

The North Carolinian

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE HONOR OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.

R. K. BRYAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

VOL. 12—NO. 678.

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 00
Do. if paid at the end of 3 months 2 50
Do. if paid at the end of 6 months 3 00
Do. if paid at the end of the year 3 50
No subscription received for less than twelve months, unless paid for in advance.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed R. K. BRYAN, Editor of the North Carolinian—and in all cases post-paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for subsequent insertions, unless the advertisement is published more than two months, then it will be charged.
For three months, \$4 00
For six months, 6 00
For 12 months, 10 00
All advertisements must be inserted in by the week Friday morning, and should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

RELANDS
FOR SALE AT THE
CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
at 75 cents per quire.
For any quantity over 5 quires, 60 cts per quire.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 23, 1852.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments, and cash advances made on shipments to me or my friends in New York.
Feb. 23, 1852

TOBACCO.
The subscriber has a good stock of Tobacco on hand, and will receive regularly, from Messrs J. Jones & Co's factory, qualities assorted, from common to very fine, which will be sold at the lowest manufacturing prices.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1851.

MARBLE FACTORY.
BY GEO. LAUDEE.



Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 30, 1851.

TEA! TEA!!
Hyon Tea, Imperial Tea, Young Hyon Tea, Oolong Tea, quality good, better, and choice, a large supply and good assortment—all selected by a judge, and recommended as fresh and fine flavored.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct 17

IMPERIAL TEA.
Just received to-day a chest of Imperial Tea, that is as good, if not a little better than that ever offered at this market.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct 11.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. M. BEASLEY
Would respectfully inform the public generally that he has recently returned from New York with decidedly a very large lot of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Many of the Watches were bought by the package for Cash, and can therefore be sold very low. He has watches of all kinds; chains, keys and seals of all the latest styles; finger rings, ear rings; medallions of all sizes, both English and American make; ladies' chatelaines; collar and sleeve buttons; shirt studs; gold spectacles; light and heavy; any quantity of gold pens and pencils; gold and silver thimbles; bracelets; silver fruit and butter knives; silver spoons of all the various kinds and sizes; large lot of pocket cutlery; scissors of all sizes; button-hole scissors; surveyors' compasses and chains; mathematical instruments; any kind and quality of pistols that may be wanted; large lot of fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; game bags, shot belts and powder flasks.

MILITARY GOODS,
including all between the small button and bass drum; violins and extra bows; flutes; clarionets; fagellets, accordions of all kinds, music boxes, perfume soap, tooth and hair brushes, dressing and pocket combs, plated and Britannia ware, and various other things too tedious to enumerate. Call and give me a trial.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.
J. M. BEASLEY,
North-east corner Market Square.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1851

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved notes.
JAMES SUNDY.
Jan. 17, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.
ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH
Has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.
Jan. 11, 1851

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under the Journal Office.
Nov 15, 1851

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. MCKAY,
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of Rowland & McKay, where goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. MCKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851.

Call and Settle.
All those indebted to us by Note or Account will please call and settle. We are in want of money. Interest will be charged on all Accounts for 1851 after this date.
January 1, 1852.
H. BRANSON & SON.

To Timber, Turpentine, & Lumber Merchants.
The subscribers offer for sale One Thousand and Forty Acres of Land on Carver's Creek, in Cumberland county, eight miles north of Fayetteville, within two miles of Cape Fear River, and one mile of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, joining the Lands of Jones and Barber, Angus Ray, and others, on which there is a Saw Mill in a thorough state of repair, and a never failing stream. These lands are finely timbered, offering inducements to persons wishing to embark in the timber, lumber or turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase will call on either of the subscribers, one being in Fayetteville and the other on the premises.
Also, one of the subscribers would rent one or more trunks of turpentine boxes on shares between Cape Fear and Black River, near the route of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
Jan. 3, 1852 671-1/2

FORCE PUMPS.
Chain and fixtures for Force Pumps, Rollers and fixtures for Grind Stones.
Just received a large stock, for sale by
Dec 13th. COOK & JOHNSON.

