. The local magistrates and mayor of Liverpool have had several interviews with them to persuade them to migrate. Public meetings have been held to raise subscriptions for them, and it is proposed to have an amateur performance in the Theatre Royal for their benefit. They are said to be a fine body of men, and the firm, quiet and orderly conduct in Liverpool has, it is also said, shed a lustre upon their cause, and made an impression in their favor which will not soon be forgotten.

FRANCE.

We have but little news of moment from France, brought by this arrival. The weekly account of the Bank of France presents the commerce of that republic in the most unfavorable point of view. The bullion in the bank almost equals the amount of notes in circulation.

The celebration of the carnival has also exercised a depressing influence upon the commercial prosperity of the capital. The manufactures and wholesale merchants complain that, with the exception of a few English, there are no foreigners in the city.

The accounts from the agricultural districts however, are more favorable; for it appears that the large stocks of wheat, formerly held at Beauce, are nearly exhausted, and that the recent large exports to England induced the farmers to look for higher prices.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Gen. Etelmans has been raised to the rank of Marshal of France. The President has reviewed several of the regiments leaving Paris, and has issued orders that at these reviews no cries whatever shall be uttered.

A secret society at Lille has been discovered in the very act of hanging an effigy of the President.

In the departments, in all the towns, the Socialists have been attempting to make some demonstration, but without success.

All hopes of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family is at an end. The young Prince at Claremont has written to that effect to the Orleans committee at Paris.

AUSTRIA.

Beyond the discussion of the complicated Roman question, we have nothing new from Rome. The Austrians are being advanced in union with the Neapolitans, close upon the frontier of Rome, with the view of keeping in check my revolutionary movement in that quarter.

We have news of various conspiracies, as proposed or threatened; in Italy, but nothing positive.

We learn that a cabinet council was held upon the 19th, at which it was resolved to issue a comprehensive memorandum of the German question. This document will, it is said, contain the views of Prussia upon the whole question involved in the revival of the old German confederation during the past year.

We learn from official reports that the commerce of the Zoll-Verien has increased considerably. There has been a falling off in the customs receipts of sugar, coffee and raw material; and this is more than compensated for the increase of manufactured goods.

HESSE CASSEL.

We take the following terse but graphic description of the state of affairs in Hesse Cassel. The political conflict seems to be degenerating into a series of vulgar quarrels between Prince, officers, ministers, chambers and subordinates, who abuse each other with Provincial intensity. The truth of which cannot be doubted when we read the following:

"Latest proclamation from Baron Haysman to the officers of the Hessian army of Cassel." This Hessian, it should be remembered, is a relation of the Austrian butcher.

"Gents: I have summoned you here to tell you I have been commissioned by His Royal Highness to crush under foot that pernicious gang that threatens the welfare of the State, Sirs.—The question is, who is to rule this god-abandoned, godless, pernicious gang."

"We shall soon decide this question in Cassel. Sir, in this little State the throne is in danger, and all the thrones in Europe look here and upon us—upon this little army. I ask not if you will obey. It is for that I have called you together. You must obey; for he who obeys not shall have his soldier coat pulled off his back and have a blouse put on him. It is nothing to you whether the orders given you, Sirs, are constitutional or not. His Royal Highness has sworn to the constitution, and I have full powers from him. I am the constitution for you, Sirs; I. If any of you prefer the smiles of that gang of traitors to the favor of your Prince, whom God has set up, I will pull his coat off his back and put a blouse on him. Gents, your servant."

The State of Baden has also passed a law for the regulation of the press. Its main provisions are as follows: Abolition of the censorship; all articles to be signed by the writer; caution money must be deposited by publishers and authors; publishers, printers and distributors of works are responsible for the contents, and alike liable to arrest and prosecution.

The Chambers of Deputies has been burned. Cape of Good Hope.

We learn that the Kaffir war is likely to be more prolonged than was at first anticipated. Sir Harry Smith, at the head of 5,000 men, had given battle and killed seventy or eighty.

The rumor that Pitt, the murderer of Hunt, had been arrested in New York City, turns out to be unfounded. Information has been received here that Pitt has sailed from N. York for California, on board the steamship Ohio, and was to touch at New Orleans; and we learn that the Mayor of that City has been requested, by telegraph, to secure him.

