

ANOTHER WITNESS.

A friend has handed us the following Card, addressed to Archbishop HUGONIS, by J. C. PITZAR, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest.

"I come out and declare myself honestly and solemnly that the Catholic doctrine is a liberal institution. More, I charge you and others leaders of your church, with intending and endeavoring to undermine the institutions of this Republic, that you may crush them when circumstances prove favorable.

I challenge you to discussion of platform, or writing on the aforesaid charges. If you personally decline the challenge, I am ready, and will be glad to meet the priest or lay member of your church, commissioned by you for that purpose."

This is pretty plain language; but we suppose the challenged party will, as usual, content themselves with abusing the challenger. Argument is not the resort of these Priests; their office is to command, while the province of their deluded followers is to obey.

It is worthy of note, that every convert from the Roman Catholic Church, tells the same tale of moral corruption and political criminality.

Our readers will perceive, from Mr. PITZAR'S testimony, as well as that of others, that it is the duty of every American citizen who loves TRUTH better than PRIESTCRAFT, and liberty better than slavery to a wicked and ambitious HIERARCHY, to enlighten the public mind in regard to a dangerous combination, which will sooner or later, if not checked by the public sentiment, overwhelm our free institutions in ruin.

We have no doubt that this Priesthood conscientiously believe they ought to bring all governments under the Papal Dominion. But it is their duty to crush liberal institutions, in accordance with the policy of their Church, and in obedience to the mandate of their Pontifical Master, it is the duty of no less American freemen to prevent them. If we must lose our liberties, let it be done by something that has a soul; let the fate of empire find its disputation in the emulated hosts, where valor and glory may have a share in the combat—but let us not be cheated out of them by a hypocritical Priesthood, as vicious and immoral as they are proscriptive and merciless.

We disclaim all personal hostility to any member of the Roman Catholic Church. We even believe they suppose they are doing right in vindicating the cause of their Priesthood.

With the Roman Catholics as a body of religionists, we have nothing to do, except to accord to them as fellow citizens, that integrity of purpose and liberty of conscience which we accord to all and claim for ourselves. But when under the cover of religion we see political principles at war with our civil institutions, affording an index of what may be expected if ever Romanism gain the ascendancy, by petty persecution, and the claim to teach by authority and not by reason, our duty as conductor of a journal compels us to speak out.

We are not warranted in shutting our eyes to the Truth, as developed by their own authority—not in refraining from warning our fellow citizens of the perils in perspective—of the certain destruction that awaits their liberties.

Soms say, there is no danger in this free country; centuries may roll over before the Roman Catholic Priesthood will have power enough to govern here. This is a fatal mistake. Already do the Catholics control the governments of many cities, and their influence in our elections has become alarming, through the cupidity of our own politicians who court the Catholic votes. Very soon, if not even now, the President of the United States will receive his appointment from the Roman Pontiff—for he will command the faithful and they will obey, to throw the liability of power on the side of him who will most likely subserve the interest of the Court of Rome.

No danger—indeed. Look at the progress of the evil. Who would have believed thirty years ago, that in this day, a city official would arise in his place, and talk about punishing in blood those who might speak of the views of the Catholic Priesthood, as connected with the Confession—and that the whole press of an intelligent and patriotic city should be dumb under this threatened violation of the Liberty of Speech and the Rights of Republican Freemen!

Look at the Priests throughout the country, and observe how slow they are to mark the encroachments of an Institution, coming more and more in contact with the Principles of Liberty, and seeking an embrace—the embrace of DEATH TO LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN.—Wil. Com.

INTOLERANCE IN GREECE.—Dr. KING, the United States Consular Agent, and missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Athens, has been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, and then to be banished from the country, as an assenter of strange doctrines opposed to the Greek Church. The charge against him is stated to have been that of having blasphemed the Holy Virgin. A letter received by the Journal of Commerce condemns the sentence as an act of "manifest injustice toward one of our citizens and our Consul, and as demanding on the part of our Government the most prompt and energetic action," and says that Dr. King is more popular since than before his trial.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Athens under date of 7th March, thus speaks of the case:

"An American missionary of the name of King has been accused of proselytism. He preached every Sunday in his own house in Greek, to as many Greeks as he could get to listen to him, against the precepts of their church; and he has also published a pamphlet, in which he attacks the doctrines of the Greek Church, both as a whole and in detail. He has been tried, and condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to be dismissed the country. The grand jury were obliged to defend him on his return to his own house after the trial, so great was the exasperation of the people against him."

