

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEWIS, Editor.

NORTH CAROLINA.—"Powerful in intellect, moral and physical resources, the land of our lives and home of our affections."

TERMS—Two Dollars in Advance.

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AGRICULTURAL.

POULTRY MANURE.

This is the most valuable of the farm manures and is entitled to great credit in its collection and use. Beyond the amount of water it contains, it is as valuable as guano, and there is no other manure so easily procured. The poultry-house should be underlain with charcoal dust, when it can be procured so as to receive the manure as fast as made. The surface of this charcoal dust should occasionally be raked or removed off to one corner, with a portion of the dung. This may be continued until the manure is required for use, when it should be thoroughly mixed with ten times its bulk of soil before being applied to crops. Where charcoal dust cannot be procured, well decomposed swamp-muck, plaster of paris or even alumina clay, may be frequently dusted over the floor of the poultry-house to be mixed with this manure. The object of all this is to receive and retain the ammonia, so as to prevent its liberation from injuring the health of the inmates of the poultry-house. All animals, man included, suffer from breathing the effluvia arising from their excreta, and this is particularly true of the feathered tribes. Their natural habits in the wild state cause them to pass through the upper strata of the atmosphere, and with such velocity as to readily rid themselves of the noxious gases given off the surface of their droppings, and to go beyond any deleterious influence from the fumes of their excreta. We should therefore, in the poultry houses, make such arrangements as will prevent the poultry from inhaling these deleterious gases.

Working Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Plants when drooping are revived by a few grains of camphor.
Tomatoes make excellent preserves.
Tobacco is the best protection of cabbage against lice.
Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.
Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes &c. from insects.
Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough in frying oil.
In feeding with corn, 90 pounds, ground, goes for no 100 in the kernel.
Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.
Turnips of a small size have double the nutritious matter than large ones have.
Ruta Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.
Sweet oil of olive is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.
Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.
Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.
To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap and water, and with beef tallow.
Timber, when cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.
Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decided preferable for feeding cattle.
Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating corn, plowing and leaving the field in its plowed state all the winter.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN BURKE.

In pursuance of previous notice, a respectable number of the farmers of Burke County, with other gentlemen who take a deep interest in the advancement of Agriculture, assembled in the Court House on the 26th ult. On motion, James Avery Esq., was called to the chair; the object of the meeting was succinctly and clearly explained by James C. Smyth Esq. On motion of T. R. Caldwell, the chairman appointed Col. J. T. Avery, James C. Smyth, W. W. Avery, Dr. J. A. Dickson, and T. G. Watson, a committee to draft and report a Constitution and By-Laws for the Government of the Society. After reading for a few moments the Committee reported through their Chairman, W. W. Avery, Esq., a Constitution and By-Laws, which were unanimously adopted. On motion, John Rutherford Esq. was elected President, and James Avery and Jas. T. Smyth, Vice Presidents. J. J. Erwin Recording Secretary, J. G. Watson Corresponding Secretary, R. C. Pearson Treasurer, Dr. A. J. Dickson, Dr. P. L. McKee, Gen. C. M. Avery, Alexander Perkins, Archibald Gibbs, Jackson Carpenter, Dr. J. C. McDowell, E. P. Glass, P. B. Forney, McElrath, Jr., E. J. Erwin, and Col. Wm. Watson, an executive Committee. Thirty-one persons signed the articles of association. Moved and resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville Spectator, and all other papers in favor of the prosperity of the Farmers, requested to copy.

The society adjourned to meet on the 9th inst.

JNO. RUTHERFORD, President.
J. J. ERWIN, R. S.

WAKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Wake Agricultural Society have manifested their wisdom and liberality by the adoption, at a recent meeting, of the following resolutions, which we heartily commend to the attention of every farmer that reads our paper. At a meeting of the Wake Agricultural Society, held in this City Court week, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Wilson W. Whitaker, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Society, (consisting of the Wake Agricultural Society of the State in raising a fund to be expended in the erection of the necessary buildings, &c., for holding State Agricultural Fair, at Raleigh, in October next, and that the Corresponding Secretary of this Society is requested to confer with the several County Societies upon the subject.
Resolved, That this Society will raise the sum of five hundred dollars, to carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing resolution.
On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry into effect the last resolution, to wit:
Messrs. Wilson W. Whitaker, James F. Taylor, James M. Towles, Wm. R. Poole, Jere. Nixon, E. P. Gault, Stephen Stephenson, Alpheus Jones, Rufus H. Jones, and S. W. Whiting.
HOW TO RAISE FRUIT EVERY YEAR.
If rightly understood, few trees, unless absolutely dead or rotten, need occupy ground without yielding a plentiful crop. After long and varied experiments I gradually adopted the following mode: As soon as the winter has sufficiently disappeared, and before the sap ascends, I examine my trees. Every dead branch is topped off; then, after the sap has risen sufficiently to show where the blossoms will be, I cut away all the other branches having none on, and also the extremity of every limb, the lower part of which bears a considerable number of buds, thus concentrating the sap of the tree upon the maturation of its fruits, and saving what would be a useless expenditure of strength. In the quince, apricot and peach trees, this is very important, as these are very apt to be luxuriant with leaves and destitute of fruit. You may think this injures the trees, but it does not; for you will find trees laden with fruit which formerly yielded nothing. Of course, all other well known precautions must be attended to; such as cutting out worms from the roots, plowing old on the lands, which act as a tonic to the sap, &c. Try it, ye who have failed in raising fruit.

SAW-DUST AS LITTER.

The above material has been successfully introduced as litter for horses in Ohio, instead of straw, and may be profitably employed for this purpose when the latter article is dear. The "Ohio Cultivator" contains the following remarks upon the subject: "Several bushels of dry saw-dust are thrown into the stall, upon which the horse stands during the night. In the morning it will be found that about a bushel has to be removed—one-half of which is manure—one-half saw-dust, so well saturated as to contain a large portion of ammonia, performing the double office of absorbent and purifier; thus the air of the stable is kept pure, and the ammonia saved for the compost heap. This compost Mr. Blake has applied to his stiff clay land, and reports that it operates like yeast, making the ground very light and mellow. In the morning, that portion of the bedding which remains dry is shoveled under the manger, to serve for another night.
Another advantage from this material for bedding is that a horse which lies upon it is much easier cleaned off than one which lies on straw; the saw dust entering among the hair brings away the secretions, when the curry comb and brush are applied, leaving a bright lively coat. In warm weather it has another great advantage, that of being much cooler than straw, so that a tired and heated horse can sleep pleasantly, without incitements to feverish restlessness. The establishment of steam mills in all parts of the country, renders the material easy of access to almost every neighborhood, and we doubt not where its virtues are better known, it will be generally applied to stable use, as a means of comfort to the horse, and also of turning an otherwise useless article into profitable account."

SELF-LOADING CART.

Measures to secure a patent for the above have been taken by Samuel Parks and Francis C. Rue, of Warren, Ill. The novelty of this cart consists in having one or more plows underneath the axle, and in fitting around the wheels a series of buckets, by which the cart is made to dig up the earth and likewise load for itself. The plows are secured to an adjustable frame underneath the cart, and the depth to which they are required to enter the ground is regulated by a lever attached to a transverse bar at the back of the frame, which is operated by the attendant. The position of the lever and that of the plows being maintained by resting the front end of the frame upon the step belonging to a bar which is suspended in front. The earth is raised up into the cart by a series of buckets formed around the wheels and which, as they revolve, are filled and discharge their contents into the cart.—Scientific American.

ACTION OF GUANO ON TOBACCO.