The negro man, who committed the murder, under Pitt's direction, is in Cumberland jail awaiting his trial.—Raleigh Standard.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn from a reliable source that unless a movement is made to resuscitate this Road, that at the end of a month, operations on it will be discontinued. We do not use the language of exaggeration when we say, this is an appalling fact for Petersburg. It will not only cut off a vast trade which we now enjoy, but will deprive us of all chance to secure any portion of the trade which the Central Road will open in North Carolina. Let the Raleigh and Gaston Road go down, and a Road will be made from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville. These are facts; and the question is, will we apply the proper remedy? Will we come forward and do our part, in again putting the Road in order? We have heard a good deal about clubs of ten, twenty and thirty being formed to take that portion of the Stock which Petersburg should shoulder, but we have not heard yet that as many as three have been found who were willing to put up the proportionate amount. In our paper of Saturday, we published the advertisement of one of the first wholesale houses in Petersburg, stating that they will "make arrangement by which merchants residing in the upper Counties of North Carolina can receive their goods direct, and at as low rates as if sent by Raleigh."

Now, what a tale is here told! We know the firm will do what they promise. They have the enterprise and the means to do as long as it can be done. But how long will that be! Just until the Raleigh and Gaston Road is down before redemption, or placed under the control of those whose interests are rival to those of Petersburg. Should the first contingency happen, "the upper Counties of North Carolina" will get their goods, not by wagons, but by the Danville Railroad, which will get access into Carolina, and tap the "upper Counties" at the very fountain of our trade with them. In the event of the second contingency, we shall be obliged to trust to the tender mercies of those who, with every interest in the world to divert trade and travel from us, will possess a voice in the management of the Road sufficiently potent to enable them to attain their ends. Again we say: "these are facts," and we should be glad to see a sample of the logic that will contravene them.

We regret to have in the above article, which we copy from the "Petersburg Intelligencer," (whose Editor, we are certain as much regretted the necessity of penning, as we did the reading of it,) a confirmation of the apprehensions we have latterly felt, that Petersburg would fail to do her part towards the rebuilding of the Raleigh and Gaston Road—and for what reason? Simply because it is the belief of a certain portion of her citizens that Norfolk, whose interests are rival to those of Petersburg, will thereby divide with them the trade of North Carolina! Without stopping or caring to enquire how far this may be so, we may venture to state as "fitted facts"—1st. That the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, in connection with the Central Road, will open both upon Norfolk and Petersburg, a largely increased amount of trade—that it will augment greatly the business of Petersburg, whatever its consequences upon that of Norfolk; and 2nd.—That the discontinuance of operations upon the Road will certainly prove a fatal blow to the traffic of Petersburg with a large section of North Carolina. Let the Road go down, and, as the "Intelligencer" suggests, our upper Counties will get their goods by way of the Rail Road that will inevitably be built from Greensboro' to Danville, connecting with Richmond. Let the Road go down, and, so far as this immediate section of the State is concerned, it will be much easier for us to obtain our Groceries, &c., by having them shipped to Wilmington from Baltimore or New York, and thence by the Cape Fear to, and a Plank Road to this place from the latter place, than by way of Petersburg, then. With the Central Road completed, how easy will it be to get all articles destined for Wake, Johnston, &c., by that route? If Petersburg, therefore, is blind to her own interests, she alone is to blame.

It seems quite strange, by the way, that while Petersburg is thus deterred from contributing her quota to this important work, the jealousy of Norfolk, the latter place does not seem to be at all anxious to avail herself of the superior advantages which, it is alleged, will ensue to her behalf. That Norfolk will be a great gainer by the rebuilding of the Road, and its connection with the Seaboard Road, there can be no question. The wonder then, is, that, with such a field of competition for a vast and varied trade open before them, both of our Virginia sister-towns do not enter upon it with alacrity and energy.

And what shall we say of the Counties along the route—what of Raleigh? Are we all asleep? Has such fatuity taken possession of our minds, that we cannot perceive what an appalling blow the discontinuance of the Road will inflict upon our interests?—Raleigh Standard.

A VISIT TO THE MEXICAN CATHEDRAL.

A correspondent of the Union, writing from the city of Mexico says.

