THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

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LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

[illegible] Corporations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all companies, societies and bodies of men which may be incorporated and erected [illegible] shall have power, by [illegible] to sue and be sued, [illegible] may hold, possess, [illegible] such real, personal and [illegible] be necessary to carry [illegible] purposes of their creation; shall [illegible] common seal, and each a company may alter and renew at [illegible] power to elect all such [illegible] be necessary; and to make all [illegible] and regulations as may be [illegible] not inconsistent with the [illegible] State.

Ratified 22nd January, 1851.]

AN ACT

[illegible] act passed by the present [illegible] entitled "An Act to lay [illegible] a new county by the name [illegible]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the county of Yadkin shall be, and it is hereby invested with all the rights, privileges [illegible] of the other counties of this State, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That Alfred W. Mason, William C. DeJournett, Solomon [illegible], John Shinn, Sen'r, and Thomas Martin be hereby appointed commissioners to select and determine upon a site for a permanent [illegible] in said county, who shall locate the same as near the centre of said county, as a suitable location can be obtained, taking into [illegible] both the extent of territory and [illegible] and a majority of said commissioners [illegible] power to act; and said commissioners shall have full power and authority, if they should deem it necessary, to employ a suitable surveyor or surveyors to aid and assist them in selecting a county site as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power to purchase or receive, by donation, for the county of Yadkin, a tract of land [illegible] acres, to be conveyed to the chairman of the county court of said county, [illegible] successors in office, upon which a town shall be laid off and called by the name [illegible] where the Court House and jail [illegible], and where, after the completion of the Court House, the courts of said county [illegible] held, and the clerks and registers shall keep their offices; and the said commissioners shall lay off the lots of said town, [illegible] designating such as shall be retained [illegible], shall expose, after due notice, [illegible] or such portion thereof as may be [illegible] necessary, at public auction, [illegible] one and two years, and shall [illegible] the purchasers bonds and security [illegible] the purchase money, made payable to the [illegible] court and his successors [illegible]; and upon the payment of the purchase money, the chairman of his successors in office shall execute title therefor, which money shall be appropriated to the building of a County House and jail.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the justices of the peace and officers of the militia [illegible] within the limits of Yadkin county, shall continue to hold and exercise all the offices, powers and authorities vested in and for said county, that they had heretofore held and exercised in the county of Surry.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That Henry G. Hampton, sheriff of Surry county, and Thompson C. Hauser, county surveyor for said county, and Samuel Spears, Sr., Surry coroner, constables and all constables, now residing within the limits of Yadkin county, shall continue to hold their respective offices in said county, and perform all duties appertaining thereto, until the expiration of the term of office for which they have been chosen, under the same rules, and regulations and penalties as sheriffs, coroners, surveyors and constables are subject to in this State.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That a court of pleas and quarter sessions shall be, and the same is hereby established in and for the county of Yadkin, to be held by the justices of the peace of said county, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October, in each and every year; and that the first session of said court shall be held at Dowelltown, on the first Monday in July, A. D., 1851, and at the same place, from time to time, until a seat of justice shall be established for said county as is hereby provided; and at the first session of said court, a majority of the justices being present, they shall elect a clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of said county, a county attorney, coroner, register, entry taker, and all other officers for said county, who shall enter into the bonds required by law, and shall hold and continue in said offices until their successors are duly chosen and qualified according to the acts of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided; that said court may, at its said first session, appoint the place of its subsequent sessions, and also of the Superior Court, until a Court House shall be erected for said county of Yadkin.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the court of pleas and quarter sessions hereby established, shall possess and exercise the same powers and authorities and jurisdictions as are possessed and exercised by the other county courts in this State; and all suits of law of which other county courts of other counties in this State have jurisdiction, now pending in the county court of Surry, wherein the citizens of Yadkin county are both plaintiff and defendant, or where the citizens of Yadkin county are defendants, and all indictments and criminal proceedings against the citizens of Yadkin county, in the county courts of Surry, of which other county courts in this State have jurisdiction, shall be transferred in the same manner now provided for transferring suits from one county to another.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a Superior Court of Law and Equity opened and held at Dowelltown, in said county of Yadkin, on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, in each and every year (the first session of which court shall be opened and held on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1851) at the same place, from time to time, until a Court House shall be built as provided for in this act, and then and thereafter, at the town and Court House, on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, in each and every year, which court shall have the same jurisdiction that Superior courts of Law and Equity in the several counties in this State now have and exercise.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That all suits in Law or in Equity now pending in the Superior Courts of Surry county, of which the Superior Courts of this State have jurisdiction, and wherein both plaintiff and defendant are citizens of Yadkin county, or wherein the citizens of Yadkin county are defendants, and all indictments and criminal proceedings against the citizens of Yadkin county, which shall be pending in the Superior Court of Surry county, and which are cognizable in the Superior Courts of this State, shall be transferred to the first Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Yadkin, commencing on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1851, in the same manner as is now prescribed by law for transferring suits from one county to another.