TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"Keep a check upon all your Rulers.

Do this, and Liberty is safe." *Gen'l Harrison.*

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 9.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1851.

Jonesville, N. C., June 20, 1851.

Mr. Editor—What is more interesting than a public examination of a valuable Seminary? There meet the young and the old, the children and their parents to celebrate the efforts and success of a laborious session. We have attended examinations of Schools and Academies, but, we have never been more delighted than we were with the exercises of yesterday and to-day, at the Jonesville Academies. These Schools are conducted by the Rev. Wm. L. Van Eaton, A. M., and Miss Elizabeth Sherbrooke. It is so common for committees to compliment teachers, that we feel a delicacy in saying what we desire, but let your readers construe as they please, we are constrained to say a word. Mr. Van Eaton is one of the most industrious and energetic teachers; and more than this, he teaches because *he loves to teach*, the great secret of success with all teachers. He is a graduate of Emory and Henry College; and with his education and qualities just mentioned recommends himself to the liberal patronage of a liberal public. Miss Sherbrooke, the principal of the Female Department, is a graduate of the Patapsco Female Institute, Md., under the charge of Mrs. Lincoln Phelps.—Miss S. will excuse us, should this meet her eye, if we observe, that the brilliancy of her mind and her rare acquirements will not only secure the confidence and respect of all, but their warmest admiration. Before we allude particularly to the examination to recommend the Institution to the public upon another ground. The healthfulness of the place, its good society, and the religious character of the people, Jonesville is the very place for a permanent Academy—an Academy of the highest grade. But to the exercises just passed.

The examination commenced on Thursday, (yesterday) and during the day classes were examined in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Botany, Latin, Greek and French. In all of these studies, the pupils acquitted themselves in such a manner as reflected honor both upon themselves and their teachers. The attention of the committee was particularly attracted by the accuracy and promptness with which the young ladies performed in that very important, but too often neglected science, Arithmetic.

Often during the hours of examination the audience was highly entertained by the strains of music from the Piano, accompanied with the melodious songs from the young ladies. Indeed the proficiency and skill exhibited, reflect credit upon Miss Sherbrooke.

Before we dismiss the proceedings of Thursday one more item especially demands consideration. We allude to the specimens of paintings that decorate the walls. Among them were several representations of natural scenery.

On Friday, (to-day) was devoted to public examination by the young gentlemen, and the reading of compositions, music and the performance of a colloquy by the young ladies. We would not make invidious comparisons, but there were several very superior compositions. The colloquy was something new, and was one of the most beautiful performances we have ever witnessed. The characters represented were ten. But we must not delineate.

Finally, the committee would observe, that the examination was conducted in such a manner that every student gave evidence that he had made no preparation on any *particular* portion of the text, but that his preparation was on the whole.

The fact that a very large concourse of people from the adjoining counties, as also from [illegible], is a matter of gratulation to the committee that the Academy is properly appreciated by the public.

The next session commences on Monday the [illegible] July. It is hoped that a very large number of both young ladies and gentlemen, will enter the Institution at the beginning of the first session.

J. H. PRICE,
B. YORK,
G. M. EVERHART,
H. A. GWYN,
Committee.

To Destroy Cockroaches.—Mr. Downing, the celebrated Editor of the *Horticulturist*, says that he has tried the following and found it perfectly effectual:

If your correspondents will try the following simple plan, I will warrant them that every beetle and cockroach will shortly disappear, and that the kitchen will not again be infested. Take about a tea-spoonful of powdered arsenic and about a tablespoonful of mashed boiled potatoes; rub and mix them well together, and add a crumble about a third of it, every night at bed-time, about the kitchen hearth; it will be taken up, or nearly so, by the following morning. The creature is very fond of potatoes, and devours them greedily, crawls again into its hole and perishes. I had occasion to have some alterations made in the kitchen stove six months after I pursued this plan, and found hundreds of wings and dried mummies of defunct cockroaches. Their disappearance was not attended with the slightest perceptible smell; and though five years have elapsed, not one has again been seen in my kitchen. In putting it into practice, any remaining crumbs should be swept up the next morning.