"One day last week I spent a whole morning (six hours) in examining the Cathedral and its treasures. By special favor they showed us every thing, among others the custodian, in which the consecrated host is exposed on certain occasions. It cost \$500,000, and you will not wonder at this when I inform you that it is full four feet high made of solid gold, and studded with precious stones. The pedestal is a foot and a half square, inlaid with diamonds and rubies.—At each corner is the golden figure of an angel, exquisitely carved. Around his waist and neck are strings of the finest pearls. His wings are inlaid or covered with diamonds, rubies, and emerald. In his right hand he holds sheaves of wheat, made of yellow topaz; in his left, bunches of grapes, made of amethysts. The shaft is also studded with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The upper part, containing the host, is made to represent the sun, and is a foot and a half in circumference; the rays that emanate on one side are made entirely of the first water, beginning with some of large size, and gradually tapering off. The cross that surmounts the top is also on this side made of diamonds, and is superb. On the other side, both the cross and the rays are of the most beautiful emeralds—perhaps larger than the diamonds."

FANEUIL HALL REFUSED.—

The Mayor and Aldermen at Boston have refused to grant the use of Faneuil Hall, on the 27th of March, to R. E. Athorp and others, for the purpose of holding a mass meeting of those opposed to the fugitive slave law.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1851.

Corruption in New York Legislature.

A nice mess they've had in the Legislature of this State: A Bill was presented more effectually to suppress gambling. The Sergeant at Arms, undertook to defeat the passage of the Bill, and the Gambling Houses in N. Y. City were to furnish him the money necessary for the purpose. Accordingly, he went to work on those members by whom he expected to kill the measure, and bought up three of them at \$125 each. The three bought men composing the Committee on bills, suppressed the bill in question; and gave the Sergeant at arms notice of their inability to reach it in time; which notice was also the signal for the payment of the corruption money. But the whole thing leaked out, and the guilty parties are now in trouble.

A Letter in the Philadelphia North American, from Charleston, says

"the sentiment of resistance and revolution in South Carolina has greatly abated already, and is sensibly declining every day." * * * "The action of Congress has tended to soothe the asperities of the people which existed previous to the passage of the Compromise."

Mr. Clingman.—This gentleman has published another remarkable speech.—We have some notice of it on file for our next paper. He is setting his sails to catch Whigs and Democrats enough to elect him to the Senate, it is thought.—He will get his share of the Democrats, but we hope the Whigs will keep clear of him.

The proposed renewing of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is likely to fail of immediate success. This is matter of serious regret. It appears that the Virginia stockholders will not take hold of it; and in fact, the North Carolina stockholders have shown a degree of unwillingness quite unexpected at the time the subject was before the Legislature.

It is thought Pitt, the murderer of Hunt, will stop at Havana. If so, he will be safe from the law, for a while.

CANDIDATES.

Mr. Deberry, of the Anson District, declines a re-election to Congress. Augustin H. Shepperd also declines a re-election from the Greensboro' District. Jas. T. Morehead, is spoken of as his successor.

The importation into the Port of New York, of foreign Dry Goods, for the first quarter of the present year, exceeds those of the two preceding years about \$5,000,000.

Messrs. BERRY & HILL, and the Misses HILL, gave two Concerts here during the present week, at the Mansion Hotel.

The Electric Piano—an improvement on the common piano, designed to prolong the sounds to any desired length, by curious connection of an electric battery with the chords. The applicability of the discovery has not yet been entirely established.

Town Ordinances Repealed.—We learn from a private letter, dated the 31st. ult., from one of the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, that the Ordinances on the subject of Small Pox, and in relation to intercourse with this place, were all repealed at a meeting of the Board on Saturday last. By these Ordinances our citizens were not only prohibited from visiting Salisbury, but the people of Salisbury were also forbid coming to Charlotte. We are glad, therefore—and especially so, as we learn several persons of that Town wish to visit us—that this barrier has been at last removed; and that they may now do so, without risking their personal safety here, or hazarding a large fine and other inconvenience at home. Char. Jour. April 2.

We can assure the "Journal" that the citizens of our Town received with great pleasure the news of Charlotte's final exemption from the disease with which she has been so long afflicted; and the Commissioners repealed, without unnecessary delay, the Ordinances of non intercourse; thus evincing their sincere desire to re-establish that intercommunication formerly existing between the two places. May it long remain uninterrupted by similar, or other causes.

THE TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaian speaks a deal of truth in this little paragraph:

"Talk of the settlement of the slave question. The idea is absurd. It will never be settled as long as a demagogue can ride into office through its agitation. If the South were to tie its hands and seal its lips, make no resistance to anti-slavery preachers and negro stealers, and make no attempt to reclaim their property when robbed of it, the agitators of the North—the Greeleys, and Garrison and Abby Kelleys would not be satisfied. Then they would go in strongest for arming the slave for assassination."

