DEEPEST ARTESIAN WELL IN THE WORLD.

We were fortunate enough to direct our steps towards Belcher's immense sugar refinery on Saturday last, for the purpose of making some observations of the great Artesian well, which is now being bored at that place. Fortunate, we say, for we never spent an hour more to our interest and profit than the one employed in witnessing the operation of the digging, and in learning the history and progress of the work.

This well was commenced about six years ago by Mr. Belcher, his object being to secure for the purposes of his large refinery a supply of pure water.—For six months the operations were continued by hand, and reached a depth of some two hundred feet below the surface, when it was found necessary to employ the agency of steam with suitable machinery.

Since the application of steam the work has progressed steadily and perseveringly until the present time, when the incredible depth of *twenty-two hundred feet* has been reached. This is said to be the deepest Artesian well in the world.—One of the most important that we now remember of, is that of Grenelle, near Paris, in which operations were continued for eight years, and which was sunk to a depth of *nineteen hundred and sixty-nine feet* below the ground. And we believe there is another somewhere in France which numbers about twenty-one hundred and fifty feet; but none have yet reached the distance into the bowels of the earth that this of Mr. Belcher's has.

We do not know that this wonderful enterprise was commenced with any anticipation that so much time and expense would be consumed in its completion; nor are we advised that it originally proposed upon any geological theory, leading to the belief that the stream of water desired would be found at any particular depth, or between any supposed strata of rocks; yet, having undertaken the work, the subsequent energy and persistence of labor, reflects the highest credit upon him for whose benefit it is designed. Success in the boring of artesian wells must always be of a problematical kind—even where there is the most accurate knowledge of the geological character of the region of country in which the enterprise may be undertaken, for however certain theory may be regarded, there are yet certain unknown conditions in the formation of the different underground strata which may render success impossible.

In the present instance the most formidable impediments have met the operation. From the surface to the extremest depth, the drill has met with a constant succession of the most stubborn rocky formations, with the single exception, however, of a strata of soft slate stone, about one hundred feet in width, at a depth of about one thousand feet below the surface. The last formation penetrated by the drill is a yellow sandstone.

What further conditions or impediments are yet to be encountered, we are not enough of a geologist to theorize upon; yet, whatever they be, the steady perseverance in the work for a period of six years would seem to warrant the belief that the enterprise will not be abandoned until absolute impossibility meets its operations.

The work, just begun with hatchets, was carried up by means of a spring pole, with the drilling rods and the drill attached to one end, and working up and down.—Since the application of a steam engine, of about twenty-five horse power, the rods and drills are made to work in a vertical direction, the engine, with hands, from the end of a large beam, which has a two or three foot stroke. The width of the bore is five inches. The kinds of drills used are various—some being adapted for pulverizing the rock, others for hooking up soft substances, and there is an instrument called a rimmer, used for cutting the sides of the bore, to make it round and smooth. Tubes are also used, containing valves, which catch the loose particles of rock, and carry them to the top of the well. The drilling rods are made of stout oak wood, are about two inches in diameter and thirty-two feet long, having iron screws and fastenings at the ends, by which a continued rod may be formed of any length.

The presence of one or more persons is constantly required for the purpose of turning the drill around in the bore, as its vertical motion continues. At present the operators are engaged in enlarging the cavity at the point where the soft slate stone occurs, for the purpose of introducing a copper tube to prevent the continued caving in of the soft particles which are constantly coming from the sides. We were told that the falling in of the blue slate stone had left a cavity as large, perhaps, as a good sized house. We believe it is the intention to introduce copper pipes from the top to the bottom of the well, as soon as it is finished, although the hard rocky sides would seem to make it unnecessary. The object to be gained by this is to shut out the various kinds of waters from the sides, so that the pure stream from the bottom may reach the top without any mixture.

At the depth of seven hundred feet a vein of salt water was struck, at that one thousand five hundred feet an immense vein of sulphur water burst forth, which has been running ever since its discovery in a large stream from the mouth of the well. The water is the same as that of Blue Lick Springs in Kentucky, and possesses a purity and fragrance so delicate as to charm every one who tasteth of it. It is carried off by a large sewer, leading to the river. It seems too wasteful that such pure quantities of the celebrated water should be permitted to flow away, that the relic hunters might be gratified, and it has been a long time a cherished wish with many that some means might be devised by which the water could be secured, we believe, for bathing purposes. But this has been found impracticable.