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That until the time of holding of the first Superior Court of Law and Equity as provided for in this act, in the county of Yadkin, the Superior Court of Surry county shall have jurisdiction of all criminal offences, cognizable in the Superior Courts of this State, which shall be committed in said county of Yadkin; and in all such cases, it shall be the duty of the justices of the peace of Yadkin county, when they give judgments against the defendants, in any State warrant for offences aforesaid, to bind over defendants and witnesses, and make their returns to the Superior Court of Surry as they were heretofore bound to do.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That all persons who may be liable to imprisonment under process, either civil or criminal in Yadkin county, before the completion of the jail therein shall committed to jail of Surry county.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the sheriff of Surry county, as aforesaid, from collecting such sum or sums of money as are due or may become due on any judgment where the execution shall come to his hands before the first term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions for Yadkin county, nor shall it be construed so as to prevent him from collecting any executions coming from the Superior Court of Surry county and returnable to the same.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act is to be construed so as to prevent the sheriff, as aforesaid, of Surry county, from collecting all arrears of taxes and all public dues and taxes collectable in the year 1851, in the same manner he could have done previous to the erection of the new county of Yadkin, both in the counties of Surry and Yadkin.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That the county of Yadkin shall continue to be represented in the next General Assembly of this State, in the name of Surry, as heretofore; and the election for members of the General Assembly, Members of Congress, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of the State, shall be held by the sheriff of the county of Surry, under the same rules and restrictions as hitherto; and the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Surry is hereby authorized and required to appoint inspectors for holding elections for the Members of the General Assembly, Members of Congress, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor, as heretofore: Provided, That all other elections shall be held in the county of Yadkin in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as are now provided for holding elections in this State in other counties.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That in the distribution of the net annual income of the Literary Fund, the Literary Board shall pay over, as heretofore, to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the county of Surry, and be distributed by them as heretofore until the next General Assembly.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the county of Yadkin shall compose a part of the sixth judicial circuit; and the judges and Solicitor of said circuit shall attend said courts, under the same provisions and liabilities and regulations as apply to the other counties of said circuit.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Judge who shall ride the Fall circuit, in the year, A. D., 1851, of the sixth Judicial circuit of this State, shall appoint a clerk of the Superior Court, a clerk and master in equity for said county of Yadkin.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That the county court of Yadkin, at its first session, a majority of the justices of the peace being present, shall appoint such number of commissioners as may be deemed necessary to contract for and superintend the building of a Court House and jail for the said county of Yadkin.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That all paupers now in the poor house of the county of Surry, that came from the county of Yadkin, be returned to the said county of Yadkin, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1852, and that all moneys belonging to the poor fund of Surry county, be divided, at the same time the paupers are returned, among the several paupers, thus to be divided between the counties of Surry and Yadkin, *pro rata*.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That Elisha Bonner, Jacob L. Folk, John Jarvis, Elijah Thompson and Daniel S. Jones, are hereby appointed commissioners to select and determine upon a site for a permanent seat of justice for Surry county, who shall locate the same as near the centre of said county as a suitable location can be obtained, taking into consideration both the extent of territory and population; and a majority of said commissioners shall have power and authority to act; and said commissioners shall have full power and authority to employ a suitable surveyor or surveyors to aid and assist them in selecting said site.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, That a majority of said commissioners shall have power to purchase, or receive by donation, for the county of Surry, a tract of land containing fifty acres, to be conveyed to the chairman of the county court and his successors in office, upon which a town shall be laid off and called by the name of Dobson, and where the Court House, and jail shall be erected, and where, after the completion of said Court House, the courts of said county shall be held, and the clerks and register shall keep their offices; and the said commissioners shall lay off the lots of said town, and, after designating such as shall be retained for public uses, shall expose, after due notice, the same or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary, at public auction, on a credit of one and two years, and shall take from the purchasers bonds and security for the purchase money, made payable to the chairman of the county court and his successors in office; and upon the payment of the purchase money, the chairman or his successors shall execute title therefor, which money shall be appropriated to the building of a Court House and jail.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, That the county Court of Surry, at May or August term, a majority of the justices of the peace being present, shall appoint such number of the commissioners as may be deemed necessary to contract for and superintend the building of a Court House and jail for the county of Surry.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, That at May Term, 1851 of Surry county court, a majority of the justices of the peace being present, it shall be their duty to elect a sheriff and county trustee for said county of Surry, who shall enter into bond and security, as required by law, until the next regular election for the same shall take place.