A. H. Whitfield,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,
Would respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in 12 months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Repairing neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Jan. 10, 1852

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint.
The durability of this most valuable and extraordinary substance is such that it has only arrived at its best and most permanent state when all ordinary Paints begin to turn back to powder and rub or wash off. It is applied like ordinary Paint, and in a few minutes becomes a perfect stone which resists both fire and weather. Time seems to have no influence except to make it adhere closer and form a more perfect state.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.
This article has become so popular that many unprincipled persons who have found beds of rotten-stone, unformed red sand-stone, or any minerals which resemble the genuine article in color, &c., have published that they have found beds of "Fire-proof Paint," which (without waiting to test their properties) they offer to the public for sale, and state that they are superior to everything, whereas none of them have been got up more than two years, and many of them not yet two months. I have the statement of more than 20 men of the highest standing in the vicinity of the Mines, who have seen and some of them used these counterfeit stuffs, which says there has been such a complete failure in all the different articles got up and offered for sale there as "Fire-proof Paint," that it is considered a useless article, and is not worth using. Besides all this I have a patent upon the genuine article which has been submitted to some of the most able referees in the country, as also to the Hon. Danl Webster, all of whom decided in the most explicit terms that it was valid, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using this article, unless obtained of me, would be liable to me for damages.
Every person therefore to be safe, should see that my brand is on every package; for should they purchase any substance which will make the genuine "Fire-proof Paint" (not of my manufacture) they become liable to a prosecution for infringement of my Patent, and if they purchase a useless article, they of course lose their money.
The genuine article, of different colors, for sale by my only authorized agents, J. H. & J. Martine, Hay street, Fayetteville.
WM. BLAKE.
New York, Nov. 11, 1851.

Save Cost. THE LAST CALL.
All persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or account, are hereby notified that all accounts and notes unsettled by the first of March next, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.
HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Jan. 31, 1852. 679-4

A CARD.
HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 2d January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot settle in full, pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.
A. A. MCKETHAN.
Jan. 31, 1852. 675.

Entire new Stock of GOODS.
Having sold our old stock out, we now offer to our customers and friends an entire new stock of
DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, SHOES & GROCERIES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
All of which we will exchange for any kind of country produce, or sell on time to punctual customers.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Sept 27, 1851

H. G. HALL,
FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY.
Castings of every description made to order.
A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.
WINSLOW STREET.
Sept 6, 1851.

J. E. BRYAN
OFFERS FOR SALE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, and Caps, Hops and Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for produce, at his store next door to Market Square, Hardie's building.
3000 Lbs. BACON, sides, now in store.
October 4, 1851

D. & W. McLAURIN
ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes.
—ALSO—
75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
With loaf, crushed, powdered and granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; bar and fancy Soaps, with a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
October 11, 1851.

WANTED,
At the cheap Hat Store, Green st.,
1000 Deer Skins, 1000 Sheep Skins,
1000 Mink do, 4000 Raccoon & Fox do.
500 Otter do, 10,000 Rabbit do.
For which the highest prices will be paid in cash, or in Hats of all descriptions, cheaper than ever known in this market, next door to north-east corner Green street.
DAVID GEE.
Jan. 3, 1852

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint.
The durability of this most valuable and extraordinary substance is such that it has only arrived at its best and most permanent state when all ordinary Paints begin to turn back to powder and rub or wash off. It is applied like ordinary Paint, and in a few minutes becomes a perfect stone which resists both fire and weather. Time seems to have no influence except to make it adhere closer and form a more perfect state.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.
This article has become so popular that many unprincipled persons who have found beds of rotten-stone, unformed red sand-stone, or any minerals which resemble the genuine article in color, &c., have published that they have found beds of "Fire-proof Paint," which (without waiting to test their properties) they offer to the public for sale, and state that they are superior to everything, whereas none of them have been got up more than two years, and many of them not yet two months. I have the statement of more than 20 men of the highest standing in the vicinity of the Mines, who have seen and some of them used these counterfeit stuffs, which says there has been such a complete failure in all the different articles got up and offered for sale there as "Fire-proof Paint," that it is considered a useless article, and is not worth using. Besides all this I have a patent upon the genuine article which has been submitted to some of the most able referees in the country, as also to the Hon. Danl Webster, all of whom decided in the most explicit terms that it was valid, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using this article, unless obtained of me, would be liable to me for damages.
Every person therefore to be safe, should see that my brand is on every package; for should they purchase any substance which will make the genuine "Fire-proof Paint" (not of my manufacture) they become liable to a prosecution for infringement of my Patent, and if they purchase a useless article, they of course lose their money.
The genuine article, of different colors, for sale by my only authorized agents, J. H. & J. Martine, Hay street, Fayetteville.
WM. BLAKE.
New York, Nov. 11, 1851.

