For repairs of 30 kinds, [illegible] hundred and seventy-five dollars;

FOR MAGAZINES.

At Boston, Massachusetts.

For beds to store shot, for arrangements for bouching, filling, and unloading shells, and for repairs of all kinds, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

At New York.

For fitting storerooms, workshops, and machinery, for ordnance purposes, for gun-skids, gravelling ordnance grounds, and for repairs of all kinds, four thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

At Washington.

For foundations for stowing shot and protection of shells, for powder magazine, new floor, and for repairs of all kinds, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

At Norfolk.

For foundations of guns and shells, for machinery, for bouching shells and preparing filling, and tank-houses, and for repairs of all kinds, four thousand five hundred dollars.

At Pensacola.

For preparing platform for saluting battery, and for repairs of all kinds, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, serving on shore, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for re-enlistment, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and forty-four cents;

For provisions for mari[illegible]ing on shore, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and [illegible]dollars and seventy-five cents;

For clothing, fifty-t[illegible]d sixty-four dollars;

For fuel, fourteen [illegible]dred and ninety four dollars and fifty cents;

For military stor[illegible] pay for armorers, accoutrements, ordnance [illegible]ns, files, and musical instruments, eight thous[illegible]

For transportatio[illegible]d troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thou[illegible]rs;

For repairs of bar[illegible]nd rent of temporary barracks and offices where there a[illegible] public buildings for that purpose, six thousand dollars;

For contingencies, [illegible]: Freight, tonnage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation [illegible]udges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, co[illegible] of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of qu[illegible]rs, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, picks, shovels, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter, at the hospital headquarters, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying the lien existing on the lands recently purchased as an addition to the navy yard at Brooklyn, twelve thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and five cents, to be paid by the Secretary of the Navy, if upon examination, he shall find the same to be due, as a lien on the purchase of said land. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered and directed to sell and convey to any purchaser all that part of the navy yard, lands at Brooklyn between the West side of Vanderbilt avenue, and the hospital grounds, containing about twenty-six and a half acres, including Vanderbilt and Clington avenues: *Provided*, That said lands shall not be sold at less price than they cost the Government, including interest, with all assessments and charges: *And provided, further*, That prior to the sale of said lands, exclusive jurisdiction shall be ceded to the United States of all the remaining lands connected with the said navy yard belonging to the United States: *Provided*, That the sale be made at public auction after thirty days' notice in at least three daily newspapers published in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

That the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars and ten cents, being part of the appropriation made for the service of continuing the survey of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Apalachicola Bay to the Mississippi river, by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, be, and is hereby, reappropriated to pay for the services of the officer or officers employed in that survey.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to credit the medical officers of the navy, who, by order of the Department, served with a detachment of marines in Mexico, during the late war with that republic, in addition to the pay to which they are entitled as medical officers of the navy, respectively, the same allowance for rations and forage, in proportion to the time they s[illegible]erved, as are allowed to officers of the army of similar standin[illegible]

Approved Mar[illegible] 1853.

THE ATMOSPHERIC EXPRESS.

The day would seem to be at hand, when mortals will take unto themselves wings and fly to the ends of the earth—or, if they may not fly, their thoughts are to be sent forth on the wings of the wind. Our readers have a recollection of a project started some time ago for an "Atmospheric Railway"—that is, a railway where the motive power was produced by a pipe that run along the road, from which the air was pumped out at one end and pumped in at the other, thus forcing on the ball, to which the cars were attached.

The experiments of the air railway did not succeed—it may be because they were stopped too soon, before the machine became practical. But, however, ingenuity and invention do not stop at failure.—The air pipe could not be used as a motive power on the railroads, but it is now to be tried—has been tried, successfully—for the transmission of letters and packages.

