

It is hoped that the freemen of Guilford will, at an early day, second the movement of their fellow citizens further west, by a formal expression of sentiment. It is suggested that May court will be a proper time for a public meeting on the subject. The real question for the popular decision is, between the plan of piece-meal amendments of the constitution by the Legislature, and a Convention which shall take up the whole matter at once. The one will be interminable, and all the time mixed up with political issues and party strife—the other will be brief in duration, and connected with no interests except those of the State. The choice between these two schemes must be made, and every citizen should prepare his mind for intelligent and prompt action.

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**—The May number of this elegant and universally popular Periodical, besides its beautiful embellishments, contains reading matter of high excellence and great interest. Price \$3 per annum in advance. After the 30th June, the postage on Godey will only be 2 cents for 500 miles, and 4 cts. for 1500 miles, on each number. Persons who subscribe directly to the Publisher in Philadelphia, will receive it two weeks earlier than by procuring it from dealers.

We are indebted to the publisher, THOMAS J. LEMAY, Esq., for bound copies of the Executive and Legislative Documents of the late session of the Legislature.

We are indebted to the Editor of the Standard for a very neat pamphlet copy of the speech of Hon. Wm. B. Shepard upon the right of Secession, Revolution, &c., delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, January 31, 1851.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in one of the extreme Eastern Counties:

"Let me urge you to advocate the necessity of an unlimited Convention by the people of North Carolina, with all the zeal, intelligence, prudence, and fearlessness at your command. The votes of the East will show the politicians of the Centre and elsewhere, that it is the people, and they alone, that have the right to disturb the organic law. It is to be hoped that no Whig will be stultified by the columns of the Standard, or misled by the patriotic harangues of the Pasquotank Senator upon a question so vitally important to our people as that of 'Convention or no Convention.' That a majority of us are opposed to any change in the fundamental law of the State we are not disposed to deny; but, if that law must be altered in any particular, we decidedly prefer that it be done by a Convention of Delegates chosen expressly for that purpose, as we would rather trust the people, through their Delegates, than a pettifogging and party Legislature; such, for instance, as the one held in your City last winter. Those Whigs that wish a modification of the constitution of the State, and yet oppose an unrestricted Convention for that purpose, must expect neither countenance nor support from those true friends to popular rights who prefer the present constitution to any that might result from the intrigue and selfishness of a mere Legislature."

**WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.**—We clip from an exchange the following extract, containing the opinion of the late William H. Crawford, one of Georgia's ablest and most cherished statesmen, upon the question of secession, or resistance to the General Government:

"Permit me to make one or two observations upon the competency of the State Government to resist the authority or the execution of a law of Congress. What kind of resistance can they make which is constitutional? I know of but one kind—and that is by elections. The people and the States have a right to change the members of the National Legislature, and in that way, and in that alone, can they effect the change of the measures of this Government. It is true there is another kind of resistance which can be made, but it is unknown to the constitution. This resistance depends upon physical force: it is an appeal to the sword; and by the sword must that appeal be decided, and not by the provisions of the constitution."

**RICH SCENE.**—By reference to the article on our first page, from the Fayetteville Observer, it will be seen how Wesley Jones, Esq. deputed himself while personating "the State" at the late meeting of the stockholders of the Plank Road Company in Fayetteville. As the Standard devotes nearly a column to *while washing* the aforesaid Wesley, in a recent issue, it comes to be supposed that his dignity was rather compromised. Gov. Reid ought not to have left him to himself—for it's well known that he can't go it "on his own hook."

**MCBRIDE.**—The Salem People's Press says—"Jesse McBride, who was convicted at the last term of Forsyth Superior Court of circulating an incendiary pamphlet, but appealed to the Supreme Court, made his appearance as he was bound to do. No action having been had on his case at the late term of the Supreme Court, on account (as is supposed,) of some informality in the record, that appeal lies over, and he was again held to bail in a bond of one thousand dollars for his appearance at next Court."

"On Friday morning, his Honor pronounced sentence of death upon Edmund Martin, when an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court."

We observe that the inhabitants of Jamestown have held a public meeting and resolved to deny the Church hereafter to the fanatic McBride, for his incendiary sermons.

