

The Rail Road.—It was announced to our readers last week that measures had been taken by the delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention from those sections more immediately interested in the work, to raise the means of connecting this city with Newbern and Wilmington by a rail road, to commence in this place and extend to Waynesboro', where it will branch, one line proceeding to Wilmington, and the other to Newbern.— We are happy to learn that the people are becoming alive to their interests, and that many of them are entering into the spirit of this important work with a zeal and activity that promise well for the cause. We have heard of single individuals who are ready to embark \$25,000 or more in the undertaking; and we have no doubt that, if the people generally were thoroughly convinced of its practicability, they would unhesitatingly give their hearty co-operation; and in less than twelve months a part of the road would be laid down. In order to arrive at this point, they have only to investigate the subject. That it is practicable, no man who has paid proper attention to it, for a moment doubts. North Carolina has improvidently squandered thousands upon useless experiments. It is a slander to accuse her of having dealt out her treasures with a parsimonious hand. Her error has been in the application of them; and so often has she failed that her people have grown weary of expenditure, and have, for the last few years, not unnaturally given themselves up to despondency, and its fatal concomitant lethargy. Let them be once aroused, however, and thoroughly convinced of the practicability of a scheme in which their interests are involved, and, our word for it, they will be again in motion.

Here, then, is a scheme which offers incalculable advantages, not only to particular sections, but to the State as a whole, which is no new experiment, and of the practicability of which every man may easily satisfy himself. It is not our object at present, did our time and limits allow, to enter into a detail of the facts and arguments by which this assertion may be established. We shall have gained our point, and shall be satisfied, if we can persuade the people to an investigation, resting assured that the improvement and prosperity of our State, which is the object of our most ardent desires, will be the result.— Do they anxiously inquire, have rail roads been tried, and are they attended with success? Let them cast their eyes over the world, and behold the most satisfactory solution of the problem. Thousands of demonstrations are to be seen, drawn upon the surface of the earth, in bold and durable figures, and inviting scrutiny by the light of heaven. Nothing has stood the test of experience better than the rail road system. In every part of the world, where it has been tried, it has more than realized the most sanguine expectations; and what semblance of reason can there be to apprehend that a failure is reserved for North Carolina alone? Rail roads are every where superseding canals; and, indeed, it has been clearly proven that they surpass all other means of transportation, in cheapness, expedition and safety, except those formed by nature herself.

No road has ever been constructed through a more favourable section of country than that through which the one proposed would pass. This, together with the advantage of many years' experience in various parts of the world, of which we may avail ourselves, would enable us to construct this road at a much cheaper rate than the average expense of such works, which has heretofore been from four to five thousand dollars per mile. In some instances, it has been less.— The cost may, therefore, be safely reckoned at about \$3000 per mile.— If this be assumed as a correct estimate, it will require but little more than half a million to complete the whole undertaking. Cannot this sum be raised? There are rich and extensive portions of the country immediately interested; and surely there are individuals enough who understand their interest, residing in those sections over which the vast and extended benefits of the work will be diffused, to ensure it. Every man

may subscribe as many shares, at \$100 each, as his ability or inclination may prompt him to take; the most rapid progress of the work, it is believed, will not create a demand upon the stockholders for more than 20 or 25 per cent. on each share, per annum; and the payments will therefore be easy to those of the most slender ability. The stock will be valuable, and will yield to the capitalist a handsome profit on his investments. But the means of many are too limited to admit of their adventuring on a scale of sufficient magnitude to render the immediate returns from the sums advanced a source of much emolument; yet they should remember that the accomplishment of the chief object will be attended with other interests of an infinitely higher consideration, by which the strongest incentives are presented to all, who can raise the amount of only a single share in five years, to come forward and subscribe. With a work before them promising such advantages, how can the people hesitate? We trust there will be no backwardness in any, especially those who possess the means. Let them put their shoulders to the wheel, and they may rest assured the Legislature will render them efficient aid.