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, That Samuel Spear, Sr., and Thophilus C. Hauser, on the part of the county of Yadkin, and Charles Whitlock and Job Worth, on the part of the county of Surry, be appointed commissioners to apportion any debt which may be due from the original county of Surry between the two counties, in such manner as to them or a majority of them may seem just and equitable; and that their apportionment and division shall be binding and final between the two counties.

Sec. 25. Be it further enacted, That the commissioners in this act appointed to select and determine on sites for the Court Houses in said counties of Surry and Yadkin, shall be required (under a penalty of one hundred dollars each, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the same, by any person who may sue for the same,) to select and determine on said sites, on or before the 10th day of April, A. D., 1851, and to advertise the same at the court house in Rockford and four other public places in each of the counties.

Sec. 26. Be it further enacted, That all the commissioners and surveyors by them selected to discharge any public duty connected with the division of Surry county, shall receive a fair and reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed them by the county courts of their respective counties in which they may reside.

Sec. 27. Be it further enacted, That, it shall be the duty of the justices of the county court of Surry county, at the February term, 1851, thereof, to order an election to be held throughout the present county of Surry, at the several election precincts in said county heretofore established, on the first Thursday in May next, to take the sense of the qualified voters of said county of Surry on the question of division or no division.

Sec. 28. Be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of the said county court, at the said February term, 1851, to appoint judges and inspectors to hold and superintend said election, at the several precincts aforesaid, who after taking an oath honestly and fairly and impartially to discharge their duty, shall hold said election and report the same to the sheriff of the county of Surry, under the same rules, regulations, liabilities and restrictions as are now required by law in holding elections for Members to the General Assembly.

Sec. 29. Be it further enacted, That said election shall be held by ballot, those voting for division putting in ticket on which shall be writ a "*Division*;" those voting against the same, a ticket on which shall be written "*No Division*;" and that every free white citizen qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, in said county, shall be allowed to vote at said election.

Sec. 30. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the present county of Surry, on the result of said election being returned to him, to proclaim the same on the next day, on or before 3 o'clock, P. M.; and in case a majority of the qualified voters of said county be found to be in favor of division, it shall be the duty of said sheriff to certify the same to the Governor of the State; and on its appearing the Governor, from said certificate, that there is a majority of the qualified voters in said county of Surry in favor of the division purposed by the act, to which this act is supplemental, then and in that case the Governor shall make that fact known by proclamation; upon which this act and the act passed at this General Assembly to which this act is supplemental, shall be operative and take effect; otherwise, both of said acts shall be null and void.