A subscriber furnishes the Richmond Enquirer with the following letter, relative to the importance of guano in raising heavy crops of tobacco. The letter, at this season, particularly cannot be otherwise than interesting to all growers of tobacco:
CHESAPEAKE, Feb. 8, 1853.
My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 28th ult. did not reach me till last Saturday, in consequence of having been directed to Farmville, instead of Stony Point Mills; and I take the earliest opportunity to reply to it.
My experiment in growing such a heavy crop of tobacco last year, has attracted a great deal of attention, and I take pleasure in detailing it for the benefit of the planting interest of the State. The ground was pretty liberally dressed with home-made manures, from my stables, farm-pens and pits, as I think ought always to be done, if we would grow tobacco properly. When I was going to bed the land for hilling or rubbing down, which I prefer, I sowed on each acre the following mixture: 2 bushels sifted Peruvian Guano, weighing, I judge, about one hundred pounds, intimately mixed with one bushel of ground alum salt—I then mixed 2½ bushels Mexican Guano—weighing, I suppose, one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy pounds—and 1½ bushel of Kettlewell's Mixture of Potash and Plaster, or about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty pounds; and shovelled them all well together, and sowed the mixture broadcast. The cost of the whole was about \$5.25 per acre. The crop that was planted in good time—I was scarce of plants, and the seasons very difficult—I am sure, gave me two thousand pounds per acre. The tobacco was topped from eighteen to twenty-five leaves, and ripened remarkably well to the top, without firing. The tobacco was cultivated for the market, and is of very fine quality, and remarkably sweet.
My reasons for this mode of cultivation are few and simple. Our old lands in this region, and I doubt not generally in middle Virginia, are more deficient in phosphates and potash than any other of the mineral manures; and the tobacco plant must have these elements in order to ripen it well. The Peruvian Guano, has but a small part of its value in phosphates—only about one sixth, and five-sixths of its money value, or near \$10 to the ton, in ammonia, which powerfully stimulates the growth of tobacco, without causing it to ripen, or without giving it the healthy growth which will secure it against firing. The Mexican Guano is the richest that has been brought to the country in phosphates, containing 57 to 60 per cent, and only one or two per cent, on ammonia. Consequently about five-sixths of its money value is in the phosphates, and about one-sixth in the ammonia. This suggested the idea of mixing the two. The salt was put with the Peruvian to fix the ammonia, and to furnish the marines and the soda. But the tobacco plant specially needs potash, especially in its ripening process—the outer coat of the stalk and the stems being formed principally of silicate of potash. Thus you see, at a glance, what I aimed to accomplish by my mixture.
The success was beyond expectations. It was the heaviest crop of tobacco I ever saw—and so said every one who saw it.
The Mexican Guano can be had at Baltimore, at \$23 per ton, of 2240 pounds. Sterling & Ahrens deal in it. The Potash and Plaster Mr. Kettlewell of Baltimore prepares, and sells at \$2.50 cts. per barrel, of about 320 pounds.
I lost, I may say, no tobacco by fire, while every one of my neighbors had to cut their crops for fire.
With high regard, yours very truly,
J. S. ARMISTEAD.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
BEAUFORT HARBOR.
We are indebted to Professor Barthe for the bound volume containing his Report, and those of his Assistants, of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1851, in which we find the following important document. The value of the port of Beaufort, for depth of water, ease of access, safety, and freedom from change, has never before been so clearly and authoritatively pointed out, whilst the cause of its uselessness heretofore is plainly stated.
We have also received from Professor Barthe the Maps of the different Surveys.—Ply. Chs.

Extracts from the report of Henry L. Whiting, Esq., Assistant in the Coast Survey, to the Superintendent, on the Survey of Beaufort, North Carolina.
Washington, May 13, 1851.
DEAR SIR:—The survey is extended, on the outside shore, about three miles from either point of the inlet, and beyond the limits of the bar and shoals of its entrance. In the harbor and about the town, I have carried the survey beyond all the important localities, so as to fully include all the channels, ways connecting the harbour with the interior waters, and furnishing topographical detail to show the approaches by land to the best water and landings, with the character of the shore, which is of course represented in our conventional signs.
I have also made an accurate survey of the character of the inlet, of the shoals and bars within the harbor, as they exist at low water of ordinary spring tides.
In reporting upon the natural character and peculiarities of Beaufort, as a harbor and port, I will state such facts as have come under my personal knowledge, and also communicate my opinion regarding its entrance and the facilities it might afford to the commercial interest of this region.
The outside beach, or "bank," opposite Beaufort harbor, is the usual formation of this coast. It is mostly covered with a low pine, and mixed growth, and its average width is about half a mile; the sand hills and ridges upon it are from 20 to 35 or 40 feet high, thus forming a good and sufficient shelter, from both wind and sea, to all vessels anchored inside the banks; the landing-ground is also good, as shown by the results of the hydrographical survey.