Internal Improvements.—In pursuance to a resolution adopted at the late Internal Improvement Convention, held in this city, the President of that body, Gov. SWAIN, has named the following gentlemen as a committee to prepare an Address to the people of the State on the subject of Internal Improvement, and to offer a suitable memorial to the Legislature on behalf of the Convention, viz. William Gaston, Chairman, George E. Badger, William Boylan, John H. Bryan, Isaac Croom, Joseph J. Daniel, Joseph A. Hill, Wm. H. Haywood, jun. John Huske, Louis D. Henry, James Iredell, Cadwallader Jones, John D. Jones, William B. Meares, Frederick Nash, John Owen, Samuel F. Patterson, James Somervell, Henry Sewell and Robert Strange.

Passed Midshipmen.—Thirty-eight Midshipmen passed at the late examination, and are entitled to promotion; two of whom, we observe, are from this State, viz. Robert E. Johnson and George N. Hawkins.

The Washington (Geo.) News states that the Rev. Mr. Olin has declined accepting the appointment of President of the Randolph Macon College, and will continue to occupy the Chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Franklin College.

A new Invention.—The Editor of the Baltimore Republican has seen a newly invented cloak, composed of silk and so covered with gum elastic as to render it entirely impervious to water, which he thinks must be very useful and convenient to persons who have to travel in all weathers. It can be made of any color, and has a very respectable appearance.

Dog Labour.—The Columbia Sentinel says that "Mr. Lucas Knap, of the town of Austerlitz, has a team of dogs with which he is in the habit of riding out daily. The dogs are but 14 months old; and last December, when the roads were bad, they travelled from the residence of Mr. K. (who is a cripple) to Winchester, Conn. a distance of sixty miles, in one day, drawing him in a small wagon which he has for that purpose. He returned by the same novel conveyance in the same space of time." What new mode of conveyance shall we have next?

Maj. M. M. Noah is about to enter again the arena of politics. The New York Commercial Advocate states that he is going to publish a new semi-weekly paper in that city. It will be political of course; but of what cast, is not so certain, though it is said he thinks Governor Cass stands a good chance for the next Presidency. The immediate object of the Major, it is understood, is to embark in the war of the succession; but under what banner, is not yet exactly known. He may possibly come out for Major Jack Downing, of Downsville, who has shared so largely in the honors of the President in his late eastern tour, and whose claims are too high to be entirely overlooked.— We doubt, however, if Major Downing's extreme modesty ever permitted him to dream of such a thing; but this is by no means his smallest recommendation. Our greatest objection to the

Major, that he lives a little too far "down east;" but then he has an expansive soul, which may obviate that difficulty. But we must stop, lest we kindle the ire of those whose idols have been already thrust more fully before the public eye. We will not throw a fire brand into materials that even now are on the eve of spontaneous combustion!

Cholera.—The accounts from those places where this disease has raged in the West, are, for the most part, favorable. It is generally declining, and has entirely disappeared in some places. It appears, however, to be spreading abroad, in quest of fresh victims. It appeared in Shelbyville, Ten. about the last of June, with uncommon violence. The Nashville Republican says that in the progress of the Cholera in the United States, we have not heard of so terrible an onset as it has made on that place. The population probably does not exceed 700 or 800; and within the space of about 60 hours, 40 names are given as among the dead out of 55 cases—a note on the way bill received by the Post Master, says 45 deaths. Another letter says, "the town is abandoned by all who could remove,—not more than five families remaining." Several cases have occurred near Murfreesborough, Ten.

The Richmond Compiler of the 8th, says the two cases of Cholera mentioned some days since, were the first and the last, which appeared in the city. The news from Cuba is appalling. A letter, dated 16th June, says the scourge continued to sweep over the island with the besom of destruction. On many respectable plantations, only 5 or 6 negroes were left, \$5,000,000 would not supply the loss of slaves, valuing them even at \$200 each.

