

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

EXPOSURE OF MANURE IN BARN-YARDS.

MAKING OF COMPOST.

We once had a scientific friend, who insisted upon wearing the hat, or soft side of his stockings, toward his nose, or what is usually called wrong side out. He insisted upon it, that the stockings would wear for a longer time, and that as he had more respect for his foot than his nose, he should so continue to wear his stockings. When asked why others did not follow his plan, he answered that they followed example rather than take the trouble to think. It is not so with our farmers, in permitting manures to be continually exposed on the surface of an open ground? When they cart out manures to spread on ground before ploughing, they are always anxious to spread no more than they can plough under the same day, to prevent loss by evaporation; and still are willing to leave it exposed all winter to continued evaporation. And not only do they lose the volatile part of the manure by such exposure, but the reading of the cattle upon its continually displacing atmosphere from beneath the pastures, and enabling new quantities to enter for further evaporation. All the liquid manures are lost at an accelerated rate by being kept in continuous motion, not only by the feet of cattle, but by capillary attraction from straw, corn-stalks, &c. Notwithstanding that it has been clearly established that seventy-five per cent. of the value of manures is lost by such treatment, still the practice is adhered to without change. Instead of such exposure and loss of manures, why not build sheds facing the barn-yard to hold manures, and throw the quantity produced under these sheds each morning before the sun has had full power upon it, and by their mixing it with muck, headlands, or any other divisor, increase the quantity of manures, in addition to the saving of seventy-five per cent. by preventing evaporation? Every one who has tried it, says that one load of muck, or even head with several covers, will cause each load of muck to become equal to its bulk of clear manure for purposes of fertilization, and that this arises from the escaping gases given off from the manure during fermentation, being absorbed by the divisor; and still we see farmers continuing this barn-yard deposit, notwithstanding the fact that in many cases they are compelled to buy manures in the spring. Let them, if they will continue the barn-yard system, at least throw muck, charcoal dust, gypsum, or all three of them, on the surface of the ground each day after cleaning up the yard, and thus save a larger proportion of the liquid manures by retaining the ammonia. We have found that by placing proper absorbents in our ox, cow and horse stables, so as to receive the fluid manures before they lose the animal heat, that eighteen loads of fresh manure, thus giving us nineteen times the bulk of manures that we should have on the old system, and even with such divisor the heat of our manure heaps is fully sufficient for the purposes of decomposition; but our cattle do not run at large in a barn-yard, nor do we believe it is necessary for their health that they should do so. For working cattle, certainly, exercise is unnecessary, and as to air, well-regulated stable, having no escape gases from manures, will furnish better air than a putrid and offensive barn-yard. If the object be to fatten cattle, it has long been decided that they fatten more readily without a continuous motion than with it, and for milch cows the stall system cannot be doubted as being the most economical, both as relates to the quantity of milk and food, as well as in the saving of manure.

A moderate quantity of salt should be used in the manure or compost heap. It is well known that a large quantity of salt will prevent active fermentation, still a moderate quantity will accelerate decomposition—and at the same time destroy the seeds of many kinds of weeds, grubs, &c. Farmers who raise wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, clover, turnips, and potatoes, should either have in their soil or add to their compost heaps a variety of inorganic ingredients which these crops contain. Thus, if after having an analysis of their soil, they should find it to contain potash, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, soluble silicates, chlorides and azotized matters, there they may raise any or all of the crops before named, by only adding so much manure as will supply the carbonaceous substances required; or if the soil be well tilled, this carbon will be supplied from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere.

But should any of these ingredients be missing from the soil and not be contained in the manure used, the crop for which it is required cannot possibly succeed, however rich the soil may be in other ingredients. After ascertaining in what the soil is deficient, the farmer can readily supply it in the compost, and generally from cheap materials; thus potash from ashes, soap suds, &c.; soda chloride from dirty salt or the salt (soda waste) of the soap boilers; sulphuric acid and lime from plaster of Paris; phosphoric acid from bones, and a small portion is contained in shell lime, night soil, and indeed most animal matters will supply phosphoric acid and azotized matter. Soapers' waste is rich in the soluble silicates, or if the compost contain excess of alkali of any kind, the silica of the earth will be combined with it, and thus be rendered available for the use of plants.—Working Farmer.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—The Germantown Ohio Emptorium has an obituary notice of Mr. John Schaefer, who died in that vicinity on the 24th of March, aged 52 years. The notice concludes with the following statements: "The deceased was the largest man that ever was seen. The coffin was sufficiently large to contain five men of ordinary size; measuring in width three feet four inches in the clear, and three feet in height. Three men could have worked in it at the same time, with convenience. It required six men to take him from the bed on which he expired. This was done by raising a platform—removing the headboard of the bedstead and taking him out endwise. They could not get the coffin into the house, so they carried it down the road, and one large wheel rolled down the road, and one large wheel rolled in the middle, and seventeen men to let down this great sprinkle of mortality into its last home on earth. His weight was not known."