We understand that for all our Editorial friends, in and out of Salisbury, who may wish to bathe in this celebrated water, Mr. Belcher has kindly tendered the use of his bathing tubs, free of charge, during the time Mr. Brown, who has rented a large house in the vicinity, may be engaged in erecting a suitable establishment for the accommodation of invalids and others from all parts of the State of Virginia. He is now quite busy in [illegible]

The work, just begun with hatchets, was carried up by means of a spring pole, with the drilling rods and the drill attached to one end, and working up and down.—Since the application of a steam engine, of about twenty-five horse power, the rods and drills are made to work in a vertical direction, the engine, with hands, from the end of a large beam, which has a two or three foot stroke. The width of the bore is five inches. The kinds of drills used are various—some being adapted for pulverizing the rock, others for hooking up soft substances, and there is an instrument called a rimmer, used for cutting the sides of the bore, to make it round and smooth. Tubes are also used, containing valves, which catch the loose particles of rock, and carry them to the top of the well. The drilling rods are made of stout oak wood, are about two inches in diameter and thirty-two feet long, having iron screws and fastenings at the ends, by which a continued rod may be formed of any length.

The presence of one or more persons is constantly required for the purpose of turning the drill around in the bore, as its vertical motion continues. At present the operators are engaged in enlarging the cavity at the point where the soft slate stone occurs, for the purpose of introducing a copper tube to prevent the continued caving in of the soft particles which are constantly coming from the sides. We were told that the falling in of the blue slate stone had left a cavity as large, perhaps, as a good sized house. We believe it is the intention to introduce copper pipes from the top to the bottom of the well, as soon as it is finished, although the hard rocky sides would seem to make it unnecessary. The object to be gained by this is to shut out the various kinds of waters from the sides, so that the pure stream from the bottom may reach the top without any mixture.

At the depth of seven hundred feet a vein of salt water was struck, at that one thousand five hundred feet an immense vein of sulphur water burst forth, which has been running ever since its discovery in a large stream from the mouth of the well. The water is the same as that of Blue Lick Springs in Kentucky, and possesses a purity and fragrance so delicate as to charm every one who tasteth of it. It is carried off by a large sewer, leading to the river. It seems too wasteful that such pure quantities of the celebrated water should be permitted to flow away, that the relic hunters might be gratified, and it has been a long time a cherished wish with many that some means might be devised by which the water could be secured, we believe, for bathing purposes. But this has been found impracticable.

We understand that for all our Editorial friends, in and out of Salisbury, who may wish to bathe in this celebrated water, Mr. Belcher has kindly tendered the use of his bathing tubs, free of charge, during the time Mr. Brown, who has rented a large house in the vicinity, may be engaged in erecting a suitable establishment for the accommodation of invalids and others from all parts of the State of Virginia. He is now quite busy in [illegible]

become famous. There is no calculating when the desired vein of water may be reached, but when it shall be tapped, there is every reason to believe that the force of the stream upward will be immense.

Suppose that the vein may have its fountain head (and there is no extravagance in the hypothesis) somewhere in the peaks of the Rocky Mountains at the altitude of one thousand feet, and by a dip of the strata of rocks between which it is contained, it lies twenty-five hundred feet below the surface of the ground at this point of the earth's surface—then on the principle that water must find its level, or that the stream will rise as high as the fountain, the water will burst forth with a force sufficient to carry it to the height of a thousand feet, excepting, of course, the diminished force that would be induced by the friction of the stream against the sides of the bore—though still the great pressure of the earth at the depth of twenty-five hundred feet would equal, or, perhaps, more than counterbalance the impediment of friction.

We are anxious that the enterprise may soon be consummated, and yet our curiosity induces us to an expression of the wish that the drill may still penetrate many, many feet more toward the unknown regions below.—*Daily Globe.*

MISS DIX.

When this Lady, so well known as a practical philanthropist in behalf of the insane, went to Europe, Mr. COLLINS provided her with a State Room, free of charge, for her own exclusive use, and would take no pay.