The Government of Greece has also expelled from that country the Polish refugees who sought an asylum there after the overthrow by French bayonets of the Republic at Rome, toward the establishment and maintenance of which these exiles contributed efficient services.

The Democratic Convention of Kentucky has appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention instructed to support the nomination of Gen. Cass.

The Journal of Thursday last, publishes with exultation, extracts from the Salisbury Watchman and the Wilmington Herald, both relating to the Convention question, for the purpose of showing the "harmony" existing between these papers on the above question. We admit that a decided difference of opinion does exist between the Watchman and Herald. The former is in favor of an open Convention to amend the present Constitution of the State; the latter is opposed to it. They are both sincere in their views, and candid in their expression of them, and both belong to the same political party.—Whence arises this difference at which the Journal so much rejoiceth? We'll answer briefly. To secure his election as Governor, one David Reid a few years ago made use of a bribe to gull the people, and thereby obtain their votes. He told them that they were deprived of a great right, because the Constitution denied them the privilege of voting for a Senator for the Legislature, unless they (the voters) had owned fifty acres of land within the same district, and six months next before and at the day of election; and by means of this clap trap he was made Governor as he desired. To defeat this charlatan and to put an end to a system of interferences with the Constitution, the Western people and the Salisbury Watchman, demand an unrestricted Convention to consider the Constitution in all its parts, and to make general and wholesale alterations or amendments. To this a large portion of the East, and with them the Herald aforesaid, are opposed, because in the first place they consider the Constitution a good enough one as it stands, and because in the second place they are apprehensive that the Convention once engaged in reform will scarcely know where to stop, but will make certain changes in the basis of representation which will destroy the political power of the East, and sacrifice a principle for which their fathers fought in the war of the Revolution, and which they are determined to maintain at all hazards. Thus upon this important matter do these papers differ in opinion. For this difference, no matter how amusing, and for the trouble which may grow out of this question of Constitutional reform, Reid and his party are responsible. The Journal is responsible. That paper is the organ of the Democratic party in a strongly Democratic section, and in the largest town in the State. It derives its support from the people of the East, and desires, as we desire, that the basis should not be touched.—And yet it gave its aid, in support of Reid's hunting of free suffrage, which is the cause of all the confusion, which threatens to divide the State into sectional parties, and thus retard the progress of improvement, and it yet continues to uphold this firebrand, not caring apparently whether the East suffers thro' its agency, and is deprived of political power. It strikes us that the editor of that paper is poorly advocating the claims of the East, of which he is a part, since he obstinately pursues a course of policy, which, it must be apparent, and may be fatal to her best interests. The success of the party is the great principle however, and he will continue to shout free suffrage, careless of future consequences.—Wilmington Herald.

From the People's Press. Forsyth Superior Court is in session this week—His Honor, Judge Caldwell, presiding. Owing to circumstances, we go to press a little earlier this week than usual—(on Thursday evening after all the mails are in)—while Court is still in session. There were several cases of interest on Docket—one, the case of Boner & Crist vs. Merchants' Steamboat Company, for detaining Goods on the Cape Fear River to the damage of Plaintiffs, was continued. The case removed from Davidson, Dusenbury vs. Wiggins, compromised. And the case of State vs. Ed. Martin, (a free negro), was set for hearing on Friday.

