

The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

We have heretofore declared our opposition to the mode of amending our State Constitution by what is termed Legislative enactment. We are of the same opinion still, and shall proceed to give our reasons as clearly and as briefly as possible, so that our views and motives may not be misunderstood or misrepresented.

In the first place, we do not believe it is calculated to secure a fair and unbiased expression of the public will. Our elections for members of the Legislature are dependent on, and turned by, so many local considerations, and are influenced so much by the spirit of Party, and the Body, when assembled, is at times, so entirely engrossed with matters purely legislative, or with office seeking and office making, that it would, peradventure, and indeed most likely, act, when such action might not be desired by the People; at another time, refuse or neglect to act, when such action might be expected or demanded by them.

However this may be, there are evils arising out of it which must be apparent to the most superficial mind—assuredly, none can be blinded to them, who witnessed the operation of the system, during its development in the Legislature just adjourned. Liable to all the objections before stated, it carries with it an expense which almost, if not fully, equals that of a Convention, and before even one alteration which has passed our Legislature can be made, the People will be kept in excitement, tossed hither and thither by selfish and ambitious politicians, for three or four years. The conflict begins in one Legislature. It is revived before the People. The battle field is again changed to the Legislative Hall, and if the proposition is there successful, bitterness of feeling and sectional passions do not end, but are in a short time to exhibit themselves, in another last and desperate struggle for the ascendancy. No sooner will one measure of reform be settled or withdrawn before another will be thrown, by some aspiring politician, into the arena of excited discussion, and thus the public mind will be kept under constant agitation and suspense, and the Fundamental law of the State—THE CONSTITUTION—will become the foot ball, of ambition, caprice and dissimulation. Who could live in confidence under such a system of Government? Who could respect a State Constitution, thus ever presenting the ghastly grin of dissolution or death on its face?

Does any man suppose that if "Free Suffrage," as it is termed, weathers the storm, and arrives safely in port, three years hence when (if successful in the next Legislature) it will have to encounter a last trial with the People, that all will "and well" and quiet will be restored to the public mind and permanency given to the Constitution? If there is any of this opinion, they have mistaken the prognostics—they have not consulted the "Oracle," which has so emphatically declared, that when Free Suffrage shall have been perfected, there are amendments of the Constitution, which will demand the favorable consideration—not of the People—but of the LEGISLATURE.

There is yet another serious, and to our mind, insurmountable objection to this mode of amending the Constitution. Such an instrument—the charter of civil rights in a great State—must depend for its healthful and beneficial operation, upon the harmony of its parts. They must fit well—be suited to each other, so as to make one symmetrical whole. If not, as in every other system, whether of the moral or physical world, there can be no harmonious motion—no conservative action of the body politic—but rather discord, jar, and conflict, ultimately producing distrust, fear and ruin. Our Legislature finds a defect here—the succeeding one, another there. Pulling out at one place and putting in at another, will become the order of the day, until the Constitution will be an edifice, which has been pieced and mended, to suit the taste of each and every nincompoop in architecture, until, having long since lost both beauty and strength, its next best service will be to tumble down, lest it be pulled down in disgrace, by its owners.

There are still other and strong objections to this mode of amending the Constitution, but we have not time or space now to consider them.

Whenever the public mind has become agitated by a desire to alter any part of the Organic Law, in which all are interested, in our humble judgment, the safest, the most prudent, the wisest, the most Republican course is, to consult the fountain head of all political power—THE PEOPLE. This, we consider, as compatible with and demanded by the principle, upon which our government rests—the whole system is based upon the axiom, that "all political power is vested in, and derived from the PEOPLE ONLY." If we strike down this great principle, we are at once upon a stormy sea of troubles and difficulties, whose dashing waves will drive us onward to anarchy or to despotism.

Then let us meet the issue. That many, very many, of the People of our State, are looking forward to, and desiring, amendments of our State Constitution, none will deny. Their voice is becoming too loud and emphatic to be mistaken. That a majority of the People are in favor of such amendments, or for any amendments at all, it is not for us to say—nor is it for us to assume to advise whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made. The true inquiry for us is—how can these issues best be settled—this agitation best be allayed—this fraternal strife be soothed and with least heartburning, removed, and peace, union, and quiet again restored to each, every, and all sections of the State?

