

R. J. WYNNE, Publisher.

C. C. RABOTEAU, Editor.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."—MILTON.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1852.

TERMS.

The Times is issued every Thursday, and mailed to subscribers at Two Dollars per annum in advance...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines will be published one time for One Dollar, Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher.

WAKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RALEIGH, March 29th, 1852. The Wake County Agricultural Society assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, agreeably to notice, a half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read, the President introduced Alpheus Jones, Esq., who addressed the Association some five or forty minutes, on the importance of knowledge, scientific and practical, to the perfection and just elevation of Agricultural pursuits...

After Mr. Jones had concluded, Mr. Lemay rose and said, it was an important stage in the progress of this Association; and as he saw in the assembly a distinguished gentleman, the Rev. Dr. Mason, who had devoted much of his time to the study of subjects immediately connected with the objects to which it is devoted...

Resolved, That every gentleman present will render some service to the State by uniting himself with the Wake Agricultural Society.

The Rev. Dr. Mason responded to the call in an able and instructive speech of an half hour's length, in which he demonstrated the importance of success in agriculture to the permanent prosperity and independence of any community or country...

- Joseph T. Hunter, R. B. Seawell, Allen Adams, Wm. H. Pope, Ganton Adams, Charles Manly, B. F. Moore, John H. Jones, Rufus H. Ferrel, John Beckwith, W. S. D. Williams, Moses King, B. G. Strickland, Henry Seawell, James Wickens, Wm. White, Jr., B. T. Strickland, Caswell Powell, Patrick McGowan.

Mr. Lemay, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution, &c., reported the same, which was adopted.

The Society then proceeded to the election of its officers for the ensuing year: Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

- Charles L. Hinton, President. Wm. F. Collins, 1st Vice President. Willis Whitaker, 2nd Vice President. John Hutchins, 3rd Vice President. Jere Nixon, 4th Vice President. H. W. Montague, 5th Vice President. Wilson Whitaker, Recording Secretary. T. J. Lemay, Corresponding Secretary. W. R. Poole, Treasurer and seedsman.

BOARD OF MANAGERS. Alpheus Jones, Stephen Stephenson, Needham Price, John H. Jones, Peleg Rogers, James Wiggins, E. P. Guion, John W. Harris, L. O'B. Branch, Gaston Uley.

Mr. S. H. Rogers introduced the following resolutions, which, after discussion on the question, as to the manner of printing, in which Messrs. Boylan, Pope, Price, Willis Whitaker, Thos. G. Whitaker, Collins, Branch, Hicks and Rogers participated, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due, and hereby tendered to Alpheus Jones, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Mason, for the able, interesting and instructive addresses delivered by them on this occasion.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate to the speakers of the above resolution, and to request of each of them a copy of his address for publication; and that said committee be authorized to cause the same to be printed with the Constitution and By-Laws, in pamphlet form, for distribution among the members of the Association and the community.

Messrs. Rogers, Branch, and Lemay were appointed the committee to carry out the provisions of the foregoing resolutions. On motion, it was resolved, that when this Society adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on Monday of May Court at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

On motion, Resolved, That L. O'B. Branch Esq., be requested to deliver an address before the society at its meeting in May next.

Resolved, That the City papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

C. L. HINTON, Pres't. W. W. WHITAKER, Rec. Sec'y

From the Norfolk (Va.) Courier. GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

We have ventured, since the Whig party of Virginia have so unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the course of President Fillmore, and declared him to be their choice for reelection to the highest office within the gift of the people, to elicit the views of many of the Whigs in this neighborhood as to their preferences for the office of Vice President; and we sincerely believe, that if the will of our party could be known to-day, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina stands first and foremost among all competitors for that position.