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint.
The durability of this most valuable and extraordinary substance is such that it has only arrived at its best and most permanent state when all ordinary Paints begin to turn back to powder and rub or wash off. It is applied like ordinary Paint, and in a few minutes becomes a perfect stone which resists both fire and weather. Time seems to have no influence except to make it adhere closer and form a more perfect state.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.
This article has become so popular that many unprincipled persons who have found beds of rotten-stone, unformed red sand-stone, or any minerals which resemble the genuine article in color, &c., have published that they have found beds of "Fire-proof Paint," which (without waiting to test their properties) they offer to the public for sale, and state that they are superior to everything, whereas none of them have been got up more than two years, and many of them not yet two months. I have the statement of more than 20 men of the highest standing in the vicinity of the Mines, who have seen and some of them used these counterfeit stuffs, which says there has been such a complete failure in all the different articles got up and offered for sale there as "Fire-proof Paint," that it is considered a useless article, and is not worth using. Besides all this I have a patent upon the genuine article which has been submitted to some of the most able referees in the country, as also to the Hon. Danl Webster, all of whom decided in the most explicit terms that it was valid, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using this article, unless obtained of me, would be liable to me for damages.
Every person therefore to be safe, should see that my brand is on every package; for should they purchase any substance which will make the genuine "Fire-proof Paint" (not of my manufacture) they become liable to a prosecution for infringement of my Patent, and if they purchase a useless article, they of course lose their money.
The genuine article, of different colors, for sale by my only authorized agents, J. H. & J. Martine, Hay street, Fayetteville.
WM. BLAKE.
New York, Nov. 11, 1851.