Should anything of general interest transpire, it will be noticed next week. Since the above, we have received the following communication, giving a fair, correct and impartial account of the suit of Cornelia L. Dusenbury against William R. Wiggins. The slander case of Cornelia L. Dusenbury, by her next friend E. H. Norcum, against William R. Wiggins, excited more interest than any other case on docket. John A. Gilmore, G. C. Mendenhall, Ralph Gornell and A. G. Foster, Esqrs., for the Plaintiff, and Hugh Wadill, Burton Craig, Thomas J. Wilson and Charles E. Shotter, Esqrs., for the Defendant. This suit was called on Wednesday morning. The Plaintiff's counsel called the witnesses, and declared themselves ready to proceed.—The defendant's counsel, on being addressed by the Court, arose, read in open Court a written explanation, exonerating the Plaintiff from all imputation, and asked leave to have the same spread on the minutes of the Court for the Plaintiff's vindication, which was allowed.—The defendant then withdrew all his pleas, for the sum of ten thousand dollars the amount claimed in the writ and declaration. This being done, the father of the Plaintiff, Henry R. Dusenbury, being deeply affected, retired from the Court with his counsel and his friends, to consult, as we suppose, as to what under the circumstances, was the course of honor and propriety for the Plaintiff. The counsel retired and instructed him to say that she had not sued for money, and that she would have none of the judgment, and with the leave of the Court called the same to be noted on the docket.

Judge Caldwell made some appropriate remarks tending to show that he conceived the character of the Plaintiff fully vindicated, favorable to the propriety of the course of the Defendant and complimentary to the Plaintiff in that she declined to receive the recovery.

From the Raleigh Register.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Road, we are informed, was held in Lexington, on Thursday last at which all were present, except Judge Saunders, Judge Ellis, Col. Jones and A. T. Jenkins, Esq. The account given of the progress of the work is most cheering and animating. The contractors are actively and efficiently at work on this great improvement from one end to the other; and no doubts are entertained of its speedy completion. All the business of the Board was conducted harmoniously. Among other things, the Directors passed, unanimously, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be required to take the best legal

advice, and, in case he shall be advised that the present location is not in compliance with that part of the charter which directs the Road "to extend from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the County of Wayne, via, &c., to Charlotte," that he cause the Road to be extended to the precise point designated in said Charter.

Resolved, further, That the construction of the track to Waynesboro' be suspended until this question is satisfactorily settled, and until the further order of this Board.

The Chinese are almost as adventurous as the Yankees in search of gain, and recently appear to be stimulated afresh by the reports of their countrymen, who have returned with substantial proofs of their success in the land of gold. During the past month, six vessels have sailed; ten are preparing to leave, and more are required! Truly, the Pacific State bids fair to contain a motley mass of citizens, from the extreme Down-Easter of Uncle Sam's dominions to the Celestial and South American savage; and yet she will mould them all into Anglo-Saxon habits ere we can scarce realize that she is more than the newly acquired territory of yesterday—an extreme Western wild! Raleigh Register.

A Good Story.—The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheaf, a grocer, in Portsmouth, N. H.

It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the desk to get change for a note.—Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly, and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under the pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it—he exclaimed—

'Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong.'

'Oh, no,' said the other, 'you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you.' 'Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it is so easily tried,' so easily tried, said Mr. S. putting the bag into the scales again. 'There,' said he, 'I told you so! I knew I was right—made a mistake of near twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out.'

'No, no,' said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag, 'I guess I will take the whole.' And this he did, paying for dishonesty by receiving the skim-milk cheese for the price of wool!

COFFINS OF BAKED CLAY OF THE CHALDEANS.

Mr. Kennet Loftus, the first European who has visited the ancient ruins of Warka; in Mesopotamia, and who is attached to the surveying staff of Col. Williams, appointed to settle the question of the boundary line between Turkey and Persia, writes thus:—

'Warka is no doubt the Erech of Scripture, the second city of Nimrod, and it is the Orchard of the Chaldees. The mounds within the walls afford subjects of high interest to the historian and antiquarian; they are filled, say I may say, they are literally composed of coffins, piled upon each other to the height of forty five feet.—It has, evidently, been the great burial place of generations of Chaldeans, as Meshad Ali and Kerbilla at the present day are of the Persians. The coffins are very strange affairs; they are, in general form, like a slipper bath, but more depressed and symmetrical, with a large oval aperture to admit the body, which is closed with a lid of earthen ware. The coffins themselves are also baked clay, covered with green glaze, and embossed with figures of warriors, with strange and enormous coiffures, dressed in a short tunic and long under garments, a sword by the side, the arms resting on the hips, the legs apart. Great quantities of pottery and all clay figures, some most delicately modelled, are found around them, and ornaments of gold, silver, iron, copper, glass, &c., within.'