**SENATOR MALLORY OF FLORIDA.**—Mr. Mallory, of Florida, has dissipated all doubt about his intention to take his seat in the Senate, by addressing a letter to Gov. Brown, notifying him of his acceptance of the "exalted trust." Mr. Mallory is a native of New York—a democrat of the same sort of Senator James, of Rhode Island. While at Havana, upon being congratulated by Mr. Mr. Clay, Mr. Mallory expressed his satisfaction of the course pursued by the great Kentuckian.

**REFUSAL TO RELEASE KOSSUTH.**—A letter from Washington says that despatches have been received from Mr. McCurdy, United States charge from Vienna, of the date of March 29th, stating that the Austrian Government had refused the application of the Sultan for permission to release Kossuth and the Hungarian patriots, his companions, from confinement.

**CURIOUS.**—We learn also from Washington city, that the Naval Court Martial lately held there for the trial of Lieutenant Fabius Stanly, for challenging his superior officer, have found a singular verdict, namely—On the first count, "that Stanly falsely named, that he has challenged Captain Johnson," guilty. Second count, "that Stanly actually challenged Captain Johnson," guilty. The Secretary of the Navy has remanded the case back to the Court.

The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday says—"The Cuban expedition now on foot is said to be headed by Genl. Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Georgia, and a Senor Gonzalez, of Havana. It is said, also, that Governor Towns, of Georgia, is identified with the enterprise, which has for its object the conferring liberty upon the Cubans."

The Norfolk papers of Tuesday announce the death of Commodore James Barron, senior officer of the United States Navy. He died at his residence in Norfolk, at sunset, Monday evening, in the 83d year of his age. He entered the service 9th of March, 1798, and his commission bears date May 22d, 1799.

**NON-INTERCOURSE.**—The Boston Journal says it is estimated that the slavery agitation in that city has injured the trade with the South and West to the amount of two millions of dollars or more.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—It is said that several persons who held stocks in Charleston have ordered them to be sold, and the proceeds to be remitted to the North, not wishing their property to be liable to depreciation by the bad conduct of political agitators.

The New York Day Book, noticing the refusal of the use of Faneuil Hall to Daniel Webster, by the city fathers of Boston, says, "it is a pity Daniel's hair is not kinky—then he could speak anywhere in Boston, and on anything."

**NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**—It is stated, that since the first of August last, upwards of ten thousand persons have visited the National Washington Monument, nearly four thousand of whom have registered their names, and contributed about eleven hundred dollars. The last stone which has been received is a White Marble, from the American Whig society, of New Jersey.

**HAMILTON FISH.**—We find the following admission of the entire worthiness of the Whig Senator elect from New York for the high honor to which the Whig party have raised him, in the columns of the Albany Register:

"We are enabled to state, upon the most reliable authority, that Gov. Fish, since his election to the Senate, has written a letter in which he says in substance that he shall exert himself in that post to give a faithful and cordial support to the Administration, at whose head he is pleased to recognize a personal friend, as well as a distinguished leader of the political party in his own State in whose ranks he has ever labored zealously."

**SALE OF A WHITE MAN.**—A letter from Rushville, Illinois, states that a white man was lately arrested in that place, on account of inveterate habits of intemperance, and tried by a jury as a vagrant.—He was convicted, and the Judge sentenced him to be sold at public auction for the term of four months.

General Winfield Scott left Cincinnati for Louisville on Monday, on his way to St. Louis. The old hero is in feeble health.—Fifty guns were fired and nine cheers given as he left.

Horace Greeley of the *New York Tribune*, in his European tour, purposes visiting Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Italy. He will write letters to his paper.

**THE GREAT UNION MEETING** at Mobile, on the 12th instant, even repudiated dissolution as a last resort. The resolutions declare that no grievance could warrant such a rupture. The last resolution sets forth that it is the deliberate opinion of the meeting that on the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law depends the preservation of our much loved confederacy. They resolved to support no man for the Presidency who was not for the Union, first, last and all the time.

**PENNSYLVANIA KIDNAPPING LAW.**—In the House of Delegates of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the bill repealing the 6th section of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, was passed finally. This act of repeal passed the Senate some time since, and it was feared that, in consequence of the great press of business, it would not be reached in the House. But it has happily resulted otherwise, and Pennsylvania demonstrates her genuine feeling of brotherhood with the confederated States of the South, by refusing longer to throw obstacles in the way of carrying out the compromises of the constitution. The section of the law now repealed, prohibited heretofore the use of the Commonwealth jails for the confinement of fugitive slaves.