The interior shores of the harbor are mostly of marsh, grown with masses of oyster-beds and shells, which, near the edges and where the sand has united with them, are quite hard and solid. At Lennoxville and Shepherd's Point, and at the town of Beaufort, the main upland comes to the water's edge. At the two former points, the deep waters of Newport and North River channels approach quite near the shore, and without any intervening shoals.
During the last thirty years there does not appear to have been any particular change, either in the shore line or shoals within the limits of the harbor. The causes and action of tide, &c., which first formed them, seem to continue them in their general position and extent.
That the inlet and bar of Beaufort are probably the best on our whole eastern coast, south of the Chesapeake Bay, is, I believe, a matter of fact, and needs no comment.
There are two principal causes, which I think, have preserved this inlet, and will continue to keep it open, probably deeper than any of the other harbors on this coast.
One of these causes is the shelter and eddy currents occasioned by Cape Lookout. The influence of these currents upon the inlet, or opening as it does to the South, and the "bite" of the cove immediately under it, is to cut and carry away the sands and shoals which storms may throw up, and deposit them at the point of the cape. At least, it is obvious that the influence which has formed Cape Lookout, and creates the deep water and bold shores of this cove immediately south of it, will not allow any deposits to take place at a point where the eddy and counter-currents have this great effect: while the protection of the cape, and the shoals extending beyond it, prevent the action of the sea within this cove from being as great, or having the same effect, as upon a coast presenting an unprotected and nearly even outline to the action of storms and breakers, as is the case on the shores both above and below Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras.

The other influence, which I think will always tend to preserve the inlet at Beaufort, is a Whig, who has complained that Cleveland, a strong Democratic county, had been taken out, and Wilkes and Washington, two strong Whig counties, had been added to the District, making it about fifteen hundred votes

stronger Whig than before. Do Whigs, asked Col. Gauthier, dislike to be associated with Whigs? Col. Gauthier concluded in the affirmative by declaring himself a thorough Whig—a Whig of 1840, of 1844 and 1848—a regular Zip-coon Whig; that Mr. Clingman's whiggery was a little fly.

Mr. Clingman rose to reply; he said that he did not like to be associated with Whigs, but he did not like to be associated with Democrats either. He said that he did not like to be associated with Whigs, but he did not like to be associated with Democrats either. He said that he did not like to be associated with Whigs, but he did not like to be associated with Democrats either.

The limited space allotted by his Honor having expired, the discussion was closed by Col. Gauthier, in a few appropriate appeals to the Whigs of this county to rally around him as their candidate—said he had run under disadvantages two years ago that did not now exist, and that he anticipated a different result, that he was now well trained and in good keeping, and that the result of this race would suffer that he was a racer of good blood, &c. He said that he did not like to be associated with Whigs, but he did not like to be associated with Democrats either.

Mr. Clingman spoke first. He was still quite feeble and sickly looking from his late illness, and his friends were fearful that he would not have strength enough to get well through the time allotted to him, and spoke well. A table had been placed by him to sit upon when he closed, but during a great part of the time he stood without support.
His speech was generally directed to repelling the various charges and attacks which have been made on him from various quarters since the late presidential nominations, and especially to the defence of himself and the other Southern whigs who refused to support Gen. Scott; giving his reasons why, in his opinion, as Southern whigs they could not support that nomination, which reasons he said he would not repeat to the audience. Mr. C. considered the defeat of Gen. Scott would do no harm to the Union, and would be a great benefit to the country. He said that he did not like to be associated with Whigs, but he did not like to be associated with Democrats either.

There could be no doubt that whether right or wrong, the suspicion of freemasonry and the association with Gen. Scott's name and nomination of some of the most dangerous abolitionists of the day, had been the main cause of his overwhelming defeat; and with such a warning before them he great politicians or parties would hereafter be careful enough to court abolition support. The men whose support had defeated Gen. Scott, would hereafter be shunned like the pestilence.
The result of this, Mr. C. thought, has been to place the country in a safer and more hopeful situation than it has been for many years. As the most marked sign of the change, no observant man could help noting how silent and crestfallen the abolition party of the audience, seemed, since the election had become so silent and so scarce, (to use Mr. C.'s expression,) "as frogs after a frosty morning."