We learn from the Boston Advertiser that Mr. J. T. Richardson, of that city, has made the machine for the purpose, and that it was exhibited in the Boston Merchants' Exchange on Friday. It is called the "[illegible]ospheric Telegraph," and consists of a [illegible] connecting the places between wh[illegible]munication is to be maintained. [illegible]a sort of piston called "the plun[illegible]tted, with a loose leather packi[illegible] matter to be sent is enclos[illegible] attached behind this plunge[illegible]ropulsion is secured by the pressur[illegible]e atmosphere of ordinary density be[illegible]d it, that in front being rarified by m[illegible]s of an air pump, producing a partia[illegible] vacuum. This propelling power is so great as to produce an apparently instantaneous motion of the plunger with its load from one end to the other of the model tube on exhibition, which is about 30 feet long and 1½ inches in diameter; indeed the plunger issues forth with so much force when not confined, as to knock down violently a heavy billet of wood placed oppisite the end of the tube, if it is left open. The speed is estimated at about one thousand miles in an hour.

The apparatus is so arranged that there can be intermediate stations upon the line, at which the progress of the "plunger" can be arrested; or, if preferred, it can pass directly through to the terminus.

The Advertiser adds the following particulars:

"The mechanical difficulties to the plan which readily suggest themselves, have been ingeniously, and apparently effectually obviated by Mr. Richardson. The inconvenience of the sudden shock occasioned by the arrival of the "plunger" at the end of its journey, is avoided by an arrangement by which a portion of the air in front of it is compressed and allowed to escape but gradually, forming a sort of cushion to ease the jolt. The retarding effect of the friction caused by the motion of the large column of air which necessarily follows the plunger in the tube, is prevented by the occasional recurrence of valves in the tube connecting with the atmosphere, to be opened by the plunger as it passes. The friction of the plunger itself is reduced to a very low point by the manner in which its packing is constructed.

"We are informed that the apparatus has met with the approval of several gentlemen competent to form a sound opinion, who have examined it.

"The patent right for the machine is owned by the Atmospheric Telegraph Company of which Mr. Richardson is Agent. It is proposed to open on Tuesday next in Boston the subscription books of a company under the name of the "New [illegible] diameter. The cost of laying it down is estimated at $2000 per mile. There will be supply valves as often as once in twenty five miles, and intermediate stations at suitable points; for instance at Worcester, Springfield, &c. There will be air pumps at all the stations. Hourly mails may be made up and despatched, a part of them at fixed hours stopping at the stations & the others proceeding throughout direct. It is expected that letters and parcels from New York would be delivered in Boston in less than half an hour.—A company able to carry mail matter at this rate of speed would be powerful competitors as contractors for performing the mail service. If a sufficient amount of matter is presented, it is claimed that the actual cost of transportation is not more than half that of any other method, while it is twenty times as fast. The line need not be straight, but can be curved so as to follow the face of the ground, or underlie the channels of rivers."

The next thing is to have a "talking telegraph." This has been suggested to be done, by extending the tubes—such as are now used in the hotels for talking up stairs and down stairs—from city to city. As for instance from Baltimore to Washington, and then parties placing themselves at each end, may hold converse together. The experiment will no doubt some of these days be tried, and then if it succeeds, we shall some day or other, probably, have talking telegraphs extending across, or rather *under*, the ocean.—This is a fast age, and improvements must keep up with them.

Baltimore Patriot.

"Wait for the Wagon."—The following extract from the Virginia Gazette, of 1838 read at the Wheeling R. R. celebration, the rising generation are inclined to laugh at:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Wagon Company with a capital of $200,000 (one fourth of which is paid in) transport goods between Wheeling and Baltimore. One wagon departs and arrives daily from each of these places with a load weighing from 2½ to 5⅝ tons, and occupying eight days upon the road; and arrangements are in progress to increase the number of daily arrivals and departures from one to three wagons, and eventually to five."

This arrangement was the origin of the "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company," which, when their road is fully completed and stocked, will represent a capital of $20,000,000. The distance which the wagons made in eight days will now be accomplished in one by the cars with 300 instead of 2½ tons for a load.—Baltimore and Wheeling didn't "wait for the wagon."

