

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.

Translated from the *Courier du Havre*.

A Hungarian savant, M. Gaysa, who is now travelling in the interior of Western Africa, has sent a communication to the Imperial Society of Vienna containing information of great interest. He has found among the Kommenis, a small tribe tributary to the kingdom of Oulli, in Senegambia, traces of Jacques Compagnon, a French traveller, charged by M. de Choiseul toward the middle of the last century with a voyage of exploration into the interior of Africa, who disappeared in 1700, and was not afterwards heard from.

Wishing to complete the discoveries which had been made by his brother some years before, Jacques Compagnon left Senegal toward the end of the year 1758, and after visiting all the tribes to the northward and eastward, of Senegambia, he penetrated as far as the desert of Simboni, a very curious point for geographical science. Nothing was heard of him after March, 1760, and all the researches of the Government of the French post of St. Louis proved utterly fruitless.

The Kommenis are a partially civilized people. They have notions of religion which resemble Christianity, and are not entirely ignorant of the arts and sciences. They have a language, an alphabet, and the art of writing. M. Gaysa has discovered in one of their principal villages a small stone monument of a conic shape, covered with numerous inscriptions in letters resembling hieroglyphic characters.

After having studied this curious construction, and after interrogating the oldest inhabitants of the country and learning the popular tradition, he became convinced that this monument is erected over the grave of Jacques Compagnon, who, being made captive by the Kommenis, instructed them in the principles of all the useful arts, and died about the year 1775, leaving among them the venerated reputation of a sage and a good genius. But the conviction of M. Gaysa was turned into certainty when the chief of the tribe showed him various articles of European manufacture, which have been handed down from father to son, and which they are unwilling to part with at any price. Among these he saw a quadrant, on which was engraved the name of Jacques Compagnon.

M. Gaysa, who is a great traveller, designs to continue his explorations in Africa for many years.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the *Scientific American*.

Reflection of Light and Sound.—The laws which govern the reflection of rays of light and vibrations of sound, are, in some respects the same. If the rays of light, proceeding from any object, meet with a polished surface, they are reflected in the opposite direction, making the same angle with the reflecting surface as when proceeding from the object, and to the eye of an observer, the reflected image of any object appears as far behind the reflecting surface as the real object is distant before it.

This law also holds good in regard to sounds—the reflected sound, which we call echo, seeming to the ear to be as far behind the reflecting surface as the real sound is in the contrary direction. Sounds, however, differ from light in that they may be reflected from any tolerably firm surface.

We will try to illustrate and explain the law mentioned above. Were an object to be placed in front of a mirror, at a distance of ten feet, and the eye of the observer at twenty feet, the image in the mirror would appear ten feet behind it, and thirty feet from the eye. It is plain that were the eye placed at the mirror, the appearance of the object would be modified by a distance of ten feet; consequently if the eye be placed in a contrary direction, at a distance of twenty feet, the rays from the image in the mirror—which is already ten feet distant in appearance—coming to the eye from that direction, make the object appear ten feet behind the mirror, and thirty feet from the eye.

In relation to sound, the fact is the same: if a person stand at some rods distant from a high wall, and speak aloud, he will hear the echo at the same distance behind the wall; the vibrations of air caused by his voice having passed from him to the wall and returned.

H. W. H.

Another Den of Robbers.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger gives an account of a den of robbers on an island in Beaver Lake, Jasper county in that State, discovered by Mr. Weiss, who went after four stolen horses. In order to save his life, he swore not to divulge what he saw; but he exposed the whole when he got home. The Ledger says:

"He was taken to a large cave on this island, provided with supper, and then shown false keys, bank note presses, metal for making bogus money, &c.—Mr. Weiss says there were over one hundred men in the gang—many of whom he knew—they had been residents of this and adjoining counties, and that they had occupied high stations among the citizens. He states that there were about twenty-five women in the gang—the wives of some rascals. They had one hundred and thirty horses on the island."