CRAWFISHING.

The Democratic candidate for Congress is crawfishing, backing out from the Session doctrines he advocated in the Southern Convention. What's in the wind.—*North State Whig.*

The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending 7th, was $34,911, and the amount imported $538,426.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer *Crescent City*, with dates from San Francisco to the 15th ultimo, has arrived at New York. She brings upwards of five hundred passengers, and nearly $800,000 in gold. She has not brought the mails from the Pacific coast.

The recent conflagration at San Francisco occurred in the night of the 3d of May. The following account of it is derived from the "Alta California," the only newspaper office that escaped the almost general destruction:

San Francisco again in ashes.—The smoke and flames are ascending from several squares of our city, as if the god of destruction had seated himself in our midst and was gorging himself and all his ministers of devastation upon the ruins of our doomed city and its people. About 11 o'clock last night the cry of "fire" startled every one like an earthquake. The fire had just commenced in a paint shop on the west side of Portsmouth square, adjoining the Bryant House, as formerly called, but more recently the American Hotel. It was but a slight blaze when first seen, but in five minutes the whole upper story was full of flames. Before the engines could get upon the ground and commence playing, the American House on one side, and a store, occupied by Messrs. Rhodes as a furnishing establishment, were in flames.

The buildings in the vicinity being all of wood, and extremely combustible, the fire spread up Clay street, back towards Sacramento, and down Clay towards Kearny with frightful rapidity. It soon had full command, and the department could only work upon the borders and endeavor to check its progress by anticipating it. In this they succeeded on the North side before it reached Dupont street; but in every other direction in which it could spread it took its own course. There was little chance to save much of the moveables. To the South it spread to Bush street, and to the east part of Jackson street, sweeping every thing from east of Dupont street to the wharves.

The blocks between Dupont and Kearny streets, west of Portsmouth square, as far as Bush street, three in number are in ashes. Between Bush and Jackson and Kearny and Montgomry st's. five squares in number, are all burnt down. Between Montgomery and Sansome, and Bush and Jackson streets, five squares in number, all are burnt down. Besides these thirteen blocks, almost every building of which is destroyed, there are many others.

It is impossible to even guess at the number of buildings or the amount of property destroyed. A thousand buildings is within the bounds of truth, we judge, and $10,000,000 could not replace the terrible destruction. Some place it twice or three times as high. It is sufficient to say that more than three-fourths of the business part of the city is nothing but smouldering cinders.

The principal buildings destroyed are the following, to wit: The Custom house, Union Hotel, Parker House, Jones's Hotel, Adelphi Theatre, Dramatic Museum, National Hotel, New World, City Hotel, Delmonico's Merchants' Exchange, Post Office Building, the ships Niantic and General Harrison, and every newspaper office except the Alta California.

Nearly or quite all the banks are in the burnt district. Burgoyne and Co., Wells and Co., James King of William, the Delmonico and American hotels, the Revere House, and the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are all consumed. Not a house was left on Leidesdorff street, and every thing on both sides of Long wharf to beyond Whitehall was destroyed.

Scarcely a fire-proof building in the whole burnt district has stood the test.—Such as have are the California Exchange, El Dorado, Verandah, and the buildings of Captain Howard, in which was the United States assaying office of Moffat and Co., on Montgomery street. The officers of the Custom-house saved the specie of the office by casting it into a well.—About $1,000,000 were saved this way.

A. J. Cost, naval officer, Mr. Brown, appraiser, Mr. Green, collector, and a number of others in the naval department, had all of their private effects destroyed. The books and papers of the department were nearly all saved. The large United States bonded warehouse, containing about two thousand tons of Merchandise, in bond, was saved.

The banking houses will all resume business in the course of the week. When Burgoyne's safe was opened, one million five hundred thousand dollars was taken out not singed or damaged in the least.