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint.
The durability of this most valuable and extraordinary substance is such that it has only arrived at its best and most permanent state when all ordinary Paints begin to turn back to powder and rub or wash off. It is applied like ordinary Paint, and in a few minutes becomes a perfect stone which resists both fire and weather. Time seems to have no influence except to make it adhere closer and form a more perfect state.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.
This article has become so popular that many unprincipled persons who have found beds of rotten-stone, unformed red sand-stone, or any minerals which resemble the genuine article in color, &c., have published that they have found beds of "Fire-proof Paint," which (without waiting to test their properties) they offer to the public for sale, and state that they are superior to everything, whereas none of them have been got up more than two years, and many of them not yet two months. I have the statement of more than 20 men of the highest standing in the vicinity of the Mines, who have seen and some of them used these counterfeit stuffs, which says there has been such a complete failure in all the different articles got up and offered for sale there as "Fire-proof Paint," that it is considered a useless article, and is not worth using. Besides all this I have a patent upon the genuine article which has been submitted to some of the most able referees in the country, as also to the Hon. Danl Webster, all of whom decided in the most explicit terms that it was valid, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using this article, unless obtained of me, would be liable to me for damages.
Every person therefore to be safe, should see that my brand is on every package; for should they purchase any substance which will make the genuine "Fire-proof Paint" (not of my manufacture) they become liable to a prosecution for infringement of my Patent, and if they purchase a useless article, they of course lose their money.
The genuine article, of different colors, for sale by my only authorized agents, J. H. & J. Martine, Hay street, Fayetteville.
WM. BLAKE.
New York, Nov. 11, 1851.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.
This article has become so popular that many unprincipled persons who have found beds of rotten-stone, unformed red sand-stone, or any minerals which resemble the genuine article in color, &c., have published that they have found beds of "Fire-proof Paint," which (without waiting to test their properties) they offer to the public for sale, and state that they are superior to everything, whereas none of them have been got up more than two years, and many of them not yet two months. I have the statement of more than 20 men of the highest standing in the vicinity of the Mines, who have seen and some of them used these counterfeit stuffs, which says there has been such a complete failure in all the different articles got up and offered for sale there as "Fire-proof Paint," that it is considered a useless article, and is not worth using. Besides all this I have a patent upon the genuine article which has been submitted to some of the most able referees in the country, as also to the Hon. Danl Webster, all of whom decided in the most explicit terms that it was valid, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using this article, unless obtained of me, would be liable to me for damages.
Every person therefore to be safe, should see that my brand is on every package; for should they purchase any substance which will make the genuine "Fire-proof Paint" (not of my manufacture) they become liable to a prosecution for infringement of my Patent, and if they purchase a useless article, they of course lose their money.
The genuine article, of different colors, for sale by my only authorized agents, J. H. & J. Martine, Hay street, Fayetteville.
WM. BLAKE.
New York, Nov. 11, 1851.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.
This article has become so popular that many unprincipled persons who have found beds of rotten-stone, unformed red sand-stone, or any minerals which resemble the genuine article in color, &c., have published that they have found beds of "Fire-proof Paint," which (without waiting to test their properties) they offer to the public for sale, and state that they are superior to everything, whereas none of them have been got up more than two years, and many of them not yet two months. I have the statement of more than 20 men of the highest standing in the vicinity of the Mines, who have seen and some of them used these counterfeit stuffs, which says there has been such a complete failure in all the different articles got up and offered for sale there as "Fire-proof Paint," that it is considered a useless article, and is not worth using. Besides all this I have a patent upon the genuine article which has been submitted to some of the most able referees in the country, as also to the Hon. Danl Webster, all of whom decided in the most explicit terms that it was valid, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using this article, unless obtained of me, would be liable to me for damages.
Every person therefore to be safe, should see that my brand is on every package; for should they purchase any substance which will make the genuine "Fire-proof Paint" (not of my manufacture) they become liable to a prosecution for infringement of my Patent, and if they purchase a useless article, they of course lose their money.
The genuine article, of different colors, for sale by my only authorized agents, J. H. & J. Martine, Hay street, Fayetteville.
WM. BLAKE.
New York, Nov. 11, 1851.

Bargains! Bargains!!
The Subscriber, wishing to bring his present business to a close as soon as possible, will offer great bargains to those wanting goods.
The stock embraces a great variety: Dry Goods, staple and fancy; Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hollow ware, Hardware and Cutlery; coopers', carpenters' and smiths' Tools; turpentine ditto.
Those indebted will confer a favor by settling soon. Interest will be charged on all accounts for the year 1851, after 1st March, 1852.
P. TAYLOR.
Jan. 31, 1852. 675-1/2

Up from your lonesome. LAST CALL.
Persons indebted to me either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved notes.
JAMES SUNDY.
Jan. 17, 1852.

Just Received
Yellow Irish Potatoes,
Eggs and Cask Cheese,
Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee,
Rifined and brown Sugar,
Ground and Loaf do.
1 1/2, 2, and 3 inch Manila Rope,
3/4 Leather, small sizes,
200 yards Osanbarges,
200 pieces Hollow Ware,
Steel Shovels and Spades.
H. BRANSON & SON.
Feb. 14, 1852.