Sec. 31. Be it further enacted, That the sheriff of Surry county shall be entitled to the same compensation, for making the return of result of said election to the Governor, that he is now by law for making the return of the election for members of the General Assembly, and shall return the same to the Governor within ten days from and after the day of election.

Sec. 32. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT

Providing for keeping a record of Marriages in this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, every justice of the peace or minister of the gospel, who may solemnize the rites of matrimony between any parties in this State, shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county court wherein such marriage may have been celebrated, a certificate, in writing of the same, endorsed on the license, or otherwise; which certificate, so made and returned, the said clerk shall cause to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, properly indexed, in one month after it reception; and such record, thus made and kept, shall be deemed and held *prima facie* evidence of such marriage.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any minister or justice, or any clerk of the county court, who shall fail or neglect to discharge the duties imposed by the preceding section, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered, on motion of the district attorney, in the name of the State, in any court of this State having competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the imperative duty it shall be in cause to be enforced the penalty incurred by any violation of the provisions of this act; and when recovered, one half to be applied to the use of the school fund of the county, and the other half to the use of the poor of said county.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

*There is evidently an error here, but it is printed according to the original in the Secretary's Office.

THE MARIPOSAS,

COL. FREMONT'S ESTATE IN CALIFORNIA.

Col. Fremont owns eleven leagues of land, in California, situated principally upon the Matiposa river, and its branches. The most valuable portion of this immense tract of land is the hilly section, for in this are the quartz veins; the plains, however, are said to be composed of excellent soil, capable of producing grain and vegetables in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality. Onions, potatoes and tomatoes, were produced in great abundance, on the plains the past season, and it is said arrangements are now being made by the Colonel with a colony of emigrants, which will insure the cultivation of a large portion of the lands the coming year. The country is said to be admirably adapted to the raising of sheep, and it is surmised that in the course of a few years, Col. Fremont will be able to say with the pastoral chiefs of the east, that his flocks cover a thousand hills." The temperature of "The Mariposas" is said to be mild, healthy and delightful, and the scenery picturesque and grand beyond description. Already there are two small but flourishing town situated on the property—"Mariposa" and "Agua Trio"—The former, it is supposed, will become the county town, as the water runs all the year round, which is not the case on the Agua Trio. Both the streams contiguous to those villages have been dug extensively for gold; and since the last eighteen months, more than one million of dollars have been extracted therefrom—the men digging being granted free permission by Col Fremont. Nothwithstanding the large amounts already extracted, there is still a vast deal left, and for the purpose of working systematically, companies are being formed, these companies working under a lease from the owner. The men who have already dug these rivers, have been known to desert a "hole" where they could only get $8 to $10 a day, for better diggings.

But the principal and most valuable feature of the Colonel's possessions are, as before remarked, the quartz veins. As far as the property has been regularly examined, there have been discovered some thirty veins, which will not, it is supposed, be much more than half the whole number on the estate. As yet, only three veins have been opened and worked. One is that of the "Mariposa Mining Company," which is extremely rich; the second is that of Messrs. Stockton and Aspinwall. This vein has been opened in two places by most competent workmen, is quite large, and improves in richness at every blast.

The third is that opened by Col. Fremont. It has not as yet been carried far enough to be certain of any results; but from its indications promises fair returns. Many of the other veins not yet opened, are located by parties having leases, and it is fair to suppose that most of them will turn out well, the small number already being worked enabling one to judge of what the probabilities are. There have been some thirty leases made for working the quartz, and probably the whole of them will be working a year hence.

Col. Fremont appears to have laid the foundation for an immense fortune, and many astute men in California do not hesitate to express the belief that in a few years he will become one of the wealthiest men in the world.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

The following well authenticated facts well illustrate the principle that *man is never too old to learn:*

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learnt to play on musical instruments. This would look ridculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to throw a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learnt to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men at thirty and forty, have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college, and which was made a daily exercise through college. A fine comment upon love of letters, truly.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of the Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that *mea prima, mea secunda*, &c. are English expressions; and if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their professions, they will reply that they are *too old* to think of learning Latin.

