

Debate in the House on the Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad Bill.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last, the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad being on its passage second time, the following debate occurred:

Mr. Shepherd had often addressed his fellow-countrymen on questions of life and property, but had never before on such an occasion felt more agitated than at present. He had to lay the case of his constituents before the House and to ask their aid for this Railroad from Fayetteville to Greensboro. Mr. S. explained the object intended to be effected by this work, and drew attention to the manner Fayetteville was surrounded by Railroads, encircled as it were from Charlotte to Greensboro with bands of Iron. Impoverished by those improvements which enriched other sections; she asks the General Assembly to give her that aid which will enable her to build this road which is necessary to her existence. The time was when Fayetteville traded with the towns at the foot of the mountains—with Rutherford and Mecklenburg; but the North Carolina Railroad had cut that off, and Fayetteville, after being devastated by successive fires, is left to contend with the State and the sandy deserts around her. Mr. S. at great length and in the most impressive manner advocated the claims of Fayetteville on the consideration of the General Assembly, and contended this Railroad would not interfere with the River improvement. He alluded to the objections urged by the friends of the N. C. Railroad against the bill under consideration; and said it had been said by a director, he understood, that if the charter was granted, the iron on the central road might as well be torn up. Mr. Dorthch explained the bill, and said he would specify the road under consideration; but he had said if all the charters claimed were granted he would prefer to see the iron torn up on the central road. Mr. Shepherd continued his remarks and concluded by saying they claimed it not only in generosity but in spirit of justice.

Mr. Mebane opposed the bill with great regret. He never willingly gave a vote against internal improvements, but a strong sense of duty is paramount to all such feelings. In the course of his remarks Mr. M. gave it as his opinion that when a railroad crossed Cape Fear River, the destinies of Fayetteville were sealed.

Mr. Humphrey spoke at some length in support of the bill and advocated its passage. After some remarks from Mr. Gorrell in reply to Mr. Mebane.

Mr. Turner regretted to be compelled by principle to oppose the bill, and gave his reasons for considering it as injurious to the general interests of the State.

Mr. Houston was in favor of the bill, and at considerable length gave his reasons for believing that the State could never build up Beaufort as a large commercial city, with only one Railroad terminating there. Mr. H. supported his position with much ability.

Mr. D. P. Caldwell said he was not only a friend to Fayetteville but to every other town and seaport in the State, and had labored hard to develop her resources and make her people prosperous and happy. Mr. C. spoke with warmth against the project which he described as a road parallel with, and obstructive to our public improvements. Mr. C. alluded to a variety of topics in his usual earnest and dispassionate manner, and concluded by calling upon the House to vote down the bill as a scheme destructive to the best interests of the State.

Mr. J. G. Byrum addressed the House on the bill. He spoke of the propositions of the bill. He inquired who it was that opposed the bill and advised the Legislature to not entertain this enterprise. They are, said he, gentlemen living on the central road and who had made large drafts upon the public treasury. He thought after involving the State in high taxes, they should not arrogate to themselves the position of lecturers to others. He preferred to be lectured by others. He said the opposition was based upon the supposition that it would operate against the North Carolina road. He thought the bill should be amended so as to provide for the completion of the same by sections in a manner to secure the State against loss. He thought the scheme practicable and would prove advantageous to the State at large. He thought the argument, that when the cars crossed Fayetteville, it would prove disastrous to the interest of that town, untenable and fallacious. He thought it should be continued beyond Fayetteville. In relation to the transportation of coal, he said if the river alone was sufficient to carry it away, he would not turn on his heel for the supposed riches of the mines. He said the State should build up her towns. He had an abiding affection for Wilmington. He regarded that town as the mother of internal improvements in the State. He said there was no town in the State or in the Union that had done so much in proportion to population and means. He said it seemed that the public eye was turned to Beaufort, yet to make it a mart of any great importance, the capital, the inhabitants and the shipping all had to be brought to it. He concluded by saying he was decidedly in favor of the bill, and that he would not wish to see old Fayetteville destroyed, and the town which had furnished the gentleman from Albemarle with the delicacies of life so long. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Singletary moved to strike out Greensboro, and make the terminus of the road at the Coal Fields. Adopted.

Mr. Barringer could not vote for the bill in its present shape, he wished the terminus at Warsaw.