An Honest Obituary.—We do not often stumble upon anything more honest than the following. A western editor, announcing the death of an old resident of his town, says: "He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in the staying of his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century."—*The Deaf Mute.*

From the *Richmond Whig*.

Massachusetts Senator.—We noticed briefly in yesterday's paper the fact that Mr. Charles Sumner had been elected as a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts. We know not how to express the humiliation we feel at this disgraceful result. For if there be one man who, more than all others, has sounded all the depths of disgrace, whose name will go down to the future, if indeed it go down at all, as the synonyme of political debasement,—whose talent, like that of Seward, has been exhibited only in the vilest casuistry, that man is Charles Sumner. He has not, indeed, been very prominently before the public until within a year past, since the Fugitive Slave Law has thrown Boston into a state of continued excitement. But on every occasion when it has been attempted to enforce that law, wherever the agitator thought he could render an acceptable service to his master, the devil, he has been first among the foremost, even beyond that hierarchy of the pit, the Rev. Theodore Parker himself.

The first effort by which Mr. Sumner made himself conspicuous was a Fourth of July Oration, wherein he sang the delights of universal peace, and would fain persuade mankind how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in amity. War was, with Mr. Sumner, to become an obsolete idea, men were to make their swords plough-shares, and their spears pruning hooks, and the halcyon world brood over the seas of both hemispheres. All this pretty philanthropy was prettily tricked out in a garb of polite letters—the new doctrine came forth in the smooth periods and fluent nanby pambly of Harvard University, and forthwith Mr. Charles Sumner was looked upon, not only as a holy messenger of good-will to men, but as the most learned of Fourth of July speech-makers. Mr. Charles Sumner has since got bravely over his soft and benevolent feelings, and has learned to hold the language of denunciation as readily as any of our apostles of war. Witness the following peaceful extract from a calm and temperate harangue, before a Free Soil Mass Meeting, held at Boston, in October last:

"Into Massachusetts he (slave owner) shall not come. The contempt, the indignation, the abhorrence of the community, shall be our weapons of offence. Wherever he moves he shall find no house to receive him—no table spread to nourish him—no welcome to cheer him—the dismal lot of the Roman exile shall be his. He shall be a wanderer without roof, fire, or water. Men shall point at him in the streets, and on the highways. The cities, towns and villages shall refuse to receive the monster; they shall vomit him forth, never again to disturb the repose of our community."

We have said above that we feel humiliated by this election; we might rather say we feel enraged by it. We regard it as, to all intents and purposes, an insult flung by Massachusetts in the faces of the Southern States. Coming directly after the successful administration of the Law in the case of Sims, it virtually destroys the whole moral force of that event and renders it of no effect. It is indeed a secession from the Union of the States.

Mr. Charles Sumner, we suppose, will take his seat in the Senate beyond all question.—We have no remedy against this cruel blow at the dignity of that exalted body. But one thing, we suppose, may be established by any interference of his with the Fugitive Slave Law subsequent to his qualification as a member of the Senate—and this is, the perjury of the said Mr. Charles Sumner. If he swears to support the Constitution of his country and afterwards (as we do not doubt he will) resists the administration of a law in accordance with its plainest provisions, Mr. Sumner will have incurred the crime of swearing falsely. We do not mean to imply, by means, that this will be a novel thing to that gentleman. But if none of a statutory character, should not the Senate administer that of expulsion from its body and perpetual disgrace to the offender? Indeed, we think their first action on re-assembling in December next should be the expulsion of William H. Seward, and who so fit to be his "companion in exile," as Mr. Charles Sumner of the Boston school of ethics?

We deem it unnecessary to comment on the nefarious coalition by which this election was brought about.—The Democrats and their bought allies, the Free-Soilers, by degrees affiliated more and more until this triumph was secured. The country has already been shocked and disgusted with the revelation of infamy so deep and so damning.