FLOWER FANS.—At a recent ball in Dresden, the skillful gardeners of that city distributed among the ladies fans made of flowers, so delicately wrought, that they could be opened and used like other fans. The happy fancy charmed the beau monde, and down-fans are now de rigueur in the polite circles of the Saxon capital.

A WARNING. Mr. Brown, of Miss., in the course of his remarks, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, on the subject of the public printing, gave the following warning to one wing of the Democracy:—

"When the gentlemen from Indiana (Mr. Gorman) yesterday alluded to the Southern Press, the gentleman evidently thought that (Mr. B.) was laboring in the service of that paper; but he was greatly mistaken.—That paper was well known to reflect the sentiments of a large number of Southern Democrats. Now, was it to be understood from the insinuations of the gentleman from Indiana, that that portion of the Democracy who sympathized with the views of that Journal were to be proscribed?—were the proscription to stop? Were Southern Democrats who sympathized with the sentiments uttered through the columns of the Southern Press to be proscribed before the election? If so, what was to be their position after the election? These were matters to be reflected upon, though he was free to say that his vote and position in the Presidential canvass were to be controlled by the action upon this subject. If the action should indicate that because gentlemen had defended what they believed to be the rights of the Southern States they were to be proscribed, they would probably feel it due to their dignity that they should proscribe, too, in their turn. The States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi contained one hundred thousand Southern Rights men. He was not authorized to foreshadow their future action, but he felt authorized to warn gentlemen in a friendly spirit to be cautious how they acted, for any such measure would endanger the success of their Presidential candidate. He cleared it up to be understood that when proscription should commence for opinion's sake, there could be proscription on their side as well as the other side."

"Instead of preferring the present President of the United States as my first choice, I prefer Win. H. Hunt; and if he shall be the nominee, I will have little fear of the result. I know how difficult it is for a man powerless, without patronage, and without official influence, to get a nomination against the power of an Administration which can wheel into the ranks a hundred thousand office holders, and dependents, perhaps, to the number of half a million. I know that if he unscrupulously use this power, it will be next to impossible to obtain nomination against him. The present President is entitled to the declaration from me that I believe he would scorn the use of such means.—But what some of his friends might do I should not undertake to vouch for. Their activity—preparation and somewhat absurd, as I thought—seems to furnish a full guarantee that they will not be in the future regarded, and disloyal to their practices in the past."

The above paragraph we copy from the official report of the speech recently delivered in the Senate by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, on the Presidential question. With regard to the alleged power of the office-holders in securing a nomination, Mr. Mangum must be well aware that most of these office-holders were appointed by General Taylor's administration; that by far the larger number of them are not supposed to sympathize with Mr. Fillmore in his course upon the compromise; and that their power is employed in favor of the candidate who is their first choice of Mr. Mangum. If there were ever an Administration which has sought to maintain itself upon its measures and principles, without recourse to extraneous means of influence, it is the Administration of President Fillmore. He has left every Whip in office entirely free to exercise his own sense of duty and policy with regard to all public questions. The fact is perfectly well known that here in Washington under the very eyes of the Administration, there are leading Whigs, who have been for months actively engaged, and who are now engaged in wading all the influence and patronage of their places in favor of the distinguished man under whose banner the honorable Senator has so gallantly enlisted. They are left to pursue their own course unmolested, because it has been no part of the policy of the present Administration to interfere with the exercise of private judgment among any section of the party which has elevated it to power.

If the Administration is sustained, it will be owing to the intrinsic virtues and merits of its policy. The approbation extended to it has been the unthoughtful favor of the people, not the servile echo of official voices. We are at a loss to understand what Mr. Mangum intends by the "prentenance activity" of the President's friends. We have seen no signs of such activity, unless the popular demonstrations may be so considered, which have induced even Mr. Mangum to proclaim that he "understands, from evidences that he cannot question," that a majority of the people of North Carolina prefer the present President for the succession as their first choice."—Republic.