The basis of this conviction is, that we hear everywhere accorded the highest meed of praise for the able and discreet manner in which he has administered the affairs of the Department over which he presides; for his undoubted capability and unswerving patriotism; his bold, manly, and consistent course in the Whig ranks, and his well-known and unalterable attachment to the South and her institutions. It is conceded that, under any and all circumstances, we must have a southern man for the Vice Presidency—none other can expect to be acceptable. In the race for preference few can have the same favorable circumstances to recommend them—few can prove so reliable and so popular as the distinguished gentleman named. As we have before intimated, harmony in our ranks is to be attained even though it should require a sacrifice of the strongest individual preferences; cordially upon those who may seem most likely to secure a triumph, and to realize the expectations of our friends in all parts of the country by uniting every fractional part of the Whig strength.

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, from his extended popularity and national reputation, bids fair to be most acceptable to that portion of the Union, which will claim the second office as an appropriate pledge and acknowledgment of a disposition to interfere in no wise with its peculiar institution of fidelity to the bonds of our Union, which must be preserved, and no better evidence of its almost universal acceptability by Northern Whigs can be produced than is found in the fact that as yet no man from that section has been named in connection with the office of Vice President.

Whether our Presidential candidate be Fillmore, or Webster, or Scott, we must have a southern man as Vice President, to ensure the success of the ticket and to harmonize the discordant elements which ill-tempered prejudice and sectional views seem likely to engender. With us it is a home question; we can trust any and all of those who have been named for the first office—we know them to be Whigs and patriots, tried and true. Let us, then, seek to name one for the Vice Presidency every way as worthy as they of southern support and southern confidence. It is not altogether improbable that our State Convention, soon to assemble, may declare unanimously for Mr. Fillmore; and we do hope that the friends of Mr. Graham, whose name is legion in Eastern Virginia, may take the proper steps to elicit an expression of opinion in the convention with regard to his claims to the second office. We have no fear of the result; and we think it quite as good policy to announce our preferences for the second as for the first office in our Republic.

MR. WEBSTER. Com. Stockton paid the following high compliment to the great Constitutional Statesman, in a speech before the New Jersey Legislature last week: Friends, if there is anything that can excite the mind, it is the contemplation of the affection bestowed upon the possessor of high virtues and lofty intellectual attainments. And when we feel we can lay down party predilections, when we can come up forgetting party strife, and lay down upon the altar of our country sectional prejudices, and applaud these without distinction of party, it is a triumph over the selfishness of the human mind that we may feel proud of. Battles may be fought, and victories won, and fields deluged with the blood of their deluded victims. Victory in all ages has received honors. But those who have won them have generally been actuated by some invincible necessity—ambition, or the lust of power.

This is a proud day for those here assembled, and New Jersey. I feel it as a New Jerseyman, as a man, as a patriot, and as a Christian. Whenever I contemplate Mr. Webster, my heart goes up in devout aspirations to Heaven, that it has endowed one of our species with such virtue and intellect. It is not simply for his manly force, that noble brow which seems placed there as a crown by the Almighty; but for the virtuous man. I have known him for thirty years; I have seen him sitting among the wise and good in the councils of the nation; I have sat as a boy, and heard the words of wisdom falling from those lips, which I deemed inspired. And I say it before this assembly, and before the world, that if there is a patriotic heart in any man that heart is in the body of Daniel Webster. I have heard him at various times discourse of public affairs in private, and I

have never heard a word that might be construed against his country or her interests, or that should not emanate from a great and pure man. I have seen him in the sports of the field, with his gun upon his shoulder, following my own dogs; and whenever and wherever I have seen him he was the same great and pure man. You need not be surprised at my hesitations, and think my concern affected, for the great talent of our distinguished guest is enough to testify my insignificant and measurable abilities. I could not let the occasion pass without raising my feeble voice in welcome to our guest, and I am proud of this occasion of performing a duty to exalted worth.