A motion to lay on the table being rejected, the bill passed its second reading—ayes 51, nays 36.

[In another column it will be seen that the bill was rejected on its third reading.]

A TRAIN FROZEN IN ON THE PRAIRIES.—A dispatch from Chicago, (Ill.) says: "The train on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers including several members of the Legislature, froze upon the prairie on Friday, in nearly eight feet of snow. The passengers burned the cars to keep from freezing and robbed the express car of a consignment of oysters to preserve themselves from starvation."

THE "UPPER TEN"—The Railway Advocate tells the following good story at the expense of one of the "upper ten" of New York: "Mr. — is one of the 'merchant princes' of the Empire City and though living in one of the most spacious mansions on the Fifth avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with tessellated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner. On his return home he was asked if he had seen Mr. So and so? 'Oh yes.' 'What is he doing now?' 'Well, when I saw him he was keeping a nigger boarding house on the Fifth avenue!'"

Effect of a Bold Foreign Policy.

The influence of a bold and vigorous foreign policy, and the effect of such heroic exploits as the rescue of Kosztka by Capt. Ingraham, in securing respect to Americans abroad, are made the subject of a brief, but pointed article in a late number of the New York Sun. "An incident," says the Sun, illustrative of this influence, is reported to have occurred recently at Leghorn. A young American traveling in Europe happened to meet himself to talk freely in a cafe to some Austrian soldiers, contrasting the prosperity enjoyed under republican freedom in the United States with the condition of the people under Austrian rule. The soldiers, or some of the many spies who frequent every place of public resort in the Austrian dominions, reported the young man's language to the authorities, and he was arrested and thrown into prison. He was afterwards carried before a court-martial and tried, and convicted for attempting to seduce soldiers of his Imperial Majesty of Austria to desert their duty. He was condemned to be shot. The American Consul at Leghorn, hearing of the affair, promptly interfered to obtain a stay of proceedings, but for a time all his remonstrances were made in vain. He continued urging his plea, till at last the Military Commandant asked, "What did the Consul had in view in demanding a stay of the proceedings?" The Consul replied that he anticipated the arrival of Commodore Stringham and Captain Ingraham, with their fleet, and to the surprise of the latter he asked to have those officers present at the execution. The Commandant changed countenance, and dismissed the Consul, saying he would think of it. The Consul was astonished the next morning to see the young man entering his office, at liberty. He had been discharged from prison with a reprimand, and a notice to leave the Austrian dominions, given by the commandant in person, who was at pains to impress on him at the same time that his liberation was not in any respect due to the threats about the visit of the American fleet, but a consideration for his extreme youth and consequent indiscretion. Thus, if Kosztka was only an "inchoate citizen," the protection extended to him proved the safety of a "full native." A few examples of energy, like that displayed in the Kosztka case, would save our citizens, visiting foreign countries for business or pleasure, many annoyances, and teach despotic powers that an American citizen could not be made the victim of their suspicious and vengeful spirit with impunity. — Wash. Sentinel.

Funeral of Bishop Capers.

From the Columbia South Carolinian. The death of this excellent and distinguished minister has been already noticed. On Friday morning, the body, enclosed in a metallic coffin, was removed from his home near Anderson Court House, accompanied by his bereaved family and several friends. Judge Whitner, Mr. Osborn and others accompanied it on its way to Columbia, as far as Belton; at this point they were met by the Rev. Dr. Whiteford Smith, who had been requested by the family of the deceased to accompany the remains to Columbia, and preach the funeral sermon.

On arriving at Cokesbury a large number of weeping friends visited the car in which the body was conveyed, and gazed for the last time upon those features so calm and placid in death, and which had been so endeared to them in life. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Boyd, Rev. Messrs. A. W. Townsend, G. H. Round, and J. W. Wightman, had been appointed by the community of Cokesbury to unite in the procession.

The funeral escort reached Columbia at four o'clock, p. m., and was met at the depot by a committee of the clergy and laity, where a procession was formed and the body conveyed to the residence of the Rev. N. Tally.

And here we may mention a singular fact, that Bishop Capers had passed the night at this same house of his esteemed and valued friend just two weeks before, as he was returning home, in unusual spirits, from his episcopal duties at the Florida Conference.