THE GAME COMMENCED.

Among other Resolutions passed at a Democratic meeting at Beattie's Ford, the proceedings of which appear in the last 'Republican,' there is one denouncing the present mode of electing Judges as un-republican and the life-tenure of the office as a relic of 'feudal aristocracy,' and in favor of giving the election to the people. This is exactly what we expected and prophecied would be the course of the Democratic party; and this will be the cry of the party all over the State two years hence. The Beattie's Ford Democrats are only a little in advance of the party—like the lame captain they concluded to start first. So long as they can make political capital, by it, so long will they continue to tinker, in this manner, with the Constitution of the State; nor will any thing but a free Convention put a quietus to their demagoguism. They are opposed to a Convention from party interest, for well they know that a Convention, which shall finally settle all these Constitutional questions, will take from them the very staff of their political life in North Carolina. We might say a good deal more on this subject here, but having given our views heretofore at length, we will forbear further discussion until after the meeting of the Whig State Convention.—Concord Mercury.

ELEPHANTS' BONES.

The laborers on the Great Western Railroad in Canada West, have dug up the remains of some old elephant in a gravel bank. One of the tusks was 6 feet 9 inches long. Many are wondering how they came there. Those who believe that the axis of the earth was truly perpendicular before the Flood, find no difficulty in accounting for the bones of now tropical animals being found in the arctic regions.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

EXTRA SESSION.

The report of the judiciary committee of the U. S. Senate seems to settle the matter, that the next election for President and Vice President will be governed by the apportionment under the census of 1850.

Under the present law, the votes are cast for a general ticket in the State of North Carolina, the State being divided into eleven districts. By the apportionment under the census of 1850, the State being entitled to only ten electors. A change of the law is therefore necessary before the next Presidential election, and the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature is frequently spoken of in this connection.

The Raleigh Standard remarks, "if it should be found indispensable to call an extra session of our Assembly, or to convene that body at an earlier period than usual, we have no doubt that the Governor will in due time submit the matter to the Council of State, and that proper action will be taken." The Standard thus notes certain difficulties that present themselves in relation to the call of an extra session:

It is provided by the amended Constitution, article first, sections first and third, that the Senatorial Districts shall be laid off and the members of Commons apportioned, at the first session of the Assembly after the year 1841. "and afterwards, at its first session, after the year 1851," and then every twenty years thereafter, &c. If the old Assembly should be convened, would it not, therefore, be incumbent upon that body thus to lay off and apportion? How indeed, could the Constitutional injunction be avoided? And if so, was the old or present Assembly elected with this view? To this question there can be but one answer—it was not; but the next Assembly will be chosen with reference to this as well as other duties. Again, will not the term of service of members of the present Legislature expire the 1st of August, when new members shall have been chosen? If so it would be convened, to convene it before the August election? Would it not, then, be advisable to convene the new Assembly? And if so, might not that body be called together at such times as would enable it to take every necessary step in relation to the Electoral Districts, and then go forward and conclude the business of the session? Might not the called session run into the regular session, and thus save the expense of mileage?

The Assembly, it strikes us might be convened some time in September—say the 3d or 4th Monday; and all the business (including the Electoral Districts) which should come regularly before it might be dispatched, and the members might return to their homes before Christmas.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

It appears that recently in the city of Charleston, a Rev. Mr. Leahy, formerly a Catholic Priest, proposed to give lectures in which he would expose the abominations of the Roman Catholic Priesthood. This, as might have been expected, was not relished so well by the Catholics, and they determined that the Rev. Gentleman should not be heard. Accordingly a mob assembled around the Hall doors of the Lecturer, and threatened to do violence in case of his attempting to proceed. The City police was called out—to do what? Nothing! The mob triumphed, and in that case the majority ruled. Application was then made to the City Council to protect Mr. Leahy in lecturing, a right which, as a citizen of the United States, he unquestionably had; and protection not being afforded only demonstrates the power which mobocracy has gained in our land. We have always heard that the right of speech—freedom of speech, was a certain and inalienable right, which every man might claim in our land of liberty. It seems, however, that the order of things has changed, and none are to be allowed this privilege unless the mob is willing. A pretty pass to be sure!