In our honest judgment, it can be accomplished in no other way than by submitting the question directly to the People, whether they wish a Convention (on the basis of the House of Commons) to amend their Constitution or not?

This done, who can complain? If they reject a Convention and adhere to the Constitution as it is, who will then dare agitate? The moral force of such a decision will have the effect to restore peace to our whole State, and more particularly to our councils, and we shall sail on for years to come in the same old ship, which we are all now aboard—developing our resources, strengthening our energies, and meeting one more as a band of brothers.

If the People however, declare that they wish a Convention, who will complain? Will all not hear in that decision the voice which has made and unmade Constitutions, and which will continue to make and unmake them so long as our Bill of Rights stands as the charter upon which we rely for security? Upon such a decision, why should one section distrust the other? Would it not be best to meet together—or rather bring together—the wise heads and good hearts of the Old Commonwealth, and let them, as our fathers have done before, settle all differences—conflicting interests, and refer to the

People their Constitution, altered though it might be, yet retaining its beauty, its strength, and all those safeguards to civil and religious freedom which have long thrown their protecting arms around us!—That this would be the case, we have an abiding and confident belief.

Would that all parties and all sections could discuss these great questions with the calmness and wisdom which become freemen and brethren! We have ventured our opinions. We do not claim for them the stamp of long experience, but they are honestly entertained, and have been candidly expressed. We have nothing to conceal.

The subject shall be resumed. Who can fail to notice the calm, consistent, and faithful course of the President and his Cabinet; in their administration of the affairs of the Government? So "clear in their great office" are they, that we really see or hear very little, if any, objection, even from the political opponents of the President to his political conduct. We see hardly ever to have had a better President, or an abler Cabinet. It is a Whig administration, whose ends and aims are for the good of the country, and not the mere benefit of party.—Alexandria Gazette.

You are right, friend of the "Gazette," No man who has occupied the Presidential Chair for the last twenty years, entitled himself to more credit than Mr. Fillmore. Though a true and genuine Whig, he has proved himself the President of the country and the whole country—not only in fact but in spirit and feeling. This is the sentiment of the PEOPLE of North Carolina, whatever may be the opinion (pretended, not really entertained) of the demagogues and Editors who are endeavoring to prejudice and break down his administration. They cannot accomplish this object, if the Whigs of the State will rally as they should do, around him. So conservative, so candid, firm and patriotic, has been his administration, that it behoves all true Whigs to arouse themselves to action, and stand with zealous hearts, his efforts to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and preserve the Union against all fanatics! Let us do it. Justice, gratitude and patriotism, all demand that it should be done.

The weather, for the past few days, has been unusually and severely cold. The thermometer in a well warmed room stood yesterday at 24.

MR. HAUGHTON, OF CHATHAM.

Although the Raleigh & Gaston Road Improvement Bill was really passed by the existing vote of Mr. Speaker Edwards, to Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, is no less due the credit of having secured that important measure. Mr. H. is opposed, on principle, to releasing the obligors from their bonds to the State; but rather than see the Bill defeated, the Road utterly destroyed, and the disastrous consequences that would thereby ensue to a large portion of the State, he came forward, in the spirit of true liberality, in the time of need, and voted for a concurrence in the House amendments, thereby causing a tie, and enabling the Speaker to give the casting vote.

This statement is due Mr. Haughton—by no means, at his solicitation, but as a voluntary expression of our own appreciation, and that of other friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, of his course in the particular alluded to.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law will ride the ensuing Spring circuits in the following order:

- 1 Edenton, Judge Dick,
2 Newbern, Caldwell,
3 Raleigh, Ellis,
4 Hillsborough, Bailey,
5 Wilmington, Manly,
6 Salisbury, Battle,
7 Morganton, Seale.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned, we shall have our former space to devote to miscellaneous matter. We have still a few Speeches on hand to publish; but we must contrive to give them at such intervals as not to prevent a variety.