The Hornet's Nest is down upon the Whigs this week, in right earnest. It heaps upon them all kinds of bad epithets, such as "old Federalists, office hunters, &c.," and finally comes to the grave conclusion that they are disbanded. If the Hornet is correct in saying the Whigs are disbanded, it is wasting powder in firing at a man of straw.

It must be born in mind that the Hornet has not arrived to the grave age of a yearling in the cause it now advocates; and so it would not be judicious to give it too much liberty until after the proper time for animals to shed their coats, as some on such occasions come out afterward in other colors. The Hornet's Nest and its builders within the last twelve months, were the pretended, unflinching, uncompromising friends and advocates of whig principles; but "the Leopard has changed his spots," changed his principles, and changed his associations; and now pledges the same kind of fidelity to his new friends and new principles. In which capacity would the Hornet have us to believe it right, in the former or latter? If it says in the latter, by its own showing it proves that it was badly deceived in its former principles, or else it was not true to its pretensions. In either case such a leader should not be entitled to a very large share of influence, after showing by its own acts that it had been for a long time deceived, or that for a long time had deceived others.—*The N. C. Argus.*

SUIT FOR FREEDOM DECIDED.—The chancery suit brought by Clarissa, a mulatto woman held as a slave, to assert her freedom, against B. E. Ferry & Wife, who claimed to be her owners, and which has been for some time pending in our Circuit Court, was last week decided in favor of Clarissa, and establishing her freedom rendered by Judge McHenry. We have not room for a full report of the case, but the chief ground upon which the counsel for the complainant relied, was that some twelve years ago, Clarissa, by consent of a former owner, was taken to and detained in Pennsylvania some seven months, contrary to the Statute of that State, which abolished slavery there, and which allowed sojourners to retain slaves within the State, as personal attendants, only six months. The case will probably be taken to the court of appeals.—*Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth.*

On last Monday we paid a visit to the neat and thriving village of Monroe, it being their Superior Court week.

On Tuesday, during recess of the Court for dinner, a meeting was held in the Court House at Monroe, the call for which was made by both Whigs and Democrats, and the objects of which was to express their ardent attachment to the present union of the States and to condemn all measures that might tend to the breaking up of the present glorious government.

The meeting was organized by calling D. A. Covington, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of other officers, whose names we do not now recollect.

The chairman in a very neat and appropriate manner, explained the objects of the meeting, after which a committee of 5, consisting of both political parties, was appointed to draft resolutions.

During the absence of the committee, Capt. Green W. Caldwell addressed the meeting to the effect that the meeting was got up by the Whigs for the purpose of distracting the ranks of the Democrats; but he hoped no Democrat would be gulled by it.

The chairman rose for the purpose of setting Mr. Caldwell right. He denied any such design. He said the meeting was for the bona fide purpose that was represented, and had no sinister end in view, and that it was the intention of its getters up that men of both political parties, who love the Union, could participate in it.

During the discussion Dr. W. L. Terry made some trifling remark which we now cannot call to mind, whereupon Mr. Caldwell attacked him in a very unbecoming, ungentlemanly, ungenerous, and unfair manner, full of personalities, which had no foundation in truth. It is but fair to say, however, that in attacking Dr. T. he caught a tartar, and that the Dr. vindicated himself in a very able manner, and gave the Captain so many home thrusts that he was very glad to draw off his forces.

While Capt. Caldwell was speaking, the committee came in with their resolutions, and the speaker gave way.

The resolutions were some what long; but we will publish them next week. They expressed attachment to the Union, set forth the constitutional rights and duties of the general and state government, as laid down in the United States Constitution, and in the writings of Washington, Madison, Jackson, and others, denied the constitutional right of secession set forth, that when the States were aggrieved by the general government, they should remonstrate through the ballot box, petition, and otherwise try to peaceably bring the majority to a sense of justice, and when all peaceable means should fail, then to take up arms and battle in defence of their rights, and resist oppression unto the death. The resolutions condemned alike the course of the ultraists of the South and the disorganising fanatics of the North, and went in for the carrying out of the Constitution and all constitutional laws in their full integrity.