WHIG PRINCIPLES. It really amusing to read some of the pompous articles in our Democratic exchanges, glorifying their own party and demolishing, as they seem to think, at one fell blow, the whole Whig party. These papers talk very flippantly of Democratic principles, of their triumphs, &c., and assert that the Whigs have no principles, having abandoned the Bank, the Tariff, &c. One can hardly read the articles to which we refer, without coming to the conclusion that the writers themselves know very little of the principles of the two parties—and that they never have in their own minds drawn a distinction between measures and principles, even if they have the ability to do so. But such articles have their influence, and while they may amuse some by their simplicity, they may lead others astray, as many of their readers take their assertions upon trust without due examination. How ridiculous is the assertion that the Whigs have abandoned their principles, when it is notorious that they have now a consistent and firm representative of those principles in the Presidential chair, and that they are fast bringing their forces into a formidable array to contend for them in the next Presidential contest.

But it is urged that the Whigs have abandoned a United States Bank! True.—But that is no Whig principle. It was a Democratic measure in its inception; and was advocated by the Whigs because they believed it afforded great facilities to the Government and the people. Their principles, which had regard to the interests of the people, led them to sustain this Department and popularity of the man who fully crushed it. But the Whigs would not believe a Bank would be useful if made the subject of party strife, and the principles, therefore, led to its abandonment.

The Democrats will have to establish it again if they deem it necessary—the Whigs, we presume, will not; and as some Democrats have been taught to believe that Democracy consists in opposing a Bank, there is much reason to fear that this plank in their platform will have to be dropped, and that those who have heretofore planted themselves so firmly on it in opposition to the "monster," may be at a loss to classify themselves.

In reference to the Tariff, the Whigs stand upon the same platform upon which they stood twenty years ago, with Mr. Clay at their head. They go for no higher tariff than is necessary to provide an adequate revenue for an economical administration of the government; but desire it shall be so adjusted as to favor the interests of their own people, rather than the interests of the people of Great Britain or any other foreign country. This is the Whig doctrine now, just as it was when laid down by Mr. Clay in the Senate in 1832. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon these points. Whig principles are too intimately connected with the prosperity and glory of the country ever to be abandoned. They are the principles of Washington, as avowed in his farewell address, upon the subjects of the inviolability of the Union and non-interference in the affairs of other nations; and in regard to other questions, their principles are based upon a steady adherence to the constitution and the true interests of the people in all their business and social relations. The Whigs abandon such principles as these! Never. If they were base enough to do it, the Democrats would rejoice to take them up. They are the true principles upon which this government should be administered, and upon which it is now administered by our present able Executive. May it ever continue to be thus administered, whoever may occupy the Presidential chair.

Hills Recorder. MR. SOULE'S SPEECH.—The speech which Mr. Soule has made in the Senate in behalf of Filibusterism in general is thought to be in suit with his disunion speeches two years ago. It is difficult to make a Frenchman born, even if naturalized as long as Mr. Soule has been, comprehend the nature of this country. Filibusterism and Southern Sectionalism, Mr. Soule seems to set down as its primary duties. Minding its own business is neither popular in France, nor elsewhere, among such representatives of it as Mr. Soule.

Thomas Moore was buried at the village of Bromham, within a mile of the cottage in which he breathed his last. He was placed, in obedience to his own wish, in the same grave with one of his daughters. The village church was crowded with the poor of the neighborhood, and the rector of the adjacent village came to pay the last tribute of regard to an old friend. But beyond this gentleman and Mr. Longman, the publisher, there were none who had known the poet in life to offer him personal respect in death.

CASS AND THE PROVISIO.