PLANK ROAD STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A friend writing from Statesville, on the subject of the meeting of the stockholders of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, says:

"Col. Thos. A. Allison was called the Chair, and Mr. R. F. Simonton appointed Secretary. The Charter was then read, and proof adduced that advertisement had been made of the meeting of the stockholders according to the provisions of the charter. An election was then gone into for Directors. On the first ballot, Messrs. Wm. Murphy, D. A. Davis, Col. T. A. Allison, and S. R. Bell, were found to be elected. H. C. Jones, J. I. Shaver, E. D. Austin, and O. G. Foard, were run, but neither had a majority, whereupon another vote was taken between E. D. Austin and O. G. Foard, (the other two being withdrawn) which resulted in the election of Mr. Foard. A committee was then appointed to draw up the necessary by-laws for the regulation of the Company, consisting of H. C. Jones, N. Boyden, J. H. McLaughlin, James E. Kerr, and W. P. Caldwell, who are to make a report of the same at an adjourned meeting which is to be held at Salisbury, on the first Tuesday in May next. The Directors are to meet at the house of Mr. O. G. Foard, on next Friday, to elect a President.

Our subscription in Ireddell is \$8,350, and I think that we will find less difficulty in obtaining subscribers hereafter than heretofore.

Books are now open here for subscription to the Charlotte road, and several thousand dollars are subscribed. I hope both roads may be built, but the citizens of this place will have to subscribe very liberally if we succeed in getting both roads to this place."

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR IT.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in the course of an article on the consequences of the agitation of the Slavery question, makes the following remarks:

"The time for men to reason calmly upon their part, has fully arrived; and we now call upon the merchants of our city to look about them and observe the actual state of affairs.—We do not ask them to take our word for anything; but we demand them, to look at the facts as they are, and arrive at conclusions based upon the facts as they discover them; and we holdly assert that such investigation will lead to the following conclusions:—

First.—There has been a very large falling off in the consumption of domestic manufactures by the South.

Second.—There has been a very large falling off in the Spring trade general, of the South with this city.

Third.—The diminished consumption of domestic manufactures by the South, arises from the deliberate charge made by the Journal of Commerce and backed by its co-laborers in its imputing agitation, that the manufacturers of N. England were encouraging outrages upon the rights of the South and disunion itself.

Fourth.—The falling off of the Spring trade generally, of the South with this city, is justly attributable, to the constant, daily efforts of the Express and Journal of Commerce, to inculcate the belief at the South, in which they have succeeded, that the whole North is still agitating the question of Slavery—that this city is deeply infected with Abolitionism—that our Presses are Abolition Presses, and supported by Abolition readers and Abolition advertisers—and that our merchants are in truth, Abolitionists of the blackest die, and only seemingly friendly to the South to benefit by this trade.

Whether the Courier and Enquirer is right in attributing the above facts to the course of the New York Express and Journal of Commerce, we are not prepared to say. The fact that New York is losing her trade with the South in consequence of the agitation of the Slavery question, is enough for us, and a most gratifying fact it is. We learn from Southern merchants who have returned from Baltimore this Spring, that the trade of that city has been greatly benefited all proceedings or calculations. Immense stocks of goods have been sold out and replenished over and over again. Many Southern merchants who have heretofore dealt exclusively in New York and Philadelphia, have this Spring gone no further North than Baltimore.

THE COALITION ILLUSTRATED.

Northern. "WE MUST COME INTO COLLISION WITH THE ABOLITION GOVERNMENT. I say must! For the Fugitive Slave Bill shall never be enforced throughout the land" (Appause.) [From Rev. Saml. May's speech at Syracuse, N. Y. Slavery Standard, 20th March.]

Here we see that the object which Northern Abolitionism hopes to attain by its incessant agitation of the slave question is precisely and strikingly identical with that which the Nullifiers of South Carolina are after. The coalition of these worthies is perfect. Their cause is one and the same. They play into the hands of each other with a faithfulness and a unity of purpose which men whose thoughts, hopes, and aspirations are the same only could do.

To get up a fight with the Government at Charleston is what the Secessionists are after in the South; to have the Army and Navy brought into the field to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law is what the Disunionists are longing for in the North. They are now raving so frantically as to induce the impression that if the Government will not attack them they will attack the Government.—N. Y. Express.

Our Rail Road is again all right. Passengers are carried over as heretofore, and the Freight Cars pass over the Road without difficulty. It is not likely that a serious detention will again occur; at least, we hope not. Camden Journal.