Mr. CLAY was received at New Orleans on the 12th instant with a grand salute, and was waited on during the day by hundreds of citizens. He was indisposed when he left there on the 11th.

**GEN. CASS IN THE FIELD.**—Gen. Cass has written a letter to a citizen of Texas, declaring his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.—*Fay Obs.*

**DESPERATE.**—The editor of the Asheville (N. C.) Messenger exhorts his subscribers as follows: "Grieve! Grieve! Talloo!!!—For heaven's sake send us in 'some'!" "Gemes!" throat is perfectly "thread-bare" from swallowing dry bread. He'll have to be greased, or in a fit of dry desperation, he'll be found on a "bust!"

We learn from the Edenton Bulletin that the fisheries in Chowan have lately done an uncommonly good business. Hauls of thirty thousand herrings—and one even reaching as high as fifty thousand—have recently been made.

**TRUE BLUE.**—From documents relative to the wars of the Scottish Covenanters in the Seventeenth century, it appears that they assumed blue ribbons as their colors, and wore them as scarfs, or in bunches fastened to their blue bonnets, and that the border-English nicknamed them "*blue caps* and "*jockies*." Hence the phrase "*True-blue Presbyterian*."—[Notes and Queries.]

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—The London Athenaeum, of April 5th, noticing the doubts that have arisen in the public mind as to whether the Glass Palace can be made waterproof, says that the careful attention of the Royal Commission has been given to the subject; and the result is, a strong assurance on their part that no cause for alarm exists." It adds that "Mr. Corbitt is preparing a report of the subject, which will probably have the effect of calming every apprehension that has been excited."

**A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.**—The Western Texan, of the 27th ultimo, gives an account of the battle between Lieutenant Dodge, of the 5th infantry, and fifteen dragoons from Fort Lincoln, with a party of Indians, eight in number, who had been committing many depredations around Castroville. The lieutenant and his men followed their trail a long distance, came on them on the San Sabal river, killed two of them, and captured all their horses, ten in number.

In the case of Edwin Forrest vs. Catherine Forrest, (at New York.) Judge Edmonds has given a decision, dissolving the injunction so far as it restrains the defendant from molesting his wife, because no act of molestation is shown; and no good ground exists for apprehending any. The injunction is also dissolved so far as it restrains the defendant from disposing of his property, because he has not abandoned his wife without adequate support, and there is no reason to apprehend that he will dispose of his property so as to avoid the jurisdiction of the court. But the injunction is retained so far as it restrains the defendant from proceeding in his suit for a divorce in Pennsylvania, because the defendant has not legally changed his residence from New York to that State, and has no right, while both parties are legally domiciled in New York, to subject his wife to foreign jurisdiction for the purpose of obtaining a divorce.

The trial of the persons arrested for assisting in the rescue and escape of Shadrach from Boston, is to take place in the latter part of this month. Bills of indictment were found against all of them, some 10 or 12, we believe. It is stated that Shadrach has been liberated by his owner, Mr. De Bree of Norfolk, and is to be brought back for the purpose of testifying against his rescuers.

It is also stated that he was in utter destitution among the Canadians, and has written to Boston, not to any free soiler or abolitionist—from those experience had taught him to look for no pecuniary assistance—but to a gentleman in no way connected with these fanatics, for assistance to keep him from starving.

**Sale of Prof. Webster's Laboratory, &c.**—The various appliances of the late Prof. Webster's laboratory were sold at auction, yesterday, by Mr. Leonard, Tremont Row. Among this extensive assortment were unique glassware, electrical machines, air pumps, batteries, and the thousand and one things usually found in a chemist's apartments. A great many of the things were useless, having been manufactured for experiments. The sale lasted two hours, and the proceeds amounted to something over \$500; being about one-third their true value. The most notable article in the collection was a magnet, once owned by the distinguished French chemist Lavoisier, who, it is well known, was beheaded during the great French Revolution. After various fortunes it came into the possession of Prof. Webster, by whom it was highly prized. It seems to have been owned by men who have met with most unfortunate end. The magnet was purchased by Mr. Francis Algier, of South Boston, for the trifling sum of \$5.25. We understand that Mr. Algier would not dispose of it for \$200. Its rare history gives it a value entirely beyond any intrinsic value. In this connection we may state that at the auction of Prof. Webster's Library, last week, his name was erased from all the books except one, which book is now in the possession of a well known literary gentleman of this city, who has one of the largest collections of autographs of any person in the country. This book contains the Professor's signature, written in a bold and dashing manner. It escaped the detection of the family by one of the leaves adhering to the cover.—*Boston Bee.*