GREAT BARGAINS!
I have in hand quite a stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which I will sell at very reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine.
These Goods consist in part of
Plain, figured and colored Silks,
Delans, plain and fig'd, English & French,
Also, black and cold Alpaccas, Morinos, Poplins, and Cashmeres.
Also, 150 pieces superior dark cold Print, fast colors.
Also, fig'd and plain Tartans; dotted, bar and plain Madras.
Also, a fine stock of black and cold Cloth and Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets.
A fine stock of Boots & Shoes, and Umbrellas.
A fine assortment of Hats, and a few dozen Kosh-Hats of the way.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Feb. 7, 1852 676-1/2

SAVE COST.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, at Liberty Point House, are requested to come forward and settle before the 20th February, or they may expect to pay cost, as they will be put into the hands of an officer on that day.
I can be found 4 doors from Liberty Point, over the store of C. S. Johnson.
JOSEPH BROOKSBANK
Feb. 7, 1852 676-1/2

TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals for clearing, grading, planing, bridging and finishing the Anson Plank Road, and also for supplying all the necessary Lumber, Timbers, and other material for the construction of the said Road, will be received until the last Wednesday in February.
For particulars and specifications apply to the President at Cheraw.
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the cutting and hauling of logs, and sawing and delivering of lumber at the mill of the Anson Plank Road Company. The location of the mill and timber land will be shown on application to the President.
ALLAN MACFARLAN,
President A. P. R. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 676-3/4

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.
The Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.
There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.
The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.
The subscriber might say much more by way of description, but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.
The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.
Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.
D. S. WILLIAMS.
February 7, 1852. 678-6/8

Fresh Arrivals.
We are constantly receiving fresh additions to our present stock of Groceries and Provisions. We have just received
500 lbs. superior Goshen Butter,—more expected soon.
1000 lbs. new N. C. Lard,
1000 lbs. new North Carolina Bacon,
40 bbls. northern and country Whiskey—by the barrel.
20 boxes extra Cheese.
Mackerel, Salmon and Blue Fish,
Clarified Lard, in 17 lb. kitta for family use,
Buckwheat Flour in 12 and 25 lb. bags.
For sale by
LAWRENCE & TROY,
No. 10 Green street.
Feb. 7, 1852. 676-4

TALLOW! TALLOW!!
Cash paid for Tallow at
Oct 11, 1851
A. M. CAMPBELL'S.

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company.
9th FEB. 1852.
The Notes given for the first instalment of 25 per cent. on Subscriptions to the Stock of this Company, will be due at the Bank of Cape Fear on the 19th inst.
Those who have not filed Notes, according to the terms of their subscription, will save the Officers of the Company trouble by doing so before the 19th inst.
A McLEAN, Ch'n of the Board of Trustees.

From Europe.
The U. S. mail steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 12th, from Liverpool. Both breadstuffs and cotton were in demand at advanced rates. The advance in wheat and flour since the 1st of Jan'y was estimated at 15 to 18 per cent.
France and England.—There was still apprehension of war between France and England, but there appears to have been no authentic data on which such an apprehension could rest. The impression is, however, that the British Government is seeking an early opportunity to provoke a war with England. The British Government has ordered 20,000 stand of arms from Birmingham, and 25,000 troops to London. Three of the principal ships of war on the Tagus have been ordered to return with all despatch to England.
It is said that the decree of Louis Napoleon confiscating the private property of the family of the late Louis Philippe, has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in France, and that Belgium, Spain, Naples and Brazil will protest against it.
England was in a great state of excitement. There was a current rumor that Russia, Prussia, and Austria were about to demand the extradition of various refugees from their several countries, who had taken refuge in England, and that a refusal to comply with these requests would be followed by a declaration of war. Great Britain is unquestionably preparing herself for defence.