The fire swept every thing down on the easterly side of Kearny street, and all the intervening blocks to Battery street. The shipping in the harbour providentially escaped. The only vessels burnt were the Niantic, Apollo, and the General Harrison storeships. California, Montgomery, Pine Sansome, Commercial, and Clay streets were nearly destroyed.

The Sacramento Hotel is blown up.—Howard & Green's building, containing many valuable law libraries, Jones's Hotel, the Savings Bank, and Dodge & Co's. Express Office Agents' Buildings, California Exchange, Cook & Brother's stores were saved. The Jenny Lind Theatre, Adams & Co's Express office, and the Engine house are among the buildings burnt. The destruction of the Union Hotel involves a loss of $250,000. Messrs. Adams & Co. saved their books, &c. The deposites of Wells and Co. are saved.

The list of sufferers includes the names of seven hundred firms and individuals. Among the heaviest are J. B. Biddle, near $200,000; Simonsfield, Bach & Co., $150,000; Starkey and Brother, $150,000; Kelsey, Smith & Riley, 125,000; Ottenheimer, Hirsch & Co., $130,000; Moore, Tickner & Company, $130,000; Deboorn, Byneaux & Grisar, $147,000; E. Mickle & Company, $150,000; Middleton & Selorr, $250,000; W. H. Robinson, 30,000; Webber & Hammond, $30,000; Baker & H. C. Kenan, $50,000; C. J. Brown, $30,000; Heath & Emory, Colvin, Paige & Co. $30,000; Paign and Webster, $30,000; Gillingham, $60,000; Davis and Smith, $30,000; Exchange, $30,000; Dickinson House, $16,000; J. S. Owens, $50,000, with numerous other mercantile houses, varying from twenty to thirty thousand each. The total, according to the estimates, cannot be less than fifteen millions of dollars.

Six men were burnt to death at one building. Their names are Captain Welch, Lewis Richland, Edward McCahill, Leon Greenbann, Reuben Baker, Nesbaum, and Rosenthal. Many individuals were seriously burnt and otherwise injured, among them General James Wilson. Vigorous measures have been already taken for rebuilding the burnt district, and buildings were going up in all directions.

THE SEA.

From the National Intelligencer.

Among the many subjects which have attracted the attention of both ancient and modern philosophers, and at times been discussed with great ability and zeal by Dr Mallet and others, is the constant and certain diminution of the Sea, or the observable decrease of the waters of the *Ocean*. Facts can be produced to show that the ocean line of coast has frequently altered, projecting itself into the sea; and that rocks have appeared above the water which were known in former days to have been considerably immersed.—These facts have been attributed by some to volcanic action, and by others to the gradual rising of the land by interior heat, expanding beneath and forcing the mass above to rise. But we propose to show that all these phenomena of the change in the ocean line of seacoast, and appearance of rocks above the water, is caused by a constant diminution of the waters of the ocean; and that a process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids. In order to make this subject plain and lucid, all technical scientific nomenclatures will be avoided, and even the names of the busy and different classes of architects in the great work of consolidation of the vast unfathomable ocean will be called by simple names. The object of a scientific knowledge is not to cover up science by names which can be only translated by the learned, but simply to make smooth the paths of Nature, and open her deep resources of knowledge and Nature's facts plainly and concisely. I shall endeavor to do this in simple terms, and beg the learned and scientific savan to excuse me if I use the vulgar terms and names, instead of the learned classifications set down by themselves. Now to my subject.