AN ADMISION.—The Washington Union says that "the course of President Fillmore has, so far, been generally commended."

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Both Houses of the General Assembly adjourned on Wednesday morning, after a tedious session of 72 days; and in a few hours a large majority of the members were on their homeward way. We wish them, one and all, a safe return to their families and friends.

Previous to adjourning the two Houses, the thanks of each, respectively, were tendered to the Speakers, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties. To this compliment, on the part of the Senate, Speaker EDWARDS responded as follows: GENTLEMEN—I heartily thank you for your generous approval of my administration of the duties of the Chair. But whatever merit there may be in that administration it is rather to you than to myself, that I ascribe it. By your constant observance of all the rules of order, and courteous deportment in all that concerned your intercourse as Members and as Gentlemen, you rendered the task committed to me of easy performance and not without great pleasure. This might have been expected of the Senate of North Carolina, distinguished as it always has been for the urbanity of its members and their love of order and decorum.

If our common labors, Gentlemen, shall be crowned with the happy results which honest intentions and enlightened patriotic devotion to the public interests, so signally manifest in all your deliberations, always deserve and rarely, if ever, fail to produce, we shall ever be able to recur with pride and delight, to our participation in the public service of the present Session of the General Assembly. May such, Gentlemen, be the good fortune of each and all of you, as they fervently wish. We should have been more than men, if we had not, in the progress of our labors, been sometimes entrapped into excitement, directed not little by acerbity, both of feeling and remark; but as men, it can cost us no effort to regard these things as fugitive as the moment in which they had their birth, and to remember them as among the things that have been. In taking leave of each other, and returning home to mingle again with our friends and constituents, let us not forget that though widely separated, we are still brethren of the same family, and that our common household is North Carolina, the whole of North Carolina, and nothing but North Carolina—always remembering that the highest prize of the good citizen is, that he is dutiful to his country.

I bid you farewell, and pray you to take along with you, my fervent prayers for the health and happiness of each and all of you.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker DONNIN prefaced the proclamation of adjournment with the following remarks: GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—The time has arrived when our legislative labors must close. The hour of separation is now at hand. I have not grateful at command to convey to you, the grateful emotions I experience from your generous appreciation of my earnest efforts to preside over your deliberations with impartiality and integrity.

Gentlemen, I thank you—from my heart, I thank you—for this manifestation of kindness in the resolution just adopted. This theatre on which for many weeks past we have been playing our part, is one where may well have been expected those exhibitions, ever the result of the promptings of patriotism—State pride—personal ambition, and sectional jealousy. Permit me, gentlemen, to tender you my congratulations, that patriotism and State pride have triumphed on this occasion, and to express to you my sincere hope, and my confident expectation that your arduous and protracted labors will contribute to the honor of our beloved State, the prosperity and happiness of our common constituents. And if in moments of excitement, personal ambition, or sectional jealousy, an impulsive ardour hath prompted any of us to inflict a wound, let that wound now be healed—the very recollection of its existence be chased from the memory by those generous impulses, those kindly emotions that we all feel, and cannot stifle at this moment of our parting, perhaps never to meet again.

Gentlemen, I bid you all an affectionate farewell. But before separation, let us, on this occasion, of melancholy pleasure, not be content with the renewal of our pledges of personal friendship, but unite in one heartfelt resolve to cultivate and encourage a feeling of affection for our State; to aim not to be unworthy of an honor so long and so great—strive to rise up to the State, proud of our great country—our Union, but let us love with peculiar affection, the Old North State. Let us determine to forget that there is an "East" and a "West" in our State—but have a patriotism comprehensive enough to take in the mountains of the West and the valleys of the East. But I detain you. Farewell—peace, prosperity, and happiness attend you. Under the resolutions of the Legislature, the only duty I now have to perform, is to pronounce the House adjourned without delay.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. EVENING SESSION.

Monday, Jan. 27th. Mr. Cameron called up the Resolution in favor of Barnabas Thomas; read and rejected.