On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the body, accompanied by his family and the clergy of Columbia, was conveyed to the Washington-street Methodist Church, the following ministers acting as pall bearers: Rev. P. J. Shann, Rev. A. Wigfall, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. Boyce and Rev. Mr. Curtis, of the Baptist Church.

Rev. Drs. Leland and Howe and Rev. Mr. Frazer, of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Messrs. Crook, Gamewell and S. Townsend, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

At the church a large and sympathizing audience had already assembled. The solemn services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Whiteford Smith, and opened by the Choir singing the 73rd hymn—"What though the arm of conquering death." This was followed by a very impressive prayer. The 73rd hymn—"Serravallo of God, well done," was then sung. The lessons were the 90th psalm and a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

Dr. Smith then read his text from the Acts of the Apostles, xiii chapter and part of the 30th verse:

"For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

Of course it would be impossible for us to follow this eloquent minister throughout his discourse. It was one that would have to be heard to be fully appreciated. We are glad, however, to notice from the proceedings of the preachers' meeting that a copy has been asked for publication, and to learn that Dr. Smith has consented to comply with the request at his earliest convenience.

THE PRACTICES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE VS. THEIR PROFESSIONS.—The Baltimore Sun of Thursday publishes a letter from a Constantinople correspondent, which contains some sensible observations upon the probabilities of Hungary, Poland, and Italy obtaining their independence by the aid of the Western Power. The writer says that both England and France, whose statesmen and Journals have been and are still using every effort to convince the world that they are the champions of liberty and civilization, have, so far, employed only words. They were the first to reject the overtures of the European patriots who flocked to Constantinople to offer their services to the Turkish government; they not only disapproved of every inclination the Porte had at one time entertained for espousing their cause, but in order to enlist Austria on their side, have promised to use every effort to suppress any revolutionary movement that may be made either in Italy or Hungary; they encouraged the Porte to form a treaty with Austria, by which she was to occupy the Principalities, and no sooner did her soldiers take possession of them than all the refugees in the employment of the Ottoman army were ordered to leave at twenty-four hour's notice, unless they wished to be seized and shot. The cause of Hungary, Poland, and Italy, is indeed hopeless, if its sole dependence be upon the Western Powers.

A Double Baby.

We stated, a few days since, that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster in this State, and promised a more full description of the curious production, which we hoped to gain at the hands of some of our medical friends. As they, however, from some cause or other, do not incline to do it, we have put several of them under cross-examination, and intend to embody in our own language what we have learned. Our friend, Professor N. T. Marshall, of the Medical College of Ohio, and perhaps others of the city, have seen the prodigy, which is, beyond doubt, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature known to science or recorded in history. The February number of the Western Lancet, published in this city, will contain, as we are informed, a full scientific description of the wonder.

From the lower extremity of the breast-bone—where the junction of the two bodies take place—upwards, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two livers. From the same point downwards, the blending of the two systems into one, becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete. The intestines, and all the lower organs, are in common with common termini, and the legs made up of the right leg of one, and the left leg of the other, are standing in the proper position relative to each other, and to the trunk of the body.

The child is a female, with apparently a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more nearly face to face than side to side. One is apparently somewhat more robust than the other, and it is evident that in many of the characteristics of their constitutions they are different. As one is capable of suffering the other is unconscious of pain, it follows that their nervous systems are several, from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred that in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own.

This strange phenomenon is the offspring of respectable parents at Lancaster. Although delicate, it is thought the chances are in favor of its surviving. The case is in the hands of Dr. Boestler, one of the ablest physicians of the State, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation.—Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 30.

Steam Engine Without a Boiler.

By invitation of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, on Friday last, in company with several others, we witnessed the operation of a "steam engine without a boiler," in the yard of a blacksmith shop, in Twelfth street, below Locust. This engine is said to be of some five horse power, is very simple in construction and mode of operation, and occupies but little room. The furnace is about the size of an ordinary cooking stove, and in the midst of the fire are two cast iron steam generating cylinders, about five or six inches in diameter, lying horizontally and arranged longitudinally, and at the rear end turning up at an angle of ninety degrees into what may be termed the chimney, thence extending upwards to about the height of the cylinders are supposed to rise from the fire. These cylinders being entirely surrounded by and within the fire, are kept constantly red hot. Near the front end of these cylinders, from a water tank above, a given quantity of water is ejected into each alternately, by means of peculiarly contrived valves, worked by the engine.