Neither towns, cities, nor individuals can keep pace with the course of empire, if they "wait for the wagon." The iron sinews of the locomotive are fast taking the place of horse flesh, and the noise of the "squeaking lumber wagon" is becoming hushed by the hum of myriads of cars.

The town that will not move to aid in any great enterprise, or encourage improvements, supposing all will come right eventually, is "waiting for the wagon." The individual who sits down in his store or factory supposing that business will come to him, without letting the people know what he sells or manufactures, is "waiting for the wagon." The man who don't take the papers thinking it's an expense without a benefit, and that he will "learn the news any how," is waiting for an old "rusty wagon" that will never reach him. In short, it won't do in any position in life, now a-days, to "wait for the wagon."

The Art Union Again.—The Art Union, after passing with rather unfortunate results through the whole grades of the law courts, has now got to be finished up by the State Legislature. A petition recently presented to the House of Assembly, enumerating various grievances to which the subscribers have been subjected, prayed that body to inquire into its affairs, so that their rights might be protected, and the faith of the State vindicated.

In compliance with the prayer of the petition the House of Assembly has appointed a committee to investigate all the matters complained of, and to compel the directors and managers of that sadly mismanaged institution to an account of their stewardship. That committee, consisting of Messrs. D. B. Taylor, of New York, Chaplin, of Alleghany county, and Clapp of Erie county, commences its session today in the Astor House, being authorized to subpœna all witnesses, and compell the production of all documents necessary to a full investigation. The public, and particularly the subscribers, are greatly concerned in the results of the committee's labors, and a considerable amount of interest will consequently attach to the proceedings.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HID IN THE CELLAR.

A negro boy, Henry, belonging to Dr. John A. Mebane, of this town, was found and brought back a few days ago after an absence of some three years, during which time he has either been secreted in the county, or under the aid and counsel of some person or persons in the county. One Samuel Hubbard recently left the country clandestinely, (for debt, we believe,) and Henry was soon after found in the cellar of his house, where he had been living like a fighting cock, with a feather bed and other house-keeping comforts asound him.

Last summer Dr. Mebane received a letter purporting to be from Henry, in Canada, stating that he was a corporal in a Queen's regiment of colored soldiers; but as he desired to remove to Milwaukie, in the States, he wished to buy his freedom, and asked the Dr. to negotiate, if so disposed, with one Henry Brockton, of Indiana. A letter, signed Henry Brockton, and purporting to have been written and mailed from Hudricks county, Indiana, was soon afterwards received. Whether either of these [illegible] in his own handwriting. The negro says himself that he has been in Alabama, where he raised two crops of cotton; but, of course, no more dependence is to be put in his stories than in the letters written on *his credit*. The unfortunate fellow has doubtless been under the care and guidance of bad white men who had purposes to subserve, either fanatical or knavish, or both; and who may yet do penance in the hands of honesty and "philanthropy" extend no further than to the duping of some poor negro in their schemes, is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and it is hoped they may all soon follow in the footsteps of the man who ran away and left his friend in the cellar!

Greensborough Patriot.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1853.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorised to announce JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., of Charlotte, as a candidate for Congress in this, 7th District.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAS. E. KERR, as a Candidate for re-election for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Rowan.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

The scene is at length closed on this eminent and esteemed citizen. Death terminated his valuable life and his protracted sufferings on Monday evening, the 18th instant, at his residence at Selma, in Alabama, which he had with difficulty reached the day before. He strove to get home to die, and his last hours were doubtless consoled by the thought that he should expire under his own roof.

Mr. KING was in public life, filling all the time distinguished stations, upwards of forty years, almost the entire period of his manhood. Not endowed with shining talents, though of excellent sense, his career furnished a remarkable instance of the eminent and deserved success of probity, fidelity, propriety, a gentlemanly spirit and bearing, and inflexible honor. These qualities shone out conspicuously in his character through life, and his fitting reward was many of the highest honors of his country. He was Representative in Congress from North Carolina, his native State, from the 1811 to 1816; then Secretary of Legation to Russia; next Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, from 1819 to 1845, (of which body he was repeatedly chosen President;) then Minister Plenipotentiary to France; a Senator again in 1849 to 1853; and finally retired from that long and faithfully filled post to receive his crowing honor, the highest, save one, in the Republic, that of Vice President of the United States. This, alas! he lived to reach but not to enjoy, and has descended to the grave with the warm affection of his friends, and the universal respect and regret of his country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

DISCUSSION AT LINCOLNTON.