**HOPE.** A W. Venable announces himself, though the Standard, as a candidate for election to Congress. We hear of no opposition, but if the House of Representatives would not suppose him rowdier, rather than suffer him to run without opposition. Under the circumstances, however, a decent regard for our moral character forbids that we take a step so jeopardizing. We do not wish to be in contact with Giddings & Co., much less vote with and for them.

**QUEER.**—The Raleigh Standard, which denounces Mr. Fillmore and the Whigs as abolitionists, because they support the Compromise Acts, seems to have no dissent for *Democracy* guilty of the same ill conduct. That paper speaks of Mr. Senator Douglas, as a "distinguished statesman and patriot," and its Editor joins in an invitation to him to address the Democracy of Wake.

The Standard's sincerity in its zeal for the South may be estimated when we remember, that this same Mr. Douglas not only voted and spoke for the Compromise, but claims to be the author of the *California bill*, and the chief friend of *California*, who secured its admission into the Union.

Truly has it been said, that the prime cause of opposition to the Compromise is, that a Whig President approved it. A Democrat who does likewise, is all right; a true patriot and a firm friend to the South; but a Whig in exactly the same position, is a traitor and an abolitionist!

*Fay Observer.*

The Rev. James McDaniel pastor of the First Baptist church in Wilmington N. C. will preach the sermon before the graduating class at Wake Forest College on the evening preceding the Annual Commencement.

Washington, April 21.  
Rumors thickened upon us as to existing projects for the invasion of Cuba. The Spanish Government is well prepared to meet the pirates, and will give such an account of them as will relieve the Government of the United States from the trouble of either intercessions with the Spanish authorities, or the institution of fruitless prosecutions at home. It is possible, as has been suggested, that the expedition has St. Domingo in view.

But, as the subject is enveloped in mystery, and is one that concerns the honor of this government, it becomes its duty to be very vigilant, and to be prepared to frustrate any expedition that may be set on foot in the United States against any power with which we are at peace.

In connection with this subject, I may mention that the United States steamer *Frigate*, the *Susquehanna*, now ready for sea at Norfolk, had been ordered for the East India station; but that, as it is now supposed, she will be detained for service at home. Such a ship might be very useful upon an emergency, if kept in readiness for sea.

Washington, April 22.  
The Most Reverend Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, died this evening in Georgetown, surrounded by his most devoted friends in life. He contained sensible up to the last moment, and met the dread messenger of death with a calmness and resignation that cheered the hearts of the mourners gathered around him. To each and all he had a word of consolation and encouragement, his countenance occasionally wreathed in that benign smile of the heart so indicative of the kind and amiable feeling that seemed always to predominate in his intercourse with his fellow men.

Boston, April 22, P. M.—Mr. Webster arrived here to-day, and was greeted by an immense concourse of people, who escorted him to the Revere House. In compliance with long continued calls, he made a speech in which he expressed his gratification at meeting the citizens of Boston, and congratulated them upon the passing away of the recent convulsions, and showed the analogy between occurrences in the natural and political sense, which after their agitation is over, leave a calm and sunshine behind them.

He expressed, further his gratitude for the kindness they and their fathers had shown him, and stated that whatever good he had done was owing to their constant support and friendship. He also congratulated them that the events of the past year had placed the country under happier auspices. We were clearer, and feel more assurance of the perpetuity of our institutions. He then went on to speak at considerable length, of the character of our institutions, their advantages, &c.

Great enthusiasm prevailed.  
New Orleans, April 20th.—Judge Bullard, who was recently elected to Congress from the second district of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Conrad, died yesterday. The judge was a man of ability and his loss is deeply deplored by our community.

The *Providence* news received late on Saturday evening. Cotton is in better demand, and the sales on Saturday reached 5,000 bales—unchanged. Sales of Rio Coffee at 95, 94 1/2 cents, per quality—market quiet.