The water in certain definite quantities being thus thrown into the red hot cylinders, is instantly converted into its appropriate quantity and bulk of steam (or decomposed into its original gases) at a high temperature, and is simultaneously therewith worked off through the upright part or end of the cylinders in the chimney, to which the two working cylinders of the engine, which are of smaller size, and situated in the rear, are connected. What is here stated, with the piston, connecting rods, cranks and shaft, comprise the entire apparatus. Owing to its simplicity of construction, of operation, the little room it occupies, the small amount of metal used, it must be much less expensive in first cost than the ordinary steam-engine with its cumbersome water boilers, &c. How safe might be its operation on a large scale, or even on a small, without much care, is more than we can tell. Mr. O'Brien seems to have worked this one with perfect safety. One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is that in case of explosion or accident, the terribly disastrous consequences attending an explosion of the ordinary large steam boilers could hardly result from such an accident to this.—Phil. Ledger.

A State Council of the Know-Nothings of New York.

held at Schenectady on the 10th January, resolved: "Slavery, like Papacy, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freedom; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot, as Americans, consent to the admission into the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human bondage." Upon which the New York Times pertinently remarks, that "it is not easy to believe that men who adhere to the principles thus set forth, will conscientiously lend themselves to the reputation by the State of New York of the man who has stood up so nobly and so boldly in their defence"—meaning Seward Seward has been nominated for re-election by the whig Know Nothing Legislature of New York. And yet we are told that the Know Nothing party is the Union party, and favorable to the rights of the South.—Kal. Standard.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Miss Caroline S. Freeman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, avows that she has certain inalienable rights, notwithstanding she was not born "a boy baby," and among others the right to seek as well as accept a husband. She concludes her declaration of independence as follows:

"Against those exclusive privileges on the part of the other sex, I, with thousands of others of my own sex in this city, earnestly protest. And I am authorized in their name, and after the 4th of July, A. D. 1855, we proclaim and publish to the world our independence from all such cruel and unchristian restriction. And this is to give timely notice to all single gentlemen (widowers excluded) of industries and temperate habits in this city that they must improve the few remaining months to the best advantage; for, after the incoming of the immortal Fourth, we the working sisterhood of Manchester, will show what woman can do in this great, heretofore restricted 'commerce of love,' by gallanting around modest youth, making declarations and popping questions."

Curiosities of Science.

The following interesting facts are from an address delivered by Professor Mages, before the Mechanics Institute of New York:—

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such an angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and thus we are enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault, and if it be not convex enough, if we wish to look at objects at different distances, we use glasses of entirely another description. But as birds can not get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, of making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye, to see a great distance, and observe whenever any culture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this they have a film, or coating, which can be suddenly thrown down over the eye to protect it, because at the velocity with which they fly, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent in the eye of the horse he has a very large eye-lid liable to take dust. This coating in the horse's eye is called the haw, or third eyelid, and if you will watch closely, you may see it descend and return with electric velocity. It clears away the dust, and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off, and thus destroy this sense.

Yet all know, if you take a pound of iron, and make of it a hollow rod a foot long, what weight it will support; a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also, long before mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with sufficient velocity; but they must also be light, in order to float easily upon the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air-tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say a hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now, a bird has such an air-bag. When he wishes to descend, he compresses it at will, and falls rapidly; when he would rise, he increases it, and floats with ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hollow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an air-bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water, till they find their temperature.

If they wish to rise, they increase it; if they wish to sink they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish, in sinking makes too strong an effort to compress it; then down he goes to the bottom, and there remains for the rest of his life. Flounders, and some other fish, have no air-bag; and so they are never found floating on the surface, but must always be caught at the bottom.

In this way are the principles of science applied to almost everything. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. To form of cylinders leaves large spaces between them. Mathematicians labored hard for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no speck; and at last found that it was the six-sided figure, and also that a three-plane ending in a point, formed the strongest roof of a dome. The honey-comb contains the same things a good while ago. The honey-comb is made up of six-sided figures, and the roof is built with three-plane surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube partly filled with fluid be emptied of air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the tall honey-suckle, and finds that he can not reach the sweets at its bottom, he thrusts in his body, shuts up the flower, and then exhales the air, and possesses himself of the dust and honey of the power. The feet of flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or ceiling. Their feet are so made as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.