At Petersburg, Va. the late anniversary of our National Independence was commemorated in an unusually spirited manner. The presence of four volunteer companies from Richmond and one from Manchester, who attended by invitation from the volunteers of Petersburg, contributed greatly to the effect and splendor of the celebration. These guests of the citizen soldiers of Petersburg were received by them in a most cordial manner, and entertained, during their stay, in a style which reflects great credit upon the citizens of a town that has ever been conspicuous for the distinguishing characteristic of the Old Dominion—hospitality.

Fire.—The valuable steam grist mill belonging to William Britton, Esq. of this county, was burnt to the ground on Saturday morning the 30th ultimo. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the fire in the furnace had been carefully extinguished the evening previous. Mr. B.'s loss is estimated at from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Windsor Herald. In a recent conversation with Mr. Durant, he informed us, says the New-York Gazette, that the greatest rate of his travelling in the air, was on his second ascension, in 1830, from Castle Garden 'up the North River. Although the wind was not high, he found himself in three minutes from starting, over a spot three miles from the garden. This rate would propel him sixty miles an hour. Now, Mr. Durant at the same rate of travelling, with a fair wind, might traverse the whole continent of America from New Orleans to Portland, in the short space of about 21 hours, witnessing (partly by moonlight) portions of the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North-Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. We have but little hesitancy, from our knowledge of the "great brave," that he dare undertake such an exploit. Mr. Durant also informs us that the rate by which he might be propelled in a gale of wind, would be 100 miles the hour, which would carry him from Louisiana to Maine before sunrise and sunset. The balloon would not be likely to suffer injury, and from his experience heretofore he is sure that his respiration would not be affected, because, when seated in his car, however high the wind, he is in a perfect calm, and if a candle were lit, it would not only not be blown out, but would not even flare. Mr. Durant would take a tour of this kind, were he sure, that in such a distance, there would not be adverse currents. He is, however, determined to attempt it, and we have no doubt he will accomplish, in the line of his profession more than any other Bronnaut that has preceded him.

The late advices from Arkansas bring distressing accounts of a flood in the river of that name, the river having risen three feet higher than ever before remembered. The consequence is, that the plantations are deluged all along the river, and not only the entire crops swept off, but even the land itself, in some instances, washed away. The roads were flooded on all the levels, and travelling consequently entirely suspended. Many lives, also, it was feared, had been lost. One or two bodies were said to have been discovered in the torrent of the river, passing Little Rock. The following particular incident gives one a fearful glimpse of the awful reality of the disaster.—Nat. Int.

Little Rock, June 19. The steamboat Arkansas, in coming up Friday last, was becalmed by a female, who appeared to be in a tree top near the shore, about 20 miles below this place. The current being very strong, it was some time before the boat could be rounded to with safety, during which the woman was lost sight of; and when they again came in sight of the place where she stood, she had disappeared. It is supposed she was drowned as the banks appeared to be too much inundated for her to have retreated into the woods. Gazette.

A letter from Brigadier General Atkinson to the Commander-in-Chief, published in the Globe, states that the Winnebago Indians are removing peacefully from the ceded lands. The Pottawatamies intend also to sell out and remove beyond the Mississippi, after raising their present crop.

Drinking.—B. said one day to W. "If you'll drive me down to the Star and Garter in your gig, we'll dine there at my immediate outlay, but with this especial proviso—that he who gets drunker than the other shall eventually pay." W. agreed and they went. About four o'clock next morning, B. was found prostrate, and outstretched as a Prussian spread eagle, on the steps of his door, snoring like a Scotch trumpeter. W. however, did worse. After setting down B. totally forgetting that his nag had a gig at his tail, he mounted the horse, and at day-break was discovered supinely astraddle, at his stable door. A jury of drinkers being empannelled, they naturally enough declared, that it was impossible for B. or any other human being to have ascended higher in the scale of supreme drunkenness than W. who consequently had to disburse the needful.—London paper.

While our news boat T. H. Smith was cruising off the Hook yesterday, a large Eagle lighted on the main boom, when one of the hands presented it a piece of beef, on a mackerel hook, from the end of a boat hook, which the bird eagerly caught at and was taken. The men christened it by the name of Black Hawk. It is their intention to domesticate this Eagle and occasionally despatch it to the city with ship news.—N. Y. Advocate.