Boccacio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us ten years younger than Boccacio, who are dying of *ennui*, and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are *too old*.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put upon experience from that which characterised a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings, who was under forty years!

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college learnt men have ever looked into their classics since their graduation?

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twenty-five, thirty and forty years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a Dutch letter written in the French language, which might be learnt in the tenth part of the time required for the study of the Dutch; and all, because they are *too old to learn*.

Ludovico Moughdésco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times—a singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.—How many among us of thirty, forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers for the want of a taste for natural philosophy?—But they are *too old to learn*.

Arcesio, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study and struck out into an entirely new pursuit, either for livlihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, *I am too old to study.*

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD OFF.—Some of the most eminent physiologists of the present day have lately been argumenting the very curious question as to whether a man feels after his head is off. And this inquiry is considered by its conductors to be of more than physiological interest, because it involves a refined principle of humanity with regard to the punishment of death by the guillotine.

It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of the Irish Knight who was killed by Saladin in the holy war, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimetar before—nor like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation.

In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others, is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Windt states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head, and calling him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this fact is attested by Fontenello, Mogore, Guitoune, Nauche, and Abbot. On the word murder being called, in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half-closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

This is recorded in the Medical Gazette for April last; but whether it be believed or not, we see nothing either in theory or recorded fact to lessen physiological possibility of consciousness after decapitation. In diseases and dislocations of the spinal marrow, the mind remains in full possession of its faculties, although all the lower limbs are utterly devoid of feeling and at what point of separation are we justified in saying that the mind must lose its rational powers? If the brain retain the images of vision and the forms of torch, long after the objects which created them are withdrawn, why may we not suppose that it retains them after a sudden operation of the axe or guillotine?—Like the thigh of an amputated leg, which feels its toes for days, and even weeks after the operation, it may remain in imaginary possession of all its corporeal members, until the curtains of oblivion are gathered around its failing vision and sinks to repose in the chamber of death.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The steamer Fran ln arrived here at half-past 1 o'clock this evening. She brings London dates to the 8th instant, and Liverpool to the 9th.

ENGLAND.—The Duke of Wellington recommended the recall of Lord John Russell, together with his associates, to the Ministry, on account of the inability of Lord Stanley to form a protectionist Ministry.—

The Whig Premier has therefore again resumed the reins of power and no alteration in the construction of the Cabinet was likely to take place.

The Papal Aggression bill was to undergo various modifications. A new budget was to be brought forward and it is probable Sir James Graham, Lord Aberdeen and others will form a Cabinet with the Ministry.

The British Government has provided a fund to defray the expenses, passage, &c., to America of two hundred and fifty three Polish exiles and nine Hungarians just arrived from Turky.

FRANCE.—The Assembly met on Monday. In the bureau to examine the budget for 1852 it was discovered that the accumulation of floating debt has increased to the sum of 71 million francs within the past year. This afforded a subject of government conversation and apprehension in the political circles. Various suggestions were made for means to increase the receipts. This having been made known it had considerable effect on Paris Bourse. Seventy-fives were selling at 94f. 21 centimes, and Seventy-threes 58f.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss government has addressed a note to the Cabinet at Vienna, promising to appoint some other place of refuge for political fugitives who have given umbrage to Austria.

The Emperor of Russia has presented the King of Prussia with a star of the order of St. Andrew, a thing never before conferred out of the Imperial family. It is valued at one million of dollars.

GERMANY—BERLIN, 6th.—A despatch received from Austria recommends the refusal to comply with the Russian demand. The Government is determined not to recede from these demands and will, if they are acceded to, defer the organization of the Old Diet.—Prince Mitternich has been called upon by the Emperor for council respecting the organization of the Confederation. The Prince advised not to centralize Austria too rigorously nor push Prussia to extremities, lest the latter be forced to throw herself into the arms of revolution. He further adds that dangerous religious complications are to be apprehended if Prussia should be too much provoked.

On the 7th the Flour Market in Liverpool was quiet and prices remained the same as last week.