The candidates for Congress in this District, met at Lincolnton, last week, and partially opened the canvass. We learn that the discussion was limited by the Court to one hour each. Mr. OSBORNE led off, in his usual handsome style: He announced himself as being in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. On this point we think Mr. OSBORNE will receive the approbation of nine-tenths of the people of the District. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the people of North Carolina, have determined that our old State shall come in for her share of these lands. She is more entitled to them than the new States, to whom Congress has been giving them away by millions of acres. The question is, shall she demand her share of them? Surely our State *needs* the money; her right is clear, and it is strange indeed that any one should oppose the receiving of it. But strange as it may seem, and however much we need it, just at this time, when we are requiring funds to carry on our internal improvements, strengthen our Common Schools, &c., there are yet some who are opposed to receiving the portion that would fall to North Carolina. We learn that Mr. CRAIGE is of this number, and that he took the ground that the division of the proceeds of the public lands was unconstitutional! If it is unconstitutional to divide these proceeds among the *old* States, it is equally unconstitutional to give them away to the *new*. We cannot understand how it can be otherwise. Yet we see at every session of Congress large donations made to the new States. This has been, and will continue to be the practice, unless the people of the old States make their voices heard on the subject, and protest against the unjust policy.

Mr. OSBORNE also defined his position in regard to the dangerous policy of extending indefinitely the Territory of the United States. He was opposed to the doctrine, and showed how it would lead to debt and to foreign wars; and worse than all, to a renewal of those stormy sectional strifes at home growing out of the slavery question. Mr. CRAIGE, on the other hand, unadmonished by the past, and warmly sympathising with the *progressives* of his party, denounced these conservative views and declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba and every thing else within the grasp of the United States.

It remains to be seen how the people of this District will act in reference to these great questions. Are they willing to see the public lands squandered for the benefit of the new States, composed as they are, in the most part, of foreign emigrants?

Are they willing to go with the progressives in the acquisition of territory, when war, taxes, and imminent danger to our institutions, are the inevitable results?

We shall recur to these subjects again, and shall endeavor to lay before our readers the best lights possible, in order to aid them in their conclusions.

Cholera.—Seven deaths by this disease recently occurred at Gaston, caused by eating *spoiled oysters*. An indignation meeting was held, and the man who sold the oysters was "respectfully requested" to discontinue the traffic. He promised to comply with the request, and the Raleigh Register thinks there will now be no more cholera on the Roanoke.

[illegible] the United States, and the sixty or seventy millions we annually pay in Europe for interest and excess of importations over exportations, says.—

"In the midst of prosperity, our people, instead of husbanding their resources, are becoming wild! *The day of reckoning must come; we should be prepared for it.* Circumstanced as we are, it is to be regretted that our credit stands so high in Europe as it does. We import too much; we borrow too much."

There is certainly much to startle one in the reckless extravagance with which we buy foreign goods which we ought to make ourselves or do without, and in the immense sums borrowed on rail road bonds, &c., and we have been in the habit of looking for reaction, with a terrible crash, upon much less cause than now exists. But the resources of the country are so great, so apparently almost unlimited, and the supply of California gold continues to come in so opportunely, that we have abandoned all idea of revulsion—at least if we have fears we do not care to express them.—*Fay. Observer.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN KERR, of Caswell, is announced in the Greensboro' Patriot, as the Whig candidate for Congress, in the fifth district, which is composed of the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery. The Hon. JAS. MOREHEAD, it is understood has declined the canvass.

Mr. KERR has merited the honor which his Whig friends propose to do him, and we trust, if elected, he may earn an extensive fame.