Captain Caldwell objected to these resolutions. He said they were anti-republican, and no good Democrat could support them, and proposed to strike all out and insert in their place a couple of resolutions of his own, of a totally different character, and which we also hope to lay before our readers next week.

After a good deal of discussion on these resolutions an attempt was made to take a vote on the question as to which set should be adopted; but before the vote was decided it was agreed that all should be laid on the table, so as to give Atlas J. Dargan, Esq., a chance to declare himself a candidate for Congress, which he did, accompanied with a speech defining his position. Before Mr. Dargan got through, Judge Battle came into Court and took his position on the Bench, thereby adjourning the meeting in rather a summary manner.

Green W. Caldwell, Esq., also declared himself a candidate for Congress, and he hoped to beat Mr. Dargan. This, we believe, was the whole of Mr. C.'s speech.

We would here remark that we neither saw nor heard tell of the first man in favor of dissolution of the Union. Good. Let the North do anything like her duty, and we will answer for the loyalty of the South, especially Old North Carolina; but the constitutional rights of the South must be respected. If they are not, the Union cannot stand.—*The N. C. Argus.*

Quere?—How would South Carolina feel, were she (immediately after "seceding," with all the appropriate paper flourishes) to find her ports blockaded, and the mail withheld from her?—Wouldn't she feel rather "captured" without bloodshed? She might declare it a cause of War on her part, then, being, in her own estimation, an "independent" and "flourishing" nation. Would she invade Georgia? Or would she turn her cannon and small arms, Quattlebuns and all, against the Old North State? We tremble at the very thought of having "all the chivalry" down upon us at once, in all seriousness, what would the commercial and mercantile interest of South Carolina say to such a "peaceable" capture as the one to which we have alluded? Perhaps our neighbor of the "Standard" might enlighten the public! He is fond of such speculations and this may give him an opportunity to begin those articles on "Secession," which he has promised us! *Verbum sat.—Ral. Register.*

It seems to be the pride of certain Secession papers to repeat that they are willing to "acquiesce," in the compromise measures;—a rare piece of magnanimity, since their doctrine has been killed;—but they brand as "Submissionists" all who endeavor to maintain the Union, and abide by the laws of the land, and support the Administration in their enforcement: Webster gives the definition of "acquiesce" as follows:—

Acquiesce. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent.

Acquiescence. A quiet assent; a silent submission.

Acquiescing. Quietly submitting; resting content.

In short, then, acquiescence is submission; silent submission; quiet submission!

So that our Locofoco friends according to these definitions, are "submissionists"!!!

A GOOD HAUL.

We learn from the Washington Republic that a few days since, upwards of ninety-five thousand herring and fifteen hundred shad were taken in one haul at Opossum Nose, about thirty-five miles down the Potomac, opposite Budd's Ferry. The landing near which this and other large captures were made is occupied by Philip Otterback, jr.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1851.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, for re-election as Representative of this District in Congress.

THE LAST MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

As possessing something more than ordinary interest to this community, we here give, from memory, part of the proceedings of the Board of our Town Commissioners at their last meeting, on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Present.—John I. Shaver, Intendant; Wm. Murphy, H. L. Robards, Wm. Overman, Wm. M. Barker, Thos. T. Maxwell, J. J. Bruner.

Before we proceed with any further statement, however, we will present an extract from the Act of Incorporation, passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, the 27th Jan., 1849, to wit:

ART. 30. That the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Rowan, shall grant a license to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure in said town, to no person who shall not have first obtained from the Town Clerk, a Certificate of the assent of said Board of Commissioners, to his obtaining said license; which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of good moral character in the applicant, so as to supercede the necessity of proof by two witnesses as now required. And it shall be lawful for said Board of Commissioners to require the said applicant to pay to the Town Treasurer, a sum not exceeding ten dollars before the said Town Clerk shall give the Certificate of said assent of the said Board of Commissioners.