LADIES ON HORSEBACK. At the Licking County (Ohio) Fair, a few weeks since, a new feature was introduced, that we should like to see become general, and commend to the consideration of the managers of the Agricultural Societies. The Ohio Cultivator says:—

"The most exciting feature of the first day's exhibition offered for ladies' riding horses, which in the end turned upon the skill of the riders themselves. Three ladies were entered and made their debut in the ring at an easy pace. Miss Seymour, of Madison, and Marble of Newton, in elegant riding costume, at first led the ring with decided advantage. Miss Hollenbeck of Hanover, followed, riding the horse of N. B. Hogg, in a walking dress, but being a girl of true knightly grit soon dexterously reigned in her horse, and by a few well applied blows of her riding whip brought up his mettle to that of her own, and then giving him rein, dashed forward, and taking the inside, such a wild Arab flight sobered up her never saw before. On, on flew the beautiful steed, and the thousands cheered heartily the winds playing the mischief with her petticoats; but her victory was complete. Then a series of evolutions, curvettings and contra passes, showed what country girls can do when they get the reins into their own hands. The premiums were awarded to the ladies by acclamation."

The above account of a new feature in the Cattle Shows of the West will be read with interest. We are not sure that the practice will be introduced here—of awarding premiums on Ladies' riding Horses, but we would gladly see the practice of former days restored, and have our ladies again practice more generally this healthful and invigorating exercise.—N. Y. Farmer.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing has transmitted one hundred and thirty dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Chillicothe.

From the Richmond Republican.— THE HUNGARIAN VISITOR.

When the heavily bearded lion of Hungary was on his way to the United States, the New York Home Journal remarked that the people of this country had the faculty of admiring a man with one eye, and looking through a key-hole with the other. This latter eye was Kossoth's first arrival in New York, seemed, however, to have been entirely enclosed; but it is at last open, and looking at the visitor with a calm and scrutinizing gaze. We annex an article from that judicious journal, the New York Commercial Advertiser, which speaks of Kossoth in terms which it would have been rank here to use when he first arrived in the Empire City. Then he was hailed with such overwhelming demonstrations of public respect as have rarely been paid to the most illustrious benefactors of our country. He was not only the greatest statesman and orator, and the purest patriot of modern times, but the most disinterested and noble hearted of men in private life. George Washington was a very ordinary fellow, behind the age, and altogether an old fogy," in comparison with Louis Kossoth. The Hungarian has been absent from New York but a few months, and the fickle multitude of that city are already cured of their frenzy of man-worship. Such journals as the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser can now speak the words of truth and soberness, without danger of being hooted at as traitors to humanity, having their offices torn down and their types cast out of the windows. But the people of New York never did mean much in their lionizing of Kossoth. They like processions, displays, noise, excitement, and a great fuss generally. Their regard for Kossoth hath that "extent, no more."

"We should feel some compassion for Kossoth in his fall-n estate, if he had pursued a manly, candid and dignified course from the commencement of his intercourse with the government and people of this country. But insolence, selfishness and duplicity have been his modes of conduct, and for the moment he set foot on our soil, he has disgraced himself and the Government of the United States. But to the article of the Commercial:—

OUR HUNGARIAN VISITOR.—We have no desire that ex-Governor Kossoth, with his traveling retinue, should be made to feel too keenly the contrast between a first and second reception; should he again visit New York. After the displays he has made in various parts of the Union, we should not like to see the citizens of New York enacting any thing like the scenes that marked his first visit. We are apprehensive, however, that there is no danger of this. He is now showing him just so much sympathy and attention as will save him from the reputation of fickleness, and leave on the mind of himself and those who have travelled over the country with him, an impression that, while the people have learned to distrust his pretensions, they do not interfere with the settled policy of the country which has shown him such marked hospitality, and of his efforts to array the people, and those of foreign birth especially, against the government, they yet have a heartfelt sympathy for the poor Hungarian, now completely subjected to their oppression.

A strange contrariety, indeed, is this same Hungarian exile, and we have more than once wished to be at full leisure to study him closely in all his characteristics; to note him in private as well as in public; to get at the springs of his action, and note the play of his mind, which however, we are inclined to think will be done, and without his seeing and hearing him publicly only. Our opportunities of seeing him have been limited, and as we consider the eye to be one of the principal inlets of knowledge, we think that the study of his speeches only is not sufficient for forming a complete and correct estimate of the man. Yet one who so successfully speaking as Kossoth is, may be understood with comparative accuracy by any one accustomed to intellectual analysis and dissection.