Received a message from the House stating the passage of an Engrossed bill for the increase of the public Revenue, in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate—read 1st time—and made the order of the day for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Clarke to reconsider the bill relative to the amendments to the bill voted by the R. & G. R. Co., were agreed to, was laid by the vote—ayes 20, noes 25.

The Engrossed bill relative to Pilots was read 1st time and passed.

Sundry Engrossed bills and Resolutions were read 2nd and 3rd times and ordered to be enrolled.

The Engrossed bill concerning the official Bonds of Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables was read 3rd time and rejected—ayes 9, noes 34.

The Engrossed bill to prevent the corruption of the slave population was read 2nd and 3rd times and ordered to be enrolled.

The Engrossed bill to establish a new Co. by the name of Jackson was read 2d and 3d times and passed.

Received a message from the House stating the passage of the bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear with sundry amendments—concurrent in and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. EVENING SESSION.

Monday, Jan. 27. Several reports were made from the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee discharged for the remainder of the session.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on their third reading, and the remainder of the evening session, till a late hour, was consumed in reading and discussing them. It is impossible to give even a faint sketch of the disorder, hurry, noise and confusion which reigned through the Hall, and much more difficult to tell precisely what was done.

[Such is the bustle, excitement and confusion attending the closing session of the Legislature, that our Reporters find it absolutely impossible to take down the Proceedings. Any thing of particular importance that may have transpired on Tuesday, shall be noticed upon some subsequent occasion.]

LETTER OF MR. GEYER.

The St. Louis Republican furnishes a telegraphic statement of the contents of a letter from Mr. GEYER, which was read in the joint session of the Missouri Legislature, in the debate of Friday, the 17th inst. As the high character of the Senator elect, and his eminent ability, give great weight alike to his statements of facts and his deductions from them, we commend so much of this letter as we copy below to the especial attention of our readers:—

"The persevering efforts to procure the passage of acts to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and abolish it in the District of Columbia, have brought on a fearful crisis. At the commencement of the late session of Congress no one, I think, can doubt that the success of those efforts, in either case, would have been regarded and treated by several of the States as an open declaration of civil war; and the Union, with its manifold blessings, would have perished in a conflict of arms. Nay, if the questions had been left open to agitation another year, this Union could not have withstood the shock. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed, and the greatest of all calamities was averted by the passage of the several bills constituting what is called the Compromise; and now, my deliberate opinion is, that the best security we can have against the recurrence of the imminent peril which we have so recently es-

caped, is, to uphold that Adjustment in all its parts, and preserve it inviolate.

Although the admission of California, with her extensive boundaries, and the vote for the abolition of what is called the slave trade in the District of Columbia, would not have been entirely acceptable to me, unconnected with the other constituents of the Adjustment, or a reliable assurance of their passage; yet, as a whole, I was from the beginning, am now, and shall be to the end, in favor of that Adjustm't. It is the best settlement of the controversy that could, under all the circumstances, have been obtained.

"It involves no sacrifice or surrender of principle. It impairs no right of a State or citizen of the United States, and secures no triumph to any section, party, or people of the Union over another. Good faith, as well as the preservation of the harmony of the Union, requires that it should be sustained by men of all parties.

"If it can be preserved inviolate, it will restore harmony and tranquility to all portions of this Republic by re-establishing the confidence of our people in the justice of the Government, and the good faith of their fellow-citizens. If it be overthrown, no one can estimate the calamities that will almost inevitably be brought upon the country."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. YAWNING.

Though I make no particular pretension to the character of a philosopher, and but seldom presume to moralize—hardly for my own benefit, much less for the benefit of admittance of others; yet, the other day, after indulging in a peculiarly long and sonorous yawn, a few thoughts struck me in connection with this act, which I think, though springing from a barren root, may still be somewhat worthy of observation. Has any one ever considered the act of yawning, in its natural, moral, social, intellectual, political, religious, or psychological point of view? As is too often the case, the things that lie nearest to us are among the last to occupy our thoughts, and the wonders that exist even in the very essence of our being, attract the least part of our attention. Since this subject has been thus neglected—since this act as a glance may see, that it affords material for an extended work in six large volumes; one on moral yawning, one on social yawning, &c. &c.—would not a few thoughts thrown out at a venture, be likely to produce the execution of this desirable work, by kindling the fire of genius in the capacious recesses of a mind fit for such things? With this hope as my only inducement, I throw out the following jejune, and ill-assorted remarks, with this preliminary deprecation, that I am well aware that they are but a specimen of an intellectual yawn, and bespeak your pitiful consideration accordingly!