Favorable westerly winds brought a large fleet of vessels from the United States. Within four days the receipts of flour were 36,000 bbls., and 4,600 quarters of Indian Corn, besides considerable wheat. The sales of wheat and flour have been comparatively limited and former prices with difficulty obtained.—Indian corn has declined 6d to 1 shilling per quarter. In London flour was held rather firmly at previous prices but no probability of an advance.

Tobacco scarce and in fair demand—prices unchanged.

A fair business doing in the manufacturing districts, but the advance on Cottons had not been maintained.

The money market easy and without special change—Consols 96⅞; American Stocks firm and without change from last week's quotations.

COTTON.—The total sales of Cotton during the past year in Liverpool amount to 256,790 bales. During the same period last year the sales were 394,570 bales. During the week 2,330 bales American, 266 do. Egyptian, 260 Maranham, 1260 Surat, and 50 bales Bengal have been taken on speculation, and 760 American, 70 Egyptian, 1350 Surat, and 210 Madras for export. Today we had a fair demand from the trade, and the sales of Friday amount to 5,000 bales. Holders generally are firm though fd decline has in some instances been submitted to, though there is really no quotable change from last week.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

The news by the Arctic is only one day later from Liverpool than that brought by the Franklin, and affords very little from her accounts.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople of the 17th, announces the question in regard to the Hungarian refugees as settled.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a full amnesty to the refugees at Kutayah, on condition that they declare never again to re-enter Hungary. Eight of them only are excepted from this clemency, among whom are Kossuth and Count Bathajany.

Dembenski is expected at Constantinople, where he is permitted to reside.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22—6 P. M.

The steamer Franklin arrived about 4 P. M., and of course the news could have no effect on the market.

Stocks are steady—sales of U. S. 6's, of 1867, at 116½. Canton Company 66⅞. Exchange on London 9⅞a10⅞ per cent premium.

Flour has been quiet—sales of 3000 bbls. at $4, 44a4,50 for State; Southern $4,62a4,75; Genesee $4,87a4,94. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged.

Sales of 5000 bushels Genesee Wheat at 113 cts.; red 98a100 cts. Corn quiet—sales of 10,000 bush. at 66 cts. for mixed and yellow. Oats 50cts. Rye 72 cents.

Provisions steady—sales of old mess Pork at $12,75; new do $13,37. Lard 8¼a8½ cts.

Groceries without change. N. O. Sugars 5¼a6¼ cents. Molasses 31 cts. Rio Coffee 10¾a11¼ cents. Rice quiet. Sales of the week 600 tierces 3¼ a3 9-16cents per lb.

Cotton continues steady. There is no change to notice in prices. Sales to-day of 2000 bales at 12¼ for middling Uplands at 13 cents for middling Orleans. The weeks sales reach about 17,000 bales.

Tobacco is firm and supply light. Prices unchanged.

Whiskey rather dull. Sales at 22a 23½ cents per gallon.

☞ In "THE NORTH CAROLINA PATRIOT," in future, will appear, regularly, the *Freight Consignments*, via Weldon, to and from Petersburg, Wilmington and Norfolk. In fact, every thing that comes to this place, by railroad or Canal, our readers shall be informed of through the columns of "The Patriot." Every one will be enabled thereby, (who may patronize us,) to know when his goods, or produce, as the case may be, arrived in Weldon.

We hope in a short time to be able to make arrangements that will enable us to give the *Freight arrivals* to and from Gaston, both by Rail Road and Canal.—This will greatly enhance the value of our paper to the Merchants of Petersburg, Norfolk, Wilmington, Halifax and Raleigh, as well as those "up the river." And in fact, all who receive their goods via either Weldon or Gaston, whether by Rail Road or Canal, will find it to their interest, and *ours, too*, to take "THE NORTH CAROLINA PATRIOT" which is published weekly, at Weldon, N. C., at $2,50 per annum, in advance.

PARKER & SLEDGE.

March 20, 1851.