Now it seems to us that if there were no abominations in the Priesthood of the Roman Church, that surely they would not object to Mr. LEAHY'S being heard; but where there is so much smoke, there is obliged to be some fire, else why attempt concealment. If Mr. LEAHY is a humbug, let the learned Bishop Reynolds, or the accomplished Dr. Lynch expose him as such—let them meet him with argument, and not with clubs. This is not the way to do things in a civilized community; and for the City Council of Charleston, with a General at their head, to be intimidated by a reckless mob, he tokens a sad state of affairs—is directly one of the evils resulting from the overwhelming tide of emigration which is daily pouring in upon us, and which will roll onward, and still onward, until our government in its principles, we fear, will be changed.

We know nothing of Mr. Leahy or his pretensions. We advocate the right of speech. As an American citizen he has the right to be heard; and it is the duty of the proper authorities to protect him in that right.—Camden Journal.

A NEW IDEA.

We are authorized to say that in the event of a Plank Road being constructed from Camden to Concord, N. C., a gentleman of our town is willing to obligate himself to deliver the mail and passengers in Concord within twenty four hours from the time the Cars arrive in Camden, which will make the time as soon for passengers from Charleston to Concord as if they went via Charlotte by Rail Road.

Now, it does appear to us that a little effort on our part, would place this important enterprise entirely beyond the possibility of a doubt or failure; and our town, which has connected with it so many pleasant associations, to those who have

had a home here for many years, would still maintain its position and importance. There is no good reason why Camden should be lessened in its commercial or social importance; and yet, it will be inevitably the case, unless an effort is made to counteract the effects which surely will be produced by the changes which are being made all around us. We earnestly hope that those who have the means, will not withhold their use from this praiseworthy and laudable enterprise, which will tend so greatly to enhance the public good.

It is a pity that we did not have in the town of Camden a few Maj. Macfarlan's. Cheraw, with such men at the head of her commerce and enterprise, is bound to extend her borders and enlarge her commercial importance. Let us, fellow citizens, each and all, do something for our town. As his Hon. Judge O'Neill remarked to the Grand Jury last week; if men determine to try, and begin, the work will surely be accomplished.—Cam. Jour.

A Passing Thought.—Rothschild is forced to content himself with the game sky as a poor newspaper writer, and the great banker cannot order a private sunset, or add one ray to the magnificence of night. The same air swells all lungs.—The same blood swells all veins. Each one possesses really only his own thoughts and his own senses. Soul and body—these are the property which a man owns. All that is valuable is to be had for nothing in this world. Genius, beauty, and love are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well turned arm to wear it—a pearl necklace, but not a pretty throat with which it shall vie.—The richest banker on earth would vainly offer a fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked and goes out naked; the fineness of a bit of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay, which turns quickly back again into dust.

Keep out of Debt.—If there is any gall in slavery, it is being in debt. A man may be honest and true; but when he gets "heel over head" in debt, then woe to him. Woe to you, man, if you get in debt so deep, there is no seeing through. You will be derided to your face and behind your back. The rascals will try every means in their power to give you a bad reputation; and if they succeed in their machinations, make up your mind to receive a goodly number of kicks. Such is the custom; and "they say" you have no business to run in debt; so you haven't, if you could have lived and done otherwise.

Woe to thee, oh man in debt! Patched breeches, or a crumpled hat, are nothing; nor a care worn brow, nor premature gray hairs; but the suspicions of the world, the cold distrust, the passing by on the other side accumulating dues and threats, sleepless nights and dark forebodings are something. These shall be your thorns. But you could endure all this, if you encourage me to enable you to get out of the scrape.

Keep out of debt. Don't run into that fire. Don't run into debt. Go rags—dig claims—live on ground nuts, first—Pay down, if in your power—barter in hard, cat's skins, hens' eggs, anything honorable; but don't run in debt.

Eastern Mail.