Every one who has ever yawned, will at once assent to the assertion, that yawning is one of the most helplessly ludicrous situations in which poor fallen man is ever placed. Nearly all the senses obliterated—the will in abeyance, the muscles rigid, the mouth wide open, temptingly inviting to that large blue-bottle-fly, but just now buzzing round your head, and whose mysterious disappearance you cannot account for when you recover from the spasm without surly unpleasant misgivings. What, I ask, is a man fit for when he is yawning? His ears are deaf to all calls, alike of pleasure or reason. He hears not the warning voice that points out the danger in his path. His muscles no longer obey his volitions; his will and all the other faculties of his mind tumble into one undistinguishable heap, so that it would take a smart man to determine between judgment and imagination, much less between the latter and fancy.

I have seen it somewhere asserted—if I remember right in the writings of Edgar A. Poe—that "sneezing is a short method by which profound thinkers get rid of their superfluous ideas." Now as no two acts can be more incompatible than yawning and sneezing, I am inclined to think, reasoning by analogy, that yawning is an effort which a man whose brain is empty makes to catch any superfluous ideas that may be floating in the atmosphere, hoping to take them in, in the same manner as that blue-bottle fly, in some, perhaps, may sneeringly insinuate, that it was thus that I obtained all my ideas by the yawn with which I started. Well, be it so—it only proves most conclusively the correctness of my theory, which may account for the exceeding volubility of some of our most sapient legislators in connection with their apparent inanity; for, a few days ago, in a certain legislative hall not a thousand miles from here, I was so struck with the yawning of the members, that I was almost tempted to believe that I was in an Institution specially established for the promotion of that department of human action, and I felt much tempted to propose as a motto to be emblazoned in letters of gold on all the pillars of the house, the notable speech of Meg Merrilies to Domine Sampson—"Gape sinner, and swallow!"

Having called attention to the almost total abeyance of all the senses in the act of yawning, and the exceedingly helpless and ludicrous condition of the individual thus suffering, the awful predicament in which a man would be, if this state were to continue a year, a week, or even a day, may be easily appreciated; but fortunately the spasm passes off almost instantaneously. But in the consideration of yawning in a moral, social, or religious point of view, we see that those who are taken with it, remain in that state for long periods of time, nay, during a whole life. Unhappy creatures!

When I see a man apparently forgetful of the difference between *meum et tuum*—if a petty tradesman, constantly charging exorbitant prices, and swearing the articles cost him more than he sells them for, representing them to be what they are not; if a wholesale dealer, constantly endeavoring to fill his purse at other people's expense; and in general, when I see men dishonest, and whose only rule of right and wrong is the statute law of the land, I think to myself, that I see an indulging in a moral yawn. When I see a member of the clergy, if not exactly sleeping on his post, at least taking no interest in