With the passage money returned to her, she immediately paid the first year's premium on the insurance of her life for $4,000, which sum she wished to secure, and did so before sailing) to the Insane Asylum at Trenton. A communication to the New York papers describing the incident referred to, adds:—"Mr. Collins was on board when she arrived, and she approached to tender her thanks, but taking her hands in his with an emotion that did him honor, he said: 'The nation, Madam, owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never pay, and of which I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense of.'—Miss Dix could reply only with tears, for, as was evident to all who saw her, her nervous system is completely prostrated. Could we expect it to be otherwise, in view of her immense labors and her grievous disappointments? In sixteen States, this delicate woman has had the satisfaction to see Asylums for the Insane established under her influence."

Startling Accident at a Theatre.—Monday evening last says the Baltimore *Sun*, at the Holliday street Theatre, during the dance at the close of the first piece, the dress of Miss Ellen Morant took fire as she passed the foot-lights, and being of light gauze, the alarm from the house was scarcely given before the flames seemed to envelop her person. She rushed hastily from the stage, before more than a passing effort could be made to extinguish the blaze, and the last view which the audience had of the person, was enwrapped in a sheet of flame. Great excitement prevailed instantly in the house, and many rushed for the doors, but the danger was evidently confined to the unfortunate young lady. The stage was in great confusion, and Miss Barney Morant fell by the wayside in a fainting condition.—The curtain was promptly rung down, and in a few minutes Mr. Norton came forward and announced that the accident had not resulted so seriously as it had threatened at the moment, the flames having been extinguished as soon as the young lady passed from the stage, and her neck and shoulders only being rather badly scorched. The sympathy of the audience, which had been held in suspense during the few minutes that had elapsed, found vent in a burst of applause, and Mr. Norton retired.

Terrible Row with Barnum's Showmen—Military Ordered Out.—A great row with these men at Rappahannock, Va., occurred on Thursday last. It originated from the arrest of one of their number for stealing a colored boy from a gentleman at Madison C. H., the bagage of the boy being found on the showman's wagon.

The fight commenced in streets, and was pretty general. Sticks, clubs and all sorts of weapons were used, and a magistrate named Braxton Eastham, was knocked down several times, his head cut, and several of his teeth knocked out.

Many of the citizens of Rappahannock barely escaped with their lives in the general melee that ensued.

The militia were finally ordered out, arms placed in their hands, and orders given to clear the streets.

This brought the rioters to their senses, and they skulked on the first appearance of a musket. Some were chased into the mountains, some into kitchen lofts, and others took to the woods.

Several of the scamps have been arrested, and it is hoped the people of Rappahannock will note out to them the extreme penalty due to their crimes.—*Wil. Commercial.*

Terrific Storm at Savannah—Millions of Property Destroyed.—On Friday last the city of Savannah, Georgia, was visited by the most destructive hurricane which has been experienced there for 15 years. It has left a complete desolation of the rice crop, prostrated and ruined houses, and broken vessels from their moorings.

The storm commenced in the forenoon, and continued from the northeast with great violence until 2 p.m., when the wind changed to the east, in an hour the wind changed to the south, and from there started round to the west, and [illegible] It extended about seventy miles [illegible]

[illegible]

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

We invite attention to the notice in another part of this paper, calling a Rail Road Convention to be held in this place on the 2d November next, for the purpose of devising a general system of Internal Improvement for the State. It is believed this Convention will be largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State, united in a common aim, and that aim the advancement of the interest of North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Star*, speaking of this Convention, makes the following appropriate remarks:

Internal Improvement Convention.

It will be seen by a notice that we publish in our present issue that an internal improvement Convention will be held in Salisbury on the 2nd day of November, next, to devise some general plan for improving the State by railroads. The friends of such improvement are invited from all sections of the State. We recognize in the names appended to the call many staunch friends of internal improvement, and can but express our gratification that so large, so respectable and so influential a body of public spirited men from all sections of the State, should unite in a call for such a Convention.

We hope the Convention will meet and that every section of the State will be ably and fully represented, and when it meets we trust that a spirit of harmony will prevail. The friends of improvement in North Carolina now are many. A few years ago the subject was an unpopular one, but now it meets with more favor from the people. Now is the time for the wise and intelligent men of the State to consult together and devise a plan which will meet the demands of all sections of the State. Internal improvements in North Carolina are comparatively in their infancy, we have but commenced a system which, if successfully completed, may develop the untold resources of the State and enable us to compete with our neighbors in energy and in enterprise.

From the names appended to this call, we conclude that nothing partizan is intended by the movers, but that all will meet together as North Carolinians to consult for the interest and welfare of North Carolina. Whilst as a Whig, we are proud of the position our party has always maintained upon this subject, we are ready and willing to cooperate with our Democratic fellow citizens in furthering any plan that may develop the resources and increase the prosperity of the State.