The intelligent reader will recollect that not many months before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention of 1848, Mr. Cass—of broken sword notoriety—wrote a letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, upon the subject of the then much talked of "Proviso." The real object of the epistle was to procure for the writer thereof the nomination for the Presidency by the said Democratic Convention of 1848; and so ingeniously was it contrived to look one way and row another at the same time, that its purposes was in all things accomplished. Cass received the nomination, with unfeigned gratitude, no doubt, mounted the platform erected for him for the campaign, and declared that his Profession of Political Faith was forever closed. But the people of the country were not so easily bamboozled as the builders of the Baltimore Platform had supposed. The hero of the broken sword was routed, and was glad enough to get back to the United States Senate, where he could again play the demagogue and manoeuvre for another nomination. But to his inexpressible confusion he has found that certain refractory members of his party have not quite as much respect for a beaten General as they might entertain, and that it would not go much against the grain with them to shuffle off his leadership and put themselves under the colors of some other adventurer. Certain portions of the Nicholson letter are not quite so savory to their nostrils as they were four years ago, and consequently they have been compelled more than once since his return to the Senate to re-open his said Profession of Faith and add an explanatory note or two to the original text.—On the 19th ultimo—it being bannan's day from time immemorial—the illustrious chief found himself again obliged to mount his monstrous legs and bestow further enlightenment upon his dunderheaded followers. The pretext for his magnificent uplifting of his lordly proportions, was a letter written by Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and copied into a Washington paper, calling in question the soundness of some of his views. After a proper and becoming prolegomenon, he proceeded to sound his horn in the following wise:

"I am not going into a review of the old controversy, connected with the general subject of the Wilmot proviso. I desire, however, to state that I have never abandoned the principle of non-interference with the territorial rights of the States. It will be recollected that when my Nicholson letter was written we had not acquired California. It was yet during the existence of that war, and the principles I discussed had therefore relation to the usual form of territorial government, as established by the authority of Congress."

No doubt he was misunderstood—the usual plea of political watercocks.—And this is a specimen of the candor of a prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency—not only in 1847, but also in 1852! When his "Nicholson letter" was written we had not acquired California; and the principles which he "discussed had therefore relation to the usual form of territorial government, as established by the authority of Congress."

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WHIGS OF EDGEcombe.

The meeting was held in Tarborough, and Delegates appointed. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That while we have heard with pleasure of the nomination in several counties of John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, a gallant champion in our ranks, yet confiding in the intelligence of the Whig party, we will cheerfully support the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That we view the Whig party as the great National conservative party in the Union. And that whatever of enlightened progress has marked our career as a nation, has found its staunchest advocates in the Whig ranks.

Resolved, That although we sympathize with the politically oppressed in every country, and sincerely hope that the time may specially arrive when the iron heel of despotism may cease to inflict its tortures upon its down-trodden victims—we hold that "to thine own self be true," is no less essential to national than individual prosperity;—that the policy of Government up to this time, has been to cultivate relations of friendship with all nations, to form "entangling alliances" with none—that this doctrine of Washington was not intended for a day, or a year; but for all time, as a political maxim: That, therefore, the scheme which has been projected by time-serving politicians for selfish and unworthy purposes, to involve this Government in

European politics is deserving of unqualified condemnation, and should be discountenanced by every lover of his country. Resolved, That the true Whigs of Edgecombe, believe that the Compromise measures of 1850, in their natural bearing and relations, were the best that could have been desired under the circumstances, and that as no one of them can be repealed without destroying the harmony of the whole, and as some of them from their nature are placed beyond legislative control, and as they were passed in the spirit of concession and compromise—they should be regarded as "a final settlement" of the different subjects they embrace.

Resolved, That we know no "higher law" than the organic law of our Government—the Constitution of the United States—that we are in favor of the Constitution as it is without modification or amendment. Resolved, That we deprecate the feeling of sectionalism, that has, to a certain extent, shown itself in the Whig ranks—that as the Whig party North and South look upon the question of Slavery as settled by the Compromise; and we believe our Northern brethren have given their adherence in good faith to this settlement, and are disposed in like faith to carry it into execution; and as we believe that when the reason of a thing ceases to exist, the thing itself should cease: therefore, that we re-affirm our adherence to the time honored and long cherished policy of our party, and appeal to our brethren of the whole country, in the name of our party, its principles, and its purposes, to forget past differences, forgive past grievances, and move in one solid column, and act as one man, against our political opponents in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union as it is; and that we abhor and detest all kinds of fanaticism, particularly disunion and secession, abolitionism and free soilism, wherever found, as tending to subvert the greatest political fabric ever instituted for man's government. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, for his eminent nationality, his disinterested patriotism, and his unflinching integrity, no less than for his soundness and conservatism upon all questions of Whig policy is our first choice for the Presidency; yet we will support the nominee of the National Convention, if he be sound upon the whole of the noble sons of our State whom we delight to honor—that we have a most exalted admiration for him as a man, a patriot and a statesman, and that he is pre-eminently the first choice of the Whigs of Edgecombe, for the second office within the gift of the American people—that we believe with the names of Fillmore and Graham named to our mast head, the Whigs of North Carolina will rally as one man, and re-assert in the most unmistakable terms her title, as the "Banner Whig State of the Union."