the affairs of the church, and trying to remove the load of guilt from his own conscience, by falling out with his pastor; and, in general, when I see men—evangelical men by profession—neglecting all their religious duties, I see clearly enough, that they have been seized with a religious yawn. By the way, is not that the case with rather more than half the church in these days—the best of them only yawning, the rest of them fast asleep! When I see a politician striving by all means, foul as well as fair, to advance himself—who would, for his own private interest, tear in fragments the glorious fabric of our now happy and prosperous Union, and give all order and law to the howling winds of anarchy and confusion, merely that he may float like the froth on the top of the wave, that political storms would raise—I fear that that man, though wide awake to his own interest, is taking a patriotic yawn. When I see a man thinking he can write, without rhyme or meter, without the aid of the pen, filling volumes with the evidences of the feeble operation of his own brain—trusting himself to place him in the same category with one who subscribes himself an intellectual YAWNER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29th, 1851. Mr. GALES: I observe, by a report made by the Public Treasurer, in obedience to a call for information from the Senate, in relation to the Chairman of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, that I am reported as a delinquent Chairman for the county of Bertie. I desire to say, through the medium of your paper, that my report was not handed in to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, at the time they were made to the General Assembly, but was made by myself in person, to Gov. Ranney, shortly thereafter. I do not intend to attribute any blame either to the outgoing or incoming administration, but to state a fact in relation to myself, and that I may appear in a proper attitude before the Senate, I deem it my duty, however, that should this communication meet the eye of any of the officers concerned, they will publicly say, that I am no delinquent, should they bid my report, which I did hand to Gov. Manly, in person, sometime in the month of December past.

Please insert the above in the Register, and oblige yours, &c. JOS. B. CHERRY.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—The steamer Arctic brings no news of the Atlantic, and the fact excites general comment and anxiety in all our circles. We do not think, however, there is any good cause for additional alarm. The New York Express, of Saturday, says: "The Atlantic sailed on the 28th of December, and the Arctic the 11th of January, only two weeks later. There was not time therefore, to hear from the Atlantic supposing her to have put back short of coal, after having sailed across the ocean. With adverse winds it would be impossible to arrive here under sail, and with favorable winds, her return to England would occupy more time than the fourteen days between the sailing of the two steamers. If she returned, as we suppose she did, we ought not to expect to hear from her for many days to come, and shall not probably even by the Canada, which was to leave on the 18th of January.

"We repeat, therefore, that there is no occasion for additional alarm, and we cannot but believe that the vessel and all on board will turn up safe. That the passengers may have suffered and the ship also, is very probable, but that lives have been lost we do not seriously apprehend."

A MODEL EDITOR.—A correspondent of the Boston Museum, thus speaks of Mr. Wright, editor of the "Chronotype." He has been known to write with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his feet and whistle "Hail Columbia" for the twin-babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermons, all at the same time.

Disagreement of the Jury in General Henderson's Case. NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—The case of the Government vs. General Henderson, charged with participating in the Cuba invasion, was brought to a close on the 21st and given to the jury, who after being out for a considerable time, were unable to agree. They were accordingly discharged by the court. It is presumed a new trial will take place.

MARRIED.

At St. John's church, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday morning the 21st inst. by the Rev. Geo. Benton, William M. Shipp, Esq. Attorney at Law of Rutherford county, to Miss Catharine Lafayette, second daughter of the late Hon. John A. Cameron.

In Salisbury, on the 16th inst. by Rev. Thomas P. Rivers, Mr. JAMES H. ENNIS, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George W. Brown, Esq.

For Sale.

50 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock. W. H. JONES. January 24th, 1851.

Fresh Garden Seed. All the popular varieties, this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh, Jan. 29th, 1851.

A. B. SMITH.

Agent, Commission, Merchant and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker N. Y.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters and Citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to all business in his line—either in the sale of produce or Merchandise or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience as a buyer will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Refer to

Exc. Geo. Charles Manly, Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, Geo. W. Mordant, President of the State Bank of N. C., J. O. Watson, President Mutual Insurance Company, B. F. Moore, Attorney General, Raleigh, N. C. M. Shaw, Washington, N. C. Hon. J. R. Daniel, Halifax, N. C. Andrew Joyner, Weldon, N. C.

Office, 139 Broadway, N. Y. Jan 29th, 1851.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 28 cts. a pound. L. B. WALKER.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as successor to COOKE & BUFFALO, in the Livery business will continue its operations in all its branches at his stable, on Wilmington street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labor, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Price per month, Price per day. Includes Single do, Do do week, Do do day.

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away, if unwilling to comply with the above conditions. JERE NIXON. Jan. 24th, 1851.