At any rate we are quite sure in speaking of the charges brought against him, and seeing how the points of contradiction have developed themselves, one can only account for their not being absolutely fatal to his popularity, by calling to mind the enthusiasm which, be it theoretical or practical, unquestionably glows through the whole man. It is not his high position, his high rank, his professional reputation, and his public life, his is calm, dignified, persuasive in private, and edifyingly imperious by his side, yet everywhere refuses pecuniary aid for himself; evincing consummate skill in intellectual efforts, he lacks (as Aristotle has said) that kindred speculative (and thus practical) common sense which alone achieves permanent results, and while expressing a dislike to parade, he still persists in surrounding himself with a sort of executive staff of suite, and seems to adapt his stay in every place to the precision to the proportion of public attention paid him.

When the late rumor of his mother's death reached his country, most touching were his allusions to her memory, and most pathetic his descriptions of her spirit presence simulating him to the end of his days; yet not a single word, which we have met with, has indicated any sympathy with her cause, or any and his sisters in their pining and pining. One admits the suffering which that refusal pecuniary aid for himself, out a different feeling supercedes when one finds the aristocratic and magnificence of the supposed dead present in the services of the living, and the pressing claims of the widow and brother to no appear on their behalf, while his heart glows and his tongue is eloquent over a down-trodden lady, that for the present at least—alas! that it should be so,—can be said to be in the interest of his late mother's things, and they reveal a strange contrariety of character.

Then look at his public addresses, always free from contradictions. We all remember the doubtless use he made of Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat. Agitated in New York, he held the following language:—

"But may I be answered, 'Well, if we (the United States) make such a declaration of non-recognition of the interference of Russia in Hungary, (because that is the practical meaning of our non-recognition,) then we ought to respect our declaration, and we ought to go to war. Ay, there is the rub. [Laughter.] Well, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. [Great laughter and applause.] I will not see into your sympathy by slipping my evasion. Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of non-recognition, then you are obliged, if you wish to go to war, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. Yes, I confess that would be the case."

In Mobile the following:—

"We may not be able to do this, neither do we wish to; but we are not going to run to you with my principles you can never have them, you prevent political difficulties; you prevent a frightful commercial crisis;—but if you oppose my principles, you entangle yourself in inextricable difficulties, put your conscience in jeopardy, and the rights of the people in jeopardy."

THE RAIL CAR.

Would you like the luxury of a new sensation? Take your stand six feet from a railroad track in the night, and await the passage of the express train. There is no wind stirring. Clouds close in the light of the stars. The hum of life has ceased. Blackness and silence brood together upon the face of the earth. Afar off the listening ear catches a dawning roar. Half heard and half felt—it grows in no more distinctness—partly reveal'd by the trembling of the solid earth and partly felt as a shapeless horror flitting in the air. Every second swells its awful volume, and deepens its terror. The earth now quakes under its tread, a blazing glare flashes livid horror into the surrounding air—and you see crawling along in snake-pit track, with fiery head crouched to the ground, and its long train swinging from side to side with a wavy motion—a gigantic and terror breathing monster, instinct with life and power, crushing the earth with its tread, and creating a whirlwind, with its blasting breath, as it sweeps a'long.

Is there anything in the world which impresses the mind with a profounder sense of resistless power than that enormous mass, with its blazing eyes and smoky breath—rushing with the speed of a cannon ball, and startling the air and earth with the overwhelming horror of its flight? What would the savage think, seeing it for the first time? Imagine such a flight across the country fifty years ago—unhindered by any rumor of its coming—veiling its existence by its presence, and rushing suddenly into oblivion, as it now rushes in the darkness while you gaze upon the spot where it disappeared, and hear only the faint echo of its distant tread. What rumors of it would fill the earth.—What tales of its grandeur—of its speed and power—would startle the credulity of the remotest village gossip.—N. Y. Times.

WHIG MEETING IN YADKIN COUNTY. At a Whig meeting held at the Court House in Dowdell, on the 7th day of April, it being Wednesday of county Court week—a large and respectable number of Whigs being present:—

1 Resolved, That we approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore.

2 Resolved, That his honesty and integrity as a politician, purity and fidelity in the administration of the laws, able and patriotic statesmanship, true and unwavering devotion to the interest of the whole country; firm and decisive position upon the compromise measures, all combine to elevate him in the estimation of the Whigs, and we recommend him to the National Convention as our first choice for the next Presidency.