PLANK ROAD.—We copy from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, some remarks on this new improvement:

"In the list of the great improvements which give to this age the character which it will bear in history above all others—the age of happiness to the people—the plank road will bear a prominent place, and it deserves it. It changes the condition of the farmer, wherever it is found. It gives a thoroughfare, second only to the railway; and in this respect, superior to it that it may be used by all, without being subjected to the rules and regulations of others, as to the time, speed, or equipment in which they may choose to travel. It annihilates one of the worst evils known in our rural life—an evil which has hitherto made a farm in some—many parts of our country, an involuntary hermitage, secluded, and attainable only by a weary pilgrimage over—no, not over—but through roads which seemed to have concentrated all the evils that could embarrass the traveller. A plank road is no longer known where there is a plank road. The farmer is brought in the vicinity of the village and city, enjoying its benefits, and exempt from the inconvenience. The plank road finds its way to the forests, first, building itself from them, and then placing the wood treasure into active use. It allows the settler to redeem lands hitherto set down as desperate real estate; unreal as to income, and real only as to taxation. It goes up into wild lands and civilizes them. It threads the environs of a city with pleasant drives. It magnifies the means used by the farmer in taking his produce to market. It is the road of the people—open to all, and like the nation in whose energies it has grown into such form, it is every year increasing its range and extending its benefits."

Railways, with all their value, and they are of priceless worth to many, are yet the thoroughfare for the citizen away from his home for the journey, the travel, the tour; but the plank road is for home use—for the transit which is begun and ended in a day or its fraction—which is to him who uses it a double value or occupation for the hours of the day—which increases the happiness and comfort and profit of the farm, that foundation of all the institutions of society."

Bounty Land Certificates.—

There was shown us this morning the new bounty land certificates, which have been engraved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, to be issued to those entitled to the bounty under the late law of Congress. They are printed by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casiler & Co., and are really beautiful specimens of the art of engraving. The hundred and sixty acres certificates are ornamented with busts of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, and those of the forty acres certificates by busts of Senators Clay and Cass. There is also on the hundred and sixty acres certificates, a representation of the young soldier setting out for the battle-field; then a picture representing his return; and then another showing him settled down on the land, granted to him by the government, and engaged in cultivating it. On the forty acres certificates is General Washington on the battle-field; a veteran soldier looking out for a home in the far west, and another showing him engaged in cultivating it. The whole design and execution are admirable. We understand that the department is now engaged in issuing these new certificates to those entitled to the bounty.—Baltimore Patriot.

Sketches of North Carolina.—We had the pleasure, a few days since, of seeing Col. Wheeler, author of the forthcoming Sketches of North Carolina, on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Lincoln. Col. Wheeler took his work North with the view of having some engravings prepared, and to ascertain the terms on which he could have it printed and bound. The work will be published in two volumes of about 300 pages each, and will be delivered at the low price of one dollar per volume.

Col. Wheeler has prepared a plan, in the shape of a tree, showing the origin of the Counties of the State and the date of their establishment. The Counties are all traced from the three main stems, in a very ingenious manner. It is little singular that the Counties of the Albemarle stem are all embraced in the Ninth Congressional District, and that these are the only Counties which sprang from that source. The plan is to be engraved and attached to the work.

Col. Wheeler's work has received the highest commendations from the Press of the State, and he has been cheered in his arduous labors by the approbation of some of the best and ablest men of the country.

Every citizen who can afford it ought to subscribe for a copy. We learn that the author expects to appoint Agents in all the Counties in the State, with the view of making it convenient to the people generally to subscribe.

We copied a paragraph, a few weeks ago, from one of our exchanges, stating that the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, formerly of this State, was also engaged in writing a history of North Carolina. We have since learned that Mr. Hawks' history is to be strictly of a Theological character.—Raleigh Standard.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, March 29, 1851. Yesterday forenoon the weather was absolutely dry, and must have astonished the strawberry vine-try materially. Indeed, it must have disturbed vegetation generally, in its winter's nap. A few hours of such warm weather would be highly conducive to the growth of mint, and furnish us with juleps equal to those of which the New Orleans Picayune has been boasting, lately. In the afternoon, however, a cool westerly wind arose, to notify us to shut our doors and windows, put on our great coats, and not try to "crowd the season."

Articles for the World's Fair have ceased to arrive here, and should any come, it would be too late now.—It is a great pity that the Americans did not have longer notice that there would be a place assigned in the Crystal Palace for their productions. As it is, the articles that have gone from the United States, though well enough in themselves, are but a very meagre sample of American ingenuity and skill. Many of our best