Peruvian Government Guano

THE Subscriber will immediately receive his Spring supply of Peruvian Government Guano, (not being landed in the United States until it comes into his possession, he guarantees it to be as pure as it came from the banks in Peru. Planters on the line of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, and agriculturists, ought to apply themselves in February, so as to secure the increase of freight in March and April. THOMAS BRANCH. Sole receiver from the Government Agent for the Town of Petersburg. January 30th, 1851.

Proposals for Mail Bags.

Post Office Department. DECEMBER 24, 1850. Proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock a. m. of the 21st day of January next, for furnishing for four years from the first day of July next, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered for the mail service, Mail Bags of the following description, to-wit:

- CANVASS MAIL BAGS. Size No. 1 (43 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 15 ounces to the yard of 32 inches width; the yard of the fabric to be doubled and twisted and five folds. Size No. 2 (41 inches in length and 48 in. in circumference) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 15 ounces to the yard of 27 inches width, and the cloth to be woven in every respect like that of the first size of bag, but to be single and four folds. Size No. 3 (32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference) to be made of cotton canvass, weighing 4 ounces to the yard, and the cloth to be woven as above described.

The canvass bags of sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are to be made with a sufficient number of eye-lets holes, and provided with strong cord to secure their mouths. All are to be marked inside and outside thus—"U. S. MAIL."

LEATHER AND CANVASS POUCHES.

Or mail bags with circular bottoms, opened and fastened at the top. Size No. 1, 4 1/2 inches in length and 60 in. in circumference. Size No. 2, 4 1/2 do do 48 do do. Size No. 3, 4 1/2 do do 42 do do. Size No. 4, 3 do do 36 do do. Size No. 5, 2 1/2 do do 28 do do.

The body of the leather pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing for Nos. 1 and 2, not less than 8 ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than 7 ounces to the square foot of the bottom and flap to be of good skirting leather, well tanned, and the top and bottom to be strongly secured with the best iron rivets well tinned.

The canvass pouches are to be made of newly woven canvass, so as to resist water, like the canvass bags, and to be made with a sufficient number of eye-lets holes, and provided with strong cord to secure their mouths. All are to be marked inside and outside thus—"U. S. MAIL."

The body of the leather pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the square foot, and the seams to be well and strongly sewed, or if riveted, to be so done as neither to chafe nor ride.

The canvass horse-mail bags are to be made of the same quality of fabric as the pouches above described. DROP LETTER POUCHES (with side pocket) Size No. 26 inches in length and 28 inches in circumference.

Proposals for improvements in the construction of any of the above described mail bags, or in the relative value thereof, will be received; and the relative value and adaptation to the service as well as price of such improvements, will be considered in determining the lowest and best bidder.

All the articles contracted are to be delivered at the contractors expense, at Boston, Massachusetts; New York and Buffalo, New York; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Charleston S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Huntsville, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo. in such proportions and at such times as the department may require; where they are to be rigidly inspected, and none are to be received which shall be inferior in any respect to the specimens or standard bags.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with samples of each article bid for, showing the construction, quality of material used, and workmanship proposed, and also with evidence of the competency and ability of the bidder to execute the work according to contract.

The specimens must be delivered at the Department on or before the 21st day of April next, and will, in connection with the proposals, form the basis of the contracts.

The bidder or bidders chosen will be required to give bond, with sufficient sureties, (to be so certified to by the Postmaster of the place where they may reside,) in a sum of money double the amount of contract, for a faithful performance of the obligations entered into.

It having been suggested by Postmasters of experience and others that the common canvass bags, first above described, (of sizes Nos. 1 and 2,) should be made so as to be locked, proposals and specimens are invited for canvass bags constructed accordingly, with the addition also of a handle at the mouth and at the bottom of each bag.

For the information of bidders in reference to the number of mail bags which will probably be required, the number, kinds, and sizes of bags manufactured for the use of the Department, during the year, from the 1st July, 1849, to the 30th June, 1850, are given as follows: 152 No. 1, 838 No. 2, 778 No. 3, 747 No. 4 and 280 No. 6 pouches; 284 No. 26 drop letter bags; 378 No. 2 horse bags; 6,275 No. 1, 1,8