3 Resolved, That we have full confidence in our distinguished fellow-citizen, Wm. A. Graham, and he is our choice as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

4 Resolved, That we approve of the Whig Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th M. of May of April next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Governor.

5 Resolved, That we recommend to said Convention the name of John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, as our candidate for Governor, and we cheerfully support the nomination of the Convention.

6 Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in the proposed Convention.

7 Resolved, That should any of the delegates appointed by the Chair be unable to attend, that the Chairman have the power to appoint alternates.

8 Resolved, That the Whigs of Yadkin county meet with the Whigs of Surry, at a public meeting, to be held in Rockford on Tuesday of May, for the purpose of selecting candidates to represent the counties of Surry and Yadkin in the next Legislature.

J. A. Lillington, Esq., of Davie, being called upon, came forward and addressed the meeting in a few forcible remarks in favor of the resolutions.

In compliance with the sixth resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:—Jas. S. Grant, Josiah Gules, Wm. H. A. Speers, Dr. Robert Sprouse, R. C. Pondexter, L. Lynch, W. W. Long, Dr. G. N. Carter, Dr. S. A. Hough, James F. Johnson, A. W. Martin, H. G. Hampton, J. Williams, Tyre Allen, Isaac Williams, F. B. McMillan, R. M. Allen, Isaac Harritt and Dr. S. Long.

On motion, it was ordered that the resolutions be sent to the Patriot, Register, and Watchman, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

W. A. KOBEY, Ch'n.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON. On Tuesday the 12th instant, pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Anson county was held in the Court House in Wadesboro, which was organized by calling Major Purdie Richardson to the Chair, and appointing J. R. Hargrave secretary. When the Committee on Resolutions reported, consisting of Thos. S. Ashe, A. Little, H. C. Jones, Wm. E. Cobb, Wm. E. Troy, through their Chairman, Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:—

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 26th of April instant, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Governor; and whereas, we are ready at all times to cooperate with our Whig brethren throughout the State, in all such measures as may conduce to the establishment of the conservative principles of the Whig party; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to nominate twenty-four delegates from this county, to represent the Whigs of the county in the said convention.

Wm L. Terry, J. M. Knotts, Wm Allen, A. Candie, James White, John Broadway, U. States, James M. Broadway, C. A. in, Ben J. Dunlap, Wm. E. Cobb, G. B. Threlgold, Dudley Maske, Wm. Ledbetter.

On motion of A. Little, Esq., it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolina Argus for publication.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. PURDIE RICHARDSON, Ch'n. J. R. HARGRAVE, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN LENOIR. According to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Lenoir county was held at the Court House in Kinston, on Saturday the 10th day of April.

On motion of W. Dunn, Jr. Rowlen Barrow was called to the Chair, and Samuel H. Rountree and Jas. A. Parrott, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. H. W. Blount, a committee of five was appointed by the Chairman, to prepare and report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Whereupon, Thomas Harvey, Jacob Parrott, Dr. R. G. Cobb, Dr. H. W. Blount and John A. Parrott were appointed said committee, who retired, and after a few minutes, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions through their Chairman, Dr. H. W. Blount, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Lenoir are determined to do their whole duty in every effort to secure the permanent establishment of the principles—opposition to Executive Dictation and encroachment, purity and freedom of elections, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations, full and equal protection to the agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing interests of the country, which have ever been cardinal in our policy, and that we are ready to support the same by every means in our power.

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore is their first choice for the office of President, and that he is thus preferred by them, for the reasons that since the time that he was elected and unlooked for, the fact of that good man, Zachary Taylor, he has discharged the high and important duties devolving upon him with so much ability, and has evinced in the discharge such true love of Country, of Law and Order, as entitle him to the profound gratitude of the People of North Carolina—of the whole Union.

Resolved, That believing their distinguished fellow citizen, William A. Graham, to possess in an eminent degree, all those qualities both of head and heart calculated to reflect lustre upon the office of Vice President, he is therefore their first preference for that office, and suitable station.