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most poignant sorrow and regret, we hear of the continued illness of that distinguished and patriotic statesman, Henry Clay—we trust he may yet be spared to enlighten our national council by his wisdom and experience.

OPERATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW IN THE STATE OF MAINE.—We have had several reports of the excellent operation of the liquor law in Maine, and the following case is respectfully submitted to the collectors of those statistics for information and record. It is copied from the Bath Tribune, of Tuesday:

"A large dealer in dry goods in this city, a temperance man, and a firm advocate of temperance, received by the train a large box of valuable goods. It was evidently packed with great care in Boston, and the box strongly secured with iron bands. It contained linens, and other goods of a costly kind, and was from the house of Beebe & Co., Boston. When it arrived at the mercantile store, it was evident that it had been opened. The box was nearly broken to pieces, bearing marks of having been opened by the force of some heavy instrument. The bands of iron were torn off, and the box confined together by means of some old rope lashed around it, and nailed to it. On opening it, the contents were found in a perfect state of confusion. The packages had been overhauled, their wrappers torn off (and, in many instances, their labels destroyed). It had evidently fallen into the hands of the enthusiastic enforcers of the "law," at Portland, and had undergone an examination worthy of that of the most strict system of search, as practised in the dominions of the autocrats and tyrants of Europe and other countries. Such proceedings are outrageous in the extreme. If it has come to this, that our merchants cannot have their goods transmitted by railroad through the city of Portland, without being subject to this search, and consequent loss by damage, delay, &c., it is quite time other means of transportation should be found."

END OF THE NEW YORK CUBAN TRIALS.—The trial of J. L. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis, and others, in New York, alleged to have been concerned the Cuban invasion, was brought to a close on Saturday evening. The jury, after being locked up for about eight hours, came into court and stated there was no possibility of their ever agreeing upon a verdict. The court, after some hesitation, consented to discharge them. It is said they stood seven for the conviction and five for the acquittal of Mr. O'Sullivan; and four for the conviction and eight for the acquittal of Capt. Lewis.

AN ANECDOTE. The inhabitants of a small town in Ohio were recently put in a great state of excitement, by the announcement that Kosuth would pass through their village at a certain hour. Accordingly every person that could walk, man, woman and child, was at the depot at the expected moment prepared to give warm welcome to the national hero. It so happened that Kosuth did not arrive in that train of cars, but returned Californian was there, who prided himself on a magnificent mustache and a heavy growth of black whiskers, and sported a Kosuth hat and plumes. Upon seeing the parade, he stepped forth upon the platform, to the great amusement of his fellow passengers, and was received with three times three hearty cheers! He raised his hat and plume, and bowing gracefully to the assembled company, remarked, that owing to his past labors, he was in delicate health, and should not be able to address them at any length, but thanked them most sincerely for their sympathy with "down trodden" Hungary and amid deafening hurrahs returned to his seat in the cars. The conductor gave the signal and the train moved on, and was soon out of hearing. The inhabitants of that village will undoubtedly go to their graves in the firm conviction of having seen the truth was a much cunninger fellow than he has credit for.—[Argus.]

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FINE STOCK.