Death by Lightning.—We are informed that on Sunday evening, the 12th ult., near the Cowpen Furnace, in Spartanburg district, S. C. a young lady, a daughter of Joseph Camp, Esq. was struck by lightning, and instantly killed. The circumstances, as we are informed, are: On the evening mentioned, the young lady perceiving a storm approaching, gave some directions to the servants, and while she stood in the door, the lightning struck the chimney and descended part-way down—shattering it to pieces and then flew off and struck the young lady,—and instantly wafted her spirit to another and better world. Rutherfordton Spectator.

The Crops.—It is with regret that we inform our distant readers, of the failure of the wheat crop in this section of the State, a large portion of our farmers will not we fear, realize more than half a crop, although a much greater quantity of that grain was sown last fall than any previous year. The oat crops have we believe, amply repaid the husbandman for his labor, and as far as our knowledge extends, the corn crops so far as they have advanced look well, and promise an abundant harvest. The Rice planters in the lower part of the State, with those who cultivate Cotton chiefly to the South have suffered incalculable injury by the late freshets, and we fear they will share the same fate, if not a worse one with those of our planters, who raise wheat as their chief commodity. Pittsboro' Reflector.

MARRIED. In Orange county, on the 4th instant, Mr. James Morrow to Miss Selma Graves. In Person county, on the 2d instant, Mr. Julius Moore to Miss Cornelia G. Moore. At Harlem Heights, New York, on the 1st instant, Col. Aaron Burr, formerly Vice President of the United States, to Mrs. Elias Jumel. At Fayetteville, on the 11th instant, Capt. Anne Kelley to Miss Elizabeth Barkdale, daughter of Sheppard Barkdale, Esq. of Cumberland county. In Anson county, on the 4th inst., Mr. David C. Lilly, of Montgomery county, to Miss Eliza Spencer, daughter of Sam'l Spencer, Esq.

DIED. At the Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Va. on the 10th instant, in the 34th year of his age, Henry M. Miller, Esq. late Agent of the Bank of Newbern in this city. Mr. Miller was a native of Virginia, but had resided from his youth in this place, where his amiable disposition, his integrity of conduct, and correct business habits made him many friends. He has left a widow and three infant children to

lament the death of an amiable husband and successful career. Lately, in Greensborough, Alabama, of illness fever, in the 24th year of his age Mr. Sidney A. Hinton, son of Col. Wm. Hinton, of this county. In Petersburg of smallpox, Francis G. Tenney, Esq. the senior Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer. In Edgecomb county, on the 2th instant, Mrs. Martha Anderson, wife of Mr. Wm. Anderson, aged about 70. Lately, in Florida, F. A. Cash, Esq. formerly of Anson county, in this State. In Orange county, on the 1st instant, Col. Hugh McCallin, aged 85. At Fayetteville, on the 14th instant, Mr. Danson Thompson, formerly, for many years, one of the most extensive merchants in that place. Also, on the 13th, Mrs. Lunsden, wife of Mr. Wm. Lunsden.

Military School. COL. CARTER JONES informs the gentlemen attached to his Military Schools at Holesville and Raleigh, that the next Drill will be held at the former place on Wednesday, the 9th, and at the latter on Thursday, the 22d August. July 16, 1853.

Medical College of Georgia. The Lectures in this Institution, founded at Augusta, will commence on the 3rd Monday (the 28th) of next October, and continue for six months. The professors are: L. A. Dugas, M. D.—Of Anatomy and Physiology. Joseph A. Eve, M. D.—Therapeutics and Materia Medica. L. D. Ford, M. D.—Chemistry and Pharmacology. M. Antony, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children. Paul F. Eve, M. D.—Institutes and practice of Surgery. And George M. Newton, M. D.—Prosecutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy. In addition to the above Clinical Lectures will be delivered in the City Hospital, and every facility afforded the student for practical experience. The fees are, for the six Tickets \$100 Graduation, 10 Matriculation, 5 Good Board, with Lodging, may be obtained at \$15 per month. For particulars see Circular issued in June. A. U. B. LONGSTREET, Pres't of Board of Trustees. L. D. Foss, Secretary. August, July 9, 1853. 30 5w