We repeat then, we hope a full representation from all sections of the State will be present to deliberate upon this the most important question that will come before the next Legislature, and that something will be done in which all sections will readily come in.

☞ The Hon. BURTON CRAIGE, who is now here, we are pleased to find has regained his health, so much shattered the latter part of his sojourn at Washington. He has spent the time since the adjournment of Congress, with his family in Catawba and Burke counties, whither they had gone to pass the Summer months.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

We have been requested to give notice to the citizens of Rowan, Davidson and Randolph, that there will be a meeting held at Hay's Ferry, on the Davidson side, on Saturday the 23d instant, to take into consideration a project for uniting the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road in Salisbury, by a branch having said road somewhere near the 20th mile post, and crossing the Davidson line near Salem church, and the Yadkin at or near Hay's Ferry.

☞ The Hon. R. JOYCE, of La., spent several days in this place, last week and since. He has been in the mountain Counties of this State since the breaking of Congress. Mrs. Joyce is with him. They are both natives of our State, and Mr. J's. family and friends reside in Wilkes.

CONSUL SAUNDERS.

Our Consul to England, Mr. Saunders, has written a letter to the President of the Swiss Republic, expostulating with that magistrate upon certain resolutions of his Government, and advocating a policy which, in his opinion, would be much becoming to the Helvetic Confederation. The letter was sent to the London Times for publication, and that paper in reviewing it, expresses the Consul to the officials of Europe, both on account of his ignorance of the past history and present position of Swiss affairs, and his unavailing interference therewith. We suppose our Consul could not have experienced very complacent sensations on perusing his letter with the appended comments of the "Times." By the way, was that letter in the line of his official duties?

☞ The Divorce Law in Germany is so lax that the most trifling difference between husband and wife may result in a separation; and divorces are so common that they have come to be considered as a pleasant incident in one's life. As a consequence of this state of things, one-eighth, or more, of the children born in the German states are illegitimate. The city of Munich has the *enviable* superiority of swelling the proportion to one half!

Some of the leading minds of the Country have taken alarm at the state of public morals resulting from the divorce law, and are directing their shafts against the evil.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, who we said to have good sources of information, writing concerning the effect of the speech recently given upon Mr. Soulé's negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, says "Mr. Soulé is on pretty good terms with Espartero, but he must have already convinced himself that Cuba will not be ceded to the present Government."

The journals of both Governments have just published a specific plan of settlement of former difficulties with the United States. They propose to pay the claims in a pecuniary character; but in so doing they assert national honor and dignity, and express more expect but greater satisfaction than the fact that the unpeached Cuba is to be given up to us a popular measure, therefore, is becoming so unpopular and consequently should with the new Government. It is a clear obligation and we think Congress ought to accept it.

RESIGNATION.

We learn that Rev. Dr. Williamson has resigned the Presidency of Davidson College. We have no doubt his resignation was caused by the unjust and illiberal attacks made upon him by a certain sleeping-minded member of the Board of Trustees, at their last meeting at the above named institution. Dr. Williamson has long filled the chair with ability, and gratifying to his numerous friends, and with honor to himself. His resignation will be a source of much regret to his many admirers. Who will be his successor we are at a loss to know; but in our opinion, it will be difficult to find one that will be as successful as he has been; his superior in talents and education, does not live in this State; perhaps a Yankee will do!

Republican Banner.

Perhaps so. If it should come to pass that a suitable man cannot be found in the South, but that some one of the Northern States can produce him, why, then, "perhaps a *Yankee* will" have to do. It must be admitted that a real live Yankee is the most extraordinary specimen of the genus *homo* that lives and breathes upon the face of this green earth. He is great in expedients, wonderful in devices, surprising in execution, shrewd in judgment, remarkable in tact, quick in perception, prompt in action, daring in enterprise, indefatigable in pursuit, irresistable in contest—as a man or a beast, as a saint or a devil, the real Yankee stands more than a head and shoulders above "the rest of mankind in general." What can our neighbor mean by his *sneer* at the *Yankees!* Why, strange sir, who made the fine *boots* which so gracefully adorn your great *homely* feet! Who made the (now) useless socks which struggle to cover them! [Our neighbor is a young bachelor, and some allowance is due him in reference to socks and buttons.] Who made the fancy "unmentionables," as well as the *shirt* and *drawers*, the short tail coat and rich vest, the sleek silk hat and indian rubber suspenders, the tasty neck-tie and crooked-headed, yellow walking stick, which, altogether, contribute so amazingly to make up the appearances of a man, who, on a former occasion, we were pleased to describe as *handsome!* [We make a reservation on the score of *feet.*] Who made the cigar that yielded to his nose its fragrance, whilst his *Yankee* made steel pen, shedding Yankee ink, traced upon Yankee paper that *sneer* against the *Yankees!* Ah! man alive!—did you think of these things? And then, there are your type, your presses, your ink, and all the thousand little *etcetera* which make up your printing office—who made these?