Resolved, That Henry W. Miller, a good and true Whig—one who has stood by the party through evil as well as good report, who has been as stern a champion of its principles, and as zealous a defender of its faith in the dark hours of disaster as in the bright hours of success, is eminently entitled to the gratitude of the Whig party, the friendship of every true Whig, and to the office of Governor, a post of honor that has been lost to the party only through its own stupidity and neglect.

Resolved, That the South has yielded for the sake of Union, all that patriotism requires or honor demands. The Convention of 1850, intended to be their must be a final and final settlement of the agitating questions growing out of the subject of slavery."

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 30 delegates to represent the Whigs of Lenoir county, to meet on Tuesday the 10th of April the 26th, and 29) to represent them in the District Convention to be held in Greenville on the 5th day of May next.

Under the first clause of the last resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Jas. W. Terry, J. Laster, Wm. W. Arter, John H. Peebles, Wm. E. Troy, Wm. E. Cobb, Wm. E. Blount, Dr. A. Miller, J. C. Washington, Dr. Wm. E. Cobb, R. Rountree, J. Tull, S. B. Caraway, Thos. Harvey, W. H. Rountree, J. H. Coward, J. H. Jackson, John Doughty, J. Jackson, C. C. Dunn, Jas. Davis (of Trent), Dr. L. Miller, W. Dunn, Wm. E. Blount, Dr. H. W. Blount, Thos. J. Kennedy, M. Harvey, E. Edwards, Wm. Sutton, L. Nethercutt, L. C. Desmond, A. Separ.

Under the latter clause of said resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: J. H. Peebles, N. D. Edwards, Dr. H. W. Blount, Col. W. L. Baker, Wm. Sutton, J. Parrott, Dr. Wm. E. Blount, J. H. G. Jones, J. C. Kennedy, J. C. Kennedy, M. Harvey, Wm. Rountree, Thos. J. Kennedy, Wm. Dunn, Jr., Dr. D. Nunn, Dr. R. G. Cobb, James Warren, L. C. Desmond, John Patterson, Dr. A. Miller, A. Separ.

On motion of Dr. H. W. Blount, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of W. Dunn, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Goldsboro' Telegraph for publication, and that other Whig papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion of John A. Parrott, it was ordered that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die. REUBEN BARROW, Ch'n. SAMUEL H. ROUNTREE, Sec'y. JAMES A. PARROTT, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN MONTGOMERY. Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Montgomery assembled in the Court House on Tuesday the 8th April 1852, when, on motion of Dr. John H. Montgomery, A. Little, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John A. Little and Solomon V. Simons were chosen as Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were stated by the Chairman in a brief yet comprehensive style; and on motion of Hon. Edmund Deberry, the Chairman appointed a committee of five, to wit:—Hon. Edmund Deberry, David Burton, A. W. Chambers, Geo. Coggin, and Oliver Wylie, Esq., to draft and report a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who, after referring a short time, through Hon. E. Deberry returned the following resolutions, viz:—

1st Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States are entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the American people, for the honest, patriotic and enlightened course he has pursued in the discharge of his official duties since he came into office; and that the Whigs of this State, in their admiration, and high respect for his every step in its progress, surrounded and beset with difficulties of the most embarrassing and trying character, he has met them like a patriot and statesman, and nobly done his duty.

2d Resolved, That we fully approve of the present administration of the National Government, and declare Millard Fillmore our first choice for the Presidency, at the next Presidential Election; and will unite with our Whig friends in his support, should he be the nominee of the National Whig Convention.

3d Resolved, That we will unite with our friends in North Carolina, and in other States of the Union, in support of our esteemed fellow-citizen, William A. Graham, for the office of Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election, should he receive the nomination; believing him, as we do, to be worthy of any office within the gift of the American people.

4th Resolved, That this meeting appoint forty Delegates to attend the Whig State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and that they recommend for that office the Hon. John D. Touner, of Chatham county, a gentleman known to be every respect well qualified to fill that distinguished station.

5th Resolved, That in reference to any amendments to the Constitution of our State, the Whigs of Montgomery will cordially support such as may be proposed, and will be through a most cheerful and privileged of the Freeman of North Carolina; but they do not approve of legislative tinkering, knowing the strong tendency which legislative bodies have to act under party influences. They

would therefore prefer that the people should make these amendments themselves, by assembling in open and unrestricted Convention for the purpose, when other amendments of equal importance might be made by them.

6th Resolved, That in the event of there being no District Convention held for this Congressional District, to appoint a delegate to the National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for President, we recommend that the Delegates to the State Convention from this District appoint a Delegate for that purpose.