The sea, or the waters of the sea, are composed partly of solid substances, held in solution. Some of these are salt, soda, and lime. It is with these three we have principally to deal. From these are manufactured shells, concealed coral reefs, islands, and banks, throughout the ocean depths. The Florida reefs, Antilles, coasts of Mexico, and all Polynesia, or nearly all, are taken from the solid substances held in solution by the waters of the ocean. The formation of coral islands in the ocean is most singular, curious, and wonderful. The little busy scientific workmen employed in this species of architecture are so very minute that it requires a powerful microscope to show even the semblance of some of them, while others can be detected by the naked eye. They are divided into separate classes, and each class is perfectly master of his business. We find them not only practical workmen, but scientific architects and chemists.—Let any one who feels an interest in this subject take up a few shells, a single valve, a double and triple valve; examine them closely; he will find the interior of the shell is composed of lime mixed with a large proportion of soda, and, as he approaches the exterior, it will be seen to be so mixed with the three substances—lime, soda, and salt—that it is as hard as the most durable stone. These substances are taken from the waters of the ocean, separated by the animal formed in the waters from whence they were taken, and made insoluble in the same substance in which they were held in solution. This peculiar chemical separation—the precipitation of each substance, in the singular manner performed by shell-fish in the fabrication of their domicils—has never yet been attained by the most learned and practical chemist. The little coral insect, which silently, surely, and industriously builds up from the ocean depth his tree house, is, equally with the shell fish, an accomplished architect and scientific chemist. He selects his materials from the ocean, separate them, mixes them in proper proportions, and forms them into solids, in the same medium from which the materials were taken. Each workman performs his part, abandons it when finished, and gives place to another set, as systematically as the others, and more so than either the bricklayer, the carpenter, or plasterer in a modern building. These submerged land-ocean mechanics and chemists never fail in their work, nor interfere with each other. We never see a univalve attempting to fabricate a bivalve's mansion; nor do we see a tree-coral working on the mansion of a mushroom; but each builds his own structure, and then gives place to another character of workmen at the moment he is required to commence. The first mechanic in this great work of the diminution of the ocean is the tree-coral. This little insect generally (I may say always) selects the deepest water of all this tribe to work in; his foundation requires a flat surface; here he fastens his base, and commences the superstructure. The whole body commence their work at the same time, and continue unceasingly until their forest city is completely built. No mistake is made; not one is out of its proper position, but each regularly and beautifully arranged, and in such a manner that neither storms, waves, nor other causes can displace or throw down their mansions are now abandoned, and the little chemist and mechanic drifts off to some other bank, there again to form his forest house. He is now replaced by another, who subtracts from the liquid ocean his materials, passes them through his laboratory, and forms another species of mansion, uniting in a solid mass the forests of his predecessor, abandons it and crawls off to another forest. He then is succeeded by another, and another succeeds him, until the reef becomes an island. Salt, soda, and lime are the principal ingredients which compose this solid base, on which there is to be formed earth, trees, and other vegetation. This superstructure now becomes the home of innumerable tertaceous migratory fish, which form their coat or shells from the same source as the coral insect.

Let us illustrate the formation of shells, coral, &c., and show the diminution of the ocean by this process. Let us box up a certain space in the ocean, say about one thousand pounds of water. Within this space all the varieties of coral insects can perform their work; and all the numerous shell fish take their place and abstract from the waters the materials for their domicils; when all have finished, let us weigh the water, and we will find it has lost in weight the amount of material required to fabricate each and every style of building, and the waters would not occupy as much space. If transferred to another box, the waters would be found to have been diminished. This, then, is the process by which the waters of the ocean are slowly but certainly diminishing on the earth. *The waters are becoming solids.*

But other causes are aiding in the great work, such as the ocean plants, such as kelp, and particularly the Sargossa plant, or gulf weed. These materials grow either on the surface of the ocean, deriving all their substance from it, or adhere to the coral formations and assist in forming islands. This process of island-forming is uniting in one great mass all the Antilles, the great mass of islands in the Pacific, China with Japan, and finally will unite the whole of the Pacific isles with the continent of Asia, diminishing the ocean by this accumulation of solid, and, in fact, diminishiug the waters of the earth by many millions of square miles.