We have often thought it was a crying shame that the South is so unproductive in the arts—so neglect in manufactories, especially in the more essential wants of a community like ours—that it lives on, from year to year in such abject dependence upon the North for such a multitude of articles which could easily and profitably be made at home. And in the remark on which we have been commenting, we think there is discoverable a similar feeling, and to that extent, after all, it is worth the attention of Southern minds.—But we are leaving our subject.

Our neighbor's allusion to the resignation of Dr. Williamson, intended to be handsome to him, is yet rather questionable, it seems to us, either as to courage or propriety. The brave fearlessly meet their foeman face to face, in the glare of the sun. They rather scorn the "dodging" mode of the Indian; and there is not, perhaps, no more sure evidence of inferiority of strength, or unrighteousness of quarrel, when an assailant is found adopting it. Is it not due our neighbor, then, as a brave knight of the quill and as one of the public guardians of justice and liberality, that he should single out his man of "distinction" by name—put him upon his guard, and bid him stand, or flee as the guilty coward.

In the circumstances attached upon this case, and particularly in the fact that the Board, as a body, has the power to prevent not the actions of its members, but if unfit, their consequences, are to be found what we regard as the impropriety of our neighbor's remarks.

But we shall say no more.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A General Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement will be held

AT SALISBURY

On Thursday the second day of November next.

The object of the Convention will be to consider and recommend a general system of Internal Improvement, by Rail Roads, for the State.

All counties are requested to send Delegates, and all friends of Internal Improvement are invited to attend.

Rowan County.
Chas. F. Fisher,
Nath'l Boyden,
John W. Ellis,
Sp. A. Davis,
John I. Shaver,
Wm. Murphy,
Michael Brown.
Alexander,
A. C. McIntosh.
Anson,
E. F. Lilly.
Berte,
J. B. Cherry.
Burke,
E. J. Erwin,
R. C. Pearson.
Beaufort,
F. B. Satterthwaite,
Jas. E. Hogg.
Buncombe,
J. F. E. Hardy.
Cumberland,
Geo. McNeill,
R. K. Bryan,
E. J. Hale,
C. L. Haigh,
Joseph Arey,
E. L. Winslow,
John H. Cook,
D. G. McRae.
Catawba,
W. L. McCorkle.
Cleaveland,
A. R. Hounsly.
Columbus,
A. J. Troy.
Chowan,
R. T. Paine.
Caldwell,
S. F. Patterson,
W. A. Lenoir.
Duplin,
D. Reid.
Carteret,
M. F. Arendell.
Buncombe,
J. S. Posey.
Yadkin,
Fr. Williams,
J. Cowles.
Guilford,
D. F. Caldwell,
John A. Gilmer.
Haywood,
Jacob Siler,
H. G. Woodfin.
Iredell,
W. F. Cowan.
Johnston,
D. W. Sanders.
Lenoiston,
C. C. Henderson.
Montgomery,
E. Doherty,
S. H. Christian.
Northampton,
D. A. Barnes.
New Hanover,
P. K. Dickinson,
A. J. DeRosset,
Thos. H. Wright.
Onslow,
John A. Averitt.
Randolph,
John Worth,
H. B. Elliott,
A. H. Marsh.
Richmond,
A. Dockery.
Robeson,
E. S. French,
E. E. Troy,
Edmund McQueen,
N. A. McLean.
Sampson,
Patrick Murphy.
Stokes,
R. D. Gobbing.
Stanly,
M. T. Wadsill.
Wayne,
S. L. Leach.
Granville,
A. W. Venable.
Dare,
E. Bailey,
G. W. Johnson.
Wake,
L. O'B. Branch,
Wm. Boylan.