ROME, March 14.—The French are building vast barracks for their cavalry in the Trastevere. This naturally confirms the belief of a protracted occupation. At present, the cavalry is stationed in different parts of the city—a considerable portion at the Palazzo Barberini. The Roman Government has very handsomely presented a block of marble to the American Government for the statue of Washington which is being executed here by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Cass, the charge d'affaires of the United States to the Holy See, has addressed a letter of thanks to his Holiness for this donation. Austrian and French influence rule the whole peninsula. The railway of central Italy owes its birth entirely to Austrian counsels, and will place Modena, Parma, and Tuscany in immediate connection with the Imperial States of upper Italy.

A fight took place in the peaceful streets of Winston, on Wednesday, between General Leach and W. R. Wiggins, Esq., both from Lexington, in which pistols were used,—the latter receiving a flesh wound from a ball, which fortunately is not of a dangerous nature. We have heard various accounts of the affair, but the above are the facts, without going into particulars, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation. It is generally known that the parties had been at variance for some time. Mr. Wiggins is doing well.—People's Press.

RESIDENCE OF KOSSUTH.

Our predictions in regard to the designs of M. Kossuth are about being realized. The New York Tribune, which is the very best authority for the movements and doings of the "great Magyar," says that a house has been taken for him in Ludbrooke Square, Kensington, London, of which his family will take possession on the first of May. We long since stated our belief that the "material aid" was intended for the purpose of enabling Kossuth to associate with the British Nobility—and so it is. What a splendid Republican he is.

We wonder how KINNEL gets along with his speculation. We guess his efforts in this veritable goose-den of ours have secured for him, also, a comfortable independence. The humbugs are not exhausted—down trodden Ireland and do, Poland want "material aid."—First rate speculation.—Wil. Commercial.

We heard the following interesting conversation a few days since, between two candidates for academic honor: "Bill, spell cat, rat, bat, fat, with only one letter for each word." "It can't be did." "What! you just ready to report verbatim, phonetically, and can't do that? Just look here; c 80 (eighty) cat, r 80 rat, b 80 bat, b

THE CAROLINA

THURSDAY EVENING

New Silver Coins before Congress passed to contain less Silver use. The object of exportation of silver home, will be worth retaining more Silver away to pay debt, except at a heavy or even check, it is hoped it will be.

A bill is before the State Law. One of the State Courts is a fugitive slave, but Courts, by means of Another section proposed before a State Court.

NEW POST

A Post office has been established at P. M. Alan, at P. M. Clear, P. M. and county, Henry P. L.

Novel Proceedings

ing in Wilmington following Novel Proceedings. The Western Whigs them. The Whigs appears, will go against a Convention to prevent a Convention, not, will our Eastern thing by their opposi-

MEETING OF THE

HANOVER On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Whigs met at the Masonic Hall purpose of taking into consideration of the proceedings Whigs of the County, March 8th.

Col. W. E. Anderson and A. A. Brown, Chairman, in a brief speech, exhorted the Whigs to money and union.

Messrs. Robert H. and O. P. Meares, were a committee to bring a meeting to deliberate on the situation, the committee preamble and resolutions to be by the meeting.

Whereas, At a meeting of the Whigs in Hanover county, on the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the public mind is by the expressed "it was the said resolution is acceptable to a large County, therefore

Resolved, That the same is hereby resolved Resolved 2d, That the resolution first by this meeting fully

Resolved, 3d, That and each of the district Conventions, of the meeting of the said appointment.

Resolved Further, an open Convention as of attending the Convention other mode pointed which, if it is to mean to sustain a

Messrs. R. H. addressed the meeting that it will be better in the Constitution should be made by a Convention

W. E. A. A. BROWN, W.

THE FARM

The first No. of a new Agricultural Bath, in this State, KINS, has been received, num, six copies for work of the kind popular, and as there is of a disposition on to improve their system is to be hoped they Journal, which, will prove useful beyond

Home Manufacture

of Salisbury have complain for the Few men now think North for an article, tured at home. This is true in regard to &c. We have three this place for the manufacture of this kind, and although employment to a considerable hands, they cannot more demand for vehicles. Tuesday last, a very pretty drawn out of Messrs. Smith establishment, made to order cross family; and another which they have nearly finished. Such specimens will do credit to the builders seen, and will reflect favorably reputation of our Town.