Plants require the sunlight, and some flowers turn themselves toward the sun, as it travels round from east to west. The sunflower does this, and so does a field of clover. The facts, though we have not yet got at the reason of them, are still extremely interesting.

The Virginia creeper throws out tendrils in the form of a foot with five toes; each toe has a large number of hairs or spines, which entering the small opening of brick or lime, swell and hold on; but when decaying they shrink and the plant falls off. The vanilla plant of the West Indies exhibits a similar construction, except that it winds itself around other objects.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.—A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature which contains these provisions:

Sec. 1. Makes ten hours a legal day's labor in all cases.

Sec. 2. No one shall employ a child under ten years of age.

Sec. 3. No one shall employ a child under fifteen years of age to work over five hours a day.

Sec. 4. Persons employing children, shall see that they attend school five half days each week.

Sec. 5. Guardians shall bind out children under the above provisions.

Sec. 6. Agriculturists shall give children in their employ at least four months schooling each year.

Sec. 7. The penalty is five dollars for each day's violation. The act to take effect on the 4th of July, 1855.

A RUNNING FIGHT.—A Philadelphia paper tells the following story:

"On Thursday afternoon one of those ridiculous exhibitions, styled, satirically, 'a hostile meeting,' took place between two young men of this city, one a boarder at Jones's Hotel, and the other a sojourner at the United States. The two young gentlemen had a quarrel on Thursday morning, in the course of which one of the parties called the other 'a coward.' Hereupon the gentleman to whom the epithet was applied felt called upon to send a challenge to 'pistols and coffee.' The challenge was accepted, and a meeting was arranged to take place. The seconds resolved to treat the affair as a joke, and put nothing in the pistols that could by any possibility do damage. But after coming on the ground, the challenged party was so terrified that he ran like a hare."

Horrible Massacre and burning of a Ship.

Information has been received of a tragical occurrence on board the British ship Beronice, the matter of which, (Captain Condy) with his wife, chief mate, and others, have been massacred by the crew, who afterwards set fire to the ship and destroyed her, to prevent detection. The Beronice sailed from Shanghai, on the 15th of July, 1852, with a cargo of tea, for Sydney. Her crew, shipped at Singapore, consisted almost entirely of men from different parts of Netherland India, who thinking that there was much gold on board, conspired to take possession of the vessel. The captain, mate, and three seamen were killed at the outset; the captain's wife dragged from between decks, whither she had flown, and thrown overboard. A French passenger is also unaccounted for, and three Bengalese and Amoyanamen who were among the crew. All the money that the wretches got consisted of one hundred florins and forty Spanish dollars, which they divided among themselves, and it was agreed among them to sail for Turban, there to abandon the vessel after having set fire to it. The ship gaining Tagal, which was taken for the boats. Several were left behind, and were burned in the vessel. Finding their mistake on gaining the heights of Tagal, they were compelled to get rid of most of the plunder by throwing it overboard. The authorities, however, caused their arrest. Some of them confessed, four of the ringleaders were executed, and five others sentenced to twenty years banishment!

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.—The latest accounts from China are unfavorable to the cause of the insurgents. Extracts from the Peking Gazette, extending from September 8 to September 30 chronicle the recapture of several towns by the Imperial troops, and the destruction, in the aggregate, of some twenty thousand insurgents. This last is no doubt a great exaggeration. But after making all due allowances, it is evident that the prospects of the insurgents are at present discouraging. They are scarcely less so at the south than at the north. In the neighborhood of Canton, the insurgents have suffered serious reverses, in consequence of which the vessels of the imperialists, which had been confined within the Bogue for several months, now venture out. The gentry and merchants have contributed largely towards the defence of Canton, and have subsidized ten thousand men for the relief of Shun-teh.