☞ We understand that a regular passenger train has been started, on the Railroad between here and Charlotte, starting from Charlotte at 9 o'clock in the morning, dine here at 10 o'clock, and leaves here for Charlotte at 2 o'clock in the evening. Fare one dollar through.

Concord Gazette.

DAVIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the Davie County Agricultural Society, for the year 1854.

For the greatest yield of Corn on an acre,	$8 00
For 2d best yield, do do	5 00
For 3d best yield, do do	3 00
For the greatest improvement on an acre of Corn,	12 00
For 2d best improvement do	8 00
For 3d best do do	4 00
For greatest yield of Wheat on an acre,	8 00
For 2d do do do	6 00
For 3d do do do	4 00
For the greatest yield of Oats on an acre,	4 00
For largest amount of Tobacco in the leaf,	5 00
For 2d do do do	3 00
For the best yield of Cotton on an acre,	5 00
For the largest yield of Irish Potatoes on ½ of an acre,	3 00
For do do Sweet Potatoes on do	3 00
For the largest Pig one year old,	5 00
For 2d do do	4 00
For 3d do do	3 00
For the best Sow and Pigs, not to be over six mos. old and less than five in number,	5 00
For the best Boar under two years old,	3 00
For the best Stallion,	4 00
For the best Jack,	4 00
For the best Golden Horse,	3 00
For the best Brood Mare & Colt, the Colt to be under one year old,	5 00
For the best two year old Colt,	3 00
For the best Male between one & two years	3 00
For the best do under one year old,	3 00
For the best Milch Cow,	3 00
For the best Calf under one year old,	2 00
For the best Ram,	2 00
For the best lot of Lambs, from 3 to 8 in number,	2 00
For the best pair of Chickens,	1 00
For the best two-horse turning Plow,	5 00
For the best one-horse do	2 00
For the best Cultivator,	2 00
For the best Subsoil Plow,	2 00
For the best Wheat Fan,	3 00
For the best Straw Cutter,	2 00
For the best pair Boots made in the county	2 00
For the best pair Shoes, do do	1 00
For best specimen Sole & Upper Leather,	2 00
For best specimen of Apples,	1 00

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the nicest Counterpane,	1 00
For the nicest pair Bed Blankets,	2 00
For do Coverlid,	1 00
For do Quilt,	1 00
For do Table Cloth,	50
For do pair Wooden Stockings,	50
For do lot of Butter, 5 lbs.	1 00
For best piece of Carpeting,	1 00
For best specimen of Needle Work,	1 00
For best made Homespun Coat,	2 00

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The second annual Fair of the Davie county Agricultural Society, will be held on Thursday and Friday the 9th and 10th of Nov. next, at Mocksville, at which place ample provision will be made for the accommodation of such things as may be entered for exhibition.

J. W. WISEMAN,
Cor. Secretary.

Sept. 9th, 1854.

JUDGE BRONSON.—Judge Bronson, in accepting the "Hard" nomination for Governor of New York, expresses himself in favor of the Fugitive slave law and the principles of the Nebraska bill, and adds:

"We have, among other things, solemnly sworn to defend the rights from errors and abuses we wish to dissolve the Union, the compact should be faithfully performed. If, any among us regard it as a hard bargain, still we have no alternative but to take the bitter with the sweet, common honesty to patch that we should bear the burden which it imposes.

"I am decidedly in favor of allowing the people of every State and territory to regulate their domestic institutions, for themselves, instead of carrying such matters into the halls of Congress, where they have already proved a dangerous bone of contention. There is no substantial reason why there should be strife between the different sections of the Union, and all controversy will cease when each discharges its constitutional obligations to the others, and the people of every section are left to manage their own internal affairs in their own way.

"Whether such sentiments are now popular or not, I entertain no doubt that they will ultimately be approved by a great majority of this State. Error and fanaticism may triumph for a time, but reason will prevail in the end."

The Richmond *Enquirer* is so much pleased with this letter, that it declares "If all the leading Northern men entertained such sentiments, and would write and speak after this fashion, the masses would soon perceive their duty to the Constitution, would be induced to fulfil their political obligations to the South, and there would be peace and harmony between the sections of the Union, instead of incessant jarrings and conflicts."