Vacant Professorships. The Committee of Appointments on behalf of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will proceed to fill, on the first Monday of September next, two vacant Professorships in said University, viz. Prof's Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, at a salary of one thousand dollars; and Prof's of Modern Languages, at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars. Applications (post paid) to be addressed to the subscriber, at Raleigh, N. C. On behalf of the Committee, CHARLES MANLY. Raleigh, July 10, 1853. 30 7w

Baltimore Saturday Visiter. A FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Containing the Foreign and Domestic News of the Week—a Price Current of the Market, carefully corrected—Prices of Stocks, and Bank Note List—together with a Variety of Miscellaneous Matter, for the Instruction and Amusement of its Readers. The publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day. They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description, and at as early a period as any of their co-temporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining. The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest sheet, by CLAUD & HOUDER, No. 1, S. Gay St. Balt. The terms are only \$2 per annum, if paid in advance. Baltimore, June, 1853.

To the Sheriffs of NORTH CAROLINA. At a meeting held in the city of Raleigh during the last session of our General Assembly, it was resolved to address the people of the State on the subject of revising the Constitution, and to request the Sheriffs of the several counties, to open a poll for taking the vote of the people, for or against a change of the Constitution, at the separate elections to be held in August, 1853, for members of Assembly, and report the result to His Excellency the Governor. In part compliance with this resolution, a committee have published an address to the Sheriffs of North-Carolina, in which the subject is fully, ably and candidly discussed. It is gratifying to perceive that the conductors of the public press have in all parts of the State, opened their columns to this subject and lent their aid to circulate information on this important question; to that few among us will have any difficulty in voting understandingly on it. The undersigned, as chairman of this meeting and in their behalf now respectfully solicits the Sheriffs of this State to lend their assistance in procuring an expression of the public will in the manner indicated by the said resolution. True it is that no law has armed this request with the force of a mandate; but he has too much confidence in the intelligence, republican spirit, and courtesy of the Sheriffs of North Carolina to believe that they can slight a request of this sort, where it has emanated from so respectable a body of their fellow citizens. It is a request that you should give your official aid, to embody public opinion, and you cannot fairly or decorously refuse it; for I apprehend you all will admit that no arrangement can result in no possible injury, unless indeed it be an evil to permit the people of a free state to express their sentiments about public affairs. Permit me to add that an easy and uniform plan for notifying the people that these polls will be opened, would be, that each Sheriff should advertise the fact in some newspaper (where one is published in his district, as well as by notices put up at public places in his county. In these notices however it is desired that the people should be positively informed that their opinion is asked "For a change of the Constitution," or "Against a change of the Constitution." It is believed that if a majority be in favor of a change, the Legislature may be safely entrusted with providing their plans of procuring the changes which are necessary, subject however to the ultimate determination of the people. The various plans which have been suggested, are entirely consistent with the practice and principles of the American States—they have been fully and candidly stated and discussed in the address before referred to, and their consideration does not properly belong to this communication. This method of addressing the Sheriffs of the State, has been adopted in preference to a letter by mail to each one, because the communication is more certain to meet their attention, and because it is much less liable to misrepresentation. The meeting before referred to had no hidden projects, and I have no concealment to practice in their behalf. The undersigned also embraces this opportunity of inviting the aid of the county committees (appointed by the State) in their district, to advise and confer information on this subject among the people, and also in procuring a return of their respective counties, "for or against" a change of the Constitution. The liberality already manifested by the conductors of the press, induces him to hope, that they may find it agreeable and convenient to give circulation to this communication, by inserting it 2 or 3 times in some conspicuous part of their Journals. Respectfully, THOMAS G. FOLK, Chairman. Revised, 1853.

The value of the ornaments in gold and silver, belonging to the churches in Mexico, is computed at thirty millions of dollars.