New York, April 21st.  
The "Union men" of this city without distinction of party, having united in signing a letter inviting Mr. Webster to visit this city at some period convenient to himself, in order that they may express to him in person their approbation of his devotion to the great interests of his country during a period when the Union was in a great peril—a striking contrast with the recent disgraceful act of the Common Council of Boston, in refusing the use of Faneuil Hall to the friends of that gentleman. Three hearty cheers were given on Change Saturday afternoon, when the movement was first suggested.

**WILMINGTON MARKET,** April 23d.  
NAVAL STORES.—We note an advance from our last week's rates in Spirits and raw Turpentine. In Spirits the last transaction heard of was a sale of 300 barrels, in good order, at 30 cents per gallon; that may be considered the present market rate. Last sales of Turpentine as follows: Virgin did at \$4.00, old do. (Soft), at \$3.25, and Hard at \$1.20. The sales of the week past have not been heavy. Tar has declined within the week; sales were made on Monday at \$1.30. Common Rosin has also advanced a little; a lot of about 1000 barrels was sold at \$1.—Nothing doing in Pitch.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Major Denison, of Tenn., the new editor of the *Union*, makes his address this morning; Father Ritchie having yesterday retired from editorial life. It occupies the space of four columns. He says that the compromise act is a power of patriotism, that covers above the ordinary spirit of party. While he has the editorial columns of the *Union* under his control, it will never become the organ of any combination of aspiring individuals banded together to promote their own selfish or ambitious purposes.—Nor will it ever be the organ of a single individual whose hopes are fixed upon and concentrated in the desire to elevate himself to power by abandoning or opposing the long established usages of the ancient and honored and great democratic party of this Union. Of that party it shall be the organ, in that sense national wish, and the establishment of true national measures by constitutional and just means.

The *Greenville Patriot* of the 11th inst. contains extracts from numerous letters addressed to the Editors from various sections of the State, upon which they make the following comment:

"It will be seen that a large portion of our paper this week is filled with extracts from letters received. We feel sure that our readers will take an interest in seeing what public opinion is in different sections of the country. Heretofore public opinion, in opposition to secession, has been a sealed book in South Carolina, and the people of the other States were under the impression that we were to unite in our folly and madness. But it is manifest, that so far from being ill in favor of secession, we are all likely to be opposed to it. The great mass of the people are, and it will soon be seen that no one can doubt it. The newspapers and politicians will have to fall into the ranks of the people, or stand alone. All hope of assistance from the other Southern States is gone. As one of our Charleston correspondents remarks, the reaction in that city, since last fall, is incredible. But it is the same throughout the State. The payment of our enormous taxes, as our Hamburg correspondent remarks, has opened the eyes of the people to the beginning of their troubles. It is now time, as another correspondent remarks, to turn our attention to grievances on our Government at home.

"For many years past the whole energy and talent of South Carolina has been directed to a continued quarrel with the Federal Government, and to the neglect of every thing else. What have we gained by it? Nothing but a constant political excitement, and the loss of our population, property, and prosperity. The talents and labor of our distinguished men had been directed to the improvement of the State in her agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, social, and literary pursuits, how much more would it have responded to their glory and the glory of South Carolina? Instead of being behind the Southern States, as the late census shows, we should have been equal, if not in advance of them, in prosperity."

**ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.**  
The United States mail steamship *Pacific*, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. April 9th, reached her dock at New York at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, having made the passage in nine days and twenty hours or, allowing five hours for difference of longitude, in ten days and one hour. This is the quickest trip ever made between the two ports.

She brings dates from Europe four days later than those received by the *Canada* steamer *America*. There is, however, little news of interest.

The French Refugees in London have published a declaration denying that they contemplate any measures, but through the clouds that darkly roll. May the pure day star rise within my soul!

It appears by accounts from Venice that the Emperor of Austria is prolonging his stay at that city, where his presence causes great festivities.

**LATER FROM HAVANA.**  
Intelligence from Havana to the 14th instant has been received by the *Prometheus*.

There was great excitement at Havana on the morning of the 9th, in consequence of a rumor that an invading party under *Lopez* had landed at Mariel; the report of Cannon having been heard in that direction.

The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* was immediately dispatched to assist in the defence of Mariel. An English frigate and brig of war were also got under weigh for the scene of strife. The *Pizarro*, soon after leaving port, fell in with the Spanish frigate *Esperanza*, and in answer to the inquiries made by the captain of the *Pizarro* in reference to the cannonading in the night, he was told that the firing was on board the *Esperanza*, while exercising at the guns during the middle watch.