Yet, this identical Mr. Bronson was proscribed by the Administration, because he would not prostitute his office to the attainment of low political purposes.—*Wil. Herald.*

☞ The mystery is at last partially cleared up, for it is now certain that we have in Raleigh a regularly organized band of Know Nothings. They number, it is said, some two or three hundred, and hold their meetings on the third floor of the large brick building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith. *Who they are* is a very different question. We could *guess* who some of them are, but then we do not *know*; and thus far, it seems, it is not permitted them to tell.—*Ral. Stand.*

We have copied the above for the sake of the information it gives of the progress of this mysterious Order in our State. We have observed that the *Standard*, in common with the democratic press, affect to be seriously, solemnly and profoundly disturbed by the rapid spread of this Order. What does it mean? It is said the chief object of the Order is to guard our Country and its institutions against the insidious designs of the Pope at Rome, whose sworn tools in our land boldly claim for their Master the right of supreme authority, and who have even dared to make public bonfires of Protestant Bibles on the soil of the last refuge of the persecuted Protestant. Are these presses opposed thereto?

CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.

We call attention to a change which has been made in the time of departure and arrival of the passenger trains on this road. It will be seen that the train up leaves the depot ten minutes earlier than formerly—say twenty minutes past four o'clock.—*South Carolinian.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT 21, 1854.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We subjoin a few additional items of the news brought by the steamer Niagara:

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather continued extremely favorable, and a large proportion of the crops had been secured.

Owing to the parliamentary recess, no political news was stirring.

T. Archibald had been appointed member of the Council of Nova Scotia, and Neville Parker Puisine Judge of New Brunswick.

The London Times has an editorial congratulating itself that the Russians can never invade India.

Punch is distressingly funny on Dr. Cottman and American affairs generally.

The IllustratedEws gives portraits of Davenports the American actor, and Gough, the lecturer.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had returned from Biarritz to Paris, and left for the camp at Boulogne. The Empress remained at the baths. Prince Albert is to go on a visit to the Emperor—so also is the King of Belgium.

The Monitor publishes the official account of the fall of Bomarsund, but it discloses nothing new.

A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse that Sweden and Denmark were on the point of signing a treaty of alliance with the Western Powers, but the report was considered very doubtful.

A. Billault had completed the reorganization of the Ministry of the Interior.

General Paixhan, inventor of the Paixhan gun, is dead.

BELGIUM.—The resignation of the ministry had not been accepted—the cause of the tender was unknown.

SPAIN.—The Union Republican Club had been closed by order of the Government of the National Guards ordered to arrest the members if they persisted in assembling. Several smaller clubs had also been dispersed.

Madrid was profoundly tranquil.

All the provincial Juntas had been suppressed.

The government had published the defalcations of the previous ministry, showing a total of thirty millions of dollars, the revenue of Cuba mortgaged for two years and all the extra resources of the kingdom pledged.

Espartero had raised a temporary loan of two millions of dollars on the Havana customs and bank security.

A decree has appeared confiscating the property of Queen Christina. Under cover of this measure she had left Madrid for Portugal, with the sanction of the government, who resolve she will embark for Italy or France. Much of her wealth is safely invested in foreign securities.

Notwithstanding the profound tranquillity, advices report outbreaks at Madrid on the 23th, when it became known that Christina had escaped. A few barricades were erected, but were pulled down by the National Guards, and the opposition party of some regiments of cavalry proved of much importance.

Saragossa continued restless and the whole province of Arragon was inspired. Carlist movements were spoken of in some of the quarters, and the guerillas of Catalonia were in activity in Galicia.

Narvaez had applied for permission to go to Biarritz. Speculation had arrived at Paris that Santa Cruz is to be created Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gonzales Bravo is appointed Minister to Vienna, Don Edward Sanchez has been transferred from Brussels to Brazil.

The government has disbanded the Queen's Guards, at an expensive.

ITALY.—The cholera is abating.

Romagna and Bologna are in a disturbed state, and many assassinations have taken place.

Several persons have been entered and robbed at Parma.

A new revolution has been contemplated by the Papists, it is to be in November, and a general conspiracy of the Papists at Rome to apply the last decisive Campbell question.

Dispatches from M. Mercatillo have been published. Prince Carl Alexander, M. Rudolph Vrsa, Prince Chigi, Prince Corsini, Prince Doria, Prince Gonzaga, Prince Lucchesi, Prince Pallavicini, Prince Sciarra, Prince Torlonia, Prince Venezia, Prince Vitelleschi, Prince Zuccari, Prince Colonna