The Farmer's Bank.—This new Bank was organized about the 14th inst., at Elizabeth City, by the election of the following gentlemen for officers, viz: JOSEPH H. POOL, President; W. W. GRIFFIN, Cashier; and ——DE SHEIL, Teller.

A branch of this bank is to be established at Greensboro'. The "Patriot" says, "Mr. Mendenhall, (who attended the meeting of Stockholders at the organization of this new Bank,) showed us specimens of the bills of the new Bank—3's, 4's, 5's and 6's—engraved in an unsurpassed style of elegance. They look like *new money*, and when finished off with the official signatures will be every way acceptible—especially to poor folks."

☞ The Railroad connection between Weldon and Gaston having been completed, a large number of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth visited Raleigh on Monday week, and was most handsomely entertained by the hospitable citizens of the city of Oaks. An elegant supper was spread for them at Col. Yarbrough's Hotel. Ex Governor Manly presided, with Ex President Tyler, and Dr. Collins, the President of the Seaboard Road, on his right, and His Excellency, Gov. Reid, on his left.—He was assisted by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Maj. C. L. Hinton, Hon. John H. Bryan, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., and Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., as Vice Presidents.

CREDITABLE TO ALL PARTIES.

The following Card, which we extract from the Greensboro' Patriot is so creditable to all concerned, that we are sure our readers will enjoy its perusal.

A CARD.

A few days after my recent departure from home to the Northern Cities, it was my misfortune to lose my dwelling house and more than half my furniture, &c., by fire. With a generosity and magnanimity unexcelled by any people on earth, my neighbors and friends rushed to the relief of my distressed family, giving them such succor as to render the calamity almost most harmless. I should, therefore, do great injustice to my own feelings, and to the feelings of every member of my family, if I did not, thus publicly give, or rather attempt to give, a faint expression of our heart felt gratitude to each and every individual who has shown himself to be our friend on this trying occasion. From the deepest recesses of a heart swelled to overflowing with gratitude, *I thank them, I thank them.*

In this case, too, we have another instance of the nobleness of our colored population. No sooner was the cry of fire heard by them, than many of the servants of D. W. Courts, Esq., Mr R. H. Courts, Mr. Abner Watkins, and Mr. Samuel Adcock, hurried to it, and despite of entreaties to the contrary, and at imminent peril of their lives, rushed almost into the devouring flames, and rescued many articles which, otherwise, would have been consumed. They, too, have our hearty and most sincere thanks.

J. HOLDERBY.

Reidsville, N. C., April 12, 1853.

MR. STANLY.

The Hon. Edward Stanly, in pursuance of a purpose long since announced, left his home at Washington for New York on the 8th instant, intending to take the steamer for California on the 20th. Mr. Stanly is a lawyer of high standing, has made himself respected as an able statesman, and is known throughout the country as a warm-hearted and gallant Whig. He entered public life in 1837, when he was elected as a representative in Congress, being then about twenty five years old. Since then he has been constantly in public life, occupying the positions of Representative in Congress; member of the House of Commons, of which he was twice elected Speaker; and also Attorney General of the State; in all which positions he has discharged his duties with fidelity and ability, accompanied with an amenity of manners which has extorted praise even from political opponents.

Previous to his departure for California, the citizens of Beaufort, without distinction of party, tendered him a public dinner, in testimony [illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1853.

Gentlemen: I have received with deep sen[illegible] ability your letter inviting me, in view of m[illegible] intended removal, to attend a public dinner gi[illegible] en by citizens of Beaufort County, "witho[illegible] distinction of party."