It was rumored that Government had received information of the forward state of the expedition at *New Orleans and Galveston*, and that the embarkation was to take place during the present month.

The U. S. sloop of war *Albatross*, Com. Pratt, arrived at Havana from Tampico on the 11th.

**KENTUCKY.**  
The political canvass in this State is going on with great spirit. JOHN B. THOMPSON, the Whig candidate for the office of lieutenant governor, has made appointments to address the people every day (Sundays excepted) from the 18th of April to the 9th of May. On the 13th instant he addressed the citizens of Garrard at Lancaster for some three hours, during the whole time commanding the attention of an immense crowd.—The *Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle* says that if he can get to every county in the State, and deliver as able a speech in each, he will take things by storm, and run like lightning.

On the 7th inst. Mr. THOMPSON addressed the people of Nelson county. The *Bardonia Herald*, of the 10th speaks in glowing terms of his speech, and says that he created an impression upon the people who were present, and listened to his eloquent appeal. The Congressional convention that met there on the same day nominated CLEMENS S. HILL, Esq., of Marion county, as the Whig candidate for Congress. The best of feeling prevailed, and our friends go into the contest determined to give our gubernatorial as well as Congressional ticket an old-fashioned Whig majority.

In the sixth Congressional district, Dr. J. S. PIERCE has withdrawn his name as a candidate, leaving but one Whig, Colonel Addison WHITE, in possession of the field. By this act on the part of PIERCE it is well said by the *Cerulean* that the prospects of the Whites in the district and the State are brightened, and that he deserves for it the commendation of the party, as well as its confidence and respect.

**AN OLD FAMILY.**  
The Boston Journal says that on Thursday last a gentleman of that city invited his surviving brothers and sisters, with their wives and husbands, to dine with them.—They all responded to the call but one brother and the husband of one sister.—Seventeen in all were present, and their ages were as follows:

William, aged, 81 His wife, 74
David, " 79 " " " " 74
Abraham, " 77 " " " " 74
Polly, deceased, 00 Her husband, 76
Alice, aged, 69 " " " " 74
Betsy, " 68 " " " " 74
Seth, " 66 His wife, 58
Samuel, " 64 Her husband, 75
Marshall, " 62 His wife, 58
Darius, " 57 " " " " 42
Almira, " 56 " " " " 42
" " " " " " 679
" " " " " " 457
Seventeen persons, whose ages
Amounted to 1138
The two absent were Charles, aged 71,
and Almira's husband, whose age we do not know. Two members of the family have died—one brother and one sister. It is not often such an assemblage is witnessed.

An Irishman was requested by a lady, notorious for her parsimonious and niggardly habits to do for her some handwork.—The job was done for her complete satisfaction.

"Pat," said the old miser, "I must treat you."

"God bless your honor, ma'am," said Pat.

"Which would you prefer, a glass of porter or a tumbler of punch?"

"I don't wish to be troublesome, madam," said the Irishman, turning round and winking at the thin-ribbed butler, "but I'll take one, while you're making the other."

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling," said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney! Here is a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them!"

**LINES ADDRESSED TO A CHILD.**  
BY MRS. JAMES GRAY.

See'st thou the rose?  
It springs from the lowly earth,  
It hath a bright and lovely birth,  
Where the warm south wind blows—  
So when God's Spirit breathes, my sweet flower  
start,  
Gladdening the low and earthly place, thy heart.

See'st thou the stars?  
They shine with pure and heavenly light,  
Shedding their radiance on the night;  
No mist that glory mars—  
And ye, ye dimly o'er thy head—  
A daughter reconciled,  
As humbly to thy Father's footstool drawn  
As when thou sattest there in life's clear dawn.

Still be a child,  
Even when age's snows shall shed,  
And ye, ye dimly o'er thy head—  
A daughter reconciled,  
As humbly to thy Father's footstool drawn  
As when thou sattest there in life's clear dawn.

**DIED**, in Louisville, on Tuesday morning last, RICHARD F. YARBROUGH, merchant of that place, aged about 55 years. He was prostrated by apoplexy some eight or ten months since, from the shock of which he suffered very much till the day of his death. He was a valuable and useful citizen, and his loss will be long deplored by his family, friends and neighbors.