Col. Gauthier followed, commencing with an animated burst of indignation at his defeat for Solicitor in the late session of the Legislature, and gave as part of his explanation why he had come out in the canvass so soon, that immediately on hearing of his defeat, he expressed his determination to appeal to the people to support him! This is evidently to constitute an important one of the tactical revolutions of the campaign.

For the burden of his speech, as described to us, our readers may be referred to the editorial of the Spectator during the last two months. It was pretty much the same charges and allegations repeated over again, varied sometimes with rebukes of the issues discussed during the last canvass between the same gentlemen—done up in a lively and pretty well expressed manner—but nothing new. The Presidential election, the Senatorial ballottings, the compromise bills, &c., were all duly gone over, as usual. Much of the stress of the Col's speech lay in an animated appeal to old party prejudices, addressed to the political feelings of the supposed majority of his hearers—pretty well done, but to the knowing ones, having decidedly the air of "spoken for Buncombe." He concluded with declaring his intention to canvass every "hole and corner" during the campaign—a general declaration of "war to the knife." Mr. C. replied by denying that he was responsible for the Col's defeat for the solicitorship, and with regard to Col. G's determination to carry the war into every corner of the District, intimated his quiet but very decided opinion that on those occasions he would be about.

We are assured by many intelligent gentlemen who were present, that Mr. Clingman would sustain himself and will get a largely increased vote over his strongest two years ago, in gallant "little Henderson." Mr. C. expressed his satisfaction with the people, and they will, as heretofore, rally about him as the standard of the gallant Representative who dares to do right.—Ath. News.

WHIG MEETING IN BERTIE.

At a meeting of the Whigs at the Court-house in the town of Windsor, Bertie county, on Monday, March 21st, Dr. Turner Wilson was called to the Chair. R. Cox was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by J. B. Cherry, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, who offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That it has been deemed desirable by the Whigs of the 1st Congressional District, to hold a District Convention to nominate a suitable candidate to be elected to the next Congress, and to be held on the 3rd day of May next, at the Court-house in the town of Windsor, Bertie county, and that the Whigs of this District be requested to send delegates to the said Convention, to represent the Whigs of the District. And that the Whigs of this District be requested to send delegates to the said Convention, to represent the Whigs of the District. And that the Whigs of this District be requested to send delegates to the said Convention, to represent the Whigs of the District.

proposition to hold a district convention, and recommend the town of Edenton, in Chowan county, as the most suitable place, and the 3rd of May, as the best time for holding said Convention of the District.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the official conduct of our late Representative in Congress, Col. David Outlaw, and recommend him as the first and decided choice of the Whigs of Bertie—and that our delegates to the Convention are most respectfully requested to use their best exertions to procure his re-nomination.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the county in the Convention at Edenton.
Under the above resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates—Samuel B. Spruill, P. H. Winston, T. H. Garrison, G. B. Morris, B. J. Spruill, Joseph B. Cherry, R. H. Smith, Wm. R. Spruill, Joseph H. Leary, John T. Bond, James Bond, W. T. Sutton, Jno. O. Taylor, Wm. Folk, Jackson Morris, David Taylor, H. B. Hardy, Peyton Henrys, Jos. J. Freeman, E. Pfand, Jarvis Thompson.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Old North State," and other Whig papers in the district.

TURNER WILSON, Ch'm.

B. H. Cox, Sec'y.

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Cherry remarked as follows:

He stated the object for which this meeting of the Whigs of the county had been called, to consider of the propriety of holding a District Convention, to nominate a suitable candidate to be elected to the next Congress. The last Legislature of the State, in laying off the Congressional districts, had changed the old district, formerly the 9th, into what is now the 1st, by the addition of three counties, Halifax, Washington and Tyrrell. It was thought advisable by our Whig friends, that justice to the new counties required, that they should be heard, and have their weight in the selection of the candidate for Congress, Mr. C. said he fully and heartily concurred in the propriety of holding a district Convention, as well to settle the matter as to who should be our candidate for Congress as to re-organize our glorious old party, and again to plant ourselves firmly and unmistakably upon the principles of the great Whig party. The question, then, which he desired to ask his fellow Whigs, whom he saw around him, some of whom, he might truly say belonged to the "old guard," and had stood by the Whig party in more "troubled times" than the present, is this, are you ready to give up those great principles for which we have so long battled, and which have been so beautifully and truthfully explained in the administration of the Government, under the guidance of that wise and excellent man, President Fillmore, merely because, in the late contest for the Presidency, we have suffered a temporary defeat? (Mr. C. said he repeated it was but a temporary eclipse which has passed over our party, obscuring for a moment the brilliancy of its progress. Disband and give up the great Whig party! Is that the sentiment of the gallant and true-hearted Whigs, "one at least, whom I row see, (though he is not a citizen at this time of our country, yet he is at heart a Bertie Whig) can well remember, when our entire phalanx did not number more than a baker's dozen? All things considered, (said Mr. C.) we have done about as well as could have been expected. Divided, distracted and disagreeing about men, disaster and defeat have for the moment overtaken us. This catastrophe, no man regrets more than he did. But it is not the past with which we have to deal. To the future we must now look, and endeavor to profit by our mistake. For one (said Mr. C.) he was for preparing again for the conflict.

To surrender the principles of the great Whig party, was in his humble opinion to give up the constitution of his country, the glorious Union of the Sovereign States which it spoke into existence and the permanency and perpetuity of our happy form of Government (said Mr. C.) He was very sure that the administration, to whom the people had now committed the reins of Government, would not be prejudiced by the Whigs of the Union.

For himself, he must be permitted to say, that judging from the complexion of his confidential advisers he had selected two men, who occupy the highest seats in the council chamber, for whom he had no very high regard, and from whom, judging from their past life and character, he had nothing to expect. He had referred to W. L. Marcy and Caleb Cushing. He felt really mortified, that General Pierce should have disgraced his Cabinet with such a man as Caleb Cushing. His former exploits in war, are familiar to us all. His kind treatment to his soldiers, the poor fellows who were the recipients of it, will not very soon forget.

For Gen. Pierce, he felt bound to say, that he regarded him as a patriotic man. He hoped most sincerely he might prove himself worthy of his high station. For the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, he entertained this very high regard. He knew Mr. Dobbin well, and took pleasure in testifying to his unusual character as a gentleman, and he had not a doubt that the department under his charge, would be conducted creditably to himself, and to the State which he represents, and so long as this administration shall pursue the track, which has been left open to them by Mr. Fillmore, he, for one, should raise no factious opposition, but so soon as they depart from it, just that soon, should he raise the standard of opposition.

But say, said Mr. C. this is a Whig district. We are entitled to a Whig representative in Congress. To accomplish this, we must have union, and harmony in our party. All our bickerings, if any there remain must be forgotten. He said he knew no man as a Fillmore Whig or a Scott-Whig. He had been both when necessary to be so, but now he stood upon old principles which he had learned in the school of Madison and Clay. He desired to advert briefly to the resolutions, which he had just read. One of these resolutions approves of the official conduct of our late representative in Congress, Col. Outlaw, and urges his re-nomination upon the Whigs of the district. He said he was authorized by Col. Outlaw to say he had ever endeavored to represent his constituents faithfully and honestly. He had made many and serious sacrifices for his country. He may have committed errors, but if so, he believed, he was doing what in his judgment was best for his party, and for the country. The immediate issue was the election of a Representative to the next Congress.

*Col. Rutherford, of Raleigh.

ests of his constituents, he had never neglected. He was also authorized by Col. Outlaw to say that if it be the pleasure of the Whigs of the 1st Congressional district, upon a full review of his past conduct and public services, to continue him as their representative in Congress, he was willing again to serve. He was not only willing, but he felt it due to the Whigs of the district, under the new arrangement, and particularly to the new counties, that there should be a "re-nomination" of the district. And if it be the deliberate wish of the Whigs, and if it can be truthfully and fairly expressed that they desire some other individual, then no man will bow more willingly to their decision than himself. He was happy to see no dissenting voice, to the resolution, approving Col. Outlaw's course in Congress.
In concluding his remarks, he again urged upon the Whigs the importance of a proper organization of our party. Four political adversaries thought our late defeat had dispersed our party, and broke up our organization, they reckon without their hosts. And even if it should disperse us to the four winds of the heavens, (said Mr. C.) he for one would fight under the old flag, as long as he could find a patch or shred of it left.