This theory is no wild and visionary speculation. Already have topographers and surveyors discovered that their sea line of modern date does not correspond with the sea line of ancient times. The vast accumulation of coral reefs and islands in the Pacific, and on the coast of Norh and South America, has diminished the ocean liquid sufficiently to alter the seacoasts of Europe—projecting them further into the sea. One remarkable fact in this diminution of the shores of the Mediterranean, which appear to be higher now than they were formerly, is particularly shown in the Straits of Gibraltar and the passage of the Dardanelles. De Mellet noticed these facts over sixty years since, but attributed them to very different causes from those herein stated. This process of island making is among the most wonderful and simple of Nature. We first perceive an innumerable and almost imperceptible number of minute insects forming a solid mass, which in time reaches the surface of the ocean. This coral rock reef now becomes the home of multitudes of shell fish, that die and deposite their shells and fill up the reef compactly, even with the water; kelp attaches itself to the rocks, and the action of the sea during gales tears much of it off and deposites it among the crevices, where it decays. The Sargossa plant finds its way by the innumerable currents of the ocean to these islands, and is thrown upon them in vast quantities, forming a temporary soil, the sea bird seeks the place for food, as the sea weeds contain many myriads of little marine insects. The birds enrich the deposites already there; and now comes the everlasting mangrove, seizing hold with its tendrils of the sharp points of coral, and firmly attaching itself to them. Here, then, is an island, the whole of which has been formed from the solid contents of the ocean, which had been held in solution from the beginning of creation, nothing of which can be returned to it, as the whole substances have been rendered insoluble in water by the peculiar chemical process which rendered it solid. Here is a process which must, in time, enclose the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico, making them lakes; abstracting from the gulf and this sea nearly all their salt, soda, and lime, and leaving fresh water lakes, similar to those of Erie, Ontario, &c., which at some former period may have been salt. And by this process the Pacific ocean will be narrowed into a mere strait, or not wider than a few days from continent to continent.—This stupendous work of continent making is one necessary to the future wants of man, who must eventually increase in numbers to populate all the known arable lands now awaiting his increase.—These forming lands are situated within those parallels most conducive to productiveness, where the materials required for the sustenance of the human race are easily grown, and distant from the inhospitable soils and climates of the extreme north or south; where they can be rapidly created, and vegetation brought forward as much by the aid of climate as soil.

Our attention is drawn to the numerous shell fish principally from their beauty, and we use them mostly as a mere ornament for the parlor table. But, when we examine them closely, how admirably do we find all their parts arranged—nothing wanting, no extra space, no departure from scientific principles; their architecture beautiful; their coloring and ornaments exquisite; strength perfect. And these little animals, with barely enough life and motion to enable them to move from place to place, are the architects employed in forming numerous islands and extensive continents for the future use of man, and slowly, but surely, diminishing the vast unfathomed ocean to the narrow measure of a mere strait—possibly to a rivulet. Whilst man is filling all the earth with his progeny, the little coral insect and its adjuncts are filling the ocean with islands and continents for man's inheritance.

Yours, &c.

W. D. PORTER.

Fire on the Rail Road.—On Monday last about 11 A. M., a little beyond Goldsboro', one of the cars belonging to the freight train coming down, was set on fire by sparks from the locomotive, and was entirely consumed, together with 21 barrels of Spirits of Turpentine, and 1500 lbs. of Bacon.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Horse Racing in England.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says he counted 8,423 vehicles which passed Hyde Park on the 20th ult., on their way to the Epsom races. No less than 33 horses were entered for the prize, and the winner ran the mile in 2 min. 51 sec. A man named Davis lost $400,000 on a single bet; and it is supposed one million changed hands on the race.

Postage under the New Law.

Newspaper Rates, *per quarter, when sent from the office of publication, to actual and bona fide subscribers.*

From and after the 20th June, 1851, for each newspaper not exceeding three ounces in weight, the annexed rates per quarter are to be paid quarterly in advance. These rates only apply where the paper is sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers.

	Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly	Monthly.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts	Cts.	Cts.
Not over 50 miles,	25	15	10	5	2½	1¼
Over 50, not over 300 miles,	50	30	20	10	5	2½
Over 300, not over 1000 m.	75	45	30	15	7½	3¾
Over 1000 " 2000 m.	100	60	40	20	10	5
Over 2000 " 4000 m.	125	75	50	25	12½	6¼
Over 4000 miles,	150	90	60	30	15	7½

DIRECTIONS.