We have received an *Obituary Notice*, which shall appear in our next.

On the 22d March, at Marion, (Ala) Col. EDWARD P. FOWLER, a native of Lunenburg county, Va. and for many years a resident of Franklin county in this State. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn their said bereavement.

**RALEIGH, APRIL 14, 1851.**  
At a meeting of the Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this City, held this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it has pleased the Head of the Church to remove from the labors and sufferings of this life to the rest of Heaven, our beloved brother RUFUS TUCKER, who has long been an exemplary member and faithful and efficient officer of the Church—having for many years labored zealously and usefully as a Class Leader, Trustee and Steward, cheerfully devoting his time, and liberally contributing his means for the advancement of the interests of the Church of his choice and the cause of our common Christianity; and whereas the church has associated, by his death, a heavy and irreparable loss; Therefore,

Resolved, That while "we mourn not as those who have no hope"—the life and last end of our departed brother having been truly that of the righteous—we most deeply and sincerely feel and lament his loss to this body, to the church, and to the community; and as a testimony of our regard for his memory, and sincere sympathy and condolence with his bereaved and afflicted family, do order that this preamble and resolution be spread upon our Minutes, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved further, That the City papers and the *Richmond Christian Advocate* be requested to publish the same.  
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Board of Stewards.

**Select Classical School.**

THE Subscriber intends to open a School for Boys on the 16th of July next, in Alamance county, 13 miles west of Hillsborough, and 20 miles north of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a School in which Boys may be thoroughly prepared for College or for business, in a situation remote from temptations to idleness or vice. The number of scholars will be limited to thirty, who will be selected from the immediate vicinity of the Academy, two in room. He will be assisted by R. W. WILSON A. B.

Terms—\$75 per session in advance, for Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding, Fuel and Stationery, and all other expenses.

Regular circulars containing further information, can be obtained on application to Rev. A. WILSON, D. D., at Hillsborough, N. C., until 1st of June, and after that at Barst Shop, Alamance county, N. C.  
ALEX. WILSON,  
Hillsborough, N. C., April 25, 1851. 32-4w

**ATTENTION LADIES!**

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform you, one and all, that, having lately returned from the North, and having procured, at heavy expense, the services of a superior Workman, who has long been in the trade, and who is constantly recommended, he can supply you with any thing you want in the

**FANCY CAKE OR ICE CREAM** line. Let his kind offer to give me a trial, and if every thing is not done up brown, there will be no charge.

I intend to have none but the best of materials; and the citizens of Raleigh may rest assured that the best workmen shall be attended to, and that by the best Workmen. Charges moderate.

L. B. WALKER,  
April 25, 1851. 22-4f.

**CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.**  
NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
*Bureau of Provisions and Clothing*, April 23, 1851

**SEALED PROPOSALS**, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at each of either of the Navy Yards at Charleston, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1852, viz:

Blue pilot cloth pea jackets, wool-dyed	2,000
Do do monkey jackets do	1,000
Do cloth round jackets do do	4,000
Do do trousers do do	4,000
Blue fannel overshirts, twilled & wool-dyed	10,000
Do do undershirts do do	3,000
Do do drawers do do	5,000
Do fannel do do	5,000
Barnley sheeting frocks	4,000
Canvas duck trousers	4,000
Barnley sheeting for do	4,000
Canvas duck for do	4,000
Dunzerce	yards 15,000
Califan shoes	pairs 5,000
Kipkin do high cut	do 5,000
Do do do do do do	do 5,000
Woolen stockings	do 10,000
Woolen socks	do 10,000
Mattresses, (with two covers to each)	2,500
Black silk handkerchiefs	12,000
Blankets	3,000

The clothing and clothing materials will be divided into nine classes, for each of which separate proposals will be received, and a separate contract made, viz:

First Class.—All the woolen articles made up, viz: blue cloth pea jackets, blue cloth monkey jackets, blue cloth round jackets, blue cloth trousers, blue fannel overshirts, blue fannel under shirts, and blue fannel drawers.

Second Class.—All the fannel that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the first class.

*Third Class*—All the linen articles made up, viz: Barnley sheeting frocks and canvas duck trousers.

*Fourth Class*—All the Barnley sheeting and canvas duck that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the third class, and the Dunzerce.