OHIO AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The Legislature of Ohio passed an act the 22d of February, the particulars of which have come to hand, and which is equal to any thing Vermont has done. It requires the Attorney General and county attorneys to defend fugitives that may be claimed, requires them to take out writs of habeas corpus, and upon their return grants to the prisoners trial by jury. If the verdict of a jury shall be in favor of a prisoner, he shall be discharged, and if the owner claim him again in the State he shall be deemed guilty of felony.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

Several public journals in New York and Boston have made their appearance in a new dress, being printed on a type faced with copper, which is thus described by the New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the papers which has adopted it:

"This type has been submitted to the process invented, by which it receives a copper face. The attempts which have been made to substitute a harder metal for ordinary type metal, have hitherto been failures. But the method by which this type has been hardened has been so far tested as to induce us to venture upon experiment with our present font, probably the largest ever cast in this country, and we have reason to think that it will not disappoint our expectations; but of that we shall have more to say hereafter."

FIDELITY.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched will redouble its efforts, when the friend is sad or in trouble. Adversity tries true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure you sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that he former kindness is appreciated, that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny that its worth and power who have never either loved a friend or labored to make him happy. The good and kind, the affectionate and virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathising hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by distress and adversity.

"THE WORLD OWES EVERY MAN A LIVING,"

Is a profound lie, cunningly masked in the guise of a truth: and if acted upon, in the manner that reckless and desperate men define it, would break through all those checks and guides by which the grains of honest industry are now protected, and lay society open to incessant attacks from all those who are too idle to work, too proud to beg, and too "*high-spirited*"—false again—to graduate their expenses to the condition of their circumstances.

"Strive (honestly) and Thrive" is the true maxim. Let any man work resolutely, tasking all his energies to attain perfection in the particular business, or profession, to which he may have devoted himself. Let him be just in his dealings, strictly correct in his personal deportment—courteous in his manners—and liberal within the compass of such means as he can really call his own, and the world will certainly yield him the living he has faithfully earned. One great element of success is, however, yet to be mentioned. He must learn to say, No! It is the most difficult word in the English language to pronounce firmly, and at the proper time and place; but still, whoever would pursue a successful course in life, must learn above all other things, religion excepted, when, how, where, and in what manner it is best to say, No!

Whenever he is tempted to exceed his appropriate sphere of action—whenever he is tempted by the importunities of his family, or his own rising ambition, to live beyond the actual and certain profits of his regular business, at the risk of failing in his duty to his creditors—in short, whenever he feels he is about to do a doubtful, or a foolish thing, let him learn to say "No!"—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

NEWSPAPERS IN A FAMILY.

There is a great deal of truth in the following article. Would that we could impress it forcibly on the minds of all the heads of families, who consider a little money paid for a newspaper, as "just so much money thrown away!"

Give your Child a Newspaper.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and becomes braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course considerate, and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or grog-shop, who ought to have been reading. How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, the English poet, and author of Proverbial Philosophy, has arrived in the Asia at New York. He has taken lodgings at the Astor House. He has commenced besonneting us with pieces written on board the steamer, and no doubt he will be beset by our *twodles*. Mr. T. will remain in this country three months. He leaves behind him a wife and 8 children and is 40 years old.

GLASS PEARLS, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments for women now made, are produced by a very singular process. In 1656, about two hundred years ago, a Venitian, named Jaquin, discovered that the scales of a species of fish called bleak-fish, possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to water. He found, by experiment, that beads, dipped in this water, assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coating, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off, and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on even to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube the insides are delicately coated with pearly liquid, a wax coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fishes to produce a half pint of the liquid, to which small quantities of sal ammonia and isinglass are afterwards added.

Twenty one hundred dollars, mostly specie, was found in a secret drawer by the appraisers of the estate of Molly Sholly, an elderly maiden recently deceased near Lebanon Pennsylvania, That is where the silver goes.'

MEXICO. Late intelligence from Mexico mentions that a proposal is now before the Mexican Legislature for compelling the clergy to suspect the sovereignty of the State, and to abstain from persecuting, by ecclesiastical censures, those who claim the liberty of abandoning their monastic life.