SUPREME COURT.
The Court has delivered opinions in the following cases:
By Rufin, C. J. in Emmett v McMillan, from Bladen, directing a venire de novo; in Hampton v Brown, from Davidson, directing a venire de novo; in Dean v King, from Guilford, directing a venire de novo; in Phillips v Allen, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment; in Lyon v Lyon, in Equity, from Bladen; in McIntyre v Reeves, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs; in Maxwell v Maxwell, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs; in Ingram v Kirkpatrick, in Equity from Richmond, directing the Master's Report to be reformed as to the Hudson debt.
By Nash, J. in doe ex dem, Thomas v Kelly, from Moore, awarding a venire de novo; in Overman v Cable, from Randolph, affirming the judgment; in Bowen v Jones, judgment against plaintiff for costs; in State v Allen, from Stanly, declaring there is no error; in State v Latham, from Beaufort, awarding a venire de novo; in Patterson v High, in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference; in Kerr v Kirkpatrick, in Equity, from Guilford, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account; in Burges v Clark, from Hyde, affirming the judgment; in Robinson v Threadgill, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment.
By Pearson, J. in McAulay v Birkhead, from Anson, affirming the judgment; in Smith v Turrentine, in Equity from Orange; in Kelly v Scott, from Moore, affirming the judgment; in Hiatt v Simpson, from Anson, affirming the judgment; in McRae v Morrison, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment; in Washburn, v Humphreys, from Guilford, awarding a venire de novo; in Stanly & Murray v Hendricks, from Guilford, awarding a venire de novo; in Johnson v Farlow, from Randolph, affirming the judgment; in Rhein v Tull, from Onslow, affirmed; in den ex dem Hardy v Simpson, from Chowan, awarding a venire de novo; in Stewan v Mason, from Buncombe, declaring that there is no error.

THE CHILIANA TRIALS.
The whole of the prisoners have escaped punishment, and there is no chance that one of them will be brought to justice. Attorney General Brent of Maryland has made a report of the trial which places the conduct of the judge and others in a most unfavorable light; shows that two principal witnesses were designedly permitted to escape, whilst a third was induced to perjure himself; that the marshal summoned confirmed abolitionists as jurors and dined with the accused parties on Thanksgiving Day;—White females were present in court, sitting near the accused negroes and giving them encouragement and sympathy. If the South permits the din of party contests to command more of its serious reflection than facts like the above, it may well be doubted whether any outrage will ever arouse its attention. It is evident that there is no chance of justice in Pennsylvania, in the case of the owner of a slave being killed in the effort to recover his property.

HUMANITY TO SLAVES.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article showing that slaveholders have hearts, asks:
—How many of the revilers at the North are equally honest, conscientious and humane? Not many, we are persuaded. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, publicly stated a year or two since, that a slaveholder in North Carolina, whose hospitality Dr. C. was enjoying, offered him all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number, on condition that he would take the responsibility of placing them in circumstances more favorable to their happiness and moral welfare than those in which he found them. Dr. Cox did not venture it—well knowing that their moral and religious interests, as well as their physical comfort, were seriously cared for by their master; and that he retained them more for their sake than his own. The master was rich, and also benevolent.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
New York, Feb. 13.
The steamer Daniel Webster reached her dock about 12 m. She brings California dates to the 17th January, being 15 days later news; also, 124 passengers, and \$72,000 in gold dust.
Over one million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold had been shipped from San Francisco in the steamers for New Orleans, New York, and London.
The news from California is without any special interest.
The mining operations continue active, and gold is plentiful. Business generally is active. There is no special change in the markets. Produce of all kinds is abundant, and prices without change of moment.
The state of society is decidedly improving. Indian depredations are less frequent.
On the night of the 4th inst. occurred the most destructive conflagration that the city of San Juan de Nicaragua has ever witnessed. At least one third of the most populous section of the city has been destroyed.