1st. *Weekly papers only*, when sent as above stated, are to be delivered free in the county where they are published; and this although conveyed in the mail over fifty miles.

2d. Newspapers containing not over 300 square inches, are to be charged one quarter the above rates.

3d. Publishers of newspapers are allowed to exchange free of postage, one copy of each number only; and this privilege extends to newspapers published in Canada.

4th. The weight of newspapers must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state.

5th. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

6th. Payment in advance does not entitle the party paying to any deduction from the above rates.

Rates of Postage *to be charged upon all transient newspapers and every other description of Printed Matter, except Newspapers and Periodicals, published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers.*

Note.—For each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the ten ounces, in this table, additional rate will be charged.

	Not over 500 miles.	Over 500, not over 1500 mls.	Over 1500, not over 2500 mls.	Over 2500, not over 3500 mls.	Over 3500 miles.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
One oz., or under	1	2	3	4	5
Over 1 oz., not over 2 ounces,	2	4	6	8	10
" 2 " " " 3 "	3	6	9	12	15
" 3 " " " 4 "	4	8	12	16	20
" 4 " " " 5 "	5	10	15	20	25
" 5 " " " 6 "	6	12	18	24	30
" 6 " " " 7 "	7	14	21	28	35
" 7 " " " 8 "	8	16	24	32	40
" 8 " " " 9 "	9	18	27	36	45
" 9 " " " 10 "	10	20	30	40	50

DIRECTIONS.

1. On every transient newspaper, unsealed circular, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, the above rates must in all cases be prepaid, according to the weight.

2. Whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required to be prepaid, shall through the inattention of Postmasters, or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the above rates.

3. Bound books and parcels of printed matter, not weighing over 32 ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter.

Periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, are to be charged with one half the rates mentioned in the last above table, and prepayment of a quarter's postage thereof must in all cases be required. Periodicals published at intervals of more than three months are charged with the full rate, which must be prepaid.

Note.—In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind by which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, the said newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter becomes subject to letter postage; and it is the duty of the Postmaster to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, June 14, 1851.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The following table sets forth the dates of the elections which are to be held during the month of August next:

North Carolina,	Thursday,	August	7th.
Tennessee,	"	"	"
Kentucky,	Monday,	"	4th.
Indiana,	"	"	"
Alabama,	"	"	"
Arkansas,	"	"	"
Missouri,	"	"	"
Illinois,	"	"	"
Iowa,	"	"	"

NEUSE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Our readers on Neuse River will find in the columns of to days *Republican and Patriot* the proceedings of a meeting held recently at Smithfield to take into consideration the improvement of Neuse River, and also the Act passed by the last Legislature incorporating the Neuse River Navigation Company. The Smithfield meeting proposes to hold a Convention of Delegates from the counties interested in the improvement, at Kinston, on the 8th of July next, and appointed delegates to represent Johnston county. A meeting was called to be held at New Berne on Tuesday night last, for the same purpose.

The improvement of Neuse River, so as to make it navigable at all seasons of the year, is a matter of vast importance to the Counties lying on it, and also of much importance to the District of country penetrated by the Central Rail Road. It was the intention of the Legislature that chartered Central Road to make the improvement of the Neuse a connecting link between the East and the West. It is now fixed beyond all doubt that the Road will touch at Waynesboro,' and that a depot and warehouse will be constructed there. This ensures an immediate connection between the Road and the River Improvement, and opens two markets *in North Carolina* to the productions of the West.

Of the practicability of the improvement proposed, we know nothing, and therefore can say nothing. That's for the Engineer to decide after an actual survey. We hope the Convention may be a full one, and that the subject may be duly considered.—*Republican and Patriot.*

Mr. Webster and the Austrians.—The Austrian Government is afraid to permit its newspapers to publish a comment on Webster's letter to Hulsemann. A brave government, whose soldiers whip women, and whose newspapers are afraid to let their people see what the world thinks of Austrian rule. How long can such a government stand in the nineteenth century.