Alex. W. Buis applied to the Board for recommendation to the Court for the purpose of obtaining license to retail as above described.

The vote being taken resulted as follows: **Ayes—1. Noes—5.**

H. L. Robards then applied for a recommendation for himself, for the same purpose. And John I. Shaver, Intendant, also made application for the same object.

The question being put to the Board, whether or not these gentlemen should be recommended to the Court, it resulted as follows: **Ayes—0. Noes—5.**

The Intendant then stated that he did not want license for himself, but would make an application in behalf of Judge Lyerly.

The vote being taken as to this application, resulted as follows: **Ayes—1. Noes—5.**

We have no idea that the result of these applications will take the community by surprise. On the contrary we believe it was the wish of a very large majority of the citizens that the Commissioners should refuse them. The present Board was voted for by many persons with the expectation that their action on this subject would be different from that of the former Board. Our community is fast coming to the conclusion that the retailing business is morally criminal; and many of them who are rearing sons here, looking to their welfare, would remove these stepping stones to ruin and disgrace, by setting their faces against the traffic, however respectable the parties engaged in it.

But we should not have thought fit to notice this subject but for the fact that the applications in all the above cases, (John I. Shaver's excepted,) were carried up to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, without the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners, and that tribunal granted the applicants license to retail.

We learn that a case will be made up and carried through the higher Courts with a view of obtaining a decision of the question as to the power of the Court of Common Pleas to grant a license, irrespective of the action of the Board of the Commissioners. This is right. And whilst Judge Lyerly denies making application, either in person or by a friend, to any Body for a license, we are gratified to think that Col. Robards, personally, cares but little as to the result of the test proposed to be had in the Superior and Supreme Courts.—his business as a landlord, and desire to accommodate travellers and others, being the only motive for seeking a license.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that there is another Anti-Son in the field, over the signature of "D." "Justitia" and others must trim and nib their pens afresh, and see what they can with "D." Whoever enters should come with keen and burnished armor.

We would state, that although we publish these articles against the Order, yet it must not be taken for granted that we approve the sentiments they contain. It is far otherwise. But believing that the discussions which grow out of them, especially when reason and arguments are the weapons used, are productive of good, they should be encouraged. Outsiders are lynx-eyed as to the errors of the Order. Let them point them out; and let us, whilst we correct them, also show the

good fruits of right principles and right action.

Female Seminary.—With many others, we attended the closing ceremonies of the first session of the Female Seminary in this place, on Thursday evening last.—The examination of pupils on studies, had been gone through with, and we understand it was most satisfactory. The ceremonies of this occasion consisted of Music, a charge by the Principal, Rev. Prof. MORGAN, and the rehearsal of two dialogues by the younger pupils. The hour was profitably and pleasantly filled out.

Fayetteville Plank Road.—A citizen of this place having travelled over the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, talks thus:

I am well pleased with it, and my horse, which I worked to a buggy, was delighted.—He seemed to observe it, at first, with some degree of suspicion. He snorted at it, and put his foot upon it cautiously. But in a few minutes travelling upon it, he raised his head and tail, and became rather impatient—showed a disposition to move faster, which required my constant attention to check. When, by meeting wagons, &c., I had to turn off, he would get back upon the planks as soon as possible. Having travelled a considerable distance on a common road, my horse "whickered" as soon as he came in sight of the plank road; and when upon it again, showed the same signs of satisfaction. I had no difficulty to keep on it, and am satisfied that a horse having once travelled it, will manage that part of the business for himself.

Burgess Gaither, Esq. of Morganton, is a candidate for Congress in the Mountain District, in opposition to Mr. Clingman. They met and spoke at Rutherfordton on Tuesday last. Hurra for Gaither!