POOR YOUNG MEN.—Be engaged my young friend, though you are now at the foot of fortune's ladder, weighed down by the many cares and privations attendant on poverty—forced to endure the taunts and scoffs of the aristocracy of wealth, and obliged consequently to move in the circle far beneath that to which you are entitled—the time may yet come, and will come, if you are faithful in the discharge of your duty, when you may be enabled to look down with supreme contempt upon the proud bewhiskered poppingsays, who now give you the cold shoulder. Some of the most distinguished men that ever lived were born poor. History points to many, very many, who from the lowest depths of poverty and the darkest obscurity, rose to the highest posts of honor and distinction. Rome was not built in a day, neither can fortunes be acquired nor great honor and reputation be obtained at a single grasp; time alone will perfect our hopes. A continued perseverance on our part in whatever we may undertake to accomplish, is all that is required to ensure success.

Then be encouraged, and despond not because you are poor, but rather thank God that your lot was not cast among the nabobs of the land, for had it been, perhaps you might never have risen above the sensual enjoyments with which they squander away the precious moments of life. It is a notorious, but lamentable fact, that few men who are thus brought up in the 'lap of luxury' are ever known beyond the immediate circle in which they move. It is the trials and vicissitudes of life that makes the man; if he has not passed through some 'fiery ordeal' he is not a fit subject to be moulded into a great man. America would never have proudly boasted of a Patrick Henry, an Adams, a Washington or a Jefferson, had it not been for the trying time in which they lived. It was the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and the weighty responsibility resting on the leaders of the infant Republic, that caused genius to be written opposite the names of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Henry, Jefferson and Hamilton.—Spirit of the Age.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.—By an arrival at Boston Monrovia papers to the 15th of November have been received:

"We perceive that Liberia is making due progress in at least one of the arts of civilization. The Monrovia Herald informs us that at no period in the history of the colony has there been manifested so strong a tendency among the people to discuss politics and to form party combinations as at the present time. An opposition has been made to the re-election of President Roberts, who is a whig, but the opposition party seems to have assumed no definite form or name, and to have laid down no distinctive platform of principles. It is intimated that President Roberts will not be a candidate for a fifth re-election."

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Herds Grass Seed, Also, Cocksfoot, Fescue & Co's Wetherfield Garden Seed, fresh and genuine. Feb'y 1, 1855. 4t SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

250 Carriages, Barouches, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES of every description. Many of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily; among which are many new and beautiful styles, and one very fine Coach person, some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are greater than any establishment south and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the best quality as low as it can be built for by any one.

Those who are indebted to me will please pay up their business as early as possible, in order to have their accounts closed by cash 7th otherwise, February 3d, 1855. 4t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to W. F. MOORE, either by note or account, will confer a favor by settling at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given. ALSO, All persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. MOORE, are requested to settle, as it is necessary to have all their accounts closed by cash 7th otherwise, Jan. 29, 1855. 28 tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of R. A. ADAMS & CO., for the purpose of merchandizing and distilling turpentine, at Johnson's Cross Roads, Johnston county, N. C. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. R. A. ADAMS, W. B. SIBLES. Jan 23, 1855 4t-pd

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this Institution were commenced on the 16th January by Mr A. Melbyde, a young gentleman every way qualified, as Principal. The buildings have just been completed and the accommodations are ample for sixty pupils. Tuition—\$6, \$9, and \$12 per Session; Board from \$5 to \$7 per month. GILES WILLIAMS, JOS. C. LEE, SAMPSON SEALY, BRIGHT WILLIAMS, FRS. B. FL. Trustees. Jan'y 17, 1855. 2t-pd

A CARD.

MRS. J. B. WALTON tenders the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country her thanks for the liberal patronage and encouragement they have heretofore bestowed upon her. SHEET ROBE, containing the kind favors. She likewise informs her customers that their bills are all made out, and she would be glad they would call and PAY them. Fayetteville, January 13th. 4t

LOST.

Somewhere between Lumber Bridge Church and Richland Swamp, a Morose "POCKET BOOK," containing Notes payable to Murdoch Melbye by myself, which I settled; Also, a Note payable to me by Brown McCullum, for thirty dollars, dated about the 1st December last. Also, a Note payable to me by Donald McCallum, Neil Leitch and Alexander McCann, for fifty-eight dollars and some cents, dated 28th Dec. last. The public are cautioned not to trade for said Notes as I have not transferred them to any person. S. S. PATTERSON. January 25, 1855 2t-pd

GUANO.

40 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, warranted genuine, for sale by A. W. STEEL, Jan'y 26, 1855. 30-4t

BLANKS for sale at this office.