Old North State.

WHIG MEETING IN HERTFORD.

A meeting of the whigs of Hertford County was held at the Court House, in Winton, on Monday 26th March for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held at Edenton, on the 3rd of May next, to nominate a candidate to represent the first Congressional District of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the U. S. On motion, W. L. Daniel, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. P. Yancy, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, a committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: W. N. H. Smith, B. F. Spices, D. Valentine, Starkey Sharp, and W. D. Pruden, was appointed to prepare resolutions for their action. The Committee having retired, returned in a short time and reported, through their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:
1st, Resolved, That we approve of the District Convention, proposed to be held at Edenton, on the 3rd day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the 1st Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.
2nd, Resolved, That approving of the past course of our present able and efficient Representative, during the period he has represented us in the National Council, and cherishing an unabated confidence in his fidelity to our interests, and in his ability to defend and sustain them, we do request the name of the Hon. David Outlaw, for re-nomination, to the favorable consideration of the Convention.
3rd, Resolved further, That eighteen delegates be appointed to represent the Whigs of this County in said Convention, and that they be designated by the Chairman of this meeting.

In accordance with the third resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, viz: W. N. H. Smith, B. F. Spices, T. N. Myrick, W. M. Montgomery, H. C. Lassiter, Dan'l Valentine, Starkey Sharp, H. M. Jones, D. V. Seasmans, J. W. Hatching, J. B. Shugliter, W. D. Pruden, J. A. Anderson, E. D. Seul, K. Hayner, W. J. Perry, Watson Lewis, Jr., and F. M. Capehart. On motion the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list. On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the "Old North State," for publication with a request that the other Whig papers of the District copy. There being no further business the meeting then adjourned.

W. D. DANIEL, Ch'm.

A. P. YANCY, Sec'y.

HOW A FEMALE SHOULD DRESS.

The following extract from Trollope's Comedy of the "Money Moon," might be read by some of our belles with great advantage, provided they would follow the advice given by the Duke:

Duke. I'll have no glittering gewgaws stuck about you.
To stretch the gaping eyes of idiot valetts;
And make men stare upon one of earth
As on the star-wrought firmament—so feathers,
To move as streamers to your vanity—
Nor cumbersome silks that with its rustling sound,
Make proud the flesh that bears it. She is adorned

Amplify that in her habit of eye looks lovely—
The truest mirror that an honest wife
Can see her beauty in.

Jen. I shall observe, sir.
Duke. I should like to see you in the dress I
just presented you.

Jen. The blue one, sir?
Duke. No, love!—This white. This modestly
attired.

A half blown rose stuck in thy braided hair;
With no more diamonds than those eyes are made of—
No deeper rubies than compose thy lips;
Nor pearls more precious than inhale them;
With the pure red and white, which that same
hand

Which bleeds the rainbow mingles in thy cheek!
This well proportioned form [think not I flatter]
In graceful motion to harmonious sounds;
And thy feet tread dancing in the wind;
Thou'rt fit as much observance as a cherub's smile
Can meet without a blush.

BLADEN SUPERIOR COURT.

The Spring Term of Bladen Superior Court was held during the last week.—Judge Dick presiding. The cases of greatest interest disposed of, were those of the State vs. Kirby Lassiter, Jas. B. Daughon and John A. Linton; for perjury. For the State, Hon. H. Strange and D. Reid, Esq. For the defence, W. Winslow, C. G. Wright, John Winslow and H. L. Holmes, Esq. The trial of the defendant Linton came on first. After the examination of the witnesses, and the argument of counsel, the case was put to the jury by the Court, and after an absence of a minute a verdict was returned of "not guilty." The solicitor then entered a "not. pro." as to defendants Lassiter and Daughon. We are gratified to know of the termination of these prosecutions in a manner so entirely consistent with the position heretofore occupied by the parties, whose reputations were so deeply involved.—Pay. Carr

GREAT FALL OF HAYES.—At Baltimore, Monday, a part of the large stone at Roland & Loring, fell down and a large quantity of bacon with it fell to the ground.