The "Register" having made the enquiry of, "who is Governor?" the Standard answers him by telling him to go up to the Capitol and he will find—DAVID S. REID!

We are astonished at the Register. If he had forgotten, why didn't he make the enquiry privately.

A Dancing Mouse.—We have listened, this morning, with no little interest to the description of a dancing Mouse, which made its appearance in the Old Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening: There is a Melodeon in the Hall, and while some of the young men, before opening, were amusing themselves at it, a little Mouse came into the room from his hiding place, and commenced dancing to the music.—He soon attracted notice, and a crowd gathered around to watch his motions, which are described as having been very graceful. He would dance only while the music was playing, stopping when it ceased; and showed no signs of alarm by the near approach of the young men. We are sorry to tell, that the little fellow was charmed to his death; for there happened to be of the number of his observers, one who did not appreciate his approaches to civilization; but remembering only his candle-pilfering propensities, knocked him on the head.—Again the music filled the Hall, and with its last tones the little dancer's dying agonies closed.

PEPSIN AND INTemperance.—The discoverer of the new Patent Medicine, *Pepsin*, runs it in for the favor and patronage of the intemperate portion of mankind on this wise:

"It may also be used with great advantage, by a person of weak Stomach, when about to indulge in some freedom of eating or drinking, with the happiest effects. It in fact almost performs that great feat which physicians have long endeavored to accomplish, viz, to reconcile *Health with Intemperance*; for by its aid, excesses may occasionally be indulged in with comparatively little injury."

This may not be intended to encourage intemperance, but we think it is likely to have that effect in some cases. And it is quite immaterial what qualities Pepsin may contain, there is little doubt but its efficacy in restoring wounded and abused nature must fail, soon or later.

Storm.—The city of Raleigh was also visited by a destructive storm of wind on Sunday the 5th inst. As in Rowan, so there, no rain accompanied it. A large number of trees, fences, and chimneys were destroyed; and some houses unroofed, moved, and otherwise injured.

The Charlotte Journal commenting on the trial of Beverly Rash, at Concord, last week, speaking of two witnesses examined in the case, holds the following language:

"We would hold up to public contempt those miserable miscreants, Amos Rash and Alfred Warren, and let the slow finger of scorn point at them, and we wish we could put into the hands of every honest man a whip of scorpions to lash the rascals naked through the world."

SMALL POX.

By reference to the advertisement of the Town Clerk at the head of our column, it will be seen that there is but one case of small pox remaining, all the others having got well, and that patient is rapidly recovering.—*Washington N. C. Whig.*

The New York papers state that upwards of seventy tons of wild pigeons were brought to that city over the Erie Railroad last week.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Wadesborough Argus is authorized to announce Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY as a candidate for Congress in that District.

We trust that the Whigs, and not only the Whigs but the friends of the Constitution and the Union, and the opponents of Secession, will rally to his support, and elect him by a triumphant majority. They can, and we believe they will. Gen. Dockery is a true man, and a friend of the Union, an unwavering Whig, whose sterling talents have often been exerted with effect in the cause of his country and his party.

The Argus announces that he will attend Stanley Court this week, Lincoln Court on the first Monday in June; and other places to be hereafter fixed on.—*Fay. Observer.*

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa arrived at N. York on Thursday, with Liverpool accounts to the 29th ult.

Cotton had further declined $\frac{3}{4}$ of a penny caused by advices from the U. S. as to the weekly. Fair Uplands 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sales of the week, 28,700 bales. Private letters state the fall at $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool was 576,000 bales, against 549,000 last year. Of American, 381,000 against 349,000.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Savannah Republican says, that 600 men, who had assembled at Jacksonville, Florida, have dispersed, in consequence of the seizure of the steamer at N. York, which was to have taken them on board.