DR. KANE'S THIRD LECTURE.—The People of the Polar Region.—Dr. Kane gave his third Lecture, on the Arctic Expedition, last evening, to a large audience in the Hall of the Maryland Institute. Like his previous lectures, it was full of interest and information.
The lectures delivered by the Doctor on the same subject, before the Smithsonian Institute, was very different from those delivered in Baltimore; and have been published in one of the New York papers. In one of the lectures he gave the following account of the people who inhabit the polar region, adjoining Baffin's Bay:
The race of people who inhabit the country adjoining to Baffin's Bay and its tributaries are so little known, that any thing in relation to them is caught up with avidity. This arrival furnishes us with a sight of some of their distinctive characteristics, in dress and otherwise. The dress of a married lady is composed of a pair of short seal-skin pants, far outside, extending nearly to the knee joint, where it meets with the legs of the boots, made of the same material, or of deer-skin. The upper part of the person is covered with a "jumper" of a kind of sack, with a hole for the head, and sleeves made whole, with the exception of a place for the head and arms. This also is made of seal skin, or deer skin, and in the warm weather is covered with a family colored cotton cloth sack. In the cold and wet weather, the cloth sack is removed, and a seal skin covering, without fur, placed in its stead. The dress of an unmarried lady is distinguished by a broad band, made of fancy figured webbing, about two and a half inches wide, sewed on each side of the front of their pants, extending nearly the whole length of them.
A married woman can also be distinguished from an unmarried one by the hair, which in both cases is tied on the top of the head, and the ends of that of the married colored blue, and of the unmarried, red. This enables a gallant to act the amiable, without danger of making advances to some one already married, and getting a stray shot from an injured husband. The boots are made very neatly, slender, and well proportioned. The deer skins are dressed in a beautiful manner, simply by drying and rubbing them on a smooth stone. A pair of slippers completes the wardrobe of a lady in the Esquimaux country; these are made of deer skin, and neatly fringed around the top with white rabbits fur. The clothing which was shown us was made in a very tasty and strong manner, every thread used being made of the sinews of the deer, and of course very durable. The dresses of the males are very similar to that of the married ladies, with the exception that they are longer and rather heavier. The Danes are scattered around among the Esquimaux, and furnish them with what foreign articles they may want, which are limited to steels for their spears, and some few ornaments for their dresses, and coloring for their hair and ladies' boots. The seal seems to furnish them with almost every thing they seem to require—food, clothing, and even fuel.

HUMANITY TO SLAVES.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article showing that slaveholders have hearts, asks:
—How many of the revilers at the North are equally honest, conscientious and humane? Not many, we are persuaded. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, publicly stated a year or two since, that a slaveholder in North Carolina, whose hospitality Dr. C. was enjoying, offered him all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number, on condition that he would take the responsibility of placing them in circumstances more favorable to their happiness and moral welfare than those in which he found them. Dr. Cox did not venture it—well knowing that their moral and religious interests, as well as their physical comfort, were seriously cared for by their master; and that he retained them more for their sake than his own. The master was rich, and also benevolent.

HUMANITY TO SLAVES.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article showing that slaveholders have hearts, asks:
—How many of the revilers at the North are equally honest, conscientious and humane? Not many, we are persuaded. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, publicly stated a year or two since, that a slaveholder in North Carolina, whose hospitality Dr. C. was enjoying, offered him all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number, on condition that he would take the responsibility of placing them in circumstances more favorable to their happiness and moral welfare than those in which he found them. Dr. Cox did not venture it—well knowing that their moral and religious interests, as well as their physical comfort, were seriously cared for by their master; and that he retained them more for their sake than his own. The master was rich, and also benevolent.

HUMANITY TO SLAVES.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article showing that slaveholders have hearts, asks:
—How many of the revilers at the North are equally honest, conscientious and humane? Not many, we are persuaded. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, publicly stated a year or two since, that a slaveholder in North Carolina, whose hospitality Dr. C. was enjoying, offered him all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number, on condition that he would take the responsibility of placing them in circumstances more favorable to their happiness and moral welfare than those in which he found them. Dr. Cox did not venture it—well knowing that their moral and religious interests, as well as their physical comfort, were seriously cared for by their master; and that he retained them more for their sake than his own. The master was rich, and also benevolent.

HUMANITY TO SLAVES.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article showing that slaveholders have hearts, asks:
—How many of the revilers at the North are equally honest, conscientious and humane? Not many, we are persuaded. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, publicly stated a year or two since, that a slaveholder in North Carolina, whose hospitality Dr. C. was enjoying, offered him all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number, on condition that he would take the responsibility of placing them in circumstances more favorable to their happiness and moral welfare than those in which he found them. Dr. Cox did not venture it—well knowing that their moral and religious interests, as well as their physical comfort, were seriously cared for by their master; and that he retained them more for their sake than his own. The master was rich, and also benevolent.

HUMANITY TO SLAVES.—The New York