We had the pleasure a few weeks since, of being upon the farm of Thos. Jones, Esq., of Martin county, and we were much pleased with the farm, and its owner besides. Mr. Jones is turning his attention to the breeding of improved stock, both of cattle and sheep; and from his great success in the beginning, we are much inclined to think that he will succeed. Several farmers who are disposed to raise improved stock, have met with poor success in this State; they very often kill them with kindness. What we mean by that is, that they generally purchase them at a fair in some State, when they are fattened for the very purpose of making a fine show; and farmers in this State who buy them, generally think that they must still be kept in this condition, and they have them fed high, and very often over-feeding by negroes who manage them, kills them. Mr. Jones informs us that he allows his improved stock to fare the same as his other, and he thinks that by this process he is fortunate enough to save them. We saw some fine Devon cows, and a very fine three-year-old bull—as noble an animal as we ever looked at—which would compare with bulls of the same age anywhere. We saw, also, several Cotswald sheep, which are generally looked upon as the best breed of that kind of stock. We hope that Mr. Jones will favor us occasionally with hints upon the raising of fine stock; for we are well assured, from our little conversation, that he is well posted up on that subject, as well as most others, in connection with the various improvements belonging to farming.

Farmer's Journal. MANUFACTORIES IN ORANGE. While on the subject of improvements, we propose to notice some which have recently taken place in this county, and which promise, at no distant day, greatly to advance the business and interests of the people.

Messrs. Webb & Douglass have just completed a Cotton Factory on Little River, about thirteen miles east of Hillsboro' and are now receiving their Machinery from the North. They expect to commence operations during the summer, and will run 1000 spindles.

Messrs. Roberts & John Shields have also erected a Woolen Factory on Enon, about seven miles East of Hillsboro'. It is expected that they will commence operations in a few days. This we think is the third or fourth Woolen Factory in the State; and we look upon their introduction as of the more importance, because, if we are not much mistaken, if proper facilities are afforded, Western North Carolina will eventually become a great wool growing country. We hope the location of this Factory in Orange will induce our people to pay more attention to the raising of Sheep; for it is generally conceded to be the most profitable animal we can raise.

Engle Foundry, owned by Messrs. Brown & Wilkinson, is situated on Enon, about three miles East of Hillsboro'. It has been in operation only a short time, and its ingenious and enterprising proprietors are constantly adding improvement. We are gratified to learn that the demand for their work is quite equal to their ability to meet it.

Messrs. Dicksons & Brown's establishment, for manufacturing Wool Carding Machines, Wheat Fans, &c., is situated on Enon river, about six miles east of Hillsboro'. In to-day's paper will be found their advertisement, to which we invite attention.

To these we may add Mr. R. F. Webb's establishment for manufacturing Window Blinds, a handsome article, of which we have before spoken; and the Rev. John A. McManen's establishment at South Lowell, at which are manufactured Smut machines, which we see, by obtaining considerable celebrity in the State on account of their excellence. He also manufactures Patent Corn Shellers, &c., which are in good repute.

There may be other manufactories in the county which have recently been commenced, but they do not occur to us just now. These, though few in number, form quite a respectable beginning, and furnish sufficient data upon which to build a reasonable calculation of the prosperity that must attend a well directed energy when our Railroad is put in operation.

Hillsboro' Recorder. A New Appliance of Villainy.—A few nights since, in Louisville, thieves made entrance into a dwelling-house by means of outsiders, and finding their way to the room where the family (three persons) were sleeping applied chloroform to their nostrils, until they were sufficiently stupefied to past the possibility of waking. Thus secured, the rascals ransacked the House, and made way with money, jewelry, and other valuables, at their leisure.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR. Thos. H. Hardenberg has been elected Cashier of the Washington Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, in place of Benj. Runyon resigned. Mr. H. has been many years connected with the Bank as Teller, and his appointment as Cashier gives great gratification to our citizens.

W. R. S. Burbank takes the place of Mr. H. as Teller, and will make a good officer, beyond a doubt.

N. S. Whig.