From no people on earth could such a mar[illegible] of respect be more welcome to me than fro[illegible] the people of this County. They have know[illegible] me in private life, in the practice of law, an[illegible] in times of great political excitement. I cam[illegible] among them without fortune, without the pa[illegible] tronage of the influential, relying only on m[illegible] own efforts and their generosity. I have bee[illegible] promoted far beyond my merits, and far be[illegible] yond my aspirations. My heart is full of gra[illegible] tude at the recollection of their numerous fa[illegible] vors. I have tried to do my duty without seek[illegible] ing my individual advantage. This must be [illegible] my unfailing consolation in years to come. [illegible] have never sought a nomination to the honora[illegible] ble stations to which your kindness has eleva[illegible] ted me. I have never been in the way of the [illegible] promotion or advancement of any other person [illegible] I have never been willing to say I refused to [illegible] serve the people of North Carolina when they [illegible] called upon me. Whatever errors I may have [illegible] committed—and they have been numerous—[illegible] the wish to keep untarnished her character, [illegible] advance the interests of her people, has ever [illegible] been nearest my heart.

And now, impelled, I hope, by a sense of du[illegible] ty to bid you farewell, my public service being [illegible] ended, having no further hopes to be gratified [illegible] by political favors, you will not doubt the sin[illegible] cerity of the declaration that I prize highe[illegible] than all other honors, your "appreciation o[illegible] my public and private character."

With some of you for years past I have been [illegible] on terms of cordial intimate intercourse. Wi[illegible] some of you I have often differed in politica[illegible] opinions, and entertained respect for your per[illegible] sonal integrity and social virtues which politi[illegible] cal differences never impaired. Such friend[illegible] I cannot hope to meet again—better friend[illegible] man never had.

I hope I leave not one enemy behind me. I[illegible] I have ever injured one of the citizens of Beau[illegible] fort I am not aware of it, and would restore [illegible] him fourfold if I knew it.

My numerous engagements and the shor[illegible] time allowed me to prepare for my removal to [illegible] California, prevent me from accepting your in[illegible] vitation.

The old North State has many a worthier [illegible] son, but none more proud of her glory, more [illegible] anxious for her prosperity, more grateful for [illegible] the kindness of her people than I am.

With cordial regard and gratitude, I am, ve[illegible] ry truly yours, &c.,

EDWARD STANLY.

Hon. R. S. Donnell and others,
Committee.

A Voice from Buncombe—Interesting Proceedings—the Democracy coming right.

From the Asheville News, April 21.

PUBLIC MEETING IN JACKSON.

A large meeting of the Democracy of Jackson county was held on the 22nd ult. On motion of William Tatham, Esq., Capt. W. H. Crawford was called to the Chair, and A. W. Coleman, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Peter King, Esq.:

Whereas the prosperity of a country depends in a great degree on its Internal Improvements, and especially when cut off as this is from all natural facilities for travel and transportation: And whereas one of the important objects of government and legislation is to provide for the country means of travel and commerce denied it by nature, and not within the reach of individual enterprise, and as party organization is only desirable as it promotes these important ends,

Therefore be it Resolved by the Democratic party in the county of Jackson, that they approve of an efficient system of Internal Improvements, which shall extend its benefits as nearly as possible equally to every part of this State; and especially of the N. C. Railroad from Salisbury to the Little Tennessee River in the county of Macon, so as to form a connexion with the Rabun Gap Railroad, and East to Beaufort, that our people may no longer be so far separated as at present, but may become, as they should be, one community in interest and feeling.

2. Resolved further, That as a means to this desirable improvement it is necessary and proper that the State should subscribe two-thirds of the capital stock which may be required to extend said road East and West.

3. Resolved further, That the Democratic party in the other States are properly taking the lead in Internal Improvements, as well as in every thing that tends to benefit the country and strengthen the Union, and that the party in the good Old North State will not be behind their brethren in the sister States—that it should be one of the leading doctrines of the Democratic party to foster the Internal Improvements of our State.

4. Resolved further, That no one who does not heartily support and advocate a liberal system of Internal Improvements, and, as an important part thereof, the extension of the Central Railroad, East and West, is worthy of the Democratic party in the State for any office.

5. Resolved further, That we desire to be connected with, and to form a part of the State of North Carolina, in reality, as well as in name, and that we cannot support an aspirant to any office, who would deny to us this right, by refusing his aid to said extension, or any other improvement calculated to overcome our local inconvenience and improve the State.