Among the deaths in California, we notice that of Col. John O. Roberts, of Ashville, N. C., which occurred at Tuttlestown, Mormon Gulch, on the 9th of March.

THE ELECTION IN SURRY.

A bill was passed at the last session of our Legislature, dividing the County of Surry, according to the wishes of a majority of 351 citizens of that county, expressed at the Polls last August. A clause was however, introduced into this bill, by the Legislature, to refer the question of Division back to the people, and that the county lines be run and the Court House located, previous to another vote being taken on the subject.

Accordingly an election was held last Thursday, and a friend writes us that the Division confirmed by the large majority of 1,011 votes. He writes: "So you see that that part of Surry, south of the Yadkin River, embracing what is called 'Little Surry,' is now a separate county, by the name of Yadkin. We have selected a fine location for the Court House, about one mile East of Doweletown. The Commissioners are to meet to-day (May 5) to lay out the town and advertise the lots for sale.—Our first County Court will be held on the first Monday in July."—*Peoples' Press.*

The Rotation of the Earth made Visible.—Mr. W. C. Bond of the Cambridge Observatory, addresses the following to the Traveller:

"I have succeeded satisfactorily in repeating Foucault's experiments respecting the rotation of the earth. The new tower of the western wing of the Observatory I found to be adapted to the purpose. My arrangements are in this way: Across the top of the central pier, which is a hollow cone thirty feet high, there is firmly fixed a wooden beam, having the centre perforated to admit the passage of a wire and a fixing of a Torsion Circle, such as is used with the Gauss Magnetometers. To the centre of this circle is attached one end of a silver wire thirty feet long, of the size commonly known as 'fine No. 6,' and to the other end of this wire is fastened a metallic cylinder weighing about four pounds, and terminating below in a conical point; on a platform directly below the weight and about thirty feet below the point of suspension is inscribed a circle of six and a half feet diameter, with the requisite subdivisions and radii. After giving the pendulum an unbiased arc of vibration, a few minutes, observation will serve to show with certainty the motion of the earth on its axis, on the terminating point of the weight will be seen at each successive vibration to arrive at the northern boundary of the circle a little more easterly than it did at the preceding one."

Another correspondent says that this beautiful experiment is so simple that it may be readily repeated in most of our dwellings.

Bank of Wadesborough.—On the 28th ult. a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Wadesborough was held at their Banking House, when the following Directors were chosen:—W. R. Leak, S. W. Cole, Joseph Medley, Geo. W. Little, Purdie Richardson, Joseph White, and Nelson P. Liles.

W. R. Leak was elected President, and H. B. Hammond Cashier. Thos. S. Ashe is the Bank's Attorney, and Nathan Beverly Notary Public.

The Bank is now in operation, and we sincerely hope that it will do a good and safe business, both as regards the Stockholders and the customers. Tuesday is their discount day.

A word about the officers. It will be at once seen, by any one conversant with our community, that it would be hard to find a set of officers more suitable than those of the Bank of Wadesborough, both as regards eligibility and integrity, and sure we are that they will give entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The N. C. Argus.

For the Watchman.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor.—The Trustees of this Institution have adopted the scholarship plan for the purpose of enlarging, and more fully endowing the College. Your readers have doubtless been made acquainted with this action of the Board, and have informed themselves in relation to the advantages of the system. The leading features of the plan may be expressed in a few words. The payment of \$100, secures to the subscriber all the privileges of the Institution as far as tuition is concerned for twenty years. The annual tuition fees at Davidson College is \$30.—in twenty years this would amount to \$600; so that for every \$100 that is paid the Trustees pledge themselves to return in the way of tuition the value of \$600. The purchaser of a scholarship can send either a son or a nominee. He has the privilege of selecting his own time to commence, and he may enjoy his privileges at the Institution at different intervals. An individual, a church, or an association of individuals, that will pay the sum of \$500, they secure a perpetual scholarship—they are entitled to all the advantages of the