The Chairman of the Committee, on submitting the foregoing resolutions, entertained the meeting with an able and very interesting speech, in which he directed the attention of his audience to some of the more prominent features of the Administration, and the nerve and promptitude with which President Fillmore has discharged his high official duties under so unfavorable circumstances. He also adverted to the other distinguished characters embodied in the resolutions, in a becoming manner, &c.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following persons as Delegates to the State Convention, under the 4th resolution, viz:—

Edward Chambers, Wm. Gordon, Atlas J. Rush, Jeremiah Luther, Esq., Allen Martin, Jas. Batten, Esq., Locke Boyd, Neil Gillis, Esq., Jas. W. McKear, L. Simons, Esq., James Simons, John Jordan, Jr., Eben. Reynolds, John Allen, Esq., Spencer Hinton, Esq., Thos. L. C. Iron, B. C. Coggin, John Hall, Maj. Tho. J. Bright, J. M. Revel, Esq., Thos. J. Forney, Esq., James Reaves, Dr. Jno. M. Worth, Geo. Coggin, Esq., Russell, Esq., David D. Deberry, C. W. W. W. W. Esq., Geo. H. Mackegee, James M. Lilly, James C. Roper, Esq., E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., Dr. John F. Allison, C. J. Ockran, Wm. Haywood, S. V. Simons, D. S. Pemberton, David Wright, Jacob Laster, Capt. James Jordan, and N. Knight.

On motion of Dr. John M. Worth, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Argus for publication.

On motion of Hon. E. Deberry, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Ch'n. JOHN A. LITTLE, Sec'y. SOL. V. SIMONS, Sec'y.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK, VIA SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

The Public are informed that the cars are running regularly on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore and Norfolk, and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The Cars leave Weldon, daily, at 3 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time to be met by the Wilmington train, which leaves on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Steamer Black Water for Edenton and Plymouth.

The Steamers of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad are running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black Water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, Agent, S. & R. R. Co., Company, Portsmouth, Va. March 20th, 1852.

Spring Goods, 1852. Just received at my Old Stand. LAID SILKS, LAWNS and Challis, French Worked Colours, very low, Emb'd and Plain Linen Cambric Edging, Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Ladies Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings, Gent's Kid and Silk do, Silk Bombazine and Alpaca, J. BROWN, No. 159 Fayetteville St. Raleigh, March 16, 1852.

Candles & Lamp Wick. LARGE supply in store WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Cheap Cotton Cloths. A GOOD supply of heavy Cotton Cloths to hand and to sell cheap by L. W. PECK & CO. Cotton Yarns. A FULL assortment, and for sale on reasonable terms L. W. PECK & CO. April 8, 1852.

RUFUS K. TURNAGE Attorney at Law MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. WILL attend promptly to all business in his care in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas, say Taxes, &c. Refer to WM. RUFFIN Esq. Memphis, DR. J. B. HAYLOR, Memphis, DR. W. M. MILLVILLE, New-York. Memphis, Feb. 23, 1852.

D. G. LOUGEE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods. Also, Confectionary, Cigars, and Varieties. GOLDSBORO', N. C. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired. January, 1852.

Sugar. Hinds N. O. and P. R. Sugar—fair to extra—on hand. Crushed and Pulverized Sugar, 100 Barrels Strictly Refined Sugar. A. B. & C. In Store and for sale low by PEEBLES, WHITE, DAVIS & CO. Petersburg, March 16 1852.

Spring & Summer Goods FOR 1852. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods to which your attention is respectfully invited. Consisting in part of the following

Brocade Poul De Soie silk Solid Col'd and White Do White Broad Silks Rich Plaid Chambric Silks White and Black Watered Do Super Silk Bro De Rhine Do Fig'd and Satin Striped shawls Solid and Striped Rego Fancy Silk Ties

Organdy Linens French Jaconets Printed Mullins Bleached and Unbleached Do Plain and Solid Gingham English and American Chills Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tartan Mullins

Bilk Silk Mantillas Solid and Striped Canton Crape Shawls Bilk Silk Laces French Work'd Colours, Cuffs, Chemistries and Under-sleeves

Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands Solid Linen Cambric and Revivre Striped Edging

Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings Ladies and Gent's Kid Gloves best quality

Anderson's Silk Gloves Rich Bonnet, Neck and Spurt Ribbons Silk Fringes, Buttons and Trimmings French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Flowers