6. Resolved further, That the stand still policy advocated in some sections of this State, is no part of the Democratic creed; on the contrary their course is onward, and, to be foremost in whatever tends to improve the State, enlighten the people, and perpetuate our free and republican institutions.

7. Resolved further, That the Democracy of Jackson county will be represented in the next Democratic State Convention, and then and there insist on incorporating into the platform the principles here laid down.

The meeting was addressed by Col. R. G. A. Love at some length, after which the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Effects of Uncle Tom.—A slave of a clergyman in Boone county, Ky., who had learned to read, got hold of a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and read it stealthily to his fellows. The result was that twenty-five of them ran off on the 2d of April, and had not been captured at the last accounts.

Fayetteville & Western Plank Road.—At an annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company at Fayetteville, on the 14th instant, the following proceedings were had in reference to the construction of a branch extending in the direction of Salisbury. Our citizens should regard this movement with interest.—We have nothing to loose, but a good deal to gain by a connection with the Fayetteville and Western Road. The stock of this Company is paying about 8 per cent per annum, after setting aside a large sum for repairs and extensions. Where can capitalists make a better investment? It is better than North Carolina bonds, and they are at the top of the pot in the Northern Market.

Dr. N. B. Hill of Randolph county presented a subscription paper of $17,600, by about 75 individuals of the Uwharie country in Randolph, proposing to build a Branch road from some point between the 68th and 73d mile post, to the Davidson county line. Dr. Hill accompanied the presentation with some practical remarks, in which he said that he and his neighbors asked no money, but only to be received into this Company, and thus be enabled to act under its charter.

On motion, the subject was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Winslow, Geo. McNeill, Dr. N. B. Hill, Francis Fries and Jas. Kyle.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 15.

W. Winslow, Esq., from the Committee on Branch Roads, submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the construction of a Branch Road from the main stem from a point between the 68th and 73d miles, through the Uwharie country to the Davidson line, is desirable, and the President and Directors are hereby recommended to construct the same if practicable, and for that purpose to fill up the capital stock, applying to that branch the surplus of capital remaining after the completion of the main stem, and branches now in course of construction.

Resolved, That the President and Directors make application to the next session of the Legislature for an increase of the capital stock.

After discussion, the question was taken on the first resolution, and was adopted, Yeas 3453, Nays 218. The second resolution was unanimously adopted.

Business of the Month.—We are sustained in saying, that so far from this being a *dull season* in Salisbury, as was by many predicted, its close will show a heavier transaction by thousands, in Merchandise than was ever before known in the history of the place. The business of the month of April, in *two* of our largest establishments, exceed, in 22 days, this year, the business of the *whole* of the corresponding month in any former year.

The Tennesseeans.—Our community has been favored with a visit of this deservedly popular Concert Company. They sung in the Court-house on Monday and Wednesday evenings, of this week. Their performances are of a more elevated and refined character, than is generally met with. The pieces which make up their Concerts are judiciously selected, and comprise National airs, sentimental and comic songs. In these times, when one can scarcely go into a Concert room, whether in the Country or City, without encountering the *negro character* as the principal feature of the performance, it is truly refreshing to fall in with something like the present. The Tennesseeans will sustain loss in the estimation of some by not complying with the demands of this depraved taste, but the true lovers of music, and the better part of all communities will be pleased with their performances.

☞ We had another most delightful rain on Monday last, which continued pretty much throughout the whole day. We suppose the farmers took advantage of it, and finished their planting.

A Mr. SHEPHERD was lately robbed, at Norfolk, of $3,200. The money was taken from his pocket while attending a public exhibition, by one of those expert rogues who are to be found in every large city.

A HARD CASE.—The Detroit Free Press reports the late United States Collector at Sandusky, Ohio, as having "slid with $19,000 of public money, and his deputy's wife and children, leaving his own wife and three or four children behind. He was a special favorite at Washington during the last year or